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is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

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A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

☞ For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell Real Estate Agent
Sincell Building, OAKLAND MD.

SAW NAPOLEON'S ARMY RETREAT

A Centenarian Now Living in New York, Whose History is Interestiug

One hundred and five years old, Rabbi Barett Wolnisky, who on Sunday night at his great-granddaughter's marriage danced the wild steps of two Ruissian dances, performing this feat despite a lameness which compels him to wear one shoe with a sole an inch thicker than that of the other.

His eyes, that watched Napoleon's broken legions straggle westward again in the Russian snows ninety-five years ago, shone as brightly on fifty-four of Rabbi Wolnisky's descendants on Sunday night. His legs, which carried him briskly in bovish panic from the French soldiers in 1812, twinkled almost as merrily in Forsyth street in 1907, as he pranced with his great-grandchildren in the Zeide middle Einiklach and later broke into the wild rhpthm of the Komarishki.

The only thing that tried Rabbi Wolnisky on Sunday night was the length of time he had to go without his pipe. He smokes before he gets up he smokes after he goes to bed. He had plenty of tea at the wedding, where he preformed his remarkable terpsichorean feasts, however, and he needed it, for his daily quota is about forty big glasses, brewed strong, and taken without milk. He drinks no water and no liquor as a rule, though he takes both in times of emergency. One meal daily, consisting of soapbread and a little meat, is his only food, and is set for him at noon.

Born in Kobrine, in the State of Grodno, Russian Poland, he moved about with his parents in his early youth, and so came to see the icebeaten regiments of the Little Corporal falling back from Moscow. Marrying early, he settled in Antipole and traded in liquors, most of his life in Russian being spent in the wholesale liquor business. He prospered, and twelve children came to him and his first wife, who died before he left his Russian home for America about twenty-five years ago, with two sons, the first of his family to seek these shores.

Wolnisky's business ruin in Antipole began when Alexander II was assassinated in 1881. Alexander III, who was by nature inclined to mild measures, fell under the influence of the leaders of the old regime, and in a period of repression which the activity of the revolutionaries seemed to demand the Russian soldiery were more aggressive than ever.

Cossacks broke into Wolnisky's establishment in 1881, drank all they could swallow, and opened every barrel in the well-filledcellar. When they went on their way he was ruined. He at once determined to leave the country.

In the East Side here he was immediately recognized as a person of extraordinary learning, and he was elected rabbi of the Eldridge Street Synagogue, which place he held for many years, retiring only two years ago upon the death of his second wife.

Wolnisky's second wife was twenty-two years old when, at the age of sixty-five, he married her. They had fifteen children. He has ninety-two living direct descents, of whom fifty-four are in this city or state, or in New Jersey. The others are in Russia. His descends have been increasing at a rate of twelve a year for two or three years. He knows the name of every one of them and never forgets their birthdays.

He rises every morning at 4 o'clock and has a few glasses of tea and a pipeful of Mohoke tobacco, imported from Russia, for breakfast. He uses three pipes, one for the street, one for the house and a third for smoking in bed. This last has a big bowl and a long stem, the bowl resting on the floor. He has never been ill, but eight years ago was run down while crossing Canal street by a fire chief's buggy. A wheel passed over his ankle, breaking the bones, and when it healed that leg was a trifle shorter than the other, making it necessary to wear on it a shoe with a heavy thick sole—New York Herald.

A NECESSARY ADJUNCT OF WAR.

The Much Maligned Mule Has Many Advantages Over The Horse.

Mules furnish the propelling power for all army wagons. The horse is good enough for mounting cavalrymen and yanking artillerymen, but when it comes to the important matter of transporting army supplies there are only two animals in it—the mule and its driver.

The mule is a necessity, as well as a luxury, in war time. His advantages over a horse are legion. He is the type of toughness. He will do more work than a horse and live on less. As a pack animal he is far superior. He is like a camel in his ability to go without water.

The mule can live on dry leaves or almost any kind of provender and do good work. He will stand any kind or quality of abuse or hard usage and never murmur. His is the patience of job. He is somewhat stubborn and hard-headed, but the sense that is literally beaten into him is as useful to him and his employer as any other sense that can trot in mud knee deep all day without weariness, and he is a far better swimmer than the horse.

One can ride a well-trained mule into a well or up a tree. He is the sine qua non for a campaign through a mountainous region. As a war animal the mule has all these advantages and many others. Said an old veteran recently:

"A mule can discover water two miles off. And he will never fail to tell you about it. He will go if necessary for days without water, but he will let you know sure whenever he comes within two miles of it. His voice is not musical, but it is easy to understand. Again, his ears are not big for nothing. He is as watchful as a cat. Any unusual sound will awaken him. He can tell the tread of hostile steps or any movement of the enemy at any hour of the night, and he will never fail to let you know of it. As a pack animal, when his back has to be used in lieu of vehicles, the mule is the only animal. He will carry everything you put on him. He will travel with it forever. He will never break down. Wading marshes, swimming rivers, climbing mountatns—it is all the same to him. He fattens on hardship. Mules are used nearly altogether at army posts. They carry the couriers, pull the ambulances, plow the potato patches. A good mule team will pull the ambulances six miles an hour for 20 hours and never give a sign of complaint. Any one of them at the end of that journey of 120 miles will promptly elevate to the ceiling any man who will tickle his feet. While a mule can even stand cold better than a horse, his powers of endurance find best illustration in hot climates. He is a product of the Southern states. He is not as swift as the horse in an artillery charge, but he will pull these engines of war all day without fatigue. And he will listen to the roar of cannon without batting an ear. His nature is not musical. The sound of battle has neither terror nor charm for him. He stays where you put him and he raises the white flag never."

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CALEB C. MAGRUDER, OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.	DEMOCRATIC.	
THOMAS PARRAN, OF CALVERT COUNTY.	REPUBLICAN.	
CLARENCE H. TAYLOR, OF BALTIMORE CITY.	SOCIALIST.	

FOR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
VOTE FOR TWO.

WILLIAM E. BISHOFF.	PROHIBITION.	
RICHARD T. BROWNING.	DEMOCRATIC.	
HARVEY N. CUPPETT.	PROHIBITION.	
LAWRENCE F. GREEN.	REPUBLICAN.	
WILLIAM MILLER.	DEMOCRATIC.	
JACOB S. MYERS.	REPUBLICAN.	

FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.
VOTE FOR ONE.

GILMOR S. HAMILL.	DEMOCRATIC.	
JULIUS C. RENNINGER.	REPUBLICAN.	

FOR SHERIFF.
VOTE FOR ONE.

AUSTIN BROWN.	REPUBLICAN.	
WALLACE HOLMAN.	PROHIBITION.	
WM. WALLACE SCHLOSSNAGLE.	DEMOCRATIC.	

JOHN L. FITZWATER.	REPUBLICAN.	
NATHANIEL B. HARVEY.	PROHIBITION.	
WILLIAM HAUN.	PROHIBITION.	
HENRY KAMP, JR.	REPUBLICAN.	
J. THOMAS MOON.	REPUBLICAN.	

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS.
VOTE FOR ONE.

W. HARPER BARTLETT.	DEMOCRATIC.	
SAMUEL BOWMAN.	PROHIBITION.	
EDWIN E. FRIEND.	REPUBLICAN.	

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

JAMES A. SINCELL.	REPUBLICAN.	

altering the present Constitution of the State or framing a new one.

And the vote on the question of calling or not calling a constitutional convention shall be received, counted and canvassed in the manner prescribed by the General Election Law. The canvassing boards for the several counties and for the city of Baltimore shall certify the vote on the question of calling a constitutional convention to the Governor, the Secretary of State and the State Treasurer; and the Board of State Canvassers shall, at the time of their meeting to make a statement of the vote cast for the candidates voted for at the election, also make a statement of the vote cast on the question of calling a constitutional convention, and shall transmit the same to the Governor, and the Governor shall, after receiving said statement, make a proclamation of the result of the vote on the question of calling a constitutional convention.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the Sheriffs of the several counties and the Sheriff of Baltimore city shall give notice in the same manner and for the same time as they are required to give notice of the election of members of the General Assembly that the question of calling a constutional convention will be submitted to the voters.

Approved April 2, 1906.

FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.	
AGAINST A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.	

Published by order of the Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Maryland.

JAMES E. McGETTIGAN, President,
PETER A. CHISHOLM,
EDWARD E. SOLLARS,
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Maryland.

MR. CROTHERS' RECORD.

Many Facts Laid Bare to the People of Maryland.

When the State Democracy set the versatile pen of Paul Winchester going (after the proper oiling) they doubtless looked for home effective results from such an experienced and capable a source. If so, their chagrin must be pitiful. The mountain labored—the meuse has come forth in the shape of a series of circular letters now running in the Democratic organs of the State. Of course, Mr. Winchester is sorely handicapped in his efforts to let his genius work. The "nigger bugaboo" has grown most stale, flat and unprofitable and is only unable by fledgling orators of "young Mr. Gorman" stripe. The "White Man's Supremacy" shriek has been drowned in a general shout of derisive laughter from all intelligent quarters, and orators and authors alike have united in giving it a quiet but effective burial. Mr. Winchester was handicapped. He was expected to deliver the tale of the brick and behold no straw was given him. It was a painful dilemma and Mr. Winchester's solution of it has not served to allay the suffering. His first circular letter was devoted to assuring the people of the State that "not a dissenting voice is heard among Democrats." This was too much for the gravity of the managers, while the row on their back fence was filling the State with the feline cries of clashing Senatorial aspirants. Mr. Winchester was expected to take another tack. His second circular letter, however, has contributed once again to the gaiety of the State by a rather remarkable and altogether onesome attack on Mr. Gaither. Now, Paul Winchester, striving to besmirch the character of George R. Gaither is something like a pickaninny flinging mud-balls at the stars. They won't reach. If Mr. Winchester wanted a candidate within the range of his gun, —"a candidate of the earth earthy" (to borrow Mr. Rayner's characterization of Mr. Crothers) he might have found one in the person of the Democratic nominee for governor. Mr. Crothers' unfortunate illness (unfortunate that is for the Republicans) has shielded him, as nothing else could have, from a thorough exposition of a political career that has simply reeked with the thines for which the people are no longer willing to stand in public servants and public affairs. Mr. Crothers' repeated defeats in his own county are the direct result of the utter distrust the people have for him where he is best known. His early years and opportunities were promising enough, but each succeeding year of his public life saw him more and more emphatically repudiated in his home county, simply because his petty political tyranny, together with his utter want of reliability and sincerity aliented a large percentage of Cecil Democrats and threw the county into the Republican column. Governor Warfield carried that county by nearly 400 majority. A poll of the county reveals the astonishing fact that Mr. Crothers, altho "at home," will hardly succeed in securing any majority at all. And this, because where the people know his career, they have come to utterly distrust the man. In local matters he has been as hard to please as the proverbial Dutchman's flea. Pretty much everybody in Cecil, for example, has been recorded on one side or the other, in that county's numerous contests over local license. But Mr. Crothers has succeeded in hiding his attitude toward this question, even unto this day. When the infamous Octorara Water Bill was introduced in the State Legislature, Mr. Crothers stood before the people of his own neighborhood and asked them if they could believe him guilty of supporting a bill which would be the ruin of their flourishing industries and the looter of their most valuable assets. At the same time he had lobbied for the passage of the bill at Annapolis, appearing before the Committee as its earnest advocate. Whereupon the people of northern Cecil were outraged enough to moot him. When he was appointed to the honor by Governor Warfield he made a solemn promise to cut himself entirely loose from all political activity and associations. He redeemed the promise by keeping in the thick of every political movement, and (as a disgraceful climax) leaving his place on the bench while court was in session at Easton, to go home to Cecil for several days and take a hand in constructing the county slate and running the County Convention. On that night in Baltimore when the Democracy (rampant) notified Mr. Crothers (couchant) that he was to run for Governor, then it was that the nominee let himself loose on promises. But those promises can hardly square him with his performances. Take for example his expressions in favor of legalized primaries and direct nominations by the people. That was campaign buncombe which can hardly go down with his lobby record. Yes, Mr. Crothers has a lobby record—a quite long and a very active one. Indeed, he has been much engaged in this capacity in Annapolis for a number of years. Now at the last session of the Legislature, Senator France of Cecil (Mr. Crothers own county) introduced a bill for legalized primaries and direct nominations, appliable to Cecil county alone. It was a strictly local bill and was desired by many Democrats as well as Republicans in the county. And yet the "elections committee" refused to report it. It became evident that some hidden power was holding it back. Finally the Senator from Cecil demanded to know why it could not be reported, whereupon (according to his own statement) a member of the committee replied "We cannot report that bill; Mr. Crothers is opposed to it and wants a hearing on it." Needless to say the bill was never reported, but died in committee, and Mr. Crothers will find it hard to convince Cecil people that he favors legalized primaries and direct nominations.

Or take another illustration. In his speech of acceptance Mr. Crothers expressed the deepest sympathy with the working-man—indeed, he himself would have been a workman but for graver occupations. Now, let us see how much his record in the Senate shows sympathy with the men who toil. Turn to the session of 1901 and Senate Bill No. 6, and Mr. Crothers is recorded as voting against an amendment providing for assistance in voting to working men and day laborers and mechanics, being fifty years of age and upwards. Also against the amendment providing that "there shall be no taxation without representation, wherefore illiterates who pay taxes, shall be entitled to assistance, etc." In other words, the purpose of these provisions was to save the right of voting to men whose disadvantage in life had robbed them of educational opportunities but whose industry and thrift entitle them to the rights of good citizens, as much as the man who holds a diploma from a college. Mr. Crothers by his vote said "No." The workman must have all the manual dexterity, all the educational training required to vote the Chinese Puzzle ballot, or he cannot vote at all. This is the measure of Mr. Crothers' sympathy with the working man, and beside this record of his public acts, his public professions are only "airy nothings."

Or take another illustration. In his speech of acceptance Mr. Crothers pictures out a plaintive protest against political corruption. That's good, if it is sincere. And one hesitates to question its sincerity, for while the lamp holds out the burn, the vilest sinner may return; it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that Mr. Crothers has really experienced a change of heart. But one cannot help comparing this most virtuous declaration with some notorious chapters in his previous political career. The primary fight of 1903 in Cecil County is a case in point. No such open and disgusting venality was ever witnessed in the County as the Crothers people practiced to win that fight. Money was used so freely and in such large sums that the use of it was over-shadowed by the wonderment as to where it came from. Some said it came from a certain great corporation by which Mr. Crothers has been employed for years; others said it came from John Walter Smith, whose candidacy for the Federal Senate Mr. Crothers zealously supported. And so the speculations went. But certainly whatever source, the money came, and the county was flooded. If Mr. Crothers is now dead set against political corruption it is a notable conversion. The next thing you know John Walter Smith will be found amongst the penitents. And then what joy there ought to be in Heaven.

These few illustrations from Mr. Crothers' career may serve to enlighten the people of the State as they have enlightened the people of Cecil concerning Mr. Crothers' unreliability. If anyone is disposed to ask why such a man was placed at the head of the State ticket, the inquiring soul must be referred to the Honorable John Walter Smith, whose Herculean efforts at the pyschological moment, succeeded in landing the votes at the State Convention for his own, his very own, candidate. And if one is tempted to inquire further as to why Mr. Crothers should be the man whom Mr. Smith delighteth to honor, we beg to refer that inquirer to the days of the Extra-Session, when Mr. Smith was Governar and Mr. Crothers his right hand man in the Senate. There were two souls with but a single thought, in those days of disfranchisement doing, and their unholy alliance has never been interrupted since. Mr. Smith doubtless discovered then, that however little Mr. Crothers could be trusted in most things he could be thoroughly trusted to make this State a "one-party State," if "ways that are dark and tricks that are (hardly) vain," should not lose their efficiency in carrying elections.

ACCIDENT.

Mr. Daniel Hinebaugh, of Oakland, recently came through our village and made a very acceptable call at the public school here.

Rev. Zimmerman, of Canada, who has accepted a call to the pastorate of the German Lutheran church at this place, is here and making many warm friends.

Our merchants are getting in a fine lot of fall and winter goods.

Mr. Floyd Diehl and Miss Mattie Gies are now one, having been tied together by the skillful hands of Rev. H. C. Salem. The beautiful wedding took place at the bride's home last Sunday. They seem happy and we wish them a pleasant journey down the pathway of life.

Mr. Adam Richter is now housekeeping on the "Zinkin corner."

Miss Lillie Menhorn has returned from Salisbury, Pa.

The political candidates are busy handshaking and all of them expect to be elected or allow some one else to be elected.

The public school at this place is well organized and is doing splendid work under skillful management. The fourth grade in the primary room is about ready for promotion. The classes in geometry and algebra are reported to be excellent.

Mr. Diehl, of Grantsville, called at the home of J. C. Beahm last Sunday.

The nine young teachers in nearby schools all seem to be getting along splendidly.

Mr. Lawrence Speicher recently enrolled at the public free school and is doing good work.

Prof. Grupe is again teaching the German school. He is one of the few really cheerful men and proves himself an ideal educator.

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SUPERVISORS' NOTICE OF ELECTION

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., Oct. 19, 1907.

Notice is hereby given to the Judges and Clerks of Election and to the qualified voters of Garrett county, Maryland, that in accordance with the provisions of Article 33 of Chapter 202 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1896, and amended by the Acts of 1900, 1901 and 1902, an Election will be held in the several Districts of said Garrett county, at the usual places of holding elections and hereinafter set forth, on

TUESDAY,

The 5th Day of November, 1907,

for the purpose of balloting for

One person to be Governor of the State of Maryland.

One person to be Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

One person to be Comptroller of the Treasury of the State of Maryland.

One person to be Clerk of the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland.

Two persons to be Members of the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland from Garrett county.

One person to be State's Attorney of Garrett County.

One person to be Sheriff of Garrett County.

One person to be County Commissioner of Garrett County.

One person to be Clerk to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County.

One person to be County Treasurer of Garrett County.

Three persons to be Judges of the Orphans' Court of Garrett County.

One person to be Register of Wills of Garrett County.

One person to be County Surveyor of Garrett County.

Also for or against the following Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1906, providing for the calling of a Convention for altering the Constitution or for framing a new one, according to the provisions of Article XIV, Section 2, of the Constitution of this State:

CHAPTER 786.

AN ACT to provide for taking at the General Election to be held in the year 1907 the sense of the voters of this State in regard to calling a convention for altering the Constitution or for framing a new one according to the provisions of Article 14, Section 2, of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That at the General Election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year 1907, there shall be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of this State, for their decision, the question whether there shall be called a convention for the purpose of altering the Constitution of this State or of framing a new Constitution. There shall be placed upon the ballots to be used at that election in the manner prescribed by the General Election Law of this State the words "For a Constitutional Convention" and "Against a Constitutionol Convention," so that the voters may clearly indicate in the manner prescribed in the General Election Law whether he shall wish to cast his ballot for or against calling a convention for altering the present Constitution of the state or framing a new one.

And the vote on the question of calling or not calling a constitutional convention shall be received, counted and canvassed in the manner prescribed by the General Election Law. The canvassing boards for the several counties and for the city of Baltimore shall certify the vote on the question of calling a constitutional convention to the Governor, the Secretary of State and the State Treasurer; and the Board of State Canvassers shall, at the time of their meeting to make a statement of the vote cast for the candidates voted for at that election, also make a statement of the vote cast on the question of calling a constitutional convention, and shall transmit the same to the Governor, and the Governor shall, after receiving said statement, make a proclamation of the result of the vote on the question of calling a constitutional convention.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the Sheriffs of the several counties and the Sheriff of Baltimore city shall give notice in the same manner and for the same time as they are required to give notice of the election of members of the General Assembly that the question of calling a constitutional convention will be submitted to the voters.

Approval April 2, 1906.

The polls of said election will be opened in each and every Election District of said Garrett County, at the usual places of holding the polls, at 8 o'clock A. M., and will be closes at 6 o'clock P. M., when the ballots shall be counted according to law.

For the information of all persons concerned the following Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed March 24, 1865, is published:

CHAPTER 161.

AN ACT prohibiting the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors in the several counties of the State on the day of Election.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment, or any other place where liquors are sold, or for any persons, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale, beer or intoxicating drinks of any kind, on the day of election hereafter to be held in the several counties of the State.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted, That any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where the offense is committed, and shall, upon conviction by a Judge of any Circuit Court of the State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense—one half the fine shall be paid the informer, the other half to the County Commissioners for the use of the public roads.

And the places of election in the several Election Districts of said Garrett county will be as follows:

Election District No. 1, Swanton—In the Election Building in the town of Swanton.

Election District No. 2, Friendsville—In the Council Chamber in the town of Friendsville.

Election District No. 3, Grantsville—In the old Postoffice Building in the town of Grantsville.

Election District No. 4, Bloomington—In Andrew Mullen's house in the town of Bloomington.

Election District No. 5, Accident—In the house of Mr. Susan Englehart in the town of Accident.

Election District No. 6, Sang Run—In the Election Building in the town of Sang Run.

Election District No. 7, Oakland—In the Martin store room, norner Third and Oak Streets, in the town of Oakland.

Election District No. 8, Ryan's Glade—In the Election Building on the Northwestern Turnpike.

Election District No. 9, Johnson's—In the Shop of Thomas Johnson on the National Road.

Election District No. 10, Deer Park—In the building owned by C. R. Savage in the town of Deer Park.

Election District No. 11, The Elbow—In the residence of Joseph Warnick.

Election District No. 12, Bittinger—In the Storeroom of George W. Engle in the town of Bittinger.

Election District No. 13, Kitzmillerville—In the Paul Shultz House in the town of Kitzmillerville.

Election District No. 14, Oakland—In the office of the Supervisors of Elections in the West Building on Alder street, in the town of Oakland.

JAMES E. McGETTIGAN, Pres't.
PETER A. CHISHOLM,
EDMUND E. SOLLARS,
Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county, Md.
EDWARD JAMISON, Clerk.
ALBERT L. LEE,
Sheriff of Garrett county, Md.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, passed in a cause in which Roy Spiker et al. are plaintiffs and Jennie Bender et al. are defendants, the undersigned trustee will by public auction, on the premises at Mountain Lake Park, Md., on

THURSDAY,

The 31st day of October, '07,

at 10 o'clock A. M., offer for sale all that valuable fee simple lot of ground situate and lying in Mountain Lake Park, aforesaid, on D street, the same being known as the late Eliza Custer home and where she resided at the time of her death, and being now occupied by Thomas Harris. The improvements on said lot consist of a a good two story

Frame Dwelling House,

Six Rooms, Outbuildings and a Well of Good Water

The property is well located, being but about 300 or 400 feet from "Old Auditorium." Taxes for 1907 will be adjusted.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash on day of sale, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from day of sale, or all at the option of purchaser; the credit payments to bear interest from day of sale and to be secured by the note or notes of the purchaser endorsed to the satisfaction of the trustee. Conveyancing at the cost of the purchaser.

DANIEL J. BENDER, Trustee.

Land for Sale.

We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:

One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.

Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.

Also 10 acres suitable for building sites, just East of Oakland on the Northside of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.

For further information, address

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

Appointment of Clerks of Election to Fill Vacancies.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., Oct. 8, 1907.

Lawrence Garvey appointed clerk of election by this Board at a meeting held August 31, 1907, for Election District No. 4, has been found to be unable to serve as such, and in his place and stead Bayard Michael, whose postoffice address is Westernport, is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

James A. Sincell, appointed Clerk of Election by this Board at a meeting held Aug 31., 1907, for Election District No. 14, has been found to be unable to serve as such, and in his place and stead Harland L. Jones, whose postoffice address is Oakland, Md., is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By order of the board.
JAS. E. McGETTIGAN, Pres't.

Appointment of Clerk of Election to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., Oct. 21, 1907.

Lawrence F. Green, appointed Clerk of Election by this Board at a meeting held Aug. 31, 1907, for Election District No. 3, has been found to be unable to serve as such, and in his place and stead H. S. Coleman, whose postoffice address is Sutton, Md., is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By Order of the Board
JAS. E. McGETTIGAN, Pres.

RENNINGER & OFFUTT, Solicitors.

Order of Publication.

James E. Lish, John Lish, Julia Harvey, and Dorsey Harvey her husband, Sarah Moreland, and James Moreland her husband, Huldah Lish, George Lish, Visa Uphold, and Asa Uphold her husband, Charles Lish, Lavina Brobst —— Brobst her husband, Mary A. Friend, and —— Friend her husband, Josiah Lish, Emma Runyan, John J. Lish, P. S. Lish, Lillie E. Lish, William Lish, Roy Lish, May Wahlenmaier, Philip Lish, Garlie Lish, Orna Lish, Mary Harvey, and J. O. Harvey her husband, Mene Killions and —— Killions her husband, Caroline Horner, and —— Horner her husband,

vs.

Thompson Lish, and —— Lish his wife, Philip Lish, and —— Lish his wife, and the unknown heirs of Grace Mutler and Lewis Lish,

No. 1496 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Garrett county, Maryland, of which Frank Lewis Lish died seized and possessed.

The bill states that Lewis Lish, late of Garrett county, deceased, was in his life time seized and possessed of a parcel of land in Garrett county, being the 14 132-160 acres of Military Lot No. 492, and 9 6-160 acres of a tract of land called "Vacancy," and being so seized and possessed the said Lewis Lish departed this life on or about the 9th day of —— 1906, intestate, leaving surviving him your orators aforesaid, des cendants and heirs at law, whom together with the said defendants, the said land has descended, viz John Lish, Thompson Lish, James E. Lish, Julia Harvey, Sarah Moreland, Peyton Lish, Huldah Lish his wife, George Lish, Visa Uphold and Charles Lish being children and heirs at law of Jeremiah Lish a deceased brother of the said Lewis Lish; William Lish, Roy Lish, May Wahlenmaier, Garlie Lish, Philip Lish, Orna Lish, children of Charles Lish a deceased brother of said Lewis Lish; and Levina Brobst, Mary A. Friend, Josiah Lish, Emma Runyan, John Lish, P. S. Lish and Lillie E. Lish, children of Joseph Lish, a deceased brother of the said Lewis Lish and Caroline Horner, all sisters of the said Lewis Lish and Philip Lish a brother, and the unknown heirs of Grace Mutler a deceased sister, and such other unknown heirs of the said Lewis Lish, whose proper name is Frank Lewis Lish, but commonly known as Lewis Lish.

That the said real estate is not susceptible of partition without material loss and injury to the parties entitled to interests therein as above set forth, and that in order to make division of said interest it will be necessary that said real estate be sold and the proceeds thereof divided among the parties according to their several interests.

That the said defendants are non residents of the State of Maryland.

The bill prays for the sale of said property, and that the proceeds be distributed among the parties according to their respective rights and interests, and general relief, and an order of publication against non-resident defendants and unknown heirs.

It is thereupon, this 14th day of October, 1907, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiffs by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 16th day of November, 1907, give notice to said absent defendants and the unknown heirs of Grace Mutler and Lewis Lish of the object and substance of this bill warning them to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 2nd day of December, next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.
True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 5-3t

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., October 17, 1907.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1907,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Auditor's Notice.

Gilmor S. Hamill, Mortgagee, vs. Joseph Martin and Melissa Martin, his wife, Mortgagors.

No. 1489 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Joseph Martin, deceased, to file their claims, properly authenticated, in the above entitled cause, with the Clerk of this Court, on or before the 26th day of October, instant, as I shall proceed on that day to distribute the fund now in the hands of Gilmor S. Hamill, mortgagor.

EDWARD H. SINCELL, Auditor.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the said road so prayed to be located to begin at road at race bridge in Kitzmillersville, and passing through Dodson to State line at Gleason, a distance of two and three-quarter miles, passing through the lands of Victoria E. Rafter, The Manor Mining Company and others, and examine whether the said new road should be located, will meet on the 11th day of November, 1907, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said new county road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

JAMES W. HARVEY,
JAMES LISH,
L. C. HAMILL,
Examiners.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the county road is to be relocated, said change to be as follows: Beginning on the county road at Robert L. Friese's and running through the lands of Robert L. Friese and Samuel Vandersall to near the home of Aaron Sines, a distance of about one mile, and examine whether the said county road should be re-located, will meet on the 18th day of November, 1907, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said change of said county road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

WILLIAM A. SMITH,
JONAS GLOTFELTY,
FREEMAN D. DEWITT,
Examiners.

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CIVIL AND MINING

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OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Particular Attention Given Railroad & Mine Surveying.

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Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indiam Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50 and $1.00.
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Sold at Sturgiss' Pharmacy, Oakland, Md.

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Tickets on sale daily until Nov. 30.
The most delightful season of the year to travel and see
The Exposition at its Best.
For full details call on nearest B. & O. R. R. Ticket Agent.

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On sale daily from August 31 to Oct. 30.
For tickets and full information call on or address Ticket Agents B. & O. R. R.

E. C. SHAFFER,
Undertaking
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
BAYARD, W. VA.

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A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE
Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.
All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.
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Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

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Convenience,
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are all combined in Telephone Service. We offer you the many facilities of an efficiently operated and extensively developed system of telephones.
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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT
Boxes Free to Customers
This Bank Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits

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Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 31. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1907. NUMBER 35

THERE IS DANGER IN OUR PRESENT PROSPERITY

President Roosevelt Issues His Thanksgiving Proclamation

HE FIXES THURSDAY, NOV. 28

Hopes Americans "May Not Fall Into Love Of Ease And Of Luxury," But Personify "Hardihood."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—In his annual Thanksgiving proclamation, issued today, the President embraces the opportunity to preach a little sermon to the American people on the dangers of ease and luxury. He fixed Thursday, November 28, as Thanksgiving Day.

The Thanksgiving proclamation is as follows:

"Once again the season of the year has come when, in accordance with the custom of our forefathers for generations past, the President appoints a day as the especial occasion for all our people to give praise and thanksgiving to God.

"During the last year we have been free from famine, from pestilence, from war. We are at piece with all the rest of mankind. Our natural resources are at least as great as those of any other nation. We believe that in ability to develop and take advantage of these resources the average man of this nation stands at least as high as the average man of any other. Nowhere else in the world is there such an opportunity for a free people to develop to the fullest exrent all its powers of body, of mind, and of that which stands above both body and mind—character.

"Much has been given us from on high, and much will rightly be expected of us in return. Into our care the 10 talents have been intrusted; and we are to be pardoned neither if we squander and waste them, nor yet if we hide them in the napkin; for they must be fruitful in our hands. Ever throughout the ages, at all times and among all peoples, prosperity has been fraught with dangers, and it behooves us to beseech the Giver of all things that we may not fall into love of ease and of luxury; that we may not lose our sense of moral responsibility; that we may not forget our duty to God and to our neighbor.

"A great democracy like ours—a democracy based upon the principles of orderly liberties, can be perpetuated only if in the hearts of the the ordinary citizen there dwells a keen sense of righteousness and justice. We should earnestly pray that this spirit of righteousness and justice may grow ever greater in the hearts of all of us and that our souls may be inclined ever more both toward the virtues that tell for gentleness and tenderness, for loving kindness and forbearance one with another, and toward those no less necessary virtues that makes for manliness and rugged hardihood—for without these qualities neither nation nor individual can rise to the level of greatness.

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do set apart Thursday, the 28th day of November, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer, and on that I recommend that the people shall cease from their daily work and in their homes or in their churches meet devoutly to thank the Almighty for the many and great blessings they have received in the past, and to pray that they may be given the strength so to order their lives as to deserve a continuation of these blessings in the future."

CROTHERS' RECORD AS COUNTY BOSS.

[From the Baltimore News.]

The News on October 23 published certain statements in connection with Austin L. Crothers' career, showing, with circumstantial detail:

His connection with a corrupt primary election in 1903, in which the banner precinct, so far as fraud is concerned, was one in which Crothers' own office was the polling place. In that primary there were 3359 votes cast, although at the election of the preceeding year the Democratic vote was only 2230. In Crothers' own precinct the vote in the primary was 845. The Democratic vote the preceding year was only 466. The following year, when an extraordinarily full vote was cast in that precinct, the Democratic vote was only 634.

His control as a political boss over county contracts let and and appointments made.

His demand for money in return for his influence in securing the granting of liquor licenses.

His connection with a liquor case smothered in the Grand Jury room at Elkton.

His work among negro voters and his connection with the attempted bribery of one of them.

His activity in politics while a judge on the bench.

His lobbying at Annapolis for the Octoraro water bill, an indefensible measure unquestionably inimical to the interest of his home county.

His defeats in his own county, when he himself was made the sole issue of the campaign.

Names, dates, figure and details were given in this statement. As yet no attempt to disprove them has been made.

Local Teachers' Institutes.

The executive board of the Garrett County Teachers' Association has decided to hold local institutes at the following named places at such times as may hereinafter be designated: Grantsville, Nov. 2; Kitzmillerville, Nov. 9. At Friendsville, Accident and Oakland, dates for which have not yet been fixed. While the above named places are especially designated on account of their central location, there is no reason why institutes should not be held in other localities. With a proper manifestation of the spirit of cooperation along educational lines we as teachers can make this the banner school year of Garrett county

H. A. LORADITCH,
Pres. Garrett Co. Teachers' Association.

FOR SALE—Two large and one small heating stove; also one sideboard. Apply to Mrs. D. H. Loar, Oakland.

FOR GAITHER AND THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

A Voter For Thiry Three Years Makes An Appeal.

THE ELECTION LAW THE ISSUE

An Old Resident Reviews The Extra Session of the Legislature and What Was Accomplished By It.—A Nefarious Scheme.

To the Editor of The Republican:

As the day for the battle of the ballots approaches, I am more firmly persuaded after careful survey of the matter, that the disfranchisement of our neighbors, friends and citizens, which has so degraded the politics of our State, is the one subject of paramount importance at this election. Our present abominable election bill, hatched in the moral blight of an extra session of the Legislature, must and shall be wiped from the statute books. This alone, I conscientiously believe, is good and sufficient reason for depositing our vote for George R. Gaither and the Republican ticket.

Certain it is, if we cherish the traditions our State, and have respect for the sacred and inalienable rights of its citizens, we will place ourselves on record as being unalterably opposed to the present legislation, or to any further political juggling having for its purpose and object, either expressed or implied, the disfranchisement of any class of our citizens. Let us pledge ourselves to do all in our power to put a decisive end to unfair election laws, have them repealed, and new laws passed instead, which will assure to us and our children that every voter may cast his vote in confidence, and that it will be honestly counted as the intention of the voter is expressed.

Just think a moment, my fellow voter, whether you be Republican, Prohibitionist or Democrat, what this nefarious Election Law cost us as taxpayers (and who are not taxpayers?). It was passed at the extra session of the Legislature at the enormous expense of over one hundred thousand dollars, and for what purpose? Simply and solely to cut out the poor man, who unfortunately cannot read and write, and to throw further obstacles in his way, that regardless of his intention, which may be plainly expressed by his mark, his vote may be cast away and lost. Now, is not this a blot on the fair escutcheon of our State, and a cursed wrong to noble manhood of our young, as well as to the exalted loyalty and patriotism of those who faced the enemy in time of battle, in defense of our country's freedom?

The extra session was ostensibly convened to correct certain alleged census inaccuracies. Every intelligent man knows that this was only a subterfuge; and a new election law to render almost nugatory the splendid law placed on the statute books by Republicans in 1896, was the sinister and all-controlling motive and design. This was then accomplished.

I have been a voter in this state for thirty-three years and have always kept in close touch with the political workings of both parties, and I will solemnly declare that in my opinion this election law, together with the manner of its passage is the most damnable act ever perpetrated by any party and foisted upon the people of this State. I consider it the one damning cloud that hangs over this grand old Commonwealth like a pall, and holds up in scorn the bosses of an old boss-ridden organization that would for selfish ends and purposes ruthlessly trample on the most sacred rights and franchises of its most loyal citizens. Bot, comrades of the Grand Army, who have carried the musket and knapsack, know what liberty and human rights mean. You have made the purchase and paid the price in blood. Can you longer lay supinely by and see the rights of yourselves, as well as those of your neighbors and friends, trampled upon election after election? Now is the time to rise up in arms and fight the battle of ballots. Now is the opportunity to have the wrongs righted. Now is the accepted time. Such an opportunity may never present itself again, may never again knock at your door. Believe me, if the Democrats are again elected to power, and if the Constitutional Amendment is carried, the present election law will be further emasculated, fewer safeguards will be thrown around the ballot box, and instead of fifty thousand voters losing their franchise, one hundred thousand will pay the penalty of permitting this opportunity to pass unheeded.

More than this, a stronger ticket than the one headed by Mr. George R. Gaither, a ticket commanding more respect, confidence and admiration was never nominated and placed before the voters of this State. Do not miss the opportunity of casting your vote on Tuesday, November 5th, for these men.

A VOTER FOR 33 YEARS IN DISTRICT NO. 8.

PROHIBITIONIST WANTS REPUBLICAN TICKET ELECTED

The Time Is Not Ripe to Sacrifice Votes.

DEMOCRATS OPPOSE TEMPERANCE

This Is Shown Conclusively By That Party's Action in Turning Down Mr. Joseph D. Baker for the Nomination for Governor.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Just a few lines in regard to the coming election on November 5th, and a few reasons why it is better to vote the straight Republican ticket.

We, as Prohibitionists, not only of Garrett county, but the whole State as well, should weigh very carefully our intentions to vote our own ticket this fall. We are gaining ground slowly, it is true, but the time is not ripe to sacrifice our votes for the cause which we so dearly love. If we gain prohibition that will prohibit, we must let the whole people to decide for themselves what they will choose. The two great parties, Democratic and Republican, have neither thus far shown the interest they might in our worthy cause, and it is for us to decide at this important election whether it would not be more advantageous to the cause of Prohibition for us to join in a united effort to defeat candidates who are presented to the voter simply by reason of their party's opposition to our cause, for example:

The people of Frederick county put up a man in whom they had great confidence for the nomination for Governor. The independent papers took him up and lauded his character and qualifications before the people as an excellent candidate for the Governorship. Then it came out that Mr. Baker was a man very much opposed to the liquor traffic and a man who would fight it with his whole being. He is opposed to its use, opposed to its sale, and even to its manufacture. Did Mr. Baker get the nomination? No! The liquor interests of the city and state came forth and said to the Democratic bosses, not to the people: "We won't have any of Baker; you must put up another type of man as your candidate." The result is we have a man who has been known all his life to the people of his own county as a Democratic ring politician, who ran his home county (Cecil) with a high hand. He is accused of corrupting the primary election of his own county in 1903, when his own office was used as a polling place; of his control as a political boss over contracts and appointments made in Cecil County, of working among the negro voters and attempting to bribe some of them, of being active in politics while a Judge on the bench, of smothering a liquor case in the grand jury room at Elkton, and demanding money for his influence in securing the granting of liquor licenses. This man was put up as a candidate for Governor and forced upon the voters of this State, not because the people wanted him, but because the Democratic bosses wanted him, and the liquor interests knew full well his past record and that they need have no fear of him. Is he a man to be trusted with the guiding of the ship of state for the next gubernatorial term. Would he not run the State as he did his county? As a proof of his unfitness for public office, the people of his own county defeated him for the State Senate in the years 1901 and 1905, the last named year by nearly 500 votes, which was about six times the plurality of the year 1901, showing that his unpopularity is rapidly increasing. If the people of his county won't trust him, why should the people of the State.

With this pronounced oppositiou to the question of Prohibition and the disqualification above quoted, would it not be better to cast our votes for George R. Gaither, the Republican candidate, and make doubly sure the defeat of our arch enemy. In additioe to this the Republican party in its platform gives us other reasons why it would be to the best interest of the people to elect their candidates.

We all know that the Democratic party is and always has been long on promises, but short on fulfillment, and the people will never get legislation of a high moral standard through them. This is clearly proven already, for they are responsible for the present disgraceful election law that was passed at the extra session of 1901, when $100,000 of the taxpayers' money was used in order to frame up an election law that would disfranchise them. A law that compels a man to travel from one to fifty miles to a county seat and swear he intends to become a citizen, in order that he may exercise his right to vote one year later. The Democratic party is the one responsible, my aged friend, for your disfranchisement. Because you have given your best efforts all your life in providing for your families, have toiled through heat and cold in order to get together a little property for your declining days, have kept up your taxes, have worked in all sorts and conditions of weather until your step is not so strong, your hand not as steady as it once was. They say to you through this outrageous result of the session of 1901, the present election law, if you make your mark a little too long or soil your ballot because your hands were not washed before you went into the booth to vote, your vote will not be counted. And after you have travelled forty miles to the court house to declare your intention to become a citizen, have covered ten miles the next year to register, and another ten miles on election day to vote the ticket of your choice, the law says that if your mark extends over the line or finger prints appear on your ballot, you are disfranchised as a result of this dishonorable, disgraceful and fraudulent election law placed upon the statue books of this State by the Democratic party.

Now on the other hand, the leaders of the Republican party have presented a man for Governor who would repeal this trick ballot law. The people all over the State demanded a man of high moral courage, a man who would not be a party to trickery and nebauchery of the ballot, a man who knew the needs of our State, a man who has had experience in public affairs, a man whose sole ambition would be for the welfare of the whole State, the upbuilding of the home and its influences and not the party to which he belonged, mind you, but the whole people, and they demanded the nomination of George R. Gaither for Governor. They saw in him the one man in all the State who would fill the bill.

We will grant for argument sake the possibility of his not being the selection of the Prohibition party, but seeing his excellent qualifications, and wishing to secure the election of a man who has not been opposed in any way to our cause, we should vote for him. He has made good in his public career. In all his dealings with the public he has been fair and honest. He is a city man, it is true, but when the sale of the Western Maryland Railroad was about to be consummated, he insisted and demanded that the counties who were interested in the sale should receive the same treatment as the City of Baltimore. Did they get it? Yes, they got it and that is one reason why Democratic Montgomery county is for Gaither. He has proven his interest in them.

The Republican candidates are pledged to the repeal of the trick ballot law, and a return to the simple ballot which was in vogue when every man's vote was counted as cast.

The Democrats tell us the law was necessary in order to prevent negro domination in Maryland politics. They say we must disfranchise thousands of worthy German, Irish and English citizens in order to prevent this misnamed Negro Bugaboo. If that was true, why did not the law apply to the whole State when enacted? Why did they select nine of the twenty-three counties only? Why select Garrett county with only twenty-four colored voters out of a total registered vote of 4169? Why Frederick county, where there are 13,000 registered voters, only 1200 are colored? The reason is plain: to disfranchise the negro, and as many Republicans and Prohibitionists as possible.

Mr. Gaither and his colleagues on the ticket have promised, if elected, to pass a law which will give every man a square deal. A law that will give to every veteran who gave the best years of his life to his country's cause and to every citizen and taxpayer the right to have his vote counted as cast, the right to have a say in the ruling of himself, and not to be ruled by a half dozen Democratic ring politicians, who run the State for their own conveniences and to intrench themselves deeper into power, and to appoint their own henchmen to office regardless of whether they have the necessary qualifications or not. All that is needed in their case is that they be organization men and a regular of the regulars.

I make this appeal, as I see no hope for accomplishing any good by a close adherance to our nominated ticket at this time. To do this only makes it possible for the election of the Democratic nominees and in the end whisky will be king and more honest voters disfranchised.

A POHIBITIONIST FROM DISTRICT No. 7.
Mountian Lake Park, Md., Oct. 28, 1907.

BODY FOUND ON RAILWAY TRACK

Frederick Mason, Employed As a Cook Here, Killed Near Rodamer, W. Va.

The remains of Frederick Mason, about 28 years of age, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, employed in Oakland as a cook in the restaurant of Walter Morrison on Railroad street, were found lying along the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Rodamer, West Va., early Saturday morning.

On Friday evening Mason left here and went to Cumberland, where he resided previous to locating in Oakland, intending to return on train No. 1, which, in reality he did, but was carried through to Rowlesburg, at which point he was given a train check by the conductor and was instructed to return here on train No. 4. It is presumed, however, that he boarded a freight train at Rowlesburg with the intention of coming here, but that at Rodamer he fell from the train and was killed.

His remains were shipped on Monday to Grand Rapids, Michigan, in which city his parents live, his father being engaged in the hotel business there.

DIXON & KELSO

We have taken the agency for the FAMOUS BOYS' HERCULES ALL-WOOL SHOWER PROOF SUIT as advertised in the Ladies' Home Journal, Delineator, Woman's Home Companion, Housekeeper, Harper's Bazar and many of the other leading magazines of the country.

We have compared this line of BOYS' CLOTHING with many of the other makes and think it the best $5.00 bargain that we have ever seen. We especially invite MOTHERS to call and inspect it before purchasing your Boy's suit for the winter.

Yours to Please,
DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

My FALL STOCK of
CLOTHING
FOR
Men and Boys

is now about complete. I am showing this season by far the largest and best line I have ever had in

Suits, Overcoats, Raincoats and Pants.

Come in and look over my line before you buy. I think I can save you money and give you

NEW, STYLISH GOODS.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.
NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

CALEB C. MAGRUDER, OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.	DEMOCRATIC.	
THOMAS PARRAN, OF CALVERT COUNTY.	REPUBLICAN.	
CLARENCE H. TAYLOR, OF BALTIMORE CITY.	SOCIALIST.	

FOR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
VOTE FOR TWO.

WILLIAM E. BISHOFF.	PROHIBITION.	
RICHARD T. BROWNING.	DEMOCRATIC.	
HARVEY N. CUPPETT.	PROHIBITION.	
LAWRENCE F. GREEN.	REPUBLICAN.	
WILLIAM MILLER.	DEMOCRATIC.	
JACOB S. MYERS.	REPUBLICAN.	

FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.
VOTE FOR ONE.

GILMOR S. HAMILL.	DEMOCRATIC.	
JULIUS C. RENNINGER.	REPUBLICAN.	

FOR SHERIFF.
VOTE FOR ONE.

AUSTIN BROWN.	REPUBLICAN.	
WALLACE F. HOLMAN.	PROHIBITION.	
WM. WALLACE SCHLOSSNAGLE.	DEMOCRATIC.	

JOHN L. FITZWATER.	REPUBLICAN.	
NATHANIEL B. HARVEY.	PROHIBITION.	
WILLIAM HAUN.	PROHIBITION.	
HENRY KAMP, JR.	REPUBLICAN.	
J. THOMAS MOON.	REPUBLICAN.	

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS.
VOTE FOR ONE.

W. HARPER BARTLETT.	DEMOCRATIC.	
SAMUEL BOWMAN.	PROHIBITION.	
EDWIN E. FRIEND.	REPUBLICAN.	

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

JAMES A. SINCELL.	REPUBLICAN.	

altering the present Constitution or framing a new one.

And the vote on the question of calling or not calling a constitutional convention shall be received, counted and canvassed in the manner prescribed by the General Election Law. The canvassing boards for the several counties and for the city of Baltimore shall certify the vote on the question of calling a constitutional convention to the Governor, the Secretary of State and the State Treasurer; and the Board of State Canvassers shall, at the time of their meeting to make a statement of the vote cast for the candidates voted for at the election, also make a statement of the vote cast on the question of calling a constitutional convention, and shall transmit the same to the Governor, and the Governor shall, after receiving said statement, make a proclamation of the result of the vote on the question of calling a constitutional convention.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the Sheriffs of the several counties and the Sheriff of Baltimore city shall give notice in the same manner and for the same time as they are required to give notice of the election of members of the General Assembly that the question of calling a constutional convention will be submitted to the voters.

Approved April 2, 1906.

FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.	
AGAINST A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.	

Published by order of the Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Maryland.

JAMES E. McGETTIGAN, President,
PETER A. CHISHOLM,
EDWARD E. SOLLARS,
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Maryland.

CHAPTER XVII.
The Verge of a Quarrel.

Brant's mind was a chaos of conflicting emotions, but a single abiding conviction never once left him—he retained implicit faith in her, and he purposed to fight this matter out with Hampton. Even in that crucial hour, had any one ventured to suggest that he was in love with Naida, he would merely have laughed, serenely confident that nothing more than gentlemanly interest swayed his conduct.

Nevertheless, he manifested an unreasonable dislike for Hampton. He had never before felt thus toward this person; indeed, he had possessed a strong man's natural admiration for the other's physical power and cool, determined courage. He now sincerely feared Hampton's power over the innocent mind of the girl, imagining his influence to be much stronger than it really was, and he sought after some suitable means for overcoming it. He alone, among those who might be considered as her true friends, knew of her secret infatuation, and upon him, alone, therefore, rested the burden of her release. It was his heart that drove him into such a decision, although he conceived it then to be the reasoning of the brain.

And so she was Naida Gillis, poor old Gillis' little girl! He stopped suddenly in the road, striving to realize the thought. He had never dreamed of such a consummation, and it staggered him. What was there in common between that outcast, and this well-groomed, frankly spoken young woman? Yet, whoever she was or had been, the remembrance of her could not be conjured out of his brain. He might look back with repugnance upon those others, those misty phantoms of the past, but the vision of his mind, his ever-changeable divinity of the vine shadows, would not become obscured, nor grow less fascinating. Suddenly there occurred to him a recollection of Silent Murphy, and his strange, unguarded remark. What could the fellow have meant? Was there indeed some secret in the life history of this young girl?—some story of shame, perhaps? If so, did Hampton know about it?

Already daylight rested white and solemn over the silent valley, and only a short distance away lay the spot where the crippled scout had made his solitary camp. Almost without volition the young officer turned that way, crossed the stream by means of the log, and clambered up the bank. But it was clear at a glance that Murphy had deserted the spot. Convinced of this, Brant retraced his steps toward the camp of his own troop, now already astir with the duties of early morning. Just in front of his tent he encountered his first sergeant.

"Watson," he questioned, as the latter saluted and stood at attention, "do you know a man called Silent Murphy?"

"The scout? Yes, sir; knew him as long ago as when he was corporal in your father's troop. He was reduced to the ranks for striking an officer."

Brant wheeled in astonishment. "Was he ever a soldier in the Seventh?"

"He was that, for two enlistments, and a mighty tough one; but he was always quick enough for a fight in field or garrison."

"Has he shown himself here at the camp?"

"No, sir; didn't know he was anywhere around. He and I were never very good friends, sir."

The lieutenant remained silent for several moments, endeavoring to perfect some feasible plan.

"Dispatch an order to the telegraph office," he finally commanded, "to inquire if this man Murphy receives any messages there, and if they know where he is stopping. Send an intelligent man and have him discover all the facts he can. When he returns bring him in to me."

He had enjoyed a bath and a shave, and was yet lingering over his coffee, when the two soldiers entered with their report. The sergeant stepped aside, and the orderly, a tall, boyish looking fellow with a pugnacious chin, saluted stiffly.

"Well, Bane," and the officer eyed his trim appearance with manifest approval, "what did you succeed in learning?"

"The operator said this yere Murphy had never bin thar himself, sir, but there wus several messages come fer him. One got here this mornin'."

"What becomes of them?"

"They're called fer by another feller, sir."

"Oh, they are! Who?"

"Red Slavin wus the name he give me of thet other buck."

When the two had disappeared, Brant sat back thinking rapidly. There was a mystery here, and such actions must have a cause. Something either in or about Glencaid was compelling Murphy to keep out of sight—but what? Who? Brant was unable to get it out of his head that all this secrecy centered around Naida. Perhaps Hampton knew; at least he might possess some additional scrap of information which would help to solve the problem. He looked at his watch, and ordered his horse to be saddled.

It did not seem quite so simple now, this projected interview with Hampton, as it had appeared the night before. In the clear light of day, he began to realize the weakness of his position, the fact that he possessed not the smallest right to speak on behalf of Naida Gillis. Nevertheless, the die was cast, and perhaps, provided an open quarrel could be avoided, the meeting might result in good to all concerned.

Hampton welcomed him with distant but marked courtesy, having evidently thought out his own immediate plan of action, and schooled himself accordingly. Standing there, the bright light streaming over them from the open windows, they presented two widely contrasting personalities, yet each exhibited in figure and face the evidences of hard training and iron discipline. Hampton was clothed in black, standing straight as an arrow, his shoulders squared, his head held proudly erect, while his cool gray eyes studied the face of the other as he had been accustomed to survey his opponents at the card table. Brant looked the picture of a soldier on duty, trim, well built, erect, his resolute blue eyes never flinching from the steady gaze bent upon him, his bronzed young face grave from the seriousness of his mission. In both minds the same thought lingered—the vague wonder how much the other knew. The elder man, however, retained a better self-control and was first to break the silence.

"Miss Gillis informed me of your kindness to her last evening," he said, quietly, "and in her behalf I sincerely thank you. Permit me to offer you a chair."

Brant accepted it and sat down, feeling the calm tone of proprietorship in the words of the other as if they had been a blow. His face flushed, yet he spoke firmly. "Possibly I misconstrue your meaning," he said, with some bluntness, determined to reach the gist of the matter at once. "Did Miss Gillis authorize you to thank me for these courtesies?"

Hampton smiled with provoking calmness, holding an unlighted cigar between his fingers. "Why, really, as to that I do not remember. I merely mentioned it as expressing the natural gratitude of us both."

"You speak as if you possessed full authority to express her mind as well as your own."

The other bowed gravely, his face impassive. "My words quite naturally bear some such construction."

The officer hesitated, feeling more doubtful than ever regarding his own position. Chagrined, disarmed, he felt like a prisoner standing bound before his mocking captor. "Then I fear my mission here is useless."

"Entirely so, if you come for the purpose I suspect," said Hampton, sitting erect in his chair, and speaking with more rapid utterance. "To lecture me on morality, and demand my yielding up all influence over this girl—such a mission is assuredly a failure. I have listened with some degree of calmness in this room already to one such address, and surrendered to its reasoning. But permit me to say quite plainly, Lieut. Brant, that you are not the person from whom I will quietly listen to another."

"I had very little expectation that you would."

"You should have had still less, and remained away entirely. However, now that you are here, and the subject broached, it becomes my turn to say something, and to say it clearly. It seems to me you would exhibit far better taste and discrimination if from now on you would cease forcing your attentions upon Miss Gillis."

Brant leaped to his feet, but the other never deigned to alter his position.

"Forcing my attentions!" exclaimed the officer. "God's mercy, man! do you realize what you are saying? I have forced no attentions upon Miss Gillis."

"My reference was rather to future possibilities. Young blood is proverbially hot, and I thought it wise to warn you in time."

Brant stared into that imperturbed face, and somehow the very sight of its calm, inflexible resolve served to clear his own brain. He felt that this cool, self-controlled man was speaking with authority.

"Wait just a moment," he said at last. "I wish this made perfectly clear, and for all time. I met Miss Gillis first through pure accident. She impressed me strongly then, and I confess I have since grown more deeply interested in her personality. I have reasons to suppose my presence not altogether distasteful to her, and she has certainly shown that she reposes confidence in me. Not until late last night did I ever suspect she was the same girl whom we picked up with you out on the desert. It came to me from her own lips and was a total surprise. She revealed her identity in order to justify her proposed clandestine meeting with you."

"And hence you request this pleasant conference," broke in Hampton, coolly, "to inform me, from your calm eminence of respectability, that I was no fit companion for such a young and innocent person, and to warn me that you were prepared to act as her protector."

Brant slightly inclined his head.

"I may have had something of that nature in my mind."

"Well, Lieut. Brant," and the older man rose to his feet, his eyes still smiling, "some might be impolite enough to say that it was the conception of a cad, but whatever it was, the tables have unexpectedly turned. Without further reference to my own personal interests in the young lady, which are, however, considerable, there remain other weighty reasons that I am not at liberty to discuss, which make it simply impossible for you to sustain any relationship to Miss Gillis other than that of ordinary social friendship."

"You—you claim the right—"

"I distinctly claim the right, for the reason that I possess the right, and no one has ever yet known me to relinquish a hold once fairly gained. Lieut. Brant, if I am any judge of faces, you are a fighting man by nature as well as profession, but there is no opportunity for your doing any fighting here. This matter is irrevocably settled—Naida Gillis is not for you."

Brant was breathing hard. "Do you mean to insinuate that there is an understanding, an engagement between you?" he faltered, scarcely knowing how best to resent such utterance.

"You may place your own construction upon what I have said," was the quiet answer. "The special relations existing between Miss Gillis and myself chance to be no business of yours. However, I will consent to say this—I do enjoy a relationship to her that gives me complete authority to say what I have said to you. I regret having been obliged by your persistence to speak with such plainness, but this konwledge should prove sufficient to control the actions of a gentleman."

For a moment the soldier did not answer, his emotions far too strong to permit of calm utterance, his lips tightly shut. He felt utterly defeated. "Your language is sufficiently explicit," he acknowledged at last. "I ask pardon for my unwarranted intrusion."

"Naida Gillis Is Not for You."

At the door he paused and glanced back toward that motionless figure yet standing with one hand grasping the back of the chair.

"Before I go, permit me to ask a single question," he said, frankly. "I was a friend of old Ben Gillis, and he was a friend of my father before me. Have you any reason to suspect that he was not Naida Gillis' father?"

Hampton took one hasty step forward. "What do you mean?" he exclaimed fiercely, his eyes two coals of fire.

Brant felt that the other's display of irritation gave him an unexpected advantage.

"Nothing that need awaken anger, I am sure. Something caused me to harbor the suspicion, and I naturally supposed you would know about it. Indeed, I wondered if some such knowledge might not account for your very deep interest in keeping her so entirely to yourself."

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—A detachment of the Eighteenth infantry from Fort Bethune trapped by Indians in a narrow gorge. Among them is a stranger who introduces himself by the name of Hampton, also Gillis, the post trader, and his daughter. Gillis and a majority of the soldiers are killed during a three days' siege.

CHAPTER II.—Hampton offers assistance to the girl, and is at first spurned because he is known as a gambler.

CHAPTER III.—Hampton and the girl only escape from the Indians. They fall exhausted on the plains.

CHAPTER IV.—A company of the Seventh cavalry, Lieut. Brant in command, find Hampton and the girl on the plains, and restore them to consciousness. Hampton announces that he proposes to care for the girl.

CHAPTER V.—Hampton and the girl stop at the Miners' Home in Glencaid, Mrs. Duffy, proprietess. Rev. Howard Wynkoop proposes that Hampton place Miss Gillis in care of Mrs. Herndon. He consents to think it over.

CHAPTER VI.—Hampton talks the future over with Miss Gillis—the Kid. She shows him her mother's picture and tells him what she can of her parentage and life. They decide she shall live with Mrs. Herndon.

CHAPTER VII.—The Kid takes up her residence with Mrs. Herndon.

CHAPTER VIII.—Naida—the Kid—runs away from Mrs. Herndon's and rejoins Hampton. He induces her to go back, and to have nothing more to do with him.

CHAPTER XIV.—Social difficulties arise at the Bachelor club's ball among the admirers of Miss Spencer. Lieut. Brant meets Miss Spencer but she is not his acquaintance of the day before. She tells him of Naida, and he accidentally meets her again as he is returning to the ballroom with a fan for Miss Spencer.

To the Republican Voters of Garrett County.

A. C STURGISS, CHAIRMAN — A. F. GEORGE — HARVEY J. SPEICHER

Garrett County Republican Committee

Oakland, Md., October 26, 1907.

Dear Sir:

Never in the history of our State have we had a more important election than the one to be held on November 5th.

The right of every voter is of paramount importance. The Democratic party is seeking to perpetuate its power by a trick ballot which has already disfranchised 50,000 of our voters, many of whom are our heaviest taxpayers and best citizens. We desire to call your attention to the fact that while there were last year 4149 registered voters, 24 of whom are colored, in Garrett county, one-half of that number of voters either stayed at home or their ballots were not counted.

The battle is on and it behooves every Republican to do his utmost to get out the full Republican vote.

We know that you are a man of influence in your community and we ask you to see as many Republican voters of your district as you can, and especially those who did not vote last year, and urge them to go to the polls and vote the straight Republican ticket.

Personal effort means much and you can do a great deal to help redeem Maryland and win a victory for a free ballot and a fair count; one vote for every man, and to have that vote counted as cast. You can by YOUR PERSONAL effort do much to bring about a glorious victory and give our entire ticket a rousing majority.

Yours for victory all along the line,

A. C. Sturgiss

Chairman Republican County Committee.

RULE SAVORS OF OLIGARCHY.

Democrats Have Too Long Been in Power in Maryland.

Cumberland, Md., Oct. 7, 1907.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN:

The Democratic party has had full control of the political affairs of Maryland for 40 years, with the exception of four years, when Hon. Lloyd Lowndes was governor. Not in the history of our state since its birth in the memorable year of 1776 has there been such a prolonged reign of party power—almost a dynasty in its character. Such rule is not for the real interests of the whole people, but mostly for the few in power. It is neither Democratic, Republican nor even Americian in political effect. The masses of the people want a change, and an improvement in our state government and in general affairs. And now is the acceptable time to secure it, by the election of the Republican state ticket, of excellent men, for Governor, George R. Gaither; Comptroller, James H. Baker; Attorney General, Hammond Urner, and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Thomas Parran. This ticket needs no eulogy, and is worthy of the support not only of the Republican party but many not within its lines—of independent, and individual views, of whom there are now many. The ticket is a fit and suitable one, worthy of general support. These reasons of themselves ought to be sufficient for the Democratic party, but there are many others of a more positive nature, some of which will be placed in view of voters in this paper.

But the vital issue of our next election will be the ballot and registration questions. They will be paramount to all others. The ballot is the very foundation of our governmental system. The will and wants of the people are made known by ballots of voters. That our whole election system is in a most deplorable and oppressive condition, none can deny, unless it be the few who are the beneficiaries thereof. And let it not be overlooked that the Democratic party is the author of these wrongs and hardships now borne by our people, the result of their persistent legislation from time to time, to disfranchise or prevent persons from voting who might not support that party. Party domination has been given for the convenience or engagement to persons who have the constitutional qualifications to vote.

True there should be restrictions or restraints upon the ballot, but they should be reasonable, just and in accordance with the constitution, and not purposely prohibitory. Our election law should be plain and intelligible, so that the uneducated may understand or be made to understand. But as they now exist, even intelligent persons are in doubt. Elections ought to be such as to draw voters to the polls, not to prevent them from coming. Many voters now dread or so much dislike the election system, as to prevent them from attending. It is an ordeal they do not wish to encounter. Democratic legislation on the registration and ballot questions show forcibly that the purpose was to exclude voters who would not be with and for that party. Of course these prohibitions were covertly aimed at the colored people, but the fact is, as is now well known, that more white voters have been harmed than colored ones.

The Poe amendment, as is well known, was a Democratic measure, through not favored by Gov. Warfield. The object of it was to give the disfranchising business a constitutional foundation, so as not to be interfered with by any anterior authorities. It is placed the power to enfranchise, or disfranchise voters in the hands of the registration office. Under it they could have refused registration to a majority of persons fit to be registered, by asking them a few difficult constitutional questions, which they would not be able to answer. But fortunately for us the odious amendment was voted down by the people, regardless of party feelings, and the honor of our state saved, at least to that extent.

And now let it be shown how and in what manner our registration and ballot system affect the voters and election results in our good old state. According to official records there are in the state 225,689 registered white voters and 52,301 colored votes—277,890 in all. At our last election in 1906 there were cast only 191,632 voters. The stay-home and uncounted voters were 82,258; and further, that from 25,000 to 30,000 were thrown out or uncounted on account of defects in the ballot in not coming up to the requirements of our intricate laws. No wonder we hear so much about "trick ballots"—much ground for the talk. In Allegany county there are 12,985 registered voters, but at the election of 1906 only 5,906 ballots were counted. Garrett county has 4,149 registered voters, but only 1,971 ballots counted at the last election. This is the way the system works.

From Democratic sources we are hearing much about negro domination as a mere whim. I know of a more suitable name for it. There is not a colored man holding office in our county or the state, at least of any importance, although they have over 52,000 registered voters in the state, almost one-fifth of the whole. It is an obvious fact, that colored people as a class are not clamoring for or hunting office, in the manner the white men are doing it. Let this fact stand to their credit; and may they remain in that suitable relation. But might not the white folks modify their zeal for office, somewhat at least. Another view of this domination question: Under our national constitution, the colored race counted much as the white in forming a basis for congressional representative. The colored population in our country number about 8,000,000. The congressional basis is about 200,000 for a representative; so that population elects 40 members to the lower House of Congress and nearly all that basis elects Democratic congressmen. So really this vast colored population helps the Democracy in their domination. Were these 8,000,000 people without civil existence, there would be about 40 congressman less, and most domination would fall upon the Democratic party. Surely the party can see this.

This paper comes from a Republican voter, old as the party itself; an unfailing adherent to its principals and creeds, because they were and now are, national, patriotic, just and for the good of all, and in strict accordance with our national constitution and adverse to sectionalism, localism and prejudices of all kinds. This is not only a union of states, but also a nation; a leading member of the great internationality.

In preparing this paper I have carefully avoided the use of epithets or harsh expressions of any kind towards our political opponents, not forgetting they are fellow citizens, and entitled to respectful treatment. It is however true, the wrongs and errors complained of are of their enactments or actions. But let we Republicans have the power, and we will cure them willingly for all the people of our good old state. No doubt when the Republican party is given the necessary power, and have cured the existing evils and hardships, Democrats as well as Republicans, will feel as they should, grateful for the general relief and cure of unbearable evils and hardships.

Of course these remarks are to be in the interest of the county ticket just announced, in like manner as the state ticket.

J. B., A THINKING REPUBLICAN.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, OCT. 31, 1907.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

For Governor:
GEORGE R. GAITHER, of Baltimore

For Attorney General:
HAMMOND URNER, of Frederick.

For Comptroller:
JAMES H. BAKER, of Kent County.

For Clerk of Court of Appeals,
THOMAS PARRAN of Calvert County

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For State's Attorney,
JULIUS C. RENNINGER.

For Sheriff,
AUSTIN BROWN.

For House of Delegates,
JACOB S. MYERS,
LAWRENCE F. GREEN.

For County Commissioner,
OTHO FIKE.

For Clerk to County Commissioners,
ALBERT G. ROSS.

For County Treasurer,
WILLIAM E. HOLLINGER.

For Judges of the Orphans' Court,
JOHN L. FITZWATER,
HENRY KAMP, JR.,
J. THOMAS MOON.

For Register of Wills,
EDWIN E. FRIEND.

For County Surveyor,
JAMES A. SINCELL.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS

Republican mass meetings will be held at the places and on the dates following, which all are urged to attend and hear the issues of the campaign discussed by able speakers:

JENNINGS,
Friday, November 1, 7:30 p.m.

NEW GERMANY,
Friday, November, 1, 7.40 p. m.

FEARER,
Saturday, Nov. 2, 2.30 p. m.

FRIENDSVILLE,
Saturday, November 2, 7:30 p.m.

SUNNYSIDE,
Monday, November 4, 7.30 p.m.

The following speakers will address the meetings:

J. C. Renninger, Lawrence F. Green, J. S. Myers, N. S. Hendel, Hon. W. F. Broening, of Balmore, Hon. W. McCulloh Brown and N. U. Bond.

A. G. STURGISS,
A. F. GEORGE,
H. J. SPEICHER,
Committee.

O, NO! It's nothing to dabble in politics while on the bench; it's nothing to be the chief actor in a fraudulent primary; it's nothing to lobby against the interests of your own community and in the interest of a corporation. What are all these things in comparison with keeping the Democratic orgarization in the saddle? That's one of the things we are on earth for.

WILL somebody explain how in the world it happened that such a splendid man as Crothers is now alleged to be was twice repudiated by his own county—where they ought to know him best and where there is a Democratic majority? If the Judge isn't good enough for Cecil county, is he good enough for the rest of the State?

NO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Only by voting against a constitutional convention will the voter do his full duty, even if, as he should, he votes solidity for the Republican ticket. The two things go together. The present Constitution has worked well for forty years. There is no need for it to be set aside. The highest political function of the people should not be lightly invoked. The question has to be voted upon at this time, according to the constitutional requirement that it shall be submitted to the people every twenty years; nevertheless, its submission is simply in the line of law. Let not the voter infer by the presence of the question upon the ballot that it is submitted in perforce of intelligent demand for constitutional changes at the present time. This is not the case.

Although the Republican ticket is all probability will be elected, the contingency of Democratic success would place in the hands of that party great power were the convention proposition by any chance to be adopted, for that party could be depended upon to employ the convention for the purpose of fortifying itself. The simple counsel that the voter needs to heed is that the best sentiment of the state is ranged against opening up the question of alteration of the Constitution at the present time. Therefore, let him be sure to vote upon this proposition, and vote against it.

GROTHERS STILL STATIONARY.

In his attempt to let the people know where he now stands on the issues of the campaign Mr. Crothers has been highly successful. He is still stationary. He has not budged an inch since the formulation of his policies in his speech of acceptance. He might just as well have reissued that wordy and dusty document with the superscription "as ever, yours truly." But the declaration of the Democratic nominee is not a matter for levity. It shows such a deplorable inability to adjust himself to the point of view of the public, after weeks of an enlightening campaign, that more than anything else it proves conclusively the futility of counting upon the Democratic regulars to moderate in any particular their announced position. Everyone by this time knows that the reform of the election laws is the prime issue of the campaign. Everyone knows of the iniquities of the extra session and Wilson bill. Everyone knows that they are a pair of partisan ticket measures that are a disgrace to the state. Everyone knows that the set determination of the people to wipe them from the statute books has been intensified, as they saw the Democratic losses in the counties under the Wilson bill.

Yet, despite the accumulation of evidence to the contrary, the Democratic candidate has the temerity to chirp the praise of the existing law. He has no word of reprobation for the Wilson Law in general or for the fraud and chicanery to which it is being put in many of the counties. He has no word of advocacy for a uniform ballot law for the state, such as Maryland had before the professional tamperers renewed their tinkering with the election machinery. What he does say is that, should his party win in the coming election, he pledges himself to moderate the present law in the direction of having the intent of the voter better respected. But how is this to be done? The Republicans have specifically outlined their procedure. Why has not the Democratic candidate a definite plan to propose? The reason is clear enough. All that Mr. Crothers means is that the Democratic party still asserts its right to tamper further with the machinery of elections in the interest of the Democratic party. Only this and nothing more. Read aright, his words give grounds for the inference that the Democrats, who have debased the election laws, will be permitted to perpetrate further atrocities in the same spirit and with the same intent. The people want no more Democratic election law-making. Even if the party had a specific form of relief to propose it would be viewed with suspicion. But it has not. It only promises that it will endeavor to reclaim as many as possible of the Democratic ballots that have been lost through overzeal of the bosses to count the Republicans out.

Of a similar order is the reference made to the disfranchisement proposal. The candidate asserts the purpose of his party to prepare a constitutional amendment that will operate against the colored voter and yet protect the illiterate white voter. This is exactly what was declared when the Poe Amendment was before the people. Had it been adopted it would have deprived thousands of naturalized voters of their ballot. The same set of tinkerers would work upon the new amendment with the same result. But, as a matter of fact, constant talk about the colored voter is only a pretext. The intention of the Democratic Bourbons in the future, as in the past, is to so manipulate the ballot laws so that those voting against them shall be deprived of the ballot. To this end the enactment of another disfranchising amendment would be proposed

If this declaration is all that Mr. Crothers would have contributed to the platform discussion, it is well for his party that he was not in a position to recite his platitudes before the people of the state, who are up in arms against the very things for which Mr. Crothers stands.

WILL RESERVE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.

There is nothing more exasperating than to go to the polls to cast one's ballot and be confronted by a Chinese puzzle. A man may not be a particularly good citizen in the abstract, but if he exercises his right to vote, he feels a pride in the performance, and he approaches the polling booth with something of exultation in his bearing and in his heart. It occurs to him that he is doing a proper thing, a patriotic thing—something that may benefit himself as well as the community, and when he finds that he has to achieve his purpose through an entanglement of difficulties which rarely present themselves under any other conditions, his exultation collapses with the swiftness of a punctured balloon.

This happens on every election day in the state of Maryland. Thousands of citizens, among them many of the best educated, have lost their votes by this preposterous ballot law. In some counties the situation is worse, because of the tricks which are either permitted under the law or winked at by the officials. The law was enacted by the Democratic party for the express purpose of excluding from the ballot-box citizehs who would vote the Republican ticket. It is no use to assert the contrary, because both the action and the object of the party were made known, not only by the press, but by the party itself, and a special session of the legislature was called for that purpose. Under the leadership of John Walter Smith, the sponsor for Mr. Crothers, the Democratic candidate for governor, this session was called and these laws were passed.

Ordinarily, a party can find some loophole for escape from an embarrassing situation, but the Democrats cannot even put up the semblance of a plea for their action in this case, except the bald fact that they wished to disfranchise a number of their fellow-citizens who voted the Republican ticket. In other words, they wanted to make their majority so big that the party would be safe under all conditions, no matter what it did or what it left undone.

This is the situation today in Maryland. It is this which the Republicans propose to change. They propose to make it possible for every citizen to cast his ballot, no matter whom he intends to vote for, and have it counted as he directs. Voting under Democratic administration of the ballot-box has actually become a nuisance. In order to exclude a few votes here or a few votes there they have adopted a system which frequently discourages their own supporters, but they seem to think that the exclusion of a certain number of Republicans is full compensation for all the losses they may sustain in their own ranks. It is the old story of the peacock with his gorgeous tail in the air, while his ugly clumsy feet are patent to all who behold him. It is impossible to believe that the intelligent citizens of this state are willing longer to submit to such disreputable political tactics. The people are not children. They are entitled to certain elementary rights, and it is these rights which the Republican party proposes to restore to them.

WHY should any man, claiming to be a Republican, scratch his ticket at this election? What good reason can he give that will satisfy his own conscience? In this matter of voting there is a principle behind it all. If the ticket your party has nominated meets all your requirements as to efficiency and honesty in its respective candidates, then it is your duty as a loyal Republican to support that ticket.

CONGRESSMAN WACHTER in his speech to over two thousand Republicans at the New Bohemia Hall in Baltimore Thursday night, put the whole situation, as regards the Republican party in Maryland in this campaign, in a nutshell, when he said: "You have heard about the issues of the campaign, and it is needless for me to dwell at length upon them. Every Republican knows in this fight we are a unit, each man standing shoulder to shoulder, awaiting the coming of the 5th of November, when we shall march against the Democratic columns and pull them from their high places. The great responsibility of looking after the interests of this great state devolves upon us, and if we do not accept the responsibility we should get out of the business as a party altogether. In a campaign like this the candidates lose their identity. You do not vote for a candidate, but what he represents—what he stands for. No man can say that the issues of this campaign do not concern him. It comes close to our homes—to our firesides. We know the character of the men who are prosecuting the fight on the Democratic side. You can judge the future by the past. What John Walter Smith did once he may be relied upon to do now. What George R. Gaither accomplished for good government in the past he may be trusted by the help of the Republican legilature to accomplish again."

A LAST WORD.

The ticket nominated by the Republican party by the County Convention compares as a whole very favorably with the ticket placed in the field by the opposition, and in some respects it is very superior, so why not support the ticket in its entirety?

The election occurs on Tuesday of next week. Go to the polls and cast your ballot for the entire State and county ticket as nominated by the Republican party.

Will Inspect B. & O. System.

President Oscar G. Murray, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, returned to Baltimore, after spending three months in Europe, and is expected to begin his regular fall inspectipn of that system within the next few weeks. President Murray held a conference yesterday with executive officials and heads of departments and plan for the general inspection will likely be announced early next week. President Murray announces that the Baltimore & Ohio is more prosperous at the present time than ever before and that the freight tonnage is increasing.

A LETTER TO THE VOTERS OF GARRETT COUNTY.

BY J. B. EMORY.

To the Editor of The Republican:

We, as children of a great nation, as subjects of a noble commonwealth, and as liberty-loving citizens of Garrett county, standing as we do before the open door of a state and county campaign ought to wipe the fog of prejudice from the windows of our understanding that we may clearly discern the real issue at stake in the present conflict between the great political parties and accurately measure the jeopardy in which our individual liberty and personal dignity is placed.

It does not require a very profound analysis of the legislative records of the past six years to discover the trend of the Democratic policy in this good state of Maryland and to reach the inevitable conclusion that the paramount issue in this campaign is Election Reform. The well informed know of a certainty that the gentlemen who seek election under the banner of Democracy at the approaching election are pledged heart and hand to the securing of legislation on the subject of elections, which virtually means a perpetuation of the present mischief-working law, with untold new and mystifying complications, to confuse and debar the honest voter and the establishment of the despicable Poe Amendment.

The falling off of nearly one-fifth of the votes in the yaers since the passage of the present Democratic election law furnishes unmistakable evidence of the danger to be apprehended from entrusting such a vital matter to men who are pledged to a policy so unfair and un-American. The records and experience of the past have shown this law to be practically a disfranchisement law, not only to the negro, but to many thousands of our worthy white citizens, our fathers bowed beneath the weight of years whose best years were given to the defence of our country's honor, whose hands have labored diligently in the construction of our homes, our state and our liberty, and whose trembling hand can no longer trace a score of democratic X's in as many democratic squares on a Democratic puzzle ballot, has been robbed of his highest civil right and his God-given right of suffrage.

Put this question to yourselves fairly, young men. Will you suffer the gray hairs of your fathers to be thus insulted? Will you lend your hand to the casting of a ballot in support of a policy that hurls a pretended blow at the negro dodger and slaps your father and yourself in the face with the filthy hand of political intrigue?

The democratic candidates in this county do not very clearly define their platform, because they think it wiser to hide in the mist of uncertainty, and while they speak glibly their purpose to secure the enactment of a primary election law for Garrett county, we are left in uncertainty as to the nature of the law they would make for us, and we can natuarlly conclude that it would be patterned after their own idea of fairness as set forth in all Democratic election schemes.

Think fairly of the hardships to which the voters are subjected under existing election arrangement—the trip to the county seat over rough roads to swear that you mean to become a citizen and a voter—think of these specifications of an American citizen and stand at the door of civilized justice and with the invincible might of your ballot strike a shoulder blow in defence of law and good government.

The Republican administration in Maryland gave to her citizens, when in control a few years ago, a fair and open election law whereby every citizen could vote his sentiments in behalf of whatever principal he advocated and his expressed intention shown by his ballot was accepted and he had not the mortification of seeing his ballot thrown out on account of a line drawn beyond a certain specified limit.

This question is the real living issue in the present campaign, and as the Republican party in the state and county is pledged to secure the enactment of a fair and simple election law, if elected, we can gather hope from the precedents they have set and hail with great joy the day when we can select our ticket and mark our sentiment upon a sensible ballot by a single mark and feel sure that it will be accepted as the voice of a man and an American citizen.

Then let every voter in Garrett county pull his head out of the trap wherein he has fallen and stand high up on the hill of justice and virtue and when he speaks on the fifth day of November his enemies will hear his voice and will flee away and a Republican state and county administration will add to him and his house all the blessings of domestic peace, prosperity and a larger measure of civil liberty.

To check a cold quickly, get from your druggist some little Candy Cold Tablets called Preventics. Druggists everywhere are now dispensing Preventics, for they are not only safe, but decidedly certain and prompt. Preventics contain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh nor sickening. Taken at the "sneeze stage" Preventics will prevent Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, etc. Hence the name, Preventics. Good for feverish children. 48 Preventics 25 cents. Trial Boxes 5 cts. Sold by all dealers.

The Republican for Job Printing.

"OLD AND TRIED AND STRONG."

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany County

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $610,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

We feel sure of our ability to handle your Banking Business to your satisfaction.

Everything of a Banking nature entrusted to our care receives our very best attention.

The majority of our patrons tell an unvarying story of satisfaction regarding our Banking accommodations, and this impels us to suggest that you also would be pleased with our service.

We shall be glad of an opportunity to talk with you.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY OCTOBER 27, 1907,
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO
WILL OCCUPY THE
NEW UNION STATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

All Passenger Trains, Through or Local, to or from Washington, D. C., will use this Station.

T. FITZGERALD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN, Manager Passenger Traffic.

THE ELECTION LAW.

Old Men Who Have Helped Develop The County Suffer By It.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN:

I read with very great interest the two communications in THE REPUBLICAN last week from "Voter" and "Veteran," for in my opinion too much cannot be said in condemnation of the present iniquitous ballot law, passed by the Democrats in extraordinary session, which has disfranchised hundreds of our very best citizens.

Among those who suffer most by this infamous law are the men who have grown old and gray, their eyes are dimmed, their hands tremble now, they have been heavy tax payers for many years, yet now on account of their feebled condition, are deprived of the dearest right of American citizenship.

They tell us they want to "purify the ballot by eliminating the illiterate negro vote." Heavens, what saints those Democratic orators would have us believe they are, and at the same time they are ready to practice any old trick, any old fraud, all kinds of dishonesty, in order to secure the positions and emolients of office.

Now is the time for the voters to arise and teach the Democrats a lesson of good common sense, that the people don't propose to pay their money to keep rotten politicians in office without having a say as to who shall manage the affairs of state; that the cardinal principal of our Government is "no taxation without representation."

Bittinger, Oct. 28, 1807 G. W.

Letter to G. D. White.

Oakland, Md.

Dear Sir: Here's a tale with a point to it. Florida is the hardest state in the Union for paint.

Gilmore & Davis Co, Tallahassee, Florida, think they know what paint can do in their climate; they've been painting for 35 years, Devoe ten years; and they say Devoe wears 10 years—their words are: "Buildings we painted Devoe 10 years ago are in a good condition of paint today."

They also says lead-and-oil wears only one year there; Devoe 10 years!

Ten years is a long lifetime for paint in Florida; longer than 20 in Maine. We don't dare say that either is true as a general fact in those States; but there are such instances.

If we should call the cost of Devoe in Florida half of the usual cost of paint, it would be too much; we suppose it's about one-third; there is so much trash there—the costliest paint is the worst, and the worst is the costliest everywhere.

Yours truly
38 F W DEVOE & CO

P. S. Dixon & Kelso, Oakland, and C. M. Rathbun & Sons, Mountain Lake Park, sell our paint.

Dog Tax Notice.

Owners of dogs who have not paid their tax for the year 1907 in Districts Nos. 7 and 14, will please pay at once. Possibly it will be convenient to make above payment on election day.

2t W. A. MAFFETT, Constable.

Strayed Away.

Strayed, from my farm near Kitzmillerville, a small dark roan, dehorned cow. Reward for information or return of the animal to Edward Harvey, Kitzmillerville, Md. 3t

BLOOMINGTON.

(Delayed.)

Andrew Jackson Paugh, a miner employer at the Chaffee mine, died suddenly on No. 3 passenger train over the W. M. R. R., on last Tuesday afternoon, enroute home from Westernport. In company with his brother he spent the day in Piedmont and when he boarded the train was apparently in good health. His brother got off the train at Barnum, where he lives, and left Mr. Paugh setting in a seat in the smoker in the best of health as he thought, as he did not hear him complain. When Chaffee was reached the conductor noticed he did not attempt to get and when he approached him, found he was dead. Mr. Paugh was 42 years old and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Paugh, of near Barnum, a well known family of this end of Garrett county. He leaves a wife and six children. His remains were brought to Barnum on Friday and buried in the family burying ground on the old home place. Heart disease is supposed to be the cause of his death.

Martin McCrobie, accompanied by his mother and Mr. and Mrs. John Raley, spent Sunday with relatives at Kitzmillersville.

Mr. and Mrs. James Green, of Elkins, and Mrs. Sallie Matthews of Brownsville, Pa., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Benton Harshberger a part of last week.

Mr. Fred B. Hartman, a popular and well known citizen of Barnum, was in town Saturday.

Mr. William Moody returned home last Sunday morning after spending several weeks in Baltimore, Md.

Buckwheat cakes and molasses "sap" and fresh sausages have returned for the fall and winter months. They will be welcomed by all their old friends. We expect to renew our old time relations with the aforesaid and hope to spend many enjoyable moments in their company.

Messrs. Ninion Bond and his brother John enroute to Clarksburg on business spent Sunday with friends here.

Miss "Kittie" Martin, of Parkersburg enroute home from the Jamestown Exposition, is spending a few days with the Kemp family.

Mrs. Mollie Morehead is sick with typhoid fever

Mr. William Greenshields of this place, is entertaining his brother's family who lately arrived from England.

The Egyptian fortune teller, who will be an attractive feature of the autumn social to be given by the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of this city, in Junior Hall on next Saturday and Monday evenings, arrived in town on Thursday morning.

Mrs. Anna Kemp, wife of Dr. Kemp, arrived home Wednesday, after an extended trip to Jamestown Exposition and points in Virginia and Baltimore.

Stock For Sale.

I have for sale 10 head of cows, 9 yearlings and 8 Calves. John Schlossnagle, Gortner, Md. 2t

For Sale.

Two good fresh milch cows and two calves. They may be seen at my farm, "The Oaks", one mile from Huttons.

17-2 FRED. A. THAYER.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. Offutt, John M. Davis, G. S. Hamill.
George W. Legge, John T. Mitchell, S. T. Jones.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT.
G. S. HAMILL, VICE-PRESIDENT. S. T. JONES, CASHIER.
GASER LEVY, ASSISTANT CASHIER.

Dr. R. A. Ravenscroft, of Baltimore, spent Saturday in Oakland.

Mr. Edward J. Frantz spent Saturday in Cumberland on business.

Mr. Naaman DeBerry, of Wilson, was in the city Tuesday on business.

County Commissioners' meeting will be held on Wednesday of next week.

AFTER the election then comes the great American festival, Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. Joseph Trichler, of Crellin, was in the city Saturday evening on business.

Creutzburg will pay highest prices for beef hides, sheep skins, etc., dressed calves and pork.

Mr. James E. Lish and Judge Thomas Moon, of near Deer Park, were visitors to Oakland Tuesday.

Mrs. William R. Offutt and little daughter are visiting relatives in Cumberland this week.

Mr. William Weber went to Grafton and Fairmont on a business mission yesterday morning.

Mr. D. Y. Morris, of Kingwood, is here today to attend the Oakland District Conference of the M. E. church.

Miss Ellery, of the East End, was in Cumberland Saturday where she attended the funeral of Mrs. Anna Shaw.

Mr. Harry Loar, who spent last week with relatives in Grafton, returned to his home in Oakland Saturday evening.

Mr. J. H. Rodeheaver, the Terra Alta furniture king, was a business caller at THE REPUBLICAN office Saturday evening.

Mrs. Edward E. Sollars left Oakland Tuesday afternoon for Romney, West Va., where she will visit relatives for a week or two.

Miss Mattie Adair, of Terra Alta, was the guest Monday and Tuesday of Mr. and Mrs. Scott T. Jones at their home on Second street.

Mrs. J. M. Crane, of Morgantown, spent Friday and Saturday at Mountain Lake Park looking after her property interests in that place.

Mrs. King Delawder has gone to Piedmont for a stay of two weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Jamesson, in that town.

Mrs. Fred T. Martin and little daughter who were guests of friends at Cumberland for a day or so last week, returned to Oakland Friday evening.

Mrs. D. H. Loar and daughter Miss Grace left Oakland this morning for Reedsville, West Va., where they will be the gnests of relatives a few days.

Mr. Jacob Beeghly, of Accident, who with Mrs. Beeghly spent last week at the Hostetetler farm near Oakland, was a visitor to this office on Saturday.

Merchant D. M. Dixon is down in Eastern West Virginia this week buying and superintending the shipment to Oakland of a car load or more of apples.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Kline, of New York, are in Oakland visiting the latter's sister, Mrs. Joseph White, who is convalescing from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

This office was visited by Rev. E. J Westfall, pastor of the Mountain Lake and Deer Park charges of the M. E. church.

Miss Agnes Nelson, who has been in Oakland since June visiting her brother and friends near Oakland returned to her home in Pittsburg on last Saturday.

Mr. Frank Ashby, of near Crellin, left Oakland yesterday for San Francisco, Cal., where he will spend the winter, expecting to return to his home sometime early in the spring.

Capt. James A. Hayden, of Mountain Lake Park, left that point Monday morning for various points in the eastern portion of the State for the purpose of gathering data for use of the Agricultural Department of the General Government.

The ladies of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church will serve luncheon and dinner in the basement of the church on election day, Nov. 5th. All are invited to extend their patronage.

The Board of Canvassers, which is composed of the Election Supervisors, will meet at the court house on next Thursday and officially tabulate the election returns.

Mrs. Nathan Cole and little daughter Grace, of the First ward, went to Deer Park today to visit the lady's brother-in law, Dr. J. K. Cole, of that place.—Grafton Republican.

Mrs. Ed. M. Spedden, son Bobbie and daughter Mayme, of Crellin, arrived in the city at the noon hour and will spend a week as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Bolden.—Saturday's Grafton Republican.

Mr. E. S. Gilpin, of Etam. W. Va., who had been in the Allegany Hospital for the past four weeks, being treated for injuries received in the saw mill at Etam, returned home yesterday.—Cumberland News.

Mr. Fred. A. Thayer, accompanied by his sister Mrs. Lou Thayer-Waters, went over to Morgantown Saturday where they spent Sunday with Mr. Ralph Thayer, who is a student in the University in that city.

Mr. J. H. Frantz, a native of Garrett county, who has been residing at Glasgow, Montana, for a number of years, is now living at the National Military Home, Kansas, to which point he has ordered this paper sent.

Mr. Scott T. Jones and daughter Miss Grace, accompanied by Mrs. Posten, went to a point near Albrightsville, W. Va., this morning to attend the funeral of the late John C. Crane, a bother of Mrs. Posten, who died on Tuesday.

The town of Gorman and Kitzmillerville, both in this county, are now lighted with natural gas fusnished by the West Virginia and Maryland Gas Company. Many of the residents of both towns have the gas piped into their homes for use in lighting and heating purposes.

WANTED.—A man to sell and set up memorial work. Steady job for the right man. Apply to J. B. Williams Co., Marble and Granite Dealers, Frostburg, Md.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $29,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

RESIGNS GOVERNMENT POSITION.

Mr. J. S. Myers No Longer Connected With Internaal Revenue Department.

Mr. Jacob S. Myers, Republican candidate for the House of Delegates, who for a number of years has been in the employ of the United States Internal Revenue Department in the capacity of gauger and store keeper, has tendered his resignation to Collector Phillips Lee Goldsborough, head of the department in this State. Mr. Myers resignation was accepted yesterday by the Collector and his successor will be appointed within a short time.

Mr. John Walter Crawford, of Keyser, West Va., has rented "Bruceland," the home of County Superintendent Browning, and will take possession on Saturday. Mr. Browning has reserved two rooms in the residence for his own use.

Messrs. J. M. Davis & Sons, the Oakland hardware merchants, have found it necessary to accommodate their ever increasing trade to erect additional warehouses, which is being done on their ground in the rear of THE REPUBLICAN building.

This paper is mailed today to every Republican voter in the county. The edition consists of 3500 copies. If you are not now a subscriber forward your name and address to this office and become one. The subscription price is but $1.25 per year.

Rev. W. M. Lister, formerly of Friendsville, but recently transferred to the Aurora charge of the M. E. church, was in Oakland Saturday evening on his way to Hutton where he preached Sunday morning and in the afternoon at Crellin.

Rev. and Mrs. E. Manges returned to their home in Oakland Friday evening, the latter having been on an extended visit to friends and relatives in York and Harrisburg, Pa., while Rev. Manges was away about ten days attending the Annual Synod of his church.

County Superintendent Browning left Oakland Tuesday evening for points in the northern end of the county where he will make official visits to the public schools. At Grantsville on Friday and Saturday he will attend the local teachers' institute scheduled to be held there.

Subscribe for The Republican.

BLUNDERS IN THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.

Errors, Which If Not Corrected, May Invalidate Election.

The official ballots, the printing of which was awarded by the majority members of the Board of Supervisors, to the Garrett Journal, which in turn "farmed" the contract to a printing firm in Frederick City, arrived here last night by express and this morning upon being inspected by Mr. E. E. Sollars, Republican member of the Board, two errors in the names of Republican candidates E. E. Friend and James A. Sincell were discovered. Mr. Friend's Christian name was certified to the Board as Edwin E. Friend, and on the ballots it appears as Edward E. Friend. In the name of Mr. Sincell the Christian name James appears spelled Jamls.

These errors, if not corrected by the board, may invalidate the election on next Tuesday, as the law expressly says that when an error in the printing of the ballot is discovered it shall at once be corrected.

In addition to the above the arrangement of the ballot was changed from that decided upon and ordered by the Board, the positions of the candidates for Attorney General and Comptroller and those of the Sheriff and State's Attorney being transposed.

The many friends of the Rev. Geo. C. Shaw, who lately resigned the Rectorship of St. Matthew's Parish to accept a charge in South Cumberland, will be grateful to learn that he is less dangerously ill than he was at time of our last issue, but he continues to be ill with typhoid fever in a Cumberland hospital. Mr. Shaw's condition was rendered alarmingly acute by the shock of his wife's death last Thursday. Mrs. Shaw was not in good health and complications of a rapid growth involving the functions of the heart hastened the end. Her funeral services were from Emmanuel Episcopal church of Cumberland and they were attended by Rev. J. B. Workman and Mrs. Workman, Dr. Robinson and several ladies, with choice flowers, from Oakland, and C. M. Miller and Mrs. Miller, of Swanton.

NO GOOD CITIZEN SHOULD NEGLECT TO VOTE.

Next Tuesday will be election day.

The polls open at 8 o'clock a. m. and close at 6 p. m.

Go early to the polls, and see that your neighbor goes also.

Vote against the call for a constitutional convention.

17 cross marks are required to vote the full Republican ticket.

The word REPUBLICAN will follow the name of each of our party candidates.

Make a small X, within the square. If the arms cross any black lines your ballot will be spoiled.

If you spoil your ballot call for another.

A vote for George R. Gaither and our legislative candidates, counts toward the repeal of our present unfair election laws.

The next Legislature elects two U. S. Senators. Our party success means the continuance of good times, and the support of Theodore Roosevelt.

The accommodation train which made the round trip every Sunday during the spring and summer from Fairmont to Oakland, was discontinued last Sunday morning, the officials of the road stating that the train was only intended to accommodate the people who desired to spend Sunday with their families at Oakland and Mountain Lake Park during the past summer.

Messrs. H. Weber & Sons Co., the Oakland florists, have opened at Piedmont, West Va., a retail store where all kinds of their products may be purchased. The opening of the store was made necessary on account of the growing demand for their choice flowers, plants, etc.

Rev. J. B. Workman and Dr. John G. Robinson, of Oakland, went to Cumberland Saturday as representotives of Garrett Lodge Knights of Pythias to attend the funeral of Mrs. Anna Shaw, wife of Rev. George C. Shaw, of Cumberland, whose death is noted elsewhere in these columns today. Mrs. Workman accompanied her husband.

Mr. George W. Fleming, of Fayetteville, N. C., who arrived in Oakland last Thursday, left Oakland Tuesday afternoon in company with Mrs. Fleming and their little daughter, who spent the summer here with Mrs. George L. Bosley, for Jamestown, where they will spend a few days and then go on to their home at Fayetteville.

Mr. Brison Welsh and family, of McHenry, moved from the former point to Mountain Lake Park one day last week, and are occupying the property there which Mr. Welch recently purchased. Mr. Welch has been a confirmed invalid for a year or more, and his removal to the Park was made with the hope that the change would be beneficial to him.

MEN WANTED—At the Garrett Leather Company's Tannery, at Huttou, Md. Ten good men can find steady employment at good wages. C. H. HAYDEN, Supt.

S. J. Thomas, has just received a large lot of Dry Goods, including Outings Calicos, Ginghams, etc., and a large line of Ladies' Wraps, Boys and Girls School Shoes, Men's and Ladies Shoes, which he will sell at a remarkably low price. Call and examine the line before purchasing elsewhere. S. J. Thomas. 30-tf

Have a few good sheep that I will place with proper parties on shares. Will only place with persons who have conveniences to shelter same in rough weather. Apply to Lock Box 96, Oakland, Maryland.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Boyle, of Pittsburg, who came here nearly two months ago to visit friends and relatives for a short time, but whose visit was prolonged on account of the serious illness of typhoid fever with which Mrs. Boyle was attacked a few days after her arrival, returned to their home Tuesday morning.

If real coffee disturbs your Stomach, your Heart or Kidneys, then try this clever Coffee imitation—Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee. Dr. Shoop has closely matched old Java and Mocha Coffee in flavor and taste, yet it has not a single grain of real Coffee in it. Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee Imitation is made from pure toasted grains or cereals, with Malt, Nuts, etc. Made in one minute. No tedious long wait. You will surely like it. Get a free sample at our store. All dealers.

Many a young woman who deserves a good man for a life companion, has jumped in at a tender age and married a Johnny, and gone through life embarrassed the rest of her days. Johnny is all right as an ice cream boy and as a slot machine, with which to get chewing gum and bon bons, but when it comes to measuring up in after years, with the men who do things, and whose wives make up the budget of satisfied ones, he is down and out before the race starts. Girls if you must marry, and you must, if you would be happy, be sure and marry a man, or at least what is going to be a man.

IMPORTANCE OF THE ELECTION.

"Voter" Calls Upon Every Citizen to Vote Next Tuesday.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN:

DEAR SIR:—The importance of the election to be held next Tuesday, Nov. 5th, cannot be overestimated, and you have done nobly to enlighten your readers.

A vote for George R. Gaither and the Republican candidates for the Legislature, counts toward the repeal of our unfair election laws, and the adoption of a simple ballot that any man can mark, and which will be counted as shown to be the intent of the voter, while a vote for the Democratic candidates means still further complication of our election laws which as they stand, virtually disfranchise one-quarterof our voting population.

All will remember the fight against the Foe Amendmeut two years ago. The Democratic platform for this year again declares that—

"The Democratic party stands steadfast in its determination to eliminate the illiterate voter, and to this end we will at the earliest possible time submit a constitutional amendment which"—will accomplish this end.

If this can be done by the party now in power, it will mean the disfranchisment of some of the best and most substantial citizens of Garrett county.

The Legislative candidates on the Democratic ticket in our county stand upon the platform of their party, which on the great question of suffrage, is against the interest of Garrett.

Our late Republican representatives at Annapolis did what they could to improve the condition of our election laws. A bill was introduced to repeal the obnoxious requirement of an affidavit before the clerk of the court a year in advance of the intention of citizenship, but it failed of passage.

They were able, however, to repeal the Wilson ballot law for our county, which will be a great relief in the coming election, for this year we will have the party designation, or word Republican, to the right of the name of every one of our candidates, so that they can be easily distiuguished. For this they deserve the thanks of every voter irrespective of party.

It is the duty of every one to vote. Let us hope that there will be no stay-at-homes this year, but that the voice of Garrett will be heard in no uncertain tones crying for an honest ballot that will be counted as cast.

A VOTER.

Mrs. E. T. Fleming, with her son, Everett George, and her interesting twins, left Deer Park on Tuesday for Oakland, California, their home. From Deer Park they went to Cumberland and took B. & O. train No. 5 for Chicago. From Chicago to Omaha they travelled by the Chicago Great Western; from Omaha to Green River, Colorado, by the Union Pacific; from that point to Sparks, Nevada, by the Oregon Short Line, and from Sparks to San Francisco by the Southern Pacific. Mrs. Fleming came to Deer Park last May, and spent the entire summer at Deer Park. One of the twins was quite sick just after arrival. Dr. Cole of Deer Park, and Dr. McComas of Oakland, were in attendance and rendered medical aid. The child suffered from bronchial pneumonia and has a severe attack. Mr. Fleming is connected with the Chicago Great Western, the road that has made a close study of speedy freight shipment across the continent. Its freght business shows a continual advancement, and its passenger traffic is also increasing. The Chicago Great Western is one of the hustling railways of the country.

Church Services.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows: Ferndale at 11 a. m.; Loch Lynn at 3 p. m. and at Deer Park at 8 p. m.

Everybody invited to be be present.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching at 10:30. The Knights of Pythias will attend the service in a body. Sunday school at 2:15; Preaching at 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE.

Services next Sunday as follows:

Class meeting at Mt. Lake at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. and Preaching at 7:30 p. m.

Preaching at Wesley Chapel at 10:30 a. m.

E. J. WESTFALL, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:

Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.

Preaching 10:30 a. m.

Luther League every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.

Meeting of Church Council next Monday at 7:30 p. m.

Preaching in Deer Park Lutheran Church next Sabbath at 7.30 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

UNITED BRETHREN.

The first quarterly meeting of the Loch Lynn circuit will be held at Loch Lynn, next Saturday and Sunday. The quarterly conference will convene Saturday at 2:30 p. m. Preaching by the Presiding Elder Sunday at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.

J. F. PRITCHARD, Pastor.

ILLNESS DELAYED HIS HOME COMING.

Judge Robert R. Henderson Contracted a Severe Cold in London, England.

Judge M. L. Keedy of the circuit court yesterday received a letter from Judge Robert R. Henderson, who with Mrs. Henderson has been spendiug the past six weeks in Europe, acquainting Judge Keedy with the regrettable fact that his associate on the bench was ill in London, and his arrival home would in consequence be delayed. The missive which was posted on October 15th stated that Judge Henderson had been sick in bed for a week with a severe cold and symptoms of pneumonia, the presence of a physician twice daily being necessary.

Judge and Mrs. Henderson had expected to sail for home on October 16th and in that event would have reached home yesterday.

Acting upon the advice of the physician in attendance, it was determined to postpone sailing at least a week, that period to be devoted to complete rest in the hope of hastening convalescence. This arrangement if carriad into effect, and with no untoward complications would witness the landing of Judge and Mrs. Henderson in New York about the middle of next week.

FIKE.

Mr. Francis Fike, who moved here a short time ago had his foot mashed and is now in the hospital at Connellsville, Pa. His father was to see him and reports that his son is improving.

Wm. L. Fike was visiting friends and relatives in Uniontown, Pa., last week.

On last Saturday the people from all parts was seen passing through here on their way to the love feast at Markleysburg, Pa.

It is said the mail carrier from Somerfield, Pa., to Brandonville, W. Va., was taking a passenger with him one day last week and was to much infatuated talking to his lady friend that he lost the mail bag and all the mail but did not discover it was gone till he reached Glade Farms, W. Va. The mail bag has not yet been found and we can not say what the result will be.

Mr. James Thomas and two little sons was out here from White Rock visiting his daughter, Mrs. Wm. L. Thomas, on last Saturday and Sunday.

CARTER.

Resolutions of Respect.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst a dearly beloved pupil, Master Grayden Rafter; and

WHEREAS, He has been carried to the brighter realm of glory; and

WHEREAS, He was one whom we found to be a bright pupil as well as one who was always obedient to the rules of the school; be it

Resolved, That we, the teachers of Kitzmillerville school, express our heart felt sorrow for the loss of this friend and pupil; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved parents, brothers and sister of the deceased, and that a copy of these resolutions also be sent to the county papers for publication.

WM. E. BISHOFF, Prin.,
ALICE CAMPBELL,
CORA B. MICHAEL,
ANNA E. MCALLISTER,
Teachers.

Approved by the school.

Bought Meat Market.

Mr. Herman Creutzburg, who recently returned to Oakland from the West, bought the meat market of W. D. Dixon located in the Mitchell building yesterday morning and will assume charge tomorrow. Mr. Creutzburg's friends in Oakland will be pleased to learn that he is again engaging in business here.

Took Judge Kendall's Roll.

Some three weeks ago Judge U. S. Kendall, who is now located at Oakland, Md., came over here and accompanied his niece, Miss Grace Kendall, to Boston, where she entered the Boston Conservatory of Music as a student. On his way home, either in New York or on his way from Boston to that city, the Judge was relieved of his pocket book, mileage book and other valuables, and he was left stranded in the great metropolis. As the vulger expression goes, he was obliged to make a "touch" from his business acquaintances to get home. It appears that the average picspocket is no respecter of persons.—Meyersdale Republican.

Moving Picture Show.

Under the auspices of Garrett Lodge No. 113, Knights of Pythias, a moving picture show will be given on Monday night, Nov. 11, at the lodge room. The pictures shown will delineate "Wonderful New York."

Stomach troubles, Heart and Kidney ailments, can be quickly corrected with a prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The prompt and surprising relief which this remedy immediately brings is entirely due to its Restorative action upon the controlling nerves of the Stomach, etc.

To the People of Garrett County:

A. G. STURGISS, CHAIRMAN — A. F. GEORGE — HARVEY J. SPEICHER

Garrett County Republican Committee

Oakland, Md., October 26, 1907.

MY DEAR SIR:

The glorious banner of Republican principles has been placed in the hands of GEORGE R. GAITHER, our candidate for Governor, who, holding it aloft, has placed himself in the front rank and calls upon the Republican forces in battle array to follow him to victory for civil liberty. He has been nominated upon a platform that pledges himself and party for the repeal of the present obnoxious election law.

This law was placed upon the statute books by the Democratic party in extra session, at a cost to the tax payers of the State of more than $100,000, and if you are a taxpayer *you paid your share of the bill.* All who have endeavored to vote this ticket know how unfair it is to the voter, requiring him to make a cross within the square after the name of every candidate for whom he wishes to vote, and if the lines of the cross mark extend over the square, or one candidate too many is voted for, or if the ballot is not properly folded, or soiled by finger marks, or any other mark set forth in what is commonly called the *"Trick Ballot Law,"* your ticket will not be counted. By this method and scheme of the Democratic party more than 50,000 votes cast at every election in the State of Maryland are thrown out, and many of those are votes of our best citizens and heaviest taxpayers.

The candidates on the Republican State ticket and for the House of Delegates are pledged by their platform, if elected, to repeal this *unjust* law, as well as that part of the registration law which requires a voter who comes into our State to go to the court house, whether living a distance of 1 or 40 miles therefrom, and make affidavit a year in advance that he desires to become a citizen before he is allowed to register and vote. This is a hardship imposed by the Democratic party upon all classes of our voters, and especially upon the poor who cannot afford this loss of time and expense. This they cannot deny, and every vote cast for the Democratic ticket is a vote in favor of the continuance of this law, the repeal of which is the *paramount* issue in this campaign.

The Democratic candidates for the House of Delegates in this county, are, by their party platform, pledged to stand by, protect, uphold and vote to maintain this law. Hundreds of good citizens now living in our county, many of whom have bought farms, on account of this *unfair* ballot law are not enjoying the birthright conferred upon them by the Constitution.

The Democratic party is pledged in its State platform to make the Poe Amendment a part of the State Constitution. This would require that you be able not only to read and write before you would be allowed to vote, but further, that you must explain to the satisfaction of the Democratic Registers any section of the Constitution of the State which they may require. So vote against the call for a Constitutional Convention.

The Democratic candidates will try to divert the issue by talking about other subjects. The candidates for the House of Delegates have already done this by publishing a platform of their own. They do not want to talk about the election law. They want you to forget it. They want to deceive the voter. Will you be deceived?

The Republican candidates for the House of Delegates pledge themselves to the passage of an election law which will allow the voter, by a single mark if he so desires, to cast his vote for all the candidates of the party of his choice and to have that vote counted as cast without being subject to the dangers of the present law.

We appeal to you as a Republican of influence to take off your coat and put forth every effort to have your friends and neighbors go with you early to the polls on the morning of Tuesday, November 5th, and vote the full Republican ticket. A vote for the Democratic candidates for the House of Delegates means a vote for the continuance of the present *trick* election law and all it stands for. It also means a vote for a Democratic candidate for United States Senator. This in turn means a vote for free trade and all its attendant evils.

By your votes you helped to defeat the Poe Amendment two years ago. We again appeal to you to help defeat this *unfair* and *un-American* election law by voting for GEORGE R. GAITHER and the Republican ticket from top to bottom, and thereby restore your rights as free American citizens to have your vote counted as cast, and reduce your taxes by depriving the Democrats of another opportunity for more extra sessions of the legislature in order to pass trick ballot laws at your expense.

Vote for the party of Lincoln, McKinley and Roosevelt, prosperity and progress. Don't forget the day, Tuesday, November 5th.

A. G. STURGISS,
A. F. GEORGE,
H. J. SPEICHER, } Committee.

NUT GROWING IN MARYLAND.

An Industry That is Destined to Prove a Source of Some Revenue.

Prof. C. P. Close, State horticulturist, connected with the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station at College Park, Prince George's county, has been collecting data in regard to nut growing in Maryland. He read a paper on the subject at the recent meeting of the National Nut-Growers' Association at the Jamestown Exposition. Professor Close obtained some facts showing that nut growing has been long established in Maryland.

On the Eastern Shore are a number of ancient pecan trees. One of them, said to have grown from a nut planted 107 years ago, is 100 feet high and as wide in spread of branches, and the trunk has a diameter of five feet. Two other large pecan trees, each 100 years old, are known, and there is another oldtimer 83 years old. Persian walnut trees are numerous, and there are a number of magnificent old specimens which grow 3 bushels of nuts annually. One tree, 50 years old, is said to have produced from three to ten bushels a year for the last 30 years. Nearly all the young trees are productive, seedlings beginning to bear at from five to ten years after planting.

The only nut nursery reported in the State is in Western Maryland, and contains about 1200 young trees. In that part of the State the native nut trees succeed well, and thousands of pounds of chestnuts are gathered and shipped annually. About 75 Persian walnut trees are reported from Washington county. One tree cleft grafted on black walnut produced 300 nuts the third year from grafting, and more than 1000 nuts the fourth year.

Professor Close summarizes the Maryland situation as follows:

"The native black walnut, butternut, hickory, chestnut, beech, hazel and chinquapin abound almost everywhere. A few of the black walnuts and hickories are of special merit and will be utilized as a basis of improving these nuts. Most of the State has produced excellent Persian walnuts and some pecans for more than a hundred years. Only a few named varieties of the improved sorts have thus far been tried. The improved varieties of chestnuts are not generally profitable, but may become so if the immense crop of native chestnuts is cut short by the disease which is now threatening it and which is causing the death of hundreds of trees from two to three feet in diameter. The Japan walnut is not grown and is not likely to be. But, in general, there is an awakening to the possibilities of nut culture, and in a few years Maryland will rank as a nut producing State. She has the requisite soil and climate, and since satisfactory varieties are to be had, it is now only a question of launching the industry systematically, and this movement has already begun."

In order to stimulate interest in nut planting, the Experiment Station last spring sent out 74 Persian walnut trees to 16 localities throughout the State. "We expect to send out several hundred more trees, and perhaps also establish several nut orchards in various parts of the State."

ANOTHER VETERAN SPEAKS.

Commends The Letter of His Comrade Which Appeared In This Paper Last Thursday.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN:

I have read with a great deal of interest, enlightenment and satisfaction the letters of my old Union comrade of the war of 1861 to 1865, a Veteran from District No. 2, in last week's issue of your paper. It is certainly a source of deep gratification, not alone to the old soldier, his sons and relatives, but to every patriotic citizen who favors fair elections, equity and justice to all, to read the appeal of our comrades to again stand shoulder to shoulder, line up on the side of fair elections, and vote for George R. Gaither and the whole Republican ticket, a vote that will mean liberty, purity and economy and place the seal of your condemnation upon the present election law, trick ballots and extravagance.

If my comrades will but recall the fact all legislation favorable to the Defenders has met opposition from the Democracy, even to the extent of admitting old soldiers to Government positions and protecting them in these positions. The letter of "Veteran" enthuses every loyal heart of those who reside along the line of the Appalachian where Washington, Lincoln and Grant found the men who saved the nation and upheld the Constitution, so in this case let old Garrett get into the fight and give an increased majority for the whole Republican ticket.

Let farmers, merchants and men of daily toil and all good citizens, irrespective of party affiliation, each make themselves a committee of one, a political missionary and go among friends, seeing them individually, and the result on November 5th will be the wresting from the grasp of the party of extra sessions and trick ballots every vestige of control and placing it in the hands of the Republican Party, who have pledged their candidates to the passage of such laws as will guarantee to all citizens the right and privilege of voting a fair ballot and having that counted as cast.

I again appeal to you comrades, your sons and neighbors, as I believe the old soldiers should be on guard when the liberty of man is at stake and on election he should vote as he shot, i. e.: for liberty, flag and country.

A VETERAN FROM DISTRICT NO. 14.

Call for Your Letters.

Frank Thomas, Elva Hill, Joseph Martin, Lena Murphy, Georgia Davis, H. C. Crawford, Dr. S. Clagett, John Carnes, Hope Stewarty, J. C. Hildebrant, William Fietz, Julia White, Rose Calloghan, Helen Browning.

A Freight Wreck.

Early last Friday morning a freight wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Rodamer, five miles west of Terra Alta, was the cause of all traffic being tied up for a number of hours. The cause of the wreck was a freight train running into a helping engine, with the result that both engines were badly damaged, as were some of the cars of the train.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hostetler and children, of near Oakland, spent last week with friends and relatives at and near Meyersdale, Pa.

Subscribe for the REPUBLICAN.

WILL THEY NEVER LEARN?

One finds it difficult to explain just why the Democratic platform should contain a proposal to submit another disfranchising amendment at the earliest possible moment. It would seem that the voters of this State had most clearly and emphatically expressed their desire on this subject, when they rejected the former proposal by a majority of about 34,000. In view of this over-whelming vote, the author of the Poe Amendment advised against furthur agitation of this matter at this time. The Baltimore Sun also strongly urged, a few days prior to the Convention's assembling that the party should not commit itself in its platform to the submission of anothar Suffrage Amendment. And yet the Convention did so. The Bourbon element was in control and that Bourbon element never learns anything. They do not seem to realize that people are not like crabs—they do not go backwards. They do not seem to realize (to borrow the Sun's scathing characterization of the State Managers) that "we are living in a new political era in Maryland." They are determined to appeal to the most unscrupulous passions and the most unscrupulous element. They seem far more interested in maintaining their hold on the party machinery than in contributing to the party's honor and success. This can alone explain their action in the selection of a Gubernatorial candidate and in adopting another plank on the suffrage question. They cannot help knowing that such proceedings are highly offensive to all the better element of the party and that they are thereby jeopardizing the future of that party. It is a "rule or ruin" spirit that seems to animate them. In this campaign it is evidently "ruin." They are riding to a fall. The only hope for the real Democracy of Maryland is that the fall will be so severe and fatal as to forever destroy their power as party leaders, and relegate them to oblivion. The Democracy of Maryland needs a most unsparing "housecleaning," but it can only get it by the people declaring in trumpet tones that they will no longer tolerate the men who have usurped the fair name and dishonored the historic standing of the Democratic party. The rank and file of that party are not to be held responsible for these outrages on the voters rights. The outrages have come from the "machine politicians" of that party. These are the men who called the "extra session" to "doctor" the election law at a cost of about $100,000, to the tax-payers of the State; and these are the men whose schemes and leadership the people are about to rebuke with a whopping dose of defeat.

The true inwardness of Mr. Crothers' nomination is beginning to dawn upon the people of the State. They are awakening to the real significance of the fact that Mr. Crothers is not only a close personal and political friend of John Walter Smith, but that he was the Democratic "Leader" of the State Senate during Smith's "extra session," which so outrageously tampered with the ballot law. Mr. Crothers has been tried by the party leaders and found safe for their purposes. Their great objection to Mr. J. D. Baker was that he might have treated them as Governor Warfield treated them when he conscientiously refused to lend himself to the further emasculation of our election laws. The "Leaders" have never forgiven Governor Warfield for his refusal to do what they claim he was elected to do, and they are now hoping to elect a man who will not obstruct their nefarious attempts to perpetuate "one party rule" in Maryland by making elections a farce and the right to vote a mere nothing. In other words the Democratic "Managers" are determined to own Maryland, by fair means or foul. Governor Warfield was honest and sturdy enough to block their little game three years ago. Now they have selected a candidate to their own liking and are hoping to get a grip on the election machinery that will make their power unshakable. But the PEOPLE MUST BE RECKONED WITH!

Our forefahers consecrated this soil to the high doctrine of equal rights to all; not to the perpetual reign of a special class. We have been led to think that the true American doctrine is the trust of the people—not of a PART of the people; not of EDUCATED people, not of people who have had a fairer chance in life than others, but of ALL the people, rich and poor, educated and uneducated, high and low, without distinction of classes, conditions, nationality or complexion. The Bourbon element of Maryland's Democracy is preaching a doctrine that may belong to other lands but which certainly does not belong to this land. It tramples the Constitution underfoot, it denies the sacred inhertiance of a free people, it snatches the ballot from the hands of the poor and unlettered, and says "You may not participate in government here"—we will do your governing for you. No wonder the people have risen in indignant protest; no wonder they buried the iniquitous un-American Poe Amendment under a thirty thousand adverse majority; no wonder they refused to trust a party which cannot trust them. The Bourbon Democracy of Maryland has become a traitor to the people's rights, and deserves every defeat it gets at the hands of that outraged people. This is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Democrats of the "extra-Session" stripe would make a government of politicians, by the politicians and for the politicians. And now it is to be seen who rules—THE PEOPLE OR THE POLITICIANS.

This it is which accounts for the deep, strong, intense enthusiasm which is moving the progress of Mr. Gaither and his running mates throughout the State. Something more than a party contest is involved. Popular rights are put in peril by the machinations of a political cabal, and popular indignation is naturally and righteously averred thereby. When the Democratic Convention had adjourned, it was generally recognized that that convention had by some mysterious juggling of the leaders, nominated an extremely weak and a hopelessly vulnerable candidate. But the character of the candidate has been well-nigh overshadowed by the critical quality of the supreme issue. When the returns are all in on November 5th, they will proclaim someting more than Mr. Crothers defeat; they will proclaim the people's stern guardianship of their civic rights

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" means sure defeat for Pneumonia. To stop a cold with Preventics is safer than to let it run and be obliged to cure it afterwards. To be sure, Preventics will cure even a deeply seated cold, but taken early—at the sneeze stage—they break, or head off these early colds. That's surely better. That's why they are called Preventics.

Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Quinine, no physic, nothing sickening. Nice for the children—and thoroughly safe too. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, think of Preventics. Promptness may also save half your usual sickness. And don't forget your child, if there is feverishness, night or day, Herein probably lies Preventics' greatest efficiency. Sold in 5c boxes for the pocket, also in 25c boxes of 48 Preventics. Insist on your druggists giving you

Preventics

"ALL DEALERS"

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Office in McComas Building, Second str[illegible]

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Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice inthe Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.
For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart †10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.
For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart †9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m Arrive †10.00 a. m.
For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

FOR SALE.

We will sell at private sale at our farms between Mt. Lake Park and Oakland,

3 Thoroughbred Jersey Cows.

An excellent opportunity to purchase a good family cow.

1 Dark Bay Yearling Colt.

1 Five Year Old Bay Mare;

Hamiltonian; 2:25.

1 Gasoline Engine,

8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $75.

1 Hay Baller,

operated by horse-power. Makes standard size bales.

For further information call on or write to

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
Oakland, Md.

THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

COLLEGE PARK, MD.

MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY
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Catalog giving full particulars sent on application.
Attention is called to Short Course of Ten Weeks in Agriculture.
Write for particulars.
Term commences September 19th, 1907.
Early application necessary for admittance.
R. W. SYLVESTER, Pres't.
College Park Md.
22-8t

A Comparison.

"Some years ago, I used

Davis' 100 per cent Pure Paint

on my home, at the same time, several other houses near me were painted with other paints. There is a big contrast today between the appearance of my house and others. J. H. PRUITT,
Chincoteague, Va.

If you compare adulterated paint with Davis 100 per cent Pure, you will readily know why my house painted with Davis looks well and wears well.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS,
Agents.

List of Nominations Filed with or Certified to the Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Maryland.

Office of the Board of Supervisors of Elections
For Garrett County, Maryland.
Oakland, Md., October 21st, 1907.

In compliance with the provisions of Section 44 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, notice is hereby given that the nominations hereinafter mentioned have been filed with or certified to this Board under the provisions of said Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws.

FOR GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.
VOTE FOR ONE.

AUSTIN L. CROTHERS, OF CECIL COUNTY.	DEMOCRATIC.	
IRA CULP, OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.	SOCIALIST.	
JAMES W. FRIZZELL, OF BALTIMORE CITY.	PROHIBITION.	
GEORGE R. GAITHER, OF BALTIMORE CITY.	REPUBLICAN.	

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.
VOTE FOR ONE.

CHARLES B. BACKMAN, OF BALTIMORE CITY.	SOCIALIST.	
HARRY E. GILBERT, OF BALTIMORE CITY.	PROHIBITION.	
ISAAC LOBE STRAUS, OF BALTIMORE CITY.	DEMOCRATIC.	
HAMMOND URNER, OF FREDERICK COUNTY.	REPUBLICAN.	

FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY OF MARYLAND.
VOTE FOR ONE.

JAMES H. BAKER, OF KENT COUNTY.	REPUBLICAN.	
JOSHUA W. HERING, OF CARROLL COUNTY.	DEMOCRATIC.	
GEORGE A. HORNER, OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.	PROHIBITION.	
WILLIAM H. WARFIELD, OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.	SOCIALIST.	

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.
VOTE FOR ONE.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
VOTE FOR ONE.

ADOLPHUS P. ENLOW.	PROHIBITION.	
WILLIAM E. HOLLINGER.	REPUBLICAN.	
WADE H. LOHR.	DEMOCRATIC.	

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
VOTE FOR ONE.

OTHO FIKE.	REPUBLICAN.	
EDWARD M. SPEDDEN.	PROHIBITION.	
JOHN O. THAYER.	DEMOCRATIC.	

FOR CLERK TO THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
VOTE FOR ONE.

JAMES T. MOON.	PROHIBITION.	
ALBERT G. ROSS.	REPUBLICAN.	
JAMES P. TREACY.	DEMOCRATIC.	

FOR JUDGES OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.
VOTE FOR THREE.

THEODORE BECKMAN.	DEMOCRATIC.	
WILLIAM J. BOWMAN.	DEMOCRATIC.	
JOHN CUSTER.	DEMOCRATIC.	

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
CHAPTER 786.

AN ACT to provide for the taking at the General Election to be held in the year 1907 the sense of the voters of this State in regard to calling a convention for altering the Constitution or for framing a new one according to the provisions of Article 14, Section 2, of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That at the General Election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year 1907, there shall be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of this State, for their decision, the question whether there shall be called a convention for the purpose of altering the Constitution of this State or of framing a new Constitution. There shall be placed upon the ballots to be used at that election in the manner prescribed by the G[illegible]al Election Law of this State the words "Fo[illegible]

CROTHERS IN HIS OWN BAILIWICK

Charged With Being a Party to Crooked Primaries.

The Baltimore News of Wednesday devoted nearly seven columns on the last page to a recital of the many and varied political trickeries Judge Austin L. Crothers, the Democratic nominee for Governor, is alleged to have been playing in Cecil county, since he has been the accredited leader there. The article tells of the crooked primaries in Cecil county in 1903, when many more Democrats are alleged to have voted at the primary than were registered in Cecil county; how Crothers is said to have controlled the granting of liquor licenses, charging a fee for his services; how cases against liquor men were smothered in court; how Crothers is alleged to have been mixed in all kinds of bribery at elections. The News also charges Crothers with having mixed in politics since he has been upon the bench and that he favored the famous measure in the interest of the Octoraro Water and Power Company, a supposed subsidiary corporation of the Pennsylvania railroad, whereby all streams in the State could be condemned and the water used and diverted for any purpose by said company.

The last great fight between the Crothers and the anti-Crothers factions of the Democratic party was in 1903, when Republicans and minors and non-residents were voted by the Crothers people in open daylight, when the primaries in Elkton were held in Crothers' own office, when money flowed as it never had before in the county, and when the Crothers people had the "window." It is not necessary to produce confessions from the men who bought or sold votes on that occasion, because the figures of the election themselves, shows how there were more votes cast in that primary than there were Democrats in the county.

Here are the figures:

For the Crothers machine	1979
Against the Crothers machine	1380
Total	3359

At the election of the preceeding year, when the Democrats carried the county by a plurality of 146, the figures were as follows:

Democrats	2359
Republicans	2184
Total	4314

Here is a remarkable increase of more than 50 per cent, in the Democratic vote. On the basis of the primary vote, the Democratic majority in the county the year before, instead of the 146 actually obtained, should have been about 1129.

In Elkton, Mr. Crothers' own town, where his office was the polling place, the vote polled at the primary of 1903 was 843, while the Democratic vote polled at the preceding election was only 466, an astonishing increase of more than 80 per cent.

In the following election in Elkton, when Warfield carried Cecil county by a majority of 478, at which an extraodinary full vote was cast, the Democratic vote was only 634, or 213 less than cast at that primary.

Further, although it is known that a number of Democrats did not vote in that primary, although the normal Democratic majority in the county is not more than 200, and although there is a pretty good representation there of Probitionists and people who never vote in primaries, the total vote polled in the primary was more than half of the total registered vote of the conty—white and black, Republican, Prohibition and everything else combined.

There is only one explanation of these figures, and that is that frudulent votes were cast in that primary. And they could have been cast or counted only by the Crothers people, for they had the "window"—they named the election officials. Their opponents could not have committed the fraud, if they had wanted to.

In the securing of liquor licenes in Cecil county Mr. Crothers is alleged to have played quite an important role. Mr. Bayard wanted to get a liquor license in order to open a hotel at North East. He got signatures to his petition in due form and presented his application to the Liquor License Commissioners. Then he, too, was told that he would have to see Crothers.

"I went to see Mr. Crothere," said Mr. Bayard, "and his first question was 'How much money have you?'

"I told him I had enough money to pay the license charge.

" 'That won't touch it,' he said.

Akin to this is the matter of the domination of the Liquor License Board by Mr. Crothers when liquor was permitted to be sold in Cecil county. In support of the assertion that Mr. Crothers controlled the issue of liquor licenses, the News recited the case of Benjamin B. Price of Frederickstown, who had openly stated that Austin Crothers charged him $200 to get him his license.

Mr. H. P. Goldsborough, of Baltimore, of the liquor firm of Records & Goldsborough, also rushed into the arena to say that for the News that Price openly charged Mr. Crothers with getting a fee from him is the height of absurdity. Mr. Goldsborough's firm was very much mixed up with the granting of licenses in Cecil county, if common report there is correct, and he himself if correctly quoted in the Sun, he was fully aware of the proper man to whom to apply for a liquor license, for he says:

"I myself offered to Mr. Crothers $200 as a fee to obtain a license for Ira Wells at North East."

One more instance apropos of Mr. Crothers' connection with liquor cases. There is a man near Woodlawn, Cecil county, by the name of Thomas Krauss, who is commonly reported to keep a "speak-easy" there. At the present time the sale of liquor is prohibited in Cecil county. Some time ago the residents in the neighborhood of Krauss' place made a determined effort to have Krauss arrested and convicted of vfolating the liquor law, and a dozen witnesses went to Elkton to appear there before the grand jury against the man. The News correspondent saw two of these men—George Tyson, who lives directly opposite Krauss, and Edwin Barnes, Krauss' nearest neighbor on the same side of the road.

"I went before the grand jury and told of this case," said Mr. Tyson. "Krauss' place is the scene of constant riotings and disorder and it keeps up to this day. We have unmistakable evidence of the sale of liquor there. Men come there sober and go away drunk. They came out wild with liquor and their profanity can easily be heard at my house. I have known them to run up and down shrieking murder. The number of people who come there have no other business in the world, and everybody knows that they come to get drunk. Besides, I see wagonloads of the stuff being brought to Krauss' house. Then we had at Elkton men ready to testify that they had bought liquor there."

Mr. Barnes makes the same statement regarding the business done at the house. "However," he says, "although I went to Elkton for the purpose, they would not let me testify before the grand jury; and, although I wanted to employ a lawyer to present our ease, they would not let me.,'

The evidence against Krauss would certainly seem to have been sufficient to justify his indictment and trial. But the grand jury never found a bill against him.

The people of the neighborhood return one answer to this:

"Krauss got Austin Crothers to act as attorney for him and he kept the thing from ever getting out of the grand jury. Krauss afterward told people around here that Austin Crothers was a smart lawyer, but a dear one."

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. GEORGE C. SHAW.

Death is always sad, but the attendant sorrow is unusually distressing for Rev. George C. Shaw, pastor of Holy Cross Episcopal church. Rev Mr. Shaw is lying seriously ill with typhoid fever at Allegany hospital. His wife is dead at their home on Seymour street. Mrs. Shaw died yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The immediate cause of her death was heart failure. Mrs. Shaw had been a delicate woman for many months, but at times she was able to go out and within the past week she went to the hospital to see her husband. She had been confined to her room for the past few days. Rev. Shaw was attacked with typhoid fever in September, and about three weeks ago was taken to Allegany hospital. His condition has at times been very serious, but in the past few days he seemed to be out of danger. He is still a very weak man, however, so much so he could not prudently be apprised of the serious condition of his wife, and does not yet know that the Grim Reaper has visited his home. It was decided by his family and physician not to break the sad news to him last night, but to wait until this morning, when it is hoped after a night's rest he will be the better able to bear the shock.

Mrs. Shaw was about forty years of age and was a native of Wayne county, W. Va. She and Rev. Shaw were married about 21 years ago while Rev. Shaw was a pastor in the Wheeling diocese of the Episcopal church. They have been in Cumberland about six weeks, coming here from Oakland, Md., where Rev. Shaw had been pastor of St. Matthew's church. Besides her husband Mrs. Shaw is survived by two children, Mr. Harry W. Shaw, a student in a business college here, and Miss Loella Shaw, who is attending one of the city schools. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made, but the burial will probably take place on Saturday morning with interment in Rose Hill cemetery. Rev. C. E. Shaw, pastor of St. Thomas Episcopal church, Hancock, a brother of Rev. Shaw, of this city, arrived here yesterday afternoon. —Cumberland News, Friday.

ISRAEL M. FRANKHOUSER.

Israel M. Frankhouser was born Jan. 15, 1822, near Brandonville, on the farm now owned by Jonas Frankhouser, his brother. He was the son of Daniel Frankhouser, who moved from Lancaster, Pa., to Grant district, Preston county, W. Va., in the year 1800, being one of the first settlers of that community. In 1857 he was united in marriage to Elizabeth A. Gutherie, a daughter of Stephen Gutherie. Two years later he moved fron Brandonville to a farm in Garrett county, Md., near Cranesville, where he resided for 54 years and devoted his entire life to farming. To this union four children were born: Marshal H., who lives on the home farm; Belle, wife of E. G. Albright; Laura, wife of E. H. Wolfe, both of Cranesville, and Mrs. D. A. Albright, of Gainesville, Fla. Mr. Frankhouser died September 13, 1907, aged 85 years, 7 months and 28 days. He professed faith in Jesus Christ in the year 1865, and united with the Missionary Baptist church and lived a consistant christian life for more than forty years. The funeral services were conducted by the writer in the Lutheran church, assisted by Rev. Price of the M. E. church, in the presence of a very large congregation, which was evidence of the upright life and respect in which he was held by every one who knew him. His body was laid to rest in the Cranesville cemetery to await the resurrection of the just.

When the time shall reach it's sum
The King will surely come,
Though not to shed His blood;
But He will come with glory crowned
And then the Arch angel will sound
The awful trump of God!

The earth shall quake from pole to pole,
The heavens shall together fall,
And instantly expire;
The stars shall be from heaven hurled,
And even all this sin cursed world
Shall be one flaming fire!

But when the dreary graves shall burst,
The righteous dead shall all rise first
In Christs' own image bright;
And they shall in His throne sit down,
And each shall wear a robe and crown,
And praise Him day and night.

Then will all the glory give
To Him who dies that we might live
In His bright fair abode,
Where we shall reign in spotless white
And sweetly sing both day and night
The wondrous love of God.

H. P. HARDWAY.

SWANTON.

Mr. J. Mankis is improving his house by a new addition.

Trofs. Turner and Basset, principal and vice principal of the Oakland High School, were visiting at Mr. C. M. Miller's on last Saturday.

Miss Bessie Littman, chief operator of the C. & P. Telephone Co., at Oakland, was a pleasant caller in town Saturday.

Mrs. A. F. George is visiting relatives and friends in town this week.

On last Thursday the Republicans held their mass meeting in May's hall, which was well attended. The meeting was addressed by Mr. J. C. Renninger, Mr. L. F. Green, and Mr. McKim Kimes, of Baltimore City. The Deer Park band was present and furnished the town and audience with excellent music. The meeting closed with three cheers for Gaither and his friends.

XERXES.

BITTINGER.

It rained heavily here last Sunday and on Monday morning there was a slight fall of snow.

Meyers & Bittinger are in this section this week with their threshing outfit finishing up the fall threshing.

Mr. and Mrs. George Yommer, of Jennings, were visiting Mrs. Yommer's mother in this village last Sunday.

J. B. Emory and son, Master LeRoy, were visiting in Friendsville last Saturday and Sunday.

Messrs. Clarence and Columbus Brenneman, of Springs, Pa., were with their home folks here last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Orendorf, Mrs. C. E. Ellithorp and Master Paul Davis were calling on friends out of town last Sunday.

Mrs. Thomas Stanton was visiting friends in Lonaconing last week.

Amos Reckner, one of our highly esteemed farmers, is arranging to go south next month with a view of locating permenantly there.

Peter Bickford, of near Beckman, was in this village last Monday and informed us that he was going to sell his personal property on Saturday, Nov. 9th, and would probably seek a new location.

Sermon to The K.'s of P.

On next Sunday morning the local lodge Knights of of Pythias will attend Divince worship in St. Paul's M. E. church in a body, when the pastor, Rev. J. B. Workman will deliver an appropriate sermon. All are cordially invited to attend the service.

GIRLS WANTED

An opportunity to become

A Trained Nurse.

Thorough Three Years' Course of Instruction.

Send applications to

SUPT. NURSES,
GRAFTON SANITARIUM,
Grafton, W. Va.

SUPERVISOR'S NOTICE OF ELECTION

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., Oct. 19, 1907.

Notice is hereby given to the Judges and Clerks of Election and to the qualified voters of Garrett county, Maryland, that in accordance with the provisions of Article 33 of Chapter 262 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1896, and amended by the Acts of 1900, 1901 and 1902, an Election will be held in the several Districts of said Garrett county, at the usual places of holding elections and hereinafter set forth, on

TUESDAY,
The 5th Day of November, 1907,

for the purpose of balloting for—

One person to be Governor of the State of Maryland.

One person to be Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

One person to be Comptroller of the Treasury of the State of Maryland.

One person to be Clerk of the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland.

Two persons to be Members of the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland from Garrett county.

One person to be State's Attorney of Garrett County.

One person to be Sheriff of Garrett County.

One person to be County Commissioner of Garrett County.

One person to be Clerk to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County.

One person to be County Treasurer of Garrett County.

Three persons to be Judges of the Orphans' Court of Garrett County.

One person to be Register of Wills of Garrett County.

One person to be County Surveyor of Garrett County.

Also for or against the following Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1906, providing for the calling of a Convention for altering the Constitution or for framing a new one, according to the prisions of the Constitution of this State:

CHAPTER 786.

AN ACT to provide for taking at the General Election to be held in the year 1907 the sense of the voters of this State in regard to calling a convention for altering the Constitution or for framing a new one according to the provisions of Article 14, Section 2, of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That at the General Election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year 1907, there shall be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of this State, for their decision, the question whether there shall be called a convention for the purpose of altering the Constitution of this State or of framing a new Constitution. There shall be placed upon the ballots to be used at that election in the manner prescribed by the General Election Law of this State the words "For a Constitutional Convention" and "Against a Constitutionol Convention," so that the voters may clearly indicate in the manner prescribed in the General Election Law whether he shall wish a call for or against calling a convention for altering the present Constitution of the State or framing a new one.

And the vote on the question of calling or not calling a constitutional convention shall be received, counted and canvassed in the manner prescribed by the General Election Law. The canvassing boards for the several counties and for the city of Baltimore shall certify the vote on the question of calling a constitutional convention to the Governor, the Secretary of State and the State Treasurer; and the Board of State Canvassers shall, at the time of their meeting to make a statement of the vote cast for the candidates voted for at that election, also make a statement of the vote cast on the question of calling a constitutional convention, and shall transmit the same to the Governor, and the Governor shall, after receiving said statement, make a proclamation of the result of the vote on the question of calling a constitutional convention.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the Sheriffs of the several counties and the Sheriff of Baltimore city shall give notice in the same manner and for the same time as they are required to give notice of the election of members of the General Assembly that the question of calling a constitutional convention will be submitted to the voters.

Approval April 2, 1906.

The polls of said election will be opened in each and every Election District of said Garrett County, at the usual places of holding the polls, at 8 o'clock A. M., and will be closes at 6 o'clock P. M., when the ballots shall be counted according to law.

For the information of all persons concerned the following Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed March 24, 1865, is published:

CHAPTER 161.

AN ACT prohibiting the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors in the several counties of the State on the day of Election.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment, or any other place where liquors are sold, or for any persons, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale, beer or intoxicating drinks of any kind, on the day of election hereafter to be held in the several counties of the State.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted, That any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where the offense is committed, and shall, upon conviction by a Judge of any Circuit Court of the State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense—one half the fine shall be paid the informer, the other half to the County Commissioners for the use of the public roads.

And the places of election in the several Election Districts of said Garrett county will be as follows:

Election District No. 1, Swanton—In the Election Building in the town of Swanton.

Election District No. 2, Friendsville—In the Council Chamber in the town of Friendsville.

Election District No. 3, Grantsville—In the old Postoffice Building in the town of Grantsville.

Election District No. 4, Bloomington—In Andrew Mullen's house in the town of Bloomington.

Election District No. 5, Accident—In the house of Mrs. Susan Englehart in the town of Accident.

Election District No. 6, Sang Run—In the Election Building in the town of Sang Run.

Election District No. 7, Oakland—In the Martin store room, norner Third and Oak Streets, in the town of Oakland.

Election District No. 8, Ryan's Glade—In the Election Building on the Northwestern Turnpike.

Election District No. 9, Johnson's—In the Shop of Thomas Johnson on the National Road.

Election District No. 10, Deer Park—In the building owned by C. R. Savage in the town of Deer Park.

Election Dis The Elbow—In the residence of Joseph Warnick.

Election District No. 12, Bittinger—In the Storeroom of George W. Engle in the town of Bittinger.

Election District No. 13, Kitzmillerville—In the Paul Shultz House in the town of Kitzmillerville.

Election District No. 14, Oakland—In the office of the Supervisors of Elections in the West Building on Alder street, in the town of Oakland.

JAMES E. McGETTIGAN, Pres't.
PETER A. CHISHOLM,
EDMUND E. SOLLARS,
Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county, Md.
EDWARD JAMISON, Clerk.
ALBERT L. LEE,
Sheriff of Garrett county, Md.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, passed in a cause in which Roy Spiker et al are plaintiffs and Jennie Bender et al, are defendants, the undersigned trustee will by public auction, on the premises at Mountain Lake Park, Md., on

THURSDAY,
The 31st day of October, '07,

at 10 o'clock A. M., offer for sale all that valuable fee simple lot of ground situate and lying in Mountain Lake Park, aforesaid, on D street, the same being known as the late Eliza Custer home and where she resided at the time of her death, and being now occupied by Thomas Harris. The improvements on said lot consist of a a good two story

Frame Dwelling House,

Six Rooms, Outbuildings and a Well of Good Water

The property is well located, being but about 300 or 400 feet from "Old Auditorium." Taxes for 1907 will be adjusted.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash on day of sale, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from day of sale, or all at the option of purchaser; the credit payments to bear interest from day of sale and to be secured by the note or notes of the purchaser endorsed to the satisfaction of the trustee. Conveyancing at the cost of the purchaser.

DANIEL J. BENDER, Trustee.

Land for Sale.

We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:

One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.

Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.

Also 10 acres suitable for building sites, just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.

For further information, address

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

Appointment of Clerks of Election to Fill Vacancies.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., Oct. 8, 1907.

Lawrence Garvey appointed clerk of election by this Board at a meeting held August 31, 1907, for Election District No. 4, has been found to be unable to serve as such, and in his place and stead Bayard Michael, whose postoffice address is Westernport, is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

James A. Sincell, appointed Clerk of Election by this Board at a meeting held Aug 31., 1907, for Election District No. 14, has been found to be unable to serve as such, and in his place and stead Harland L. Jones, whose postoffice address is Oakland, Md., is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By order of the board,
JAS. E. McGETTIGAN, Pres't.

Appointment of Clerk of Election to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., Oct. 21, 1907.

Lawrence F. Green, appointed Clerk of Election by this Board at a meeting held Aug. 31, 1907, for Election District No. 3, has been found to be unable to serve as such, and in his place and stead H. S. Coleman, whose postoffice address is Sutton, Md., is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By Order of the Board
JAS. E. McGETTIGAN, Pres.

RENNINGER & OFFUTT, Solicitors.

Order of Publication.

James E. Lish, John Lish, Julia Harvey, and Dorsey Harvey her husband, Sarah Moreland, and James Moreland her husband, Huldah Lish, George Lish, Visa Uphold, and Asa Uphold her husband, Charles Lish, Luvina Brobst —— Brobst her husband, Mary A. Friend, and —— Friend her husband, Josiah Lish, Emma Runyan, John J. Lish, P. S. Lish, Lillie E. Lish, William Lish, Roy Lish, May Wahlenmaier, Philip Lish, Garlie Lish, Orna Lish, Mary Harvey, and J. O. Harvey her husband, Mene Killions and —— Killions her husband, Caroline Horner, and —— Horner her husband,

Vs.

Thompson Lish, and —— Lish his wife, Philip Lish, and —— Lish his wife, and the unknown heirs of Grace Mutler and Lewis Lish,

No. 169 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Garrett county, Maryland, of which Frank Lewis Lish died seized and possessed.

The bill states that Lewis Lish, late of Garrett county, deceased, was in his life time seized and possessed of a parcel of land in Garrett county, being the 14 132-160 acres of Military Lot No. 492, and 9 6-160 acres of a tract of land called "Vacancy," and being so seized and possessed the said Lewis Lish departed this life on or about the 9th day of —— 1896, intestate, leaving surviving him your orators aforesaid, des cendants and heirs at law, whom together with the said defendants, the said land has descended, viz. John Lish, Thompson Lish, James E. Lish, Julia Harvey, Sarah Moreland, Peyton Lish, Huldah Lish his wife, George Lish, Visa Uphold and Charles Lish being children and heirs at law of Jeremiah Lish a deceased brother of the said Lewis Lish; William Lish, Roy Lish, May Wahlenmaier, Garlie Lish, Philip Lish, Orna Lish, children of Charles Lish a deceased brother of said Lewis Lish; and Levina Brobst, Mary A. Friend, Josiah Lish, Emma Runyan, John Lish, P. S. Lish and Lillie E Lish, children of Joseph Lish, a deceased brother of the said Lewis Lish and Caroline Horner, all sisters of the said Lewis Lish and Philip Lish a brother, and the unknown heirs of Grace Mutler a deceased sister, and such other unknown heirs of the said Lewis Lish, whose proper name is Frank Lewis Lish, but commonly known as Lewis Lish.

That the said real estate is not susceptible of partition without material loss and injury to the parties entitled to interests therein as above set forth, and that in order to make division of said interest it will be necessary that said real estate be sold and the proceeds thereof divided among the parties according to their several interests.

That the said defendants are non residents of the State of Maryland.

The bill prays for the sale of said property, and that the proceeds be distributed among the parties according to their respective rights and interests, and general relief, and an order of publication against non-resident defendants and unknown heirs.

It is thereupon, this 14th day of October, 1907, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiffs by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 16th day of November, 1907, give notice to said absent defendants and the unknown heirs of Grace Mutler and Lewis Lish of the object and substance of this bill warning them to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 2nd day of December, next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 5-3t

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., October 17, 1907.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1907,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Auditor's Notice.

Gilmor S. Hamill, Mortgagee, vs. Joseph Martin and Melissa Martin, his wife, Mortgegors.

No. 1489 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Joseph Martin, deceased, to file their claims, properly authenticated, in the above entitled cause, with the Clerk of this Court, on or before the 26th day of October, instant, as I shall proceed on that day to distribute the fund now in the hands of Gilmor S. Hamill, mortgagor.

EDWARD H. SINCELL, Auditor.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the said road so praved to be located to begin at road at race bridge in Kitzmillersville, and passing through Dodson to State line at Gleason, a distance of two and three-quarter miles, passing through the lands of Victoria E. Rafter, The Manor Mining Company and others, and examine whether the said new road should be located, will meet on the 11th day of November, 1907, for such purposes, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said new county road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

JAMES W. HARVEY,
JAMES LISH,
L. C. HAMILL,
Examiners.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the county road is to be relocated, said change to be as follows: Beginning on the county road at Robert L. Friese's and running through the lands of Robert L. Friese and Samuel Vandersall to near the home of Aaron Sines, a distance of about one mile, and examine whether the said county road should be re-located, will meet on the 18th day of November, 1907, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said change of said county road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

WILLIAM A. SMITH,
JONAS GOLTFELTY,
FREEMAN D. DEWITT,
Examiners.

GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.

Office "Mountain Democrat Building,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Particular Attention Given
Railroad & Mine Surveying.

Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both 'phones.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indiam Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50 and $1.00.
Williams' M'f'g. Co., Props., Cleveland, O.
Sold at Sturgiss' Pharmacy, Oakland, Md.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 31. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1907. NUMBER 36

YOUGH RIVER OIL AND GAS COMPANY

Forced to Suspend Operations on Account of Cable Parting.

WELL NOW DOWN 3530 FEET.

Work Will Be Resumed As Soon As New Cable Arrives, Which is Expected Within The Next Two Weeks—Indications Good For Oil.

At a depth of 3530 feet the cable used in boring the oil well by the Yough Oil and Gas Company on the Harned farm, five miles west of Oakland, parted on last Friday morning, more than 2000 feet of the steel rope coiling downward into the well, consequently stopping the sinking of the hole to a greater depth until a new and longer cable can be obtained from the manufacturers, which has already been ordered by the drilling contractors and is expected to arrive within the next two weeks, or probably less time.

At the moment the cable parted work was progressing very nicely and the drill had entered a sand which has been pronounced by experienced oil men to be one of the oil bearing formations.

The tools were recovered from the hole early Sunday morning, the cable being so badly twisted and damaged that it was entirely unfit for further use, hence the necessity of purchasing a new one, which will be five thousand feet long and which, as above stated, is expected here shortly.

Body Reinterred.

The remains of Mrs. Eliza M. Turney, wife of Daniel Turney, were buried in the Hoyes cemetery in December, 1905. On Oct. 19, 1907, the body was taken up and on the 20th was conveyed to Addison, Pa., and interred in the beautiful cemetery at that place, in the presence of quite a large company of relatives and friends.

Some Turney was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willard Frazee, both of whom preceded her by a number of years to the immortal shore. Thomas Frazee and his invalid sister are the only remaining members of the family. Thomas, prompted by the tenderest feeling of love and affection, at great labor and expense, has gathered the sleeping dust of his parents and two sisters, Maggie and Emily, in the beautiful lot in the cemetery at Addison, and erected monuments over each.

Jonathan, the only brother, fell in the battle of Antietam, nobly and bravely defending the flag of his country and sleeps in the cemetery at that place. May they all have part in the first resurrection and enjoy peace and happiness forever. H. E. FRIEND.

SHORT RUN.

As I have not seen any news from our little village for a long time I will try and give you a few items.

We are having very nice weather at present. The farmers have all their work done and are fixing up their easy chairs for the winter.

Mr. Alex Wilson and William Moon, two of our hustlers, have been in Florida for about three weeks. They report every thing favorable.

Mr. Scott Harvey, who has been away with his threshing machine about eight weeks, will soon be home again.

Mr. Marvine Harvey has gone to Thayerville to visit his brother-in-law.

Miss Jeannette Wilson and Miss Grace Ault were visiting Judge Daniel Wilson last Sunday.

Mr. Chas. Miller was seen to pass through Sunday.

We are glad to say the Short Run grange is getting along very nicely.

Miss Emma Harvey was home Sunday.

Mr. Harry Hardesty was at Short Run Sunday.

Our school is progressing nicely under the management of Miss Merle Fowler. She certainly is blessed with good luck.

We don't know which one is going to draw the lucky number yet, Milo or Tom.

THE FIDDLER.

Resolutions of Respect.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom and mercy to remove from her earthly labors and ministrations, by death, Mrs. Anna Shaw, wife of our beloved brother George C. Shaw, and

WHEREAS, Brother Shaw, during the last hours of his companion's earthly presence was ill and unable to be at the bedside of his loved one to comfort her and to point out the pearly kingdom beyond, and because of the irreparable loss sustained by him, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Garrett Lodge Number 113, Knights of Pythias, of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, do hereby give expression of our sympathy for him and his family in their great trial and call upon the Supreme Ruler to strengthen him for the duties and life of the future and to restore him to those who are dependent upon him for advice and guidance; that we bear testimony to Mrs. Shaw's many virtues and stainless life and offer our condolence to him and his bereaved family over whom sorrow has hung her sable mantle, and pray that the Infinite Goodness may bring speedy relief to their burdened hearts and inspire them with the consolations that Hope in futurity and faith in God give even in the shadow of the tomb; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent Brother Shaw, that a copy be filed with the papers of the Lodge and that copies be sent to the county papers for publication.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

A. TOTTEN MATTHEWS,
FRED. J. SCHROEDER,
J. B. WORKMAN,
Committee.

The Republican for Job Printing.

Garrett County Remains Loyal to the Republicans

Every Candidate Elected By Good Majorities, With Mr. Austin Brown, Sheriff, Leading. Gaither's Majority in the County 800.

STATE DEMOCRATIC BY 8,000.

The Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, which is the canvassing board to go over and tabulate the returns, will meet at noon today and it will require several hours to go over the returns officially, but sufficient figures have been received unofficially to prove beyond a doubt that the entire Republican county ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 160 for Otho Fike, candidate for County Commissioner, to more than 750 for Austin Brown, candidate for Sheriff.

The county gives Mr. George R. Gaither, for Governor, nearly 800 majority.

The full official vote as recorded in the several districts will be published in this paper next Thursday.

Judge Austin L. Crothers (Democrat) of Cecil county will be the next Governer of Maryland. He was elected Tuesday over George R. Gaither (Republican) of Baltimore city by a plurality which was estimated late yesterday afternoon at approximately 8000.

In the city, Crothers' plurality over Gaither will be about 3900, while his running-mates on the State ticket get heavier majorities. With a few precints to hear from, the pluralities in the city will be about 7800 for Hering, about 6900 for Magruder and about 6000 for Straus.

Governor-elect Crothers will have as his assistants in the administration of the affairs of the State a full set of Democratic officials, every man on the State ticket with him having been elected.

In the next Legislation the Democrnts will have a big majority in both houses. The exact figures are not obtainable owing to the difficulties experienced both in the city and counties in tabulating the returns. Chairman Vandiver of the Democratic State Central Committee claims 85 members of the Senate and House of Delegates. Based on unofficials returns, Chairman Vandiver's claim does not seem to be exaggerated.

It was almost a clean sweep for the Democrats. They have elected members of the Legislature in such Republican strongholds as Calvert.

The returns from the city and counties show that former Governor John Walter Smith has won his fight for the Senatorship and that he will go into the Democratic caucus at Annapolis next January with more than enough votes to insure his nomination and subsequence election.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

Following in brief are the returns from Tuesday's election so far as can be adjudged at this time:

Massachusetts re-elected the entire Republican state ticket, headed by Governor Curtis Guild.

Pennsylvania elects John O. Sheatz, Republican, head of the ticket, for state treasurer by a large majority.

New York state elected Edwin T. Bartlett and Willard Bartlett, joint candidates on the Republican and Democratic tickets, for justices of the court of appeals, over the candidates of the Independence League, Hearst.

New York City elects the Tammany candidates by a considerable majority over the Independence League-Republican fusion candidates.

New Jersey evidently elects Republican governor and lesislature.

Rhode Island returns indicate the re-election of Governor James H. Higgens, Democrat, over Frederick H. Jackson, Republican, by a plurality estimated at about 1500.

The election of the Democratic ticket in Mississippi, headed by E. F. Noel, for governor is a foregone conclusion, as there was no opposition.

The Kentucky returns indicate a Republican victory, Willson winning the governorship by several thousand plurality.

In Nebraska M. B. Reese, Republican candidate for supreme court, the most important state office voted on, is probably elected.

The mayorality contest in Cleveland resulted in the election of Tom L. Johnson, present mayor, over Congressman Burton.

The American or anti-Mormon party at Salt Lake City is estimated to have the largest pluralities ever given in that city.

At Toledo Mayor Whitlock and the entire independent ticket is elected.

Cincinnati elects Col. Leopold Markbreit, Republican candidate for mayor.

FIKE.

The husking of corn is the prominent work of the farmers in this section at present, and they find it to be an exceedingly poor crop this year.

Mrs. Anna B. Bamthouse and little daughter of Uniontown, Pa., are visiting her parents at this place.

F. J. Bowser and Sons have been gathering moss for the Pittsburg market.

Mr. James Frantz lost a very valuable horse, which he prized very highly.

Mr. Owen Evans is erecting a new house and wants it completed soon so that he can move.

Edgar Heyward, of Bond, Md., was in this section last Saturday.

Mr. L. K. Fike has been able to come home every week so far this winter.

CARTER.

Institute Program for Kitzmillerville, Md., Nov. 9th, 1907.

Devotional exercises, Rev. J. H. Funk; address of welcome J. H. Rafter; response, H. A. Loraditch.

Literature in the Grades: How to Use a School Library, Supt. E. A. Browning.

Nature Study Correlated with Primary Language, Anna B. McAllister.

Primary Number, Nellie Stanton, Ona Lohr.

Fractions, Merle Fowler, Verbie Walker.

Language in Second and Third Grades, Cora B. Michael, Marcella Gannon, Ida Harvey.

Noon.

School Government, Supt. E. A. Browning.

Parts of Speech, Effie Ashby, Lucy Junkins.

Phrases and Clause, Wm. E. Bishoff.

Language in Fourth and Fifth Grades, Geo. Sterling, Clara Little, Alice Campbell.

Manual Training Applied in Grade Work, Prof. H. A. Loraditch.

Question Box. Question read by Alice Campbell.

Supplementary Reading: "Textbooks," Florence Browning, A. F. Bernard, Pleasant Howard.

General discussions with every subject.

All teachers in this part of the county are expected to attend. Everybody invited. Patrons of Kitzmillerville school urged to be present.

WM. E. BISHOFF.

Dog Tax Notice.

Owners of dogs who have not paid their tax for the year 1907 in Districts Nos. 7 and 14, will please pay at once. Possibly it will be convenient to make above payment on election day.

2t W. A. MAFFETT, Constable.

Mr. James M. Litzinger, of Grafton, spent last night in Oakland.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK SUFFERS LOSS BY FIRE

New Association Building Used for Postoffice and Store Destroyed.

LOSS WILL AGGREGATE $8,000

Postmaster Rudisill Saved His Records By Having Them at His Home—Martin & King, Loose Heaviest—Building Insured for $2500.

Monday night the most destructive fire ever visiting Mountain Lake Park occurred when the new Association building erected last spring at a cost of more than $4000, was destroyed with all its contents, including the stock of merchandise owned by Messrs. Martin & King, general merchants, and the post office.

The fire was discovered shortly after midnight, indications pointing to the fact that it had its inception in the basement of the building, where less than a month ago a fire was discovered in a lot of litter but was put out before much damage was done to the building. At the time the fire was discovered Tuesday morning it had made such headway as to make it impossible to save the building and the energies of the people assembled were turned towards saving the merchandise of Messrs. Martin & King, but comparatively little was gotten out.

In the postoffice, which occupied a room adjoining the Martin store, Postmaster Rudisill had a stock of books, stationery, etc., store fixtures and the supplies of the office, but the people were afraid to force the door to this room on account of the Federal laws consequently Mr. Rudisill lost his entire stock of goods and the fixtures of the office, besides a large amount of mail matter, postal cards and stamped envelopes

Messrs. Martin & King state that their stock of goods was valued at $3000 upon which they had an inserance of $1500.

Mr. Rudisill carried no insurance and his loss is therefore a total one.

The Association had insurance amounting to $2500 in force, which was carried by Mr. John T. Mitchell.

Monuments! Monuments!

Perhaps you object to buying from agents—rather see the work for yourself. Then visit our yard at 99 N. Centre St., Cumberland, or Frostburg, and see the finest display of finished monuments in the State, all of which will be sold at away down prices.

J. B. WILLIAMS Co.,
Low Price Marble & Granite Dealers,
Frostburg, Md. 4t

DIXON & KELSO

Dixon & Kelso unloaded this week from Shenandoah Valley Orchards 850 Bushels Good

Cooking and Eating APPLES,

which they offer at

60c. to $1.25 per Bushel.

This is a golden opportunity to get some FINE FRUIT.

Yours to Please,
DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

My FALL STOCK of

CLOTHING

FOR

Men and Boys

is now about complete. I am showing this season by far the largest and best line I have ever had in

Suits, Overcoats, Raincoats and Pants.

Come in and look over my line before you buy. I think I can save you money and give you

NEW, STYLISH GOODS.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.
NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

LITTLE MAPLE SUGAR IS SOLO.

Imitations and Adulterations However Can be Had in Abundance.

Everybody knows where the young man's fancy is said to turn in the spring. But when it comes to a snappy morning in autumn it is hot cakes and maple syrup that makes his eyes shine. Love isn't in the same class then with waffles for breakfast.

This being the case, one is likely to think long, sad thoughts after perusing the latest statistrcs on the subject of maple sugar. What the pure food law will do to the maple sugar myths it is hard to tell, but the investigation carried on by the government has almost wiped maple sugar off the food map.

We have the Indians to thank for the art of making the real maple article. They used to do it in their own happy fashion, boiling down the sap by dropping relays of hot stones into it. The early settlers improved on this method, but their own manner of sugaring off remained pretty crude.

About 1850 the maple sugar business began to boom. Methods were improved. That made the product better, that sent up the demand, and by 1860 sap, demand, quality and price were all climbing.

The demand has been mounting ever since, but, strangely enough, in the face of this perpetual cry for maple syrup, there isn't much more than half as much made now as there was in 1850. The explanation is to be had in two words: The mixers.

Since 1850 the cost of producing cane sugar has gone down to a level compared with which the most of making maple sugar seems toplofty. During the same period glucose has made its bow and got into all kinds of sweet society.

The wholesale dealer takes the common cane sugar or glucose, puts into it from a sixth to a tenth as much real maple sugar and—we eat it on our cakes and waffles. According to the lowest estimate, seven-eighths of the product sold today is only partly maple sugar or is made entirely of other materials.

A maple flavor is said to be given to some of these imitation syrups by mixing with them an extract of hickory bark. An Indiana man even took out a patent on the use of such an extruct in making maple syrup.

In spite of the fact that the demand has increased enormously while the supply has remained about the same, the price of maple sugar and of the syrup has fallen from 13 cents a pound for sugar and $1.25 a gallon for syrup in 1882 to about 10 cents a pound for sugar and 90 cents a gallon for syrup at the present time.

The only way in which one can be reasuoably sure of getting the pure product is to deal directly with a trustworthy country producer. There are some of that kind. They can't afford to sell their product at the market rates for the cane-sugar-glucose hickory-bark article, but they have built up a market of their own.

There is made in this country about 12,000,000 pounds of maple sugar annually but a portion of this is sold in a coarse form to the mixers. Over 2,000,000 gallons of real syrup is manufactured annually.

Vermont used to lead in this production. Then New York took first place. Now the order runs Ohio, New York, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan and on down the list of 21 States sending in reports.

All maples have sweet sap, but only a few of the native species furnish sugar in paying quanties. The first place is held by the sugar maple and a variety of it, the black maple. It is a peculiar fact that the variety of the sugar maple which grows in the Gulf States does not yield sugar.

Maple sap is a nearly colorless liquid composed of water, sugar and various mineral substances, such as lime, potash, magnesia and iron. It also contains some organic matter in the form of vegetable acids. It is some one or a combination of all these substances in the sap which gives the sugar its flavor.

The amount of sugar in the sap varies greatly, the percentage changing as the season progresses. The maximum reported is 10.2 per cent. which was found in a small flow of sap from a tree near the end of a season. During the same season the same tree had averaged 5.01 per cent. The general average is about 3 per cent.

The sap season begins about the middle of March and continues until the third week in April. But it varies according to the lateness or timeliness of the spring.

Sugar making has begun as early as February 22 and as late as the first week in April. The season lasts on an average about four weeks. The longest run on record included 43 days; the shortest only eight days.

Although the phenomenon of sap flow is not yet perfectly understood it may be asserted that the popular idea of sap rising in the spring retreating to the roots of the tree in the autumn is a fallacy. Conclusive experiments have shown that on tapping the tree a flow of sap both from above and below comes toward the holes. There is always a very small flow from the sides of the top holes, the sap moving freely up and down the grain of the wood but very slowly and in small quantities across it.

An ordinary mature and thrifty maple will produce about 12 gallons of sap, or three pounds of sugar a season. A sugar grove has been known to average 19 gallons of sap to a tree during eight consecutive seasons, which included one poor year.

Some trees have been credited with enormous yields. For instance, a tree in Vermont is known to have produced 30¾ pounds of cake sugar in one season, its sap being so rich that seven quarts made one pound of sugar. Another maple in the same State gave 175 gallons of sap in one season.

Stock For Sale.

I have for sale 10 head of cows, 9 yearlings and 8 Calves. John Schlossnagle, Gortner, Md. 2t

You Read the Other Fellow's Ad

You are reading this one. That should convince you that advertising in these columns is a profitable proposition; that it will bring business to your store. The fact that the other fellow advertises is probably the reason he is getting more business than is falling to you. Would it not be well to give the other fellow a chance

To Read Your Ad In These Columns

DOG TAX.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., October 24, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the Dog Tax Law is still on the Statute Books and must be enforced. Parties owning dogs are requested to see the Constable in their district and get tags at once.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Preston county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ISREAL M. FRANKHOUSER,

late of Garrett county, Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1907.

E. G. ALBRIGHT,
Administrator,
Orr, Preston Countp, W. Va.

MARGARET'S DISOBEDIENCE

By MARY A. DENISON

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Mrs. Gen. Lansingham pushed her papers aside with an angry motion, so that one or two of them fell to the floor.

"No, it will never do!" she murmured, with an air of reflection. "I must make an example of her or she will presently be taking the reins in her own hands, and rule me."

Mrs. Gen. Lansingham was the principal of Glenwood, a flourishing seminary for young ladies. Glenwood seminary never lacked patronage.

Among the pupils was a girl by the name of Margaret Sangerford, an orphan, under the guardianship of the professor of mathematics.

The principal rose from her seat after a long silence, and rang a little silver bill that stood on her desk. A door near immediately opened, and a neatly dressed girl, evidently one of the under teachers, made her appearance.

"Miss Lawson," said the principal, "I wish you to send Margaret Sangerford to me."

"Yes, madam," said the girl. "I will find her and tell her at once."

"The thing must be looked into," murmured the madam. "The girl goes after hours and to a common, low neighborhood. It is time for me to assert my authority. The credit of my school is at stake."

Presently there sounded a light tap at the door.

"Come in," said the madam, looking up a little uneasily. The task before her was evidently an unpleasant one.

A slender figure, clothed in black, with only fine lines of white showing at throat and wrists, made its appearance. The young girl was exquisitely fair.

Margaret's face was calm, sweet and impassive, and the principal paid involuntary homage by a long, admiring glance at the dark eyes, the rich creamy tints of the complexion, the lovely, mobile lips. It was some time before she could gather courage to speak and make the charge which she held against her. When she did, the young girl's face changed. Her complexion seemed to thicken, purple veins marred the symmetry of her forehead, and an angry light burned in her eyes.

"Who has been spying upon me? Who told you that?" she asked, scorn in her voice and contempt in her manner.

"It is nothing to you who told me, Miss Margaret. I only wish to hear the truth from your own lips. A simple denial will answer. Were you out at that hour, and did you go to that place?"

"I decline to answer," said the girl, resolutely, but her lips twitched, and her hands were clasped together more tightly.

"Then I shall have to put the matter in other hands," said the madam. "I must send for your guardian."

"No! no," cried the girl, making a step forward, a deadly pallor overspreading her face. Then the color rushed back under the keen gaze directed upon her.

"Miss Margaret, I give you the opportunity to answer for yourself," said the madam coldly.

"I did go out and it was after the time allowed by the rules," said Margaret, "and I had good and sufficient reasons for what I did."

"Good and sufficient reasons for a deliberate and flagrant disobedience," said the madam, in icy tones, "good and sufficient reasons for rebellion. Very well, then you certainly cannot object to tell me those reasons."

"I do object," said Margaret, desperately, almost sharply. She did not mean to be disrespectful, but she was evidently absorbed in her own distressful thoughts.

"Miss Margaret, your tone and manner are impertinent," said the principal, her face reddening. "You owe it to me, to yourself, your guardian and the school, to explain this matter fully, and I insist that you do so."

"I—cannot, madam," the girl replied, catching her breath, and her expression was like that one sometimes sees on the face of a grieved child.

"That is, you will not. Very well; I shall employ other means, then, to bring the matter to the light. Be assured I shall leave no stone unturned to get at the facts. Till then you will remain in your room until you change your mind or are sent for."

Margaret's countenance fell. She turned slowly, after casting one imploring glance at the face before her, as if to ask for mercy, but madam's countenance remained unchanged. Then she slowly left the room.

An hour from that time, Dr. Marston, professor of mathematics, sent for his ward. The girl went tremblingly down, her face pallid with sudden fear. She scarcely raised her beautiful eyes as she entered his presence.

"Margaret, my child, what is this I hear about you?" was the exclamation with which he greeted her. He was tall, with soft blue eyes, a ruddy color, and a wide expanse of forehead, around which clustered soft, curling hair.

"Nothing wrong, I trust," she said, in a faint voice hoping to gain time.

"Oh, but it is wrong, terribly wrong, and I believe you will not mind explaining the matter to me," he went on in a very kind voice. 'I told the madam it would be all right, that my little girl never deceived me in her life, and she would not begin at this age. Is it some girlish frolic or secret? Was it a little harmless adventure? You know, Margaret, how fully I trust you. You have ever been a loving, dutiful child."

She looked up into his face, that face so grave and sorrowful, so noble in outline, so trustful and fatherly.

"Oh, uncle," she had been all her life used to call him uncle, "please don't ask me," she said, with piteous accents. "Indeed, I have done nothing wrong, but I cannot tell, even you."

"My dear!' he exclaimed, with mild surprise. "Then what shall I say to the madam? She insists upon an explanation. You see, it touches the honor of her school, which is everything to her. She is very indignant—and indeed, you defied her authority in breaking the rules. I have no excuse to offer, unless you give me one. Come, you owe something to her."

"Indeed, uncle, I am so sorry!" said Margaret, earnestly, the tears raining from her eyes, which were now softly luminous. "But you must trust me if she does not. Please don't insist upon my telling you, for—I—cannot."

She had come forward and taken one of his hands in both of hers. Now she bent her head upon it, sobbing. His heart was full of pity for her, but he was at the same time astonished and a little indignant. How could he distrust her? Still, what could he say to the madam, who had every reason to receive her confidence?

"Then, I am not to be answered?" he asked, more sternly than he had ever spoken before.

"Oh, uncle, won't you forgive me—and trust me? I cannot tell you, I cannot," was the sobbing reply.

"Very well," he returned coldly, and resumed the reading of his newspaper with a pained face.

"Uncle! you do believe in me! You do trust me!" she said, frightened at his cold, constrained manner.

"I do not know what to think, what to believe," was his answer. "I must have time to think. You can go to your room."

Almost broken-hearted, Margaret returned to her room and threw herself on the bed in an agony of grief.

That evening the professor of mathematics sat in his room brooding over the events of the day. He had not seen Margaret since he had ordered her to her room in a manner so different from his usual loving solicitude, and his heart ached for her. Her father had been his dearest friend, and he loved the child who was that friend's living image.

"I dare say it is all right," he said, sighing wearily, "but it looks all wrong, only—"

Just then the door burst open, and a haggard face, with wild, restless dark eyes, tangled hair and a glare as of maniacy, looked in upon him.

The professor put up both hands, as if warding off a blow, and groaning, staggered backward and fell into a chair. His face lost all color, his body all motion. He could only stare helplessly, while his breath came shorter and harder.

"Why, father, you're not glad to see me, are you? I'm not exactly a pleasant sight, eh?"

"You—are—not," said the professor, the words seeming to be jerked from his lips by some inward force, not because he wanted to speak, and he shook his head like a man in despair.

"But I had to come."

The man could not have been much over 22 or 23 but his face was marked by deeply cut lines of dissipation, and his manner was reckless to defiance.

"I have come here to tell you something, something for which you will hate and despise me, and which—"

"Don't, Tom, for God's sake, don't," and the professor put up both hands again. "Haven't you broken hearts enough? Your poor mother—"

"Stop father!" said the young man, with almost a sob, "don't say I broke her heart, or I will kill myself, before you."

He deliberately took a pistol from his pocket and placed it on the table. "I don't know but I shall, anyhow."

His father half sprang from his chair. "Sit still, father!" said his son, in firm, hard tones. "I'm not going to harm you. I wouldn't touch a hair of your head, God knows, but I want to tell you all my miserable story. I've been bad enough, Heaven knows, but I never blamed you for disowning me. I've tried to keep honest all financial transactions, till now. I haven't even cheated at cards. But the other day—I stole some money, yes, stole it, and it's known to one or two of the fellows. How long they will keep it a secret, I cannot tell. I haven't the means to repay it—it's a large sum and it has made me desperate. Last night I came to the conclusion that I would just end it all—the misery and the disgrace together. So I went and bought this pistol and loaded it, intending to shoot myself through the head. Then I sat down and wrote to you. I didn't blame you in the least, how could I? You did your best to try and save me, and I kept pulling you down, kept on disgracing you like the pitiful coward I was. Here is the thing I wrote you. I had just signed it, when there was a rap at the door. I threw my handkerchief over the pistol and called 'come in,' thinking it was one of the boys, for they had been there all the afternoon, drinking and smoking. Oh, it was a foul place, smelling of beer and other drinks.

"Who do you think came in? Why, if an angel from the throne of heaven had appeared to me in that den, I should not have been more astonished. And it was an angel. It was Margaret.

"'Tom,' she said, 'I heard you were in great trouble. I came to help you, Tom. I heard—that is, the brother of one of my schoolmates told her—no matter what it was,' she went on hurriedly, 'but uncle must never know about it, it would kill him, he has had so much sorrow.'

"And then she took a little box from a bag she had on her arm, and opened it. There were all her little jewels, and two or three splendid diamond rings.

"'Here, Tom,' she said, 'take them all and sell them. I couldn't very well ask for the money—without giving a reason, or I would have brought you a check. But these will, perhaps, get you out of trouble.'

"I looked at her, dumb with amazement. Her presence had brought back all the beautiful as well as the terrible past, my innocent boyhood—your trust in me—the mother that I—the mother—"

With a great sob the man fell on his knees, and hid his face on his father's shoulder.

The hardness had all gone out of the professor's face. Tears were streaming down his cheeks. He put one arm about the shaking form.

"Poor lad! poor lad!" he murmured, his voice hoarse and broken.

"What could I do?" the young man went on, striving to steady his voice. "She would not go unless I took them, and to get her away from there, I did take them. See, here they are. Not one of them would I sell were it 20 times a ransom. No, for I believe I have found my lost manhood. When she had gone and the blessed light of her presence had faded away, I went down on my knees, and I prayed like one whose soul is in deadly peril. Some strange strength seemed to be given me. At once I decided what to do. I have done it. I make this confession to you, and now I shall go directly to my too confiding employers and tell them what I have done. I shall not plead for mercy. I don't deserve it. If they see fit to mete out a punishment such as the broken law will lay me liable to, I will try and bear it like a man. It is only for your sake I tremble. Would it kill you to know I was in prison, and for theft?"

"No, my boy, not now, but we will try to save you," was the faltering reply. "God bless my little Margaret. It was you she went to see, poor darling! some way she heard you were in trouble, and for my sake—" His voice choked.

"She has saved me," said the other, in low tones, "from worse than robbery. But for her, God only knows where I should be now. I feel like one who has looked into his own grave."

The next morning, Mrs. Gen. Lansingham surprised Margaret by kissing her in the presence of the whole class.

"My dear," she whispered, "you are forgiven. I know it all."

The friends of the professor exerted themselves in behalf of his son. The matter was hushed up and plenty of time given the prodigal in which to repay the sum he had taken. One morning Margaret went to the professor.

"Oh, my dear, dear child," he said, and happy tears stood in his eyes. "You have given me one gift for which I can never sufficiently thank you. You have given me back my son, who was dead to the world and to me."

And Margaret was as she had a right to be, very happy.

THE WAY IT READ.

Editor Had to Admit That This Was Going Too Far.

The editor of a little western paper was in the habit of cheering up his subscribers daily with a column of short pertinent comments on their town, habits, and themselves. The department on account of its intimate personal flavor was the most popular thing in the paper.

The editor, as he saw it growing in favor, gradually allowed himself a wider and wider latitude in his remarks, until the town passed much of its time conjecturing "what he'd das't to say next.'

On a hot day when the simoom whistled gaily up the streets of the town, depositing everywhere its burden of sand, the editor brought forth this gem of thought:

"All the windows along Main street need washing badly."

The next morning he was waited on by a platoon of indignant citizens who confronted him with the paragraph in question fresh from the hands of the compositor and informed him fiercely that he had gone too far. After a hasty and horrified glance he admitted that he had.

It now read:

"All the widows along Main street need washing badly."—"Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree," in Everybody's.

Books of Lead.

A bookbinder was putting a binding of lead on a book.

"Why lead?" a visitor asked.

"This," the binder answered, "is a naval code book, for use on a battleship. All such volumes are bound in lead."

"But why?"

"So that, in the event of the ship's destruction, the books will sink with it, for they contain secrets of immense value and every precaution must be taken to keep these secrets dark."

A FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Member of Scouting Party Digs ...y Through Mountain of Snow to Sa ...

That a battle is worth fighting to the very end, no matter how discouraging the situation or how apparently implacable the foe, is shown in Mr. J. W. Steele's "Sketches" of the army frontier. If courage and strength had given out only a few moments sooner the hero of the story would never have told the tale.

A certain young soldier was one of a western scouting party which was exploring the headwaters of the Gila. A snowstorm had caused the company to lose their way, and they rode, day after day, silent in the dread of coming cold and starvation.

As long as the snow melted in the sun they could control their thirst, and hares supplied them with food. One night, while the party was camping, a soldier, walking by himself, thought he saw a path. Following it along for a little way, he sat down in the shelter of a boulder. Suddenly he heard a great rushing noise as of a furious wind. An avalanche swept down the mountainside, sending a great white bulk into the valley. The soldier crept near the shelter of the rock, while the roar deafened him, and the foaming white sea of snow settled over him.

The camp was not touched. In the morning, when the members of the party woke, they missed their comrade, and saw what had happened. Looking at the great heap of snow they said, "He is dead," and went on their way.

The soldier, however, was not dead. He was hemmed in between the rock

An Avalanche Swept Down the Mountainside.

on one side and a white wall of snow on the other, while over him the avalanche lay like a pall. The rock was hollowed out in a way which gave him protection and beneath him was a bed of dry pine-needles. A dim blue light filtered through the covering and showed the crystal outlines of the hopeless house.

He called, but the sound came back to his own ears. He did not lack for air. He could touch the rock and earth, and they seemed friendly. He was not cold, for the snow lay like piles of blankets, and the earth radiated steam.

The soldier began to dig. His fingers soon grew stiff and numb, but he kept on, hour after hour, until the opaline mass grew dim, and he knew the early night had come. Then he crawled backward through the tunnel he had made, and slept by the rock.

When he woke he knew by his watch that five hours had gone. He was frightened that so long a time had passed and that no one had come to save him. He crept through the narrow tunnel and began digging again, lying prone and pressing the snow beneath him. Hours passed. Blood from his fingers stained the snow and his hands almost refused their office. Dark began to come again. His hands were terribly swollen, but he worked for life. His throat was sore and raw, and he ate snow to quench his burning thirst. His weariness was unutterable, yet he toiled on.

At last it seemed as if he could see that the dim light was growing brighter. This spurred his exhausted energy.

A hunter, living in the wild valley, returning to his hut, saw a curious cavity in the snow, and exp... it. To his amazement, there lay a blue-clad figure, face downward, arms outstretched. Under his rough but kindly care the soldier recovered. A few moments more and life would have fled.

Will Be Remembered.

Finch, who wrote "The Blue and the Gray," was a true singer as well as an upright judge, and though he has passed on to join the angelic choir, he will be remembered long for the pathos of his lines:

"Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day,
Love and tears for the blue,
Tears and love for the gray."

Hampton's fingers twitched in a nervousness altogether unusual to the man, yet when he spoke his voice was like steel. "Your suspicions are highly interesting, and your cowardly insinuations base. However, if, as I suppose, your purpose is to provoke a quarrel, you will find me quite ready to accommodate you."

An instant they stood thus, eye to eye. Suddenly Brant's memory veered to the girl whose name would be smirched by any blow struck between them, and he forced back the hasty retort burning upon his lips.

"You may be, Mr. Hampton," he said, standing like a statue, his back to the door, "but I am not. As you say, fighting is my trade, yet I have never sought a personal quarrel. Nor is there any cause here, as my only purpose in asking the question was to forewarn you, and, her through you, that such a suggestion had been openly made in my hearing. I presume it was a lie, and wished to be able to brand it so."

"By whom?"

"A fellow known as Silent Murphy, a government scout."

"I have heard of him. Where is he?"

"He claimed to be here waiting orders from Custer. He had camp up the creek two days ago, but is keeping well out of sight for some reason. Telegrams have been received for him at the office, but another man has called for them."

"Who?"

"Red Slavin."

"The cur!" said Hampton. "I reckon there is a bad half-hour waiting for those two fellows. What was it that Murphy said?"

"That he knew the girl's real name."

"Was that all?"

"Yes; I tried to discover his meaning, but the fellow became suspicious and shut up like a clam. Is there anything in it?"

Hampton ignored the question. "Lieut. Brant," he said, "I am glad we have had this talk together, and exceedingly sorry that my duty has compelled me to say what I have said. Some time, however, you will sincerely thank me for it, and rejoice that you escaped so easily. I knew your father once, and I should like now to part on friendly relations with his son."

He held out his hand, and scarcely knowing why he did so, Brant placed his own within its grasp, and as the eyes of the two men met, there was a consciousness of sympathy between them.

CHAPTER XVIII.

A Slight Interruption.

The young officer passed slowly down the dark staircase, his mind still bewildered by the result of the interview. His feelings toward Hampton had been materially changed. He found it impossible to nurse a dislike which seemingly had no real cause for existence.

Yet Brant was far from being satisfied. Hampton had not even advanced a direct claim; he had dodged the real issue, leaving the soldier in the dark regarding his relationship to Naida, and erecting a barrier between the other two. It was a masterpiece of defense, puzzling, irritating, seemingly impassable. From the consideration of it all, Brant emerged with but one thought clearly defined—whoever she might prove to be, whatever was her present connection with Hampton, he loved this dark-eyed, auburn-haired waif. He knew it now, and never again could he doubt it. He paused, half inclined to retrace his steps and have the matter out. He turned just in time to face a dazzling vision of fluffy lace and flossy hair beside him in the dimly lighted hall.

"Oh, Lieutenant Brant!" and the vision clung to his arm tenderly. "It is such a relief to find that you are unhurt. Did—did you kill him?"

Brant stared. "I—I fear I scarcely compehend, Miss Spencer. I have certainly taken no one's life. What can you mean?"

"Oh, I am so glad; and Naida will be, too. I must go right back and tell the poor girl, for she is nearly distracted. Oh, Lieutenant, isn't it the most romantic situation that ever was? And he is such a mysterious character!"

"To whom do you refer? Really, I am quite in the dark."

"Why, Mr. Hampton, of course. Oh, I know all about it. Naida felt so badly after your meeting this morning that she just compelled her to confide her whole story to me. And didn't you fight at all?"

"Most assuredly not," and Brant's eyes began to exhibit amusement; "indeed, we parted quite friendly."

"I told Naida I thought you would. People don't take such things so seriously nowadays, do they? But Naida is such a child and so full of romantic notions, that she worried terribly about it. Isn't it perfectly delightful what he is going to do for her?"

"I am sure I do not know."

"Why, hadn't you heard? He wants to send her east to a boarding school and give her a fine education. Do you know, Lieutenant, I am simply dying to see him? he is such a perfectly splendid western character.

"It would afford me pleasure to present you," and the soldier's downcast face brightened with anticipation.

"Do—do you really think it would be proper? But they do things so differently out here, don't they? Oh, I wish you would."

Feeling somewhat doubtful as to what might be the result, Brant knocked upon the door he had just closed, and, in response to the voice within, opened it. Hampton sat upon the chair by the window, but as his eyes caught a glimpse of the returned soldier with a woman standing beside him, he instantly rose to his feet.

"Mr. Hampton," said Brant, "I trust I may be pardoned for again troubling you, but this is Miss Spencer, a great admirer of western life, who is desirous of making your acquaintance."

Miss Spencer swept gracefully forward, her cheeks flushed, her hand extended. "Oh, Mr. Hampton, I have so wished to meet with you ever since I first read your name in Aunt Lydia's letters—Mrs. Herndon is my aunt, you know—and all about that awful time you had with those Indians. You see, I am Naida Gillis's most particular friend, and she tells me so much about you. She is such a dear, sweet girl! She felt so badly this morning over your meeting with Lieut. Brant, fearing you might quarrel! It was such a relief to find him unhurt, but I felt that I must see you also, so as to relieve Naida's mind entirely."

"I most certainly appreciate your frankly expressed interest, Miss Spencer," he said, standing with her hand still retained in his, "and am exceedingly glad there is one residing in this community to whom my peculiar merits are apparent."

Miss Spencer sparkled instantly, her cheeks rosy. "I do wish you would some time tell me about your exploits. Why, Mr. Hampton, perhaps if you were to call upon me, you might see Naida, too. I wish you knew Mr. Moffat, but as you don't, perhaps you might come with Lieut. Brant."

Hampton bowed. "I would hardly venture thus to place myself under the protection of Lieut. Brant, although I must confess the former attractions of the Herndon home are now greatly increased. From my slight knowledge of Mr. Moffat's capabilities, I fear I should be found a rather indifferent entertainer; yet I sincerely hope we shall meet again at a time when I can 'a tale unfold.'"

"How nice that will be, and I am so grateful to you for the promise. By the bye, only this very morning a man stopped me on the street, actually mistaking me for Naida."

"What sort of a looking man, Miss Spencer?"

"Large, and heavily set, with a red beard. He was exceedingly polite when informed of his mistake, and said he merely had a message to deliver to Miss Gillis. But he refused to tell it to me."

The glances of the two men met, but Brant was unable to decipher the meaning hidden within the gray eyes. Neither spoke, and Miss Spencer, never realizing what her chatter meant, rattled merrily on.

"You see there are so many who speak to me now, because of my public position here. So I thought nothing strange at first, until I discovered his mistake, and then it seemed so absurd that I nearly laughed outright. Isn't it odd what such a man could possibly want with her? But really, gentlemen, I must return with my news; Naida will be so anxious. I am glad to have met you both."

Hampton bowed politely, and Brant conducted her silently down the stairway. "I greatly regret not being able to accompany you home," he explained, "but I came down on horseback, and my duty requires that I return at once to the camp."

"Oh, indeed! how very unfortunate for me!" Even as she said so, some unexpected vision beyond flushed her cheeks prettily. "Why, Mr. Wynkoop," she exclaimed, "I am so glad you happened along, and going my way, too, I am sure. Good morning, Lieutenant; I shall feel perfectly safe with Mr. Wynkoop."

CHAPTER XIX.

The Door Opens, and Closes Again.

In one sense Hampton had greatly enjoyed Miss Spencer's call. Her bright, fresh face, her impulsive speech, her unquestioned beauty, had had their effect upon him, changing for the time being the gloomy trend of his thoughts.

But gradually the slight smile of amusement faded from his eyes. Something, which he had supposed lay securely hidden behind years and distance, had all at once come back to haunt him—the unhappy ghost of an expiated crime, to do evil to this girl Naida. Two men, at least, knew sufficient of the past to cause serious trouble. This effort by Slavin to hold personal communication with the girl was evidently made for some definite purpose. Hampton decided to have a face-to-face interview with the man himself; he was accustomed to fight his battles in the open, and to a finish. A faint hope, which had been growing dimmer and dimmer with every passing year, began to flicker once again within his heart. He desired to see this man Murphy, and to learn exactly what he knew.

He entered the almost deserted saloon opposite the hotel, across the threshold of which he had not stepped for two years, and the man behind the bar glanced up apprehensively.

"Red Slavin?" he said. "Well, now, see here, Hampton, we don't want no trouble in this shebang."

"I'm not here seeking a fight, Jim," returned the inquirer, genially. "I merely wish to ask 'Red' an unimportant question or two."

"He's there in the back room, I reckon, but he's damn liable to take a pot shot at you when you go in."

Hampton's genial smile only broadened, as he carelessly rolled an unlight cigar between his lips.

He walked to the door, flung it swiftly and silently open, and stepping within, closed it behind him with his left hand. In the other glittered the steel-blue barrel of a drawn revolver.

"Slavin, sit down!"

The terse, imperative words seemed fairly to cut the air, and the red-bearded gambler, who had half risen to his feet, an oath upon his lips, sank back into his seat, staring at the apparition confronting him as if fascinated.

"Put your hands on the table, and keep them there!" he said. "Now, my dear friend, I have come here in peace, not war, and take these slight precautions merely because I have heard a rumor that you have indulged in a threat or two since we last parted, and I know something of your impetuous disposition. I regret the necessity, but trust you are resting comfortably."

"Oh, go to hell!"

"We will consider that proposition somewhat later." Hampton laid his hat with calm deliberation on the table. "No doubt, Mr. Slavin,—if you move that hand again I'll fill your system with lead—you experience some very natural curiosity regarding the object of my unanticipated, yet I hope no less welcome visit."

Slavin's only reply was a curse, his bloodshot eyes roaming the room furtively.

"I suspected as much," Hampton went on, coolly. "Indeed, I should have felt hurt had you been indifferent upon such an occasion. It does

"Where Is Silent Murphy!"

credit to your heart, Slavin. Come now, keep your eyes on me! I was about to gratify your curiosity, and, in the first place, I came to inquire solicitously regarding the state of your health during my absence, and incidentally to ask why you are exhibiting so great an interest in Miss Naida Gillis."

Slavin straightened up, his great hands clinching nervously, drops of perspiration appearing on his red forehead. "I don't understand your damned fun."

Hampton's lips smiled unpleasantly. "Slavin, you greatly discourage me. The last time I was here you exhibited so fine a sense of humor that I was really quite proud of you. Yet, truly, I think you do understand this joke. Your memory can scarcely be failing at your age.—Make another motion like that and you die right there! You know me.—However, as you seem to shy over my first question, I'll honor you with a second—Where's Silent Murphy?"

"You devil!" Slavin roared, "what do you mean?"

With revolver hand resting on the table, the muzzle pointing at the giant's heart, Hampton leaned forward, utterly remorseless now, and keen as an Indian on the trail.

"Do you know who I am?"

The horror in Slavin's eyes had changed to sullenness, but he nodded silently.

"How do you know?"

There was no reply, although the thick lips appeared to move.

"Answer me, you red sneak! Do you think I am here to be played with? Answer!"

Slavin gulped down something which seemed threatening to choke him, but he durst not lift a hand to wipe the sweat from his face. "If—if I didn't have this beard on you might guess. I thought you knew me all the time."

Hampton stared at him, still puzzled. "I have certainly seen you somewhere. I thought that from the first. Where was it?"

"I was in B Troop, Seventh cavalry."

"B Troop? Brant's troop?"

The big gambler nodded. "That's how I knew you, Captain," he said, speaking with greater ease, "but I never had no reason to say anything about it round here. You was allers decent enough ter me."

"Possibly"—and it was plainly evident from his quiet tone Hampton had steadied from his first surprise,—"the boot was on the other leg, and you had some good reason not to say anything."

Slavin did not answer, but he wet his lips with his tongue, his eyes on the window.

"Who is the fellow Murphy?"

"He was corporal in that same troop, sir." The ex-cavalryman dropped insensibly into his old form of speech. "He knew you too, and we talked it over, and decided to keep still, because it was none of our affair anyhow."

"Where is he now?"

"He left last night with army dispatches for Cheyenne."

Hampton's eyes hardened perceptibly, and his fingers closed more tightly about the butt of his revolver. "You lie, Slavin! The last message did not reach here until this morning. That fellow is hiding somewhere in this camp, and the two of you have been trying to get at the girl. Now, damn you, what is your little game?"

The big gambler was thinking harder then, perhaps, than he had ever thought in his life before. He knew Hampton would kill him if he needed to do so, but he likewise realized that he was not likely to fire until he had gained the information he was seeking. If he only knew how much information the other possessed it would be easy enough. As he did not, he must wield his weapon blindly.

"You're makin' a devil of a fuss over little or nothin'," he growled, simulating a tone of disgust. "I ain't never hed no quarrel with ye, except'n' fer the way ye managed ter skin me at the table 'bout two years ago. I don't give two screeches in hell for who you are; an' besides, I reckon you ain't the only ex-convict a-ranging Dakota either fer the matter o' that. No more does Murphy. We ain't no bloomin' detectives, an' we ain't buckin' in no business o' yourn; ye kin just bet your sweet life on thet."

"Where is Murphy, then? I wish to see the fellow."

"I told you he'd gone. Maybe he didn't git away till this mornin', but he's gone now all right. What in thunder do ye want o' him? I reckon I kin tell ye all that Murphy knows."

For a breathless moment neither spoke, Hampton fingering his gun nervously, his eyes lingering on that brutal face.

"Slavin," he said at last, his voice hard, metallic. "I've figured it out, and I do know you now, you lying brute. You are the fellow who swore you saw me throw away the gun that did the shooting, and that afterwards you picked it up."

There was the spirit of murder in his eyes, and the gambler cowered back before them, trembling like a child.

"I—I only swore to the last part, Captain," he muttered, his voice scarcely audible. "I—I never said I saw you throw—"

"And I swore," went on Hampton, "that I would kill you on sight. You lying whelp, are you ready to die?"

Slavin's face was drawn and gray, the perspiration standing in beads upon his forehead, but he could neither speak nor think, fascinated by those remorseless eyes, which seemed to burn their way down into his very soul.

"No? Well, then, I will give you, today, just one chance to live—one, you dog—one. Don't move an eyelash! Tell me honestly why you have been trying to get word with the girl, and you shall go out from here living. Lie to me about it, and I am going to kill you where you sit, as I would a mad dog. You know me, Slavin—now speak!"

So intensely still was it, Hampton could distinguish the faint ticking of the watch in his pocket, the hiss of the breath between the giant's clinched teeth. No wretch dragged shrieking to the scaffold could have formed a more pitiful sight, but there was no mercy in the eyes of the man watching him.

"Speak, you cringing hound!"

Slavin gripped his great hands together convulsively, his throat swelling beneath its read beard. He knew there was no way of escape. "I—I had to do it! My God, Captain, I had to do it!"

"Why?"

"I had to, I tell you. Oh, you devil, you fiend! I'm not the one you're after—it's Murphy!"

For a single moment Hampton stared at the cringing figure. Then suddenly he rose to his feet in decision. "Stand up! Lift up your hands first, you fool. Now unbuckle your gunbelt with your left hand—your left, I said! Drop it on the floor."

There was an unusual sound behind, such as a rat might have made, and Hampton glanced aside apprehensively. In that single second Slavin was upon him, grasping his pistol-arm at the wrist, and striving with hairy hand to get a death-grip about his throat. Twice Hampton's left drove straight out into that red, gloating face, and then the giant's crushing weight bore him backward. He fought savagely, silently, his slender figure like steel, but Slavin got his grip at last, and with giant strength began to crunch his victim within his vise-like arms. There was a moment of superhuman strain, their breathing mere sobs of exhaustion. Then Slavin slipped, and Hampton succeeded in wriggling partially free from his death grip. It was scarcely an instant, yet it served; for as he bent aside, swinging his burly opponent with him, someone struck a vicious blow at his back; but the descending knife, missing its mark, sunk instead deep into Slavin's breast.

Hampton saw the flash of a blade, a portion of an arm, and then the clutching fingers of Slavin swept him down. He reached out blindly as he fell, his hand closing about the deserted knife-hilt. The two crashed down together upon the floor, the force of the fall driving the blade home to the gambler's heart.

CHAPTER XX.

The Cohorts of Judge Lynch.

Hampton staggered blindly to his feet, looking down on the motionless body. For a moment the room appeared to swim before his eyes, and he clutched at the overturned table for support. Then, as his senses returned, he perceived the figures of a number of men jamming the narrow doorway, and became aware of their loud, excited voices. Back to his benumbed brain there came with a rush the whole scene, the desperation of his present situation. He had been found alone with the dead man. Those men, when they came surging in attracted by the noise of strife, had found him lying on Slavin, his hand clutching the knife-hilt. He ran his eyes over their horrified faces, and knew instantly they held him the murderer.

The shock of this discovery steadied him. He realized the meaning, the dread, terrible meaning, for he knew the west, its fierce, implacable spirit of vengeance, its merciless code of lynch-law. The vigilantes of the mining camps were to him an old story; more than once he had witnessed their work, been cognizant of their power. This was no time to parley or to hesitate. He grabbed the loaded revolver lying upon the floor, and swung Slavin's discarded belt across his shoulder.

"Stand aside, gentlemen," he commanded. "Step back, and let me pass!"

They obeyed. He swept them with watchful eyes, stepped past and slammed the door behind him. Men were already beginning to pour into the saloon, uncertain yet of the facts, and shouting questions to each other. Totally ignoring these, Hampton thrust himself recklessly through the crowd. Half-way down the broad steps Buck Mason faced him, in shirt sleeves, his head uncovered, an ugly "45" in his uplifted hand. Just an instant the eyes of the two men met, neither doubted the grim purpose of the other.

"You've got ter do it, Bob," announced the marshall, shortly, "dead er alive."

Hampton never hesitated. "I'm sorry I met you. I don't want to get anybody else mixed up in this fuss. If you'll promise me a chance for my life, Buck, I'll throw up my hands. But I prefer a bullet to a mob."

The little marshal was sandy-haired, freckle-faced, and all nerve. The crowd jammed within the Occidental had already turned and were surging toward the door. Hampton knew from long experience what this meant; these were the quickly inflamed cohorts of Judge Lynch—they would act first, and reflect later. His square jaws set like a trap.

"All right, Bob," said the marshal. "You're my prisoner, and there'll be one hell of a fight afore them lads git ye. There's a chance left—leg it after me."

Just as the mob surged out of the Occidental, cursing and struggling, the two sprang forward and dashed into the narrow space between the livery stable and the hotel. Moffat chanced to be in the passageway, and pausing to ask no questions, Mason promptly landed that gentleman on the back of his head in a pile of discarded tin cans, and kicked viciously at a yellow dog which ventured to snap at them as they swept past. Behind arose a volley of curses, the thud of feet, an occasional voice roaring out orders, and a sharp spat of revolver shots. One ball plugged into the siding of the hotel, and a second threw a spit of sand into their lowered faces, but neither man glanced back. They were running for their lives now, racing for a fair chance to turn at bay and fight, their sole hope the steep, rugged hill in their front. Hampton began to understand the purpose of his companion, the quick, unerring instinct which had led him to select the one suitable spot where the successful waging of battle against such odds was possible—the deserted dump of the Shasta mine.

With every nerve strained to the uttermost, the two men raced side by side down the steep slope, ploughed through the tangled underbrush, and toiled up the sharp ascent beyond.

At the summit of the ore dump the two men flung themselves panting down, for the first time able to realize what it all meant. They could perceive the figures of their pursuers among the shadows of the bushes below, but these were not venturing out into the open—the first mad, heedless rush had evidently ended. There were some cool heads among the mob leaders, and it was highly probable that negotiations would be tried before that crowd hurled itself against two desperate men, armed and entrenched. Both fugitives realized this, and lay there coolly watchful, their breath growing more regular, their eyes softening.

"Whut is all this fuss about, anyhow?" questioned the marshall, evidently somewhat aggrieved. "I wus just eatin' dinner when a feller stuck his head in an' yelled ye'd killed somebody over at the Occidental."

Hampton turned his face gravely toward him. "Buck, I don't know whether you'll believe me or not, but I guess you never heard me tell a lie, or knew of my trying to dodge out of a bad scrape. Besides, I haven't anything to gain now, for I reckon you're planning to stay with me, guilty or not guilty, but I did not kill that fellow. I don't exactly see how I can prove it, the way it all happened, but I give you my word as a man, I did not kill him."

Mason looked him squarely in the eyes, his teeth showing behind his stiff, closely clipped mustache. Then he deliberately extended his hand, and gripped Hampton's. "Of course I believe ye. Not that you're any too blame good, Bob, but you ain't the kind what pleads the baby act. Who was the feller?"

"Red Slavin."

"No!" and the hand grip perceptibly tightened. "Holy Moses, what ingratitude! Why, the camp ought to get together and give ye a vote of thanks, and instead, here they are trying their level best to hang you. Cussedest sorter thing a mob is, anyhow; goes like a flock o' sheep after a leader, an' I bet I could name the fellers who are a-runnin' that crowd. How did the thing happen?"

Both men were intently observing the ingathering of their scattered pursuers, but Hampton answered gravely, telling his brief story with careful detail, appreciating the importance of reposing full confidence in this quiet, resourceful companion.

"All I really saw of the fellow," he concluded, "was a hand and arm as they drove in the knife. You can see there is where it ripped me, and the unexpected blow of the man's body knocked me forward, and of course I fell on Slavin. It may be I drove the point further in when I came down, but that was an accident. The fact is, Buck, I have every reason to wish Slavin to live. I was just getting out of him some information I needed."

Mason nodded, his eyes wandering from Hampton's expressive face to the crowd beginning to collect beneath the shade of a huge oak a hundred yards below.

"Never carry a knife, do ye?"

"No."

"Thought not; always heard you fought with a gun. Caught no sight of the feller after ye got up?"

"All I saw was the crowd blocking the doorway. I knew they had caught me lying on Slavin, with my hand grasping the knife-hilt, and, somehow, I couldn't think of anything just then but how to get out of there into the open. I've seen vigilantes turn loose before, and knew what was likely to happen!"

"Sure. Recognize anybody in that first bunch?"

"Big Jim, the bartender, was the only one I knew; he had a bung-starter in his hand."

Mason nodded thoughtfully, his mouth puckered. "It's him, and half a dozen other fellers of the same stripe, who are kickin' up all this fracas. The most of 'em are yonder now, an' if it wusn't fer leavin' a prisoner unprotected, darn me if I wudn't like to mosey right down thar an' pound a little hoss sense into that bunch o' cattle. Thet's 'bout the only thing ye kin do fer a plum fool, so long as the law won't let ye kill him."

"I'm really sorry that you got mixed up in this, Buck," said Hampton, "for it looks to me about nine chances out of ten against either of us getting away from here unhurt."

"Oh, I don't know. It's bin my experience thet there's allers chances if

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—A detachment of the Eighteenth infantry from Fort Bethune trapped by Indians in a narrow gorge. Among them is a stranger who introduces himself by the name of Hampton, also Gillis, the past trader, and his daughter. Gillis and a majority of the soldiers are killed during a three days' siege.

CHAPTER II.—Hampton offers assistance to the girl, and is at first spurned because he is known as a gambler.

CHAPTER III.—Hampton and the girl only escape from the Indians. They fall exhausted on the plains.

CHAPTER IV.—A company of the Seventh cavalry, Lieut. Brant in command, find Hampton and the girl on the plains, and restore them to consciousness. Hampton announces that he proposes to care for the girl.

CHAPTER V.—Hampton and the girl stop at the Miners' Home in Glencaid, Mrs. Duffy, proprietess. Rev. Howard Wynkoop proposes that Hampton place Miss Gillis in care of Mrs. Herndon. He consents to think it over.

CHAPTER VI.—Hampton talks the future over with Miss Gillis—the Kid. She shows him her mother's picture and tells him what she can of her parentage and life. They decide she shall live with Mrs. Herndon.

CHAPTER VII.—The Kid takes up her residence with Mrs. Herndon.

CHAPTER VIII.—Naida—the Kid—runs away from Mrs. Herndon's and rejoins Hampton. He induces her to go back, and to have nothing more to do with him.

CHAPTER IX.—Hampton plays his last game of cards. He announces to Red Slavin that he has quit, and then leaves Glencaid.

CHAPTER X.—Miss Phoebe Spencer arrives in Glencaid to teach its first school.

CHAPTER XI.—Miss Spencer meets Naida, Rev. Wynkoop, etc. She boards at Mrs. Herndon's.

CHAPTER XII.—Naida and Lieut. Brant again meet without his knowing who she is. She informs him of the coming Bachelor club ball in honor of Miss Spencer.

CHAPTER XIII.—Lieut. Brant meets Silent Murphy, Custer's scout. He reports trouble brewing among the Sioux.

CHAPTER XIV.—Social difficulties arise at the Bachelor club's ball among the admirers of Miss Spencer. Lieut. Brant meets Miss Spencer but she is not his acquaintance of the day before. She tells him of Naida, and he accidentally meets her again as he is returning to the ballroom with a fan for Miss Spencer.

CHAPTER XV.—He fails to discover her identity.

CHAPTER XVI.—Brant accompanies Naida home from the dance. On the way she informs him as to who she is, and that she is to meet Hampton. Brant meets Hampton with her, and the men make an appointment to meet the following morning.

CHAPTER XVII.—Brant and Hampton meet. Hampton informs the lieutenant that his attentions to Naida must cease, and proclaims an authority over her that justifies the statement. Brant tells Hampton of the presence of Silent Murphy, and the fact that Red Slavin receives government messages for him.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, NOV. 7, 1907.

DEFEATED, but not dismayed.

A FEW more counties like Garrett and the tale would be different.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great fight put up against Mr. Renninger by his opponents he won by the largest majority ever accorded a candidate for State's Attorney.

IN ELECTING Mr. Brown for Sheriff Garrett county has acted wisely. His former administration of the affairs of the office proved eminently satisfactory to people of all classes.

THE Mountain Lake Park Association as well as the individual losers in the fire at that place Monday night, have the undivided sympathy of the people of the county who appreciate all that has been done for the community hereabouts by the Association.

THE PENSION OUTLOOK.

The most striking exhibit in the report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the fiscal year 1906-'07 is the net decrease of 18,600 in the pension roll. The number of pensioners on June 30 was 967,371, the smallest total since 1894. Before the passage of the dependent pension act of 1890 the pension list carried about five hundred thousand names. Between 1890 and 1894 the total rose to 969,544 and from 1898 to 1905 it fluctuated between 991,519 and 999,446. It has now begun to decrease materially, despite new and highly liberal legislation, and there is reason to think that in the next five years it will drop well below nine hundred thousand.

The cost of the pension system has varied little year by year in the last decade. In 1897-'98 it was $138,765,000. Since then it has ranged from $141,942,000 in 1903-'04 to $161,335,000 in 1901-,02. Last year it was $141,464,000. Predictions were made when President Roosevelt issued his much discussed age order in 1904, constituting age as a disability, subject to evidence in rebuttal, that it would increase the cost of pensions as much as $12,000,000. The Tribune held that the added cost would hardly be noticeable in the annual appropriation This has been the case, for the appropriation for 1906-'07, after three years of administration under that order, is the smallest with one exception since 1893-'94. Congress passed on February 6 last an age pension act, increasing the allowances made under the Roosevelt order. This act it was prophesied, would entail a similar large expansion of pension payments. But, though 120,355 claims have been allowed under the provisions of the act of February 6, the total pension payments remain about stationary. The Commissioner of Pensions estimates that pension obligations were increased $6,394,000 by the McCumber age pension law. But this increase was offset by the normal shrinkage of the roll due to deaths (of which there were 35,768) and to other causes.

The fact seems to be that expenditure touched its high water mark some years ago and that a shrinkage in payments is now imminent. The annual outlay has been kept above $140,000,000 by the workings of new legislation, admitting applicants ineligible under previous laws and increasing rates of payment. The average value of pensions in nearly every class has been raised and the general average value of all pensions has been forced up from $133.49 in 1903 to $145.60 in 1907. But the pensionable material is now pretty well exhausted, and, though continuing to do the fullest justice to the veteran and his dependents, the government will soon see its outlay on their account curtailed by many millions.

THE REPUBLICAN acknowledges with many thanks, the receipt on Tuesday evening, of a number of flowers which were sent us through the mails by Mrs. Eliza Gnagey, of Pasadena, Cal., among the blooms being a magnificent rose which retained its scent to a very remarkable degree, considering the distance it came and the condition of the weather. The flowers were seen by many, among the number being a dear old lady now approaching her ninetieth year, whose heart and memory is as young as the flowers she so much admired.

We understand that the larger cream concerns of the city have inaugurated a movement whereby they expect to kill off, or at least badly injure, small local creameries. Their plan seems to be to offer larger prices for cream than the local creameries can afford to pay, but ever remember that after the small concern is closed up, that they can have the produce at whatsoever price the trust may fix upon. We hope that the farmers will not bite the golden hook, but will continue to patronize their home creameries, those little institutions which have brought so many yellow chunks of prosperity to our state.

TRANSPORTING MAILS BEFORE THE REVOLUTION

Some Features of a Crude Institution From Which Has Been Evolved The Modern Postal System.

A certain amount of imagination is required of him who would picture accurately in his mind's eye the postal service of Maryland in Colonial and early national days. Bald statistics of themselves can mean little to the average reader, for instantly he will begin to use them comparatively with data of modern times, and the early postal system must be seen all by itself—isolated, as it were—if it is to be seen in an informing light.

First of all, it must be borne in mind that the several competitors of communication by mail were then undreamed of or, at best, in their infant days. The newspaper, which today does so much to keep man in touch with the more important events in the lives of his acquaintances, was then a thing of little news and much pendanticism. The editors were on a par, so far as their views of journalism were concerned, with many a college professor of our own day, and their news columns frequently harbored, instead of news, lengthy excerpts from the Latin and other masters. This state of affairs was due not so much to the fact that the center of publication was, like Mother Hubbard's cupboard, bare of material, but because the publisher lacked that inventive turn of mind which characterizes the modern newspaper man.

The newspaper then was not the means of keeping a reader in close touch with his friends at home or abroad. The telephone and the telegraph—two other competitors of the modern mail service—were still nothing more than visionary ideas in the heads of little cherubs who had not yet been sent from heaven to inhabit the earth, while it is doubtful if the wireless telegraph had even been thought of so much as vaguely by any cherub.

And thus it was that the mail was a mighty big factor in the lives of those colonists who would keep in touch with men living in other sections of the country or abroad.

Finally the fact must not be lost sight of that there were even greater reasons in Colonial days for residents of Maryland to communicate with those living far from the province of the Calverts than there is in the present day. Many an early settler of Maryland had been torn from his home that he might people a new land in which the promise of success in money-making or the freedom of thought and action or an abundance of prospective adventure were magnets of attraction.

This man might carry with him his family or he might leave his closest relatives in the old land; but his isolation in a sparsely populated country, whether alone or with a few kinsmen, would almost certainly make him feel the need of maintaining a means of communication with them.

Then, too, his business transactions as a rule would almost certainly make it necessary for him to keep in touch with the merchants of Europe, whether he appeared in the role of buyer or seller, and in all of these things he found that he had to put great dependence upon the agency of letters. But what was the nature of that agency.

The postoffice is only partly a modern creation. In the days of Rome's greatest prosperity, for example, there were established along the chief roads or highways posts where stationed couriers, and by the means of a chain of such stations both news and dispatches were sent over the country. This was also true in later days in some of the Oriental countries. But in most, if not all, of these instances the service was maintained by the Government for governmental business.

In the mother country of the American colonies a system of postal service, even approaching in primeval crudeness that of the Romans, was not established until the closing quarter of the fifteenth century. It was at this time that Edward IV was making war on Scotland, and he organized a line of posts with relays of horses connecting, probably, York with Edinburgh. But when the conflict had ended the postal service was discontinued.

The source from which sprang energy for the creation of substantial mail service was not, however, found in governments or in legislative halls, but in the world of commerce, and the chief incentive was the need of the merchant to reach the outside world by some more economical plan than that of private messenger.

Thus in 1514 the merchants of London established a post service with the outports of the country. They controlled the enterprise absolutely, appointing their own postmasters.

But in 1568 the Government, which had been called in to settle a dispute between the merchants, decided to conduct the enterprise itself. It was not until 1710, when the English postoffice was undergoing remodeling, that the colonies in America became a tangible part of the system, and it was then that offices were set up in the three kingdoms—at London, Edinburgh and Dublin—as well as in New York and the West Indies.

It must not, however, be supposed that the American colonies waited for the establishment of this governmental postoffice branch in New York. Long before the time when the American office was established a system of mail service had been in operation. History does not give—nor could it have been expected to give—the time nor the manner of the actual beginning of a mail service in America.

Royal or governmental messages were usually carried to the state by a special messenger, although some documents of lesser importance might have been transported in a less formal and also less expensive manner. Personal letters, however, had to be sent, and the senders of these could not, as a rule, afford to hire a special messenger to carry them, especially if they were to go from England to Maryland.

The skippers of vessels, whether they traveled from colony to colony or from one sea coast to the other, were soon impressed into service as letter carriers, and when a ship was scheduled to clear for some foreign port it became a common practice for those wishing to communicate with residents of the destination towns to intrust to the captain or some official of the ship mail matter for the people whose home the vessel was to visit.

It is not difficult to see how the sailing vessel in those days, therefore, came to wear as welcome an appearance as the letter carrier does today to the average citizen. The vessel not only brought foreign papers, but it would also carry, in addition to this mail matter, the latest news current in its last port, and this was conveyed by word of mouth from the sailors to the colonists.

Looking back, one can see how the sight of the ship—still a great distance off—would arouse great interest, and how its final arrival at its moorings would find the landing well crowded with eager and curious spectators, some expecting letters and others simply there to hear the latest news of the great world, which in those days was, in truth, a very big world.

As the sending of letters became more common there naturally arose difficulties which are encountered today in the postal service. For instance, a letter might be addressed to a man at some port from which he had already removed or who during its passage had died, and if he left no heirs or administrators then the letters were thrown upon the hands of someone who filled the part today played by the Dead Letter Office. At all events, there arose a need that some particular place should be designated as the recognized station for depositing letters for colonists, and very naturally the coffee house was chosen.

The coffee house in those days was an influential factor in the public and social life of a community. Here congregated the great men and the small of the land, and the latter were edified by the discourse of their learned fellow-citizens, while the great men, no doubt, were frequently amused by the small talk of their less richly endowed countrymen.

At all events, the coffee house or coffee houses were in those days, both in Europe and America, much what the club is today in the social world, and people, it must be remembered, had fully as much time to employ at idle gossip as the most solid clubman of modern times.

In the natural course of evolution the coffee house became the postoffice, and here was deposited not only the mail brought by an incoming vessel for the colonists, but here, too, were left letters to be sent by some vessel expected to sail from the port to foreign lands. The coffee house proprietor became practically, if not actually, the postmaster of the town.

The coffee house postoffice could spread its usefulness; thus it expanded from the clearing house of ship mail to a place for the interchange of inland mail. A colonist wishing to send a message to another colonist might find the distance between them too great to be traveled for the delivery of the letter, and yet, knowing that his fellow-countrymen would visit a particular coffee house some time in the near future, he might carry the communication there and leave it until such time as it might be called for.

This manner of interchanging letters was crude and insecure, and it was found necessary to establish some sort of a recognized postoffice. As an outcome of this want the Colony of Massachusetts in 1639 passed a resolution to the effect: "It is ordered that notice be given that Richard Fairbanks, his house in Boston, is the place appointed for all letters which are brought from beyond the seas or are to be sent thither to be left with him, and he is to take care that they are to be delivered or sent according to the directions, and he is allowed for every letter a penny, and he must answer all miscarriage through his neglect in this kind."

Here was a move towards placing the responsibility for the safety of mail. It was a step forward in the handling of mail, but the radical aspect of the advance must have impressed certain "mossbacks" of the colony, for it was further explained, as if in deference to the wishes of certain fearful souls, that "no man shall be compelled to bring his letters thither except he please."

But in time even this authorized postoffice failed to satisfy the people, and in 1677 sundry merchants petitioned the General Court, then sitting in Boston, as follows: "We, whose names are underwritten, hearing many complaints made by merchants and others, and several of us being sensible of the loss of letters, wherby merchants especially with their friends and employers in foreign parts, are greatly damnified; many times the letters imposted are thrown upon the exchange so that who will may take them up; no person without satisfaction being willing to trouble their houses therewith; so that letters of great moment are frequently lost; our humble request, therefore, to this honorable court is that they will please depute some person to take in and convey letters according to direction."

Prior to 1661 the transportation of mail in the Colony of Maryland was conducted in a free-and-easy manner. The letters—delived to some recognized place of deposit in any of the earlier towns—were there open to the gaze and examination of the curious as well as the dishonest. There was passed in 1661 an act which sought to improve the conveyance of letters concerning the State and public affairs; but private mail still hobbled along in its haphazard way.

In the year 1665, however, a regular post was established between the Potomac and Philadelphia. The first post-rider appointed was John Perry, who was paid the salary—or, perhaps, it should be termed honorarium—of £5 a year. He had a route prescribed, which he was to cover at least eight times a year. When the dangers and inconveniences of travel in those days are considered and the full length of this postal route is taken into account, Letter Carrier Perry was not liberally renumerated for his services.

He began his journey at Newton's Point, on the Potomac, from which place he travelled to Allan's Mill, then Benedict, on the Patuxent, Leonardtown, on Briton's Bay, George Lingan's, William Lawkins', South River, Annapolis, Kent, Williamstadt, Daniel Toad's, Adam Peterson's then to New Castle, and from there to Philadelphia.

When it is borne in mind that Mr. Perry received just $30 each for one of these trips through the length of the State and to Philadelphia, traveling a large part of the way through wild country infested with beasts and, perhaps, scalp-coveting Indians, then he appears much more in the light of an underpaid public servant than the complaining letter carrier of today, who receives about $1,000 for covering a little city route.

Just how satisfactorily this pioneer letter carrier of Maryland performed his work is unknown, but in 1714 the Assembly was prompted to pass an act for the more speedy conveyance of letters and also to correct abuses of opening letters. It appears that upon the most trivial grounds permission was granted to open letters intrusted to the handlers of mail matter.

It is possible that if a postmaster's wife were interested in the love affairs of some belle of the town, and a letter came from one of her suitors, the official's spouse would instruct him to open the missive and see that its contents were entirely loyal to the Government. At all events, the abuses of indiscriminate letter opening was paused and the sheriffs of the several counties were commissioned to carry mail, each transporting the letters for another county to the border between the two, where he was met by the sheriff of the adjoining county.

Three years later, or in 1717, a regular postal service was established between Maryland and Virginia. This was supposed to be part of a long route reaching from Massachusetts to Williamsburg, but the far distant was not handled altogether satisfactorily. Indeed, it was a very common practice for the carriers on the long routes to delay their starting until sufficient mail had accumulated to warrant their outlaying the expenditures necessary for the trip.

The Eastern Shore of Maryland and the State capital were brought into touch with one another in 1727, when a mail line was established which was scheduled to go once a fortnight in summer and once a month in winter. This route was a land one via New Castle.

Maryland developed her postal system very rapidly, and, according to one authority, the colony boasted 144 miles of post routes in 1748, while Pennsylvania had but 78 miles at that time.

The foot carrier and horse relay post gave place in 1765 to mail coaches, which were in many ways more satisfactory. In this same year a coach mail service was inaugurated between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

During the infant years of governmental postal service the charges for transporting letters and packages were regulated according to distance. Thus it was in England, until the uniform postal rate was established, the charges for carrying a letter of not more than prescribed rate was 4 pence for a distance not exceeding 15 miles. The prices were scaled up so that the charge for a distance of from 220 to 300 miles was 12 pence, while an additional penny was added for every 100 miles above that distance. There was also an extra charge of one-half penny for carrying a letter over the borders.

In Maryland the charges were based on somewhat the same rate. Thus it was that the cost of sending a letter from Baltimore to Philadelphia would be 9 pence, while the charge to New Castle—which was an important point in the affairs of Marylanders in those days—was 7 pence. These prices obtained in the earlier part of the eighteenth century, while in the years immediately preceeding the American Revolution the charge for carrying a single letter was calculated at 7½ cents for each 60 miles.

The mail was slow and insecure in those days, and even as late as 1829 the time allowed mailcarrying boats for making round trip over the Atlantic was 105 days. Yet on occasions comparatively good time was made. For example, the manner of sending the news of the engagements at Concord and Lexington, in the dawn of the struggle for independence, showed the American spirit of restless energy.

This news handled by regular posts, reached New Haven by 9.30 on the morning of April 24. At 2 P. M. of the following day it arrived in New York city; Elizabethtown, 7 P. M.; New Brunswick, 12 midnight; Princeton, 3 A. M. of the 26th; Trenton, 6.30 A. M.; Philadephia, 12 noon; Chester, 4 P. M.; New Castle, 9 P. M.; Baltimore, 10 P. M. of the following day, and Annapolis at 9.30 A. M. of the 28th.

This was one of the great accomplishments of the postal services in the days before the Revolution—from New York to Baltimore by traveling night and day in 56 hours. It is the dividing line between the Colonial and modern method of handling mail, for, although the service did not improve immediately after the successful struggle for independence of the colonies, it lost then much of its amateurish aspect.

HEINRICH EWALD BUCHHOLZ.

"OLD AND TRIED AND STRONG."

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany County

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $610,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

We feel sure of our ability to handle your Banking Business to your satisfaction.

Everything of a Banking nature entrusted to our care receives our very best attention.

The majority of our patrons tell an unvarying story of satisfaction regarding our Banking accommodations, and this impels us to suggest that you also would be pleased with our service.

We shall be glad of an opportunity to talk with you.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY OCTOBER 27, 1907,

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO

WILL OCCUPY THE

NEW UNION STATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

All Passenger Trains, Through or Local, to or from Washington, D. C., will use this Station,

T. FITZGERALD, General Manager. D. B. MARTIN, Manager Passenger Traffic.

Not every boy can be a rich man, great man, but every boy can be a gentleman. A boy with gentlemanly manners, who is trusty and honest and does his very best every day, will gain the attention and confidence of men and will be given paying and responsible positions as soon as he is old enough to fill them. Boys like to have fun and a good time. It is right they should. They will never be boys but once, but to have fun is not altogether what they were made for. Boys are of value chiefly to make men, good for something in the world. Character, like a house, must have the right kind of a foundation. The foundation stones of a good character are reverence for God, respect and obedience to parents, deference for old people.

The term printer's devil as applied to the boy who does the choring around a printing office has a peculiar romantic history. In early days printing was styled the "black art," and printers were supposed to be in league with Satan. But it was in the time of Aldus Minutius in Venice that the matter took a serious turn. This was the famous printer who first published the Greek and Roman classics. He took into his employ a negro boy who was homeless on the streets of Venice. The people supposed the boy was an imp from Satan and that he assisted in printing. Mobs collected about the office and were about to wreck it, when the boy was brought forward and exhibited showed that the boy was flesh and blood, but he was still called "the printer's devil" and every boy in his position ever since has been so called.

Call for Your Letters.

E. M. Freak, John Smith, Mary Janason, Victor Hemick, E. G. Carter, Fantie Edwans, Mary E. Weaver, Mabel Anneman.

Honor Roll of Accident School.

The following named pupils made an average of not less than 90 per cent in daily recitations and merited 100 per cent in department for October, 1907,

7th Grade—Vesta Beeghly, Ethel Garringer, Elsie Garringer, Emma Burkhard, Katie Burkhard, Prema Schlossnagle, Roy Turney, Earl Ault, Lawrence Speicher, and Frank Georg.

5th Grade—Anna Mosser, Emma Margroff, Carl Frazee, Harry Schlossnagle, Francis Ault, and Bruce Frazee.

J. C. BEAHM, Principal.

For Sale.

Two good fresh milch cows and two calves. They may be seen at my farm, "The Oaks", one mile from Huttons.

17-2 FRED. A. THAYER.

A Boston schoolboy was tall, weak and sickly.

His arms were soft and flabby. He didn't have a strong muscle in his entire body.

The physician who had attended the family for thirty years prescribed *Scott's Emulsion.*

NOW:

To feel that boy's arm you would think he was apprenticed to a blacksmith.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. Offutt, John M. Davis, G. S. Hamill.
George W. Legge, John T. Mitchell, S. T. Jones.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, VICE-PRES'T. S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. FRALEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER

Miss Lena Wolfe, of Oakland, went to Frostburg on Monday where she will visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sturgiss of Oakland are spending this week visiting relatives in Meyersdale, Pa.

Mr. F. E. Rathbun, of Piedmont, came to Oakland on Tuesday and exercised his right of franchise.

Mr. Chas. Brown, of near Kingwood, spent Sunday in Oakland as the guest of his brother, Mr. Austin Brown.

Mr. S. J. Thomas, merchant at Sang Run, was a business visitor to Oakland yesterday, when he called at this office.

Miss Prema Bolden is on a visit to friends in Cumberland and Keyser.

Two horses for sale one a good work horse $75; one a good roadster $35. J. L. Wheeler, Deer Park 2t.

Creutzburg will pay highest prices for beef hides, sheep skins, etc., dressed calves and pork.

Mr. J. Barry Fenton of the General Manager's office B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, was visiting in Deer Park last Sunday.

It is well to remember that only the good believe in the good, and to the noble alone is given the power to recognize the noble.

Call and see the new 1908 model "Edison Phonographs" also a large list of "Gold Moulded" records for sale now by The H. Weber & Sons Co.

Senator W. McCulloh Brown left Oakland last night for New York to attend the funeral of his uncle, which will occur in that city today.

For Sale or trade for cats, hay or corn, two work horses in good condition. Apply to Thomas Hamie, Oakland, Md.

Mr. Wallace L. Mason, of Buckhannon, West Va., spent Monday and Tuesday in Oakland with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Mason.

Miss Grace Jones has as her guests this week Miss Stella Blackman, of Parsons, West Va., and Miss Clare Painter, of Greensburg, Pa.

Mr. Julius C. Renninger left Oakland this morning for Pittsburg, from which city he will accompany Mrs. Renninger to her home here later in the week.

Mrs. E. M. Spedden and three children, of Crellin, passed through Oakland Saturday en route home from a visit to friends and relatives at Grafton and Davis, West Va.

The knocker in this town is almost an extinct species of humanity. In fact, a genuine, died-in-the-wool knocker in this town would be worth money as a museum freak.

Adolph Rambeau, of Mountian Lake Park, left here yesterday morning for Morgantown, West Va., where he will be employed in a clerical capacity by the Mississippi Glass Works.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Hyde entertained quite a number of friends at a Hollewen'en party given at their home on Alder street. All present seem to have spent a very enjoyable evening.

Have a few good sheep that I will place with proper parties on shares. Will only place with persons who have conveniences to shelter same in rough weather. Apply to Lock Box 96, Oakland, Maryland.

Judge Robert R. Henderson, of Cumberland, who arrived at his home in that city last Thursday from a trip to Europe, was in Oakland yesterday attending a meeting of the Court House Commission.

Leslie King, who returned to Oakland several weeks ago from Rowlesburg, where he had been employed in the cement mill near that place, left here yesterday morning to resume his position as machinist.

Chief Clerk L. L. Friend, of the department of free schools, with his family, is expected to return to Charleston Saturday from a two weeks visit with his parents at Friendsville, Maryland.—Grafton Sentinel.

The ladies of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church feel very grateful to the many who extended their patronage on Tuesday at the dinner and supper served by them in the basement of the church. About $70 were netted, which will be applied to the church fund.

WANTED.—A man to sell and set up memorial work. Steady job for the right man. Apply to J. B. Williams Co., Marble and Granite Dealers, Frostburg, Md.

Trial Catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by all dealers.

Mrs. C. Felty of Connellsville, Pa., and sister, Miss Mollie Porter of Oakland, who have been in the city some days past as the guests of their sister, Mrs. D. Grant Smith of the West Side, left this afternoon on train 14 for Oakland.—Grafton Republican.

Stomach troubles, Heart and Kidney ailments, can be quickly corrected with a prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The prompt and surprising relief which this remedy immediately brings is entirely due to its Restorative action upon the controlling nerves of the Stomach, etc. All dealers.

Mr. J. L. Pollock is having a hot water heating plant installed in his dwelling on Second street, which, added to the other improvements he has made to his property during the past summer, makes it one of the most comfortable and convenient residences in town.

Mrs. Elmer Haulenbeek and her infant son went to Philadelphia from Deer Park last Sunday. She will remain there but a short time, and then return to Baltimore City for the winter. Mrs. Haulenbeek has been very much benefitted by the summer's sojourn in the mountains.

Mr. Patrick J. Garrett, of Deer Park, who returned to his home at that place on Saturday from a visit to Idaho and other points in the west, was in Oakland yesterday for a few hours. While Mr. Garrett was in Idaho he spent several days with "Dick" Browning, who has embarked in the hotel business at "the end of civilization in Idaho" as Mr. Garrett put it.

MEN WANTED—At the Garrett Leather Company's Tannery, at Huttou, Md. Ten good men can find steady employment at good wages. C. H. HAYDEN, Supt.

CAPITAL $50,000.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $29,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

S. J. Thomas, has just received a large lot of Dry Goods, including Outings Calicos, Ginghams, etc., and a large line of Ladies' Wraps, Boys and Girls School Shoes, Men's and Ladies Shoes, which he will sell at a remarkably low price. Call and examine the line before purchasing elsewhere. S. J. Thomas. 30-tf

A weak Stomach, causing dyspepsia, a weak Heart with palpitation or intermittent pulse, always means weak Stomach nerves or weak Heart nerves. Strengthen these inside or controlling nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative and see how qnickly these ailments disappear. Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis., will mail samples free. Write for them. A test will tell. Your health is certainly worth this simple trial. Sold by all dealers.

Mr. Norman S. Heindel, who has been a resident of Oakland and a practicing attorney at the Garrett County Bar for seven years, will leave this week for Gettysburg, Pa., his former home, where he will locate for the practice of his profession. Since being a resident of Oakland Mr. Heindel has made many warm personal friends and his departure for another state will be regretted.

It is much easier to lead people than to drive them. We often hear it said that a person was "driven to destruction." As a rule this person was led to destruction. There are so many snares and pit-falls in the highway of life, and so many are lured to destruction by those who enjoy seeing others brought to their own level. The guide boards set up by our churches showing to the young "the straight and narrow way," is the only safe path.

Stomach troubles, Heart and Kidney ailments, can be quickly corrected with a prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The prompt and surprising relief which this remedy immediately brings is entirely due to its Restorative action upon the controlling nerves of the Stomach, etc. All dealers.

The school library does awake an interest in the pupil. It gives him a good appetite; it stimulates. It opens the channels of usefulness. It has a powerful tendency to keep the boy in school longer, and thus in the above enumerated ways aids in the development of those traits of character that will be beneficial to the men and women of the future and also to those with whom they come in contact through business and social life.

Admiration alone will not run a newspaper. Sooner or later such admirers will find that the object of their affection has become wedded to other ways that they do not admire—in other words, a newspaper is compelled, in order to live, to seek the friendship of those who are not so platonic in their love, but unite their practical esteem with sentiment that blends mutual admiration in other professions. There are too many men who expect an editor to slave in defense of their pet notions and hobbies, advocate their views against the strongest opposition, and coolly withhold the business support by which alone a small newspaper can live.

To check a cold quickly, get from your druggist some little Candy Cold Tablets called Preventics. Druggists everywhere are now dispensing Preventics, for they are not only safe, but decidedly certain and prompt. Preventics contain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh nor sickening. Taken at the "sneeze stage" Preventics will prevent Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, etc. Hence the name, Preventics, Good for feverish children. 48 Preventics 25 cents. Trial Boxes 5 cts. Sold by all dealers.

Who wouldn't be a farmer? There is just one trouble, only the famers know how to farm. There are thousands who would like to quit the towns and cities and emigrate to the country, and possess themselves of broad fertile fields, and proceed to make two blades of this, that or the other of grass grow where one or none grew before, but this proposition presents, that it takes from two to twenty years to learn how to farm (some folks never learn), and within such a period bankruptcy might occur several times over. But if all of us cannot be farmers, all can admire the horny-handed sons of toil and rejoice with him in his present great prosperity. He is the bulwark of the nation and the salt of the earth.

Letter to E. L. Beckworth.

Oakland, Md.

Dear Sir: Josh Billings never said anything truer than this: "Sucksess duz not konsist ov never makin blunders, but in not makin the same wun twist."

N. R. Watkins, of Lott, Texas, had his house painted some years ago, and it took 13 gallons of what he believed to be paint; he bought it for paint, and it looked like paint, the painter said it was paint.

He has had it painted again; it took 7 gallons Devoe.

It cost $65 before; now $35.

He knows it is painted now, and he's got that $30 in a safe place. He's got his knowledge in a safe place too.

Yours truly

38 F W DEVOE & CO

P. S. Dixon & Kelso, Oakland, and C. M. Rathbun & Sons, Mountain Lake Park, sell our paint.

Strayed Away.

Strayed, from my farm near Kitzmillerville, a small dark roan, dehorned cow. Reward for information or return of the animal to Edward Harvey, Kitzmillerville, Md. 3t

THREE DEAD IN SUNDAY WRECK

Runaway Freight Train Down Cranberry Grade to Destruction.

ENGINE AND TEN CARS DEMOLISHED

Lives of Engineer, Brakeman and Flagman Forfeited—Body of Engineer M. Fallon Recovered Monday Afternoon.

Tearing down the Cranberry Grade at the rate of a mile a minute, Sunday morning at 2:18 o'clock, an extra freight train drawn by engine No. 1847, with Engineer Martin Fallon at the trottle, plunged into the rear of fifth 97, drawn by engine No. 1871. Engine J. T. Gift, and Conductor J. H. Cornwell, and in an instant's time three lives were snuffed out. The dead are:

Engineer Martin Fallon of Piedmont, W. Va.

Flagman Jacot W. Gerlack of Cumberland, Md.

Brakeman W. E. Hamill of Keyser, W. Va.

The injured: Conductor J. H. Cornwell of Grafton; cut and bruises about the face and head; injuries not serious. The brakeman of the runaway engine, who was thrown a considerable distance, was but slightly bruised.

The story of the wreck as gleaned from one of the train crew of the runaway is about as follows: The extra had left the top of the grade at Terra Alta is good shape, having made the usual stop and inspection of air. The descent of the grade was begun in the usual manner, but before the Rodamer's tunnel was reached Engineer Fallon knew that something was wrong, and his efforts to stop the train failed. The air would not work properly. Soon the train was going at a terrific speed, and the engineer communicated to his fireman the fact that the train was running away and was beyond control. The speed grew greater as every mile was passed, and at every sharp curve it was feared by the train crew that the engine would jump the track and carry all to death. The fireman got out on the engine and clung to the sandbox, and the engineer remained in the cab, only hoping that he would have a clear track at Rowlesburg and his speed be stopped by the ascent of the grade leading upward from that point.

The brakemen on the runaway train did excellent duty. They set the handbrakes until the wheels were sliding in many instances, and fire flew from between the brakes and the wheels and from beneath the wheels and the rails. At the little station of McMillan, which is nothing more than a side-track, and when the runaway was at its highest speed, it plunged into the caboose of Conductor J. H. Cornwall's train, drawn by engine No. 1871. The caboose was smashed into splinters and several of the cars just ahead of it were wrecked. The runaway engine, together with twelve laden cars, jumped the track and plunged into the waters of Salt Lick, the stream that runs along the track for quite a distance and which empties into Cheat at the Rowlesburg bridge. Engineer Fallon went down with his train and was buried beneath the wreckage. Brakeman W. E. Hamill, also of the runaway train, was caught in the wreckage and killed. Flagman J. W. Gerlack of Conductor Cornwell's train, who had just left the caboose, was also caught and instantly killed. The fireman on the runaway, who was clinging to the sand-box on the top of the engine's boiler, believing this to be the best place of safety, was thrown a considerable distance when the engine plunged into the 97, but almost by a miracle escaped injury. He alighted in the creek at a point where the water was shallow.

When the runaway bore down upon his caboose, Conductor Cornwell had his head out of the window and did not know his train was in danger until the on-coming train struck. He was listening to hear his own engine blow for the signal at the tower just below McMillen, and his train was making at the time about twenty miles an hour. Conductor Cornwell was thrown out of the window, alighting between the tracks in an unconscious condition, and in which state he remained for about three hours. Dr. Proudfoot of Rowlesburg and Drs. Scott and Dailey of Terra Alta, were summoned and hurried to the scene as quickly as possible, doing everything possible for the wounded conductor and finally bringing him back to consciousness.

The fireman on the runaway train stated to some of his acquaintances at Rowlesburg that Engineer Fallon said to him several times that he feared they were "goners," and at one time the engineer got down on the step of the engine with the evident intention of jumping, but that meant certain death, and he returned to his cab, remaining there until the end came. When the runaway engine struck the caboose of 97 and cut through that and two cars ahead the shock threw on the emergency brake of the runaway train, and this in all probability saved the total wreckage of the extra. The cars wrecked were laden with coal and there was one car load of apples.

Promptly following the news of the disaster the wreck trains from both Cumberland and Grafton were sent to the scene. There are three tracks up the grade from Rowlesburg to Terra Alta, and because of this fact there was little delay in trains. All three of the tracks were blocked, but one of them was cleared in a very short time and the delay of through passenger trains amounted to but little. The dead engineer, Martin Fallon of Piedmoat, was aged forty years, and was an able employee of the company.

Flagman J. W. Gerlach, whose home was in Cumberland, was aged 30 years; he was married, and leaves a wife and two children.

Brakeman W. E. Hamill, residing at Keyser, was aged about twenty-four years, but whether married or not we have yet to learn. The bodies of the dead were taken to their homes.

Church Services.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Preaching at Crellin Sunday at 10:30 a. m., and Underwood at 3 p. m.

J. F. PRITCHARD, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching at 10:30 a. m. by Rev. J. M. Davis. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by Rev. E. J. Westfall, of Mt. Lake Park. Sunday school at 2:15. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.

Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

Luther League every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

If real coffee disturbs your Stomach, your Heart or Kidneys, then try this clever Coffee imitation—Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee. Dr. Shoop has closely matched old Java and Mocha Coffee in flavor and taste, yet it has not a single grain of real Coffee in it. Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee Imitation is made from pure toasted grains or cereals, with Malt, Nuts, etc. Made in one minute. No tedious long wait. You will surely like it. Get a free sample at our store. All dealers.

A Fine Investement.

Subscription books for 1,000 shares of stock of the "Youghiogheny Light and Power Company" are now open at the office of Jas. D. Hamill, Treasurer, and Bowie Johnson Secretary Oakland, Md. 3t

FOR SALE—Two large and one small heating stove; also one sideboard. Apply to Mrs. D. H. Loar, Oakland.

WILLIAMS' KIDNEY PILLS

Have you neglected your Kidneys? Have you overworked your nervous system and caused trouble with your kidneys and bladder? Have you pains in loins, side, back, groins and bladder? Have you a flabby appearance of the face, especially under the eyes? Too frequent a desire to pass urine? If so, Williams' Kidney Pills will cure you—at Druggist Price 50c.

Williams' M'f'g. Co., Props., Cleveland, O. Sold at Sturgiss' Pharmacy, Oakland, Md.

ORDER NISI.

Roy Spiker, et al. vs. Jennie Bender, et al. No. 1487 Equity in the Circuit Court of Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, this 2nd day of November in the year 1907, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Daniel J. Bender, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the country thereof be shown on or before the 5th day of December, 1907; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 29th day of November, 1907.

The report states the amount of sale to be $653.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Land for Sale.

We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:

One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.

Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.

Also 10 acres suitable for building sites, just East of Oakland on the Northside of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.

For further information, address

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

GIRLS WANTED

An opportunity to become

A Trained Nurse.

Thorough Three Years' Course of Instruction.

Send applications to

SUPT. NURSES,
GRAFTON SANITARIUM,
Grafton, W. Va.

Baltimore & Ohio

VERY LOW RATES

With choice of Routes to the

Jamestown Exposition.

Tickets on sale daily until Nov. 30.

The most delightful season of the year to travel and see

The Exposition at its Best.

For full details call on nearest B. & O. R. R. Ticket Agent.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL,

Successors to Charles A. Tower,

General Fire Insurance,

OAKLAND, MD.

We offer the best possible protection. Write for rates.

Baltimore & Ohio

LOW RATE—ONE WAY.

COLONIST FARES

To principal points in California, Arizona, Colorado, British Columbia, Montana, Mexico, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, South Dakota, Utah, Washington.

On sale daily from August 31 to Oct. 30.

For tickets and full information call on or address Ticket Agent.

E. C. SHAFFER,

Undertaking

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BAYARD, W. VA.

The man Who Makes

A STUDY OF HIS

APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars

Cameras and Photo Supplies

Convenience,
Protection,
Economy,

are all combined in Telephone Service. We offer you the many facilities of an efficiently operated and extensively developed system of telephones.

The rates are very low.

THE C. & P. TELEPHONE CO.

Designated United States Depository

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK

OF CUMBERLAND, MD.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT
Boxes Free to Customers

This Bank Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

DANIEL ANNAN, President
LLOYD LOWNDES, Vice President
DAVID F. KUYKENDALL, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Annan	L. M. Shepherd
Lloyd Lowndes	O. C. Gephart
R. R. Henderson	James Clark
M. L. Fesenmeir	

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING

Send for prices

BOWSER TAKES OUTING

While Wife Is Away He Joins Summer Boarder Colony.

SEEKS A SYLVAN RETREAT.

Instead He Finds a Mosquito Infested Place Dreary to the Last Degree. Starts a Row With Farmer and Throws Him Over a Fence.

[Copyright, 1907, by Homer Sprague.]

Mrs. Bowser had received a letter from her mother stating that she was not very well and asking her to visit her for a week or so. She read the letter to Mr. Bowser and added that of course she could not leave him all alone for a week and would have to answer that she could not come, when he replied:

"There is nothing whatever in the way of your going and staying two or three weeks if you want to. In fact, I rather insist upon your going."

"But it would be awful lonesome for you here alone."

"I shan't be here alone."

"You could go to some boarding house, I know, but you wouldn't like it."

"I shall not go to any boarding house."

"Then what will you do?"

He took from his pocketbook an advertisement cut from a newspaper and made quite a show of reading:

"Summer boarders to the number of fifteen can be accommodated at the

"I TOOK IT THAT YOU BELONGED TO THE PURFESH."

Sundown farm, thirty miles from the city. All our own vegetables, butter and milk. Porches, swings and hammocks. Soft beds. No mosquitoes. Groves, meadows and brooks. Bring your bike. References required. Terms, $8 per week. Children taken. Short and beautiful walk from the railroad station."

"And you think of going out there?" asked Mrs. Bowser.

Wanted a Week's Rest.

"I not only think but I know I'm going. I was going to propose it to you, but you can go and see your mother and I'll go up to Sundown farm alone. I'd like to put in at least a week in the country in some quiet place."

"But you know how you are about things."

"What do you mean by that?" he demanded.

"Why, you will probably be disappointed and"—

"And I will raise a row? That shows how little you know me. I may not find things all I anticipate, but I shall say nothing. I am no hand to raise rows. No one ever heard me complain of anything. If I don't like this place I can find another. One would think I was a roaring lion to hear you talk. You just get ready and go your way and I'll go mine, and I'm sure I'll have the best time."

It was settled that way, though Mrs. Bowser had a hundred misgivings to one hope. Mr. Bowser figured out what he wanted to take, secured references from six different men, and before he finally got away he made more fuss than if the entire household goods were being removed to another house. There were times when he almost changed his mind and decided to go hunting elephants in Africa or mountain climbing in Montana, but he had only to read that advertisement over again to bring him back to Sundown farm and its meadows and brooks. When his corns ached he even thought of paddling his feet in those brooks.

Mrs. Bowser reached her mother's house without adventure. Mr. Bowser reached Sundown station to find that it consisted of a small building for the use of the agent, a shed for a freight house and a water tank. The agent was a young man with a lonesome look and a scarcity of talk. When asked if he knew the farm he pointed to a road leading across a swamp. When asked if Mr. Bowser's trunk could remain there until sent for he said nothing. When asked if he knew the farm and if the groves and eggs and butter were all right, he smiled sadly and crossed the tracks to unload a barrel of salt.

Mr. Bowser set out. He had somehow got it in his mind that a short walk meant a quarter of a mile at most. He had never looked the term up in Webster or he would have found it to mean, "A short walk in the country means anything from two to twenty miles." In this case it meant almost two miles. The road was mostly through the woods, and there were mosquitoes by the millions. There were frog ponds and swamps. He met one stray dog and one tramp who wasn't stray, but knew where he wanted to go. The dog took one look at Mr. Bowser's face and went past him on the run, expecting to be hit with a club. The tramp stopped him and said:

"Say, old cock, have you got a chew of tobacco about you?"

"No!" shouted Mr. Bowser.

Took Him For a Tramp.

"Well, you needn't knock any trees over with that voice of yours. I took it that you belonged to the purfesh and would share with a comrade, but I was mistaken. If I was you I'd chaw that face off myself!"

Mr. Bowser kept his dignity and passed on, though the temptation was great. Sundown farm finally came into view. That's one good thing about the country. If you walk long enough and far enough anything from a bull calf to a thousand acre farm will heave into view. There was a brook running across the road, but it ran silently. It wasn't paid to babble. There was a spotted cow standing in the shade of three trees—the groves mentioned in the ad. She was covered with flies, but she wasn't switching her tail. She had switched it for twenty years and had come to recognize the futility. There was a green meadow, but it belonged to the next farm. There was a porch to the unpainted old house, and on it sat two women, seven children and a cross eyed youth of sixteen. The cross eyed youth had brought his bike, as per ad. It leaned against the fence—what was left of it.

The owner of Sundown farm was at the gate to meet the new arrival. He was also cross eyed. That was why there was a bond of sympathy between him and the youth and why he had been holding him on his knee and telling him that nothing succeeds like success. He held out his hand and smiled a welcome.

"What sort of a place do you call this?" demanded Mr. Bowser as he refused the hand.

"It is Sundown farm, sir. Did you come on my advertisement?"

"Yes, I was just fool enough. By thunder, but you ought to be prosecuted for inserting such an ad. as that!"

"But what is wrong, sir—what is wrong?" asked the other as he drew himself up. "This place has been a favorite resort for the last five years, and you see the guests have already begun to arrive. There will be fifteen more this week. I can't understand your attitude, sir."

"Maybe it strikes him with terror," suggested the cross eyed youth, who had come down to the gate. "I know it did me when I first saw it. After being here one day the feeling of terror wore off."

Abuses the Farmer.

"It strikes me as being a blamed fraud!" exclaimed Mr. Bowser as he bristled up. "Look at your old house! Look at that drove of young uns! Look at that swamp down there! Look at this thundering big skeeter jabbing his pitchfork into me right here at noonday!"

"Sir, I trust that you brought references with you," replied the farmer.

"All guests must have references the first season," added the youth.

"References!" shouted Mr. Bowser as he almost jumped up and down. "You wait till I get back to town and I'll give you references by the bushel! I'll let the public know through the press what sort of a tramps' lodging house you have out here!"

"But the soft beds, sir," protested the farmer.

"And the vegetables, butter and eggs," added the youth.

Then the women and children left the porch and came down to the gate, and one of the women said to the owner of the favorite and justly popular resort:

"I hope you will be careful who you take in. I understand that many burglars are going around the country in disguise."

Mr. Bowser turned away for the 'short and beautiful' walk back to the station. The owner of Sundown started to accompany him and explain that the drinking water was right from a mountain spring and was warranted free from tadpoles, frogs, young alligators, coons and all foreign substances, but he had tried the summer boarder to the limit. Mr. Bowser grabbed him and threw him over his own fence into his own shady grove and then passed on without a look back. When he reached the station the lonesome looking agent looked at him, but said no word.

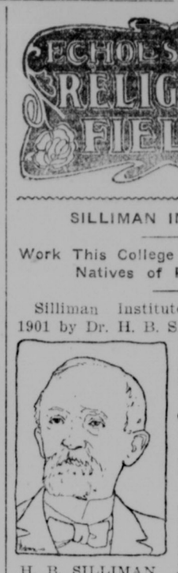
"Why in blazes didn't you tell me?" shouted Mr. Bowser.

The lonely looking agent took five minutes to think the question over and then answered:

"Because I wanted you to be lonesome too!" M. QUAD.

Circumstantial Evidence.

The Long Boatman—Look at Ginger. I told him not to 'ave more than one, 'an yer can see 'e's 'ad two!—Once a Week.



ECHOES FROM RELIGIOUS FIELDS

SILLIMAN INSTITUTE.

Work This College Is Doing for the Natives of Philippines.

Silliman Institute was founded in 1901 by Dr. H. B. Silliman of Cohoes, N. Y., with the purpose of creating in the Philippines a body of Christian men trained for the practical walks of life.

H. B. SILLIMAN.

From the door of the college building the islands of Cebu, Bohol Siquijor and Mindanao are clearly in view, and others lie just over the horizon. It was for this reason, and to keep the school away from the dangers of city life, that the town of Dumaguete on the island of Negros was chosen with its background of high mountains, and the Pacific only a stone's throw from the school door. It is in the center of the Visayan tribe of over 3,000,000 and within easy reach of them all. The site seems not to have been chosen amiss, for the people have taken the work of the school seriously from the start and have supported it loyally. The school, which is under the care of the foreign board of the Presbyterian church, was opened formally with 13 pupils, and in the five years of its existence has grown to 260. It would have been 300 if it had not been crowded to overflowing during the present year. These students come from all the larger islands of the archipelago, and are boys of enthusiasm and ability, for the most part from the Roman Catholic church, and yet too anxious for an education to allow this to stand in the way. It is the oldest of the Protestant Christian schools in the islands and the only one where rich and poor are brought together on terms of perfect equality, and given either a classical course or an industrial training.

It is a burning truth in the islands that knowledge is power; a boy goes home from the school here and can be a leader—a power almost from the start. In America it means a little envious concession, but here it means power — leadership. An educated, strong man, to-day, will move a whole community. The old Spanish system of education is as far out of date as a 40-year-old atlas. The new ideas of education, freedom and religion possess the heart and thought of the Filipino, says Dr. S. Hubbard in Record of Christian Work, and cannot be repressed. It is for the guidance of these that Silliman Institute stands—against superstition, injustice, slavery and ignorance. A careful study of the Bible as a text book is required of every student.

CLEANINGS.

Dr. C. Cuthbert Hall, president of Union seminary, New York, has returned to America, after delivering his second course of Barrow lectures in India. In different centers he found many who had heard his previous discourses, and his reception generally was most cordial.

Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, D. D., has been engaged by the Bible Teachers Training college of New York to give a special series of 14 lectures beginning Wednesday, March 18, 1908. Like the special series of lectures given this year by Dr. James Orr, they will be open to the public.

Rev. Robert Stuart McArthur, D. D., has completed his thirty-seventh year as pastor of Calvary Baptist church, New York. An interesting point in his career is that three hours after his graduation at Rochester Theological seminary he was on his way to New York to enter upon his duties as pastor of Calvary church.

The degree of doctor of medicine has been conferred upon Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, C. W. G., by the University of Oxford, causa honoris, in recognition of the splendid work he has achieved in improving the social condition of Labrador fisherfolk. The honor bestowed upon him by his old university is all the more marked by reason of its being the first honorary M. D. degree conferred at Oxford.

Education of Chinese Women.

Three scholarships for Chinese girls have been offered at Wellesley college, and the empress of China will select the girls. The Chinese government is now establishing schools for girls, but they are far from satisfactory in character. There are in Tientsin five girls' schools under government supervision with about 250 women and girls in attendance. So great is the need of women teachers that the viceroy of one of the provinces is about to open a woman's normal school.

Many Firsts.

Williams college, situated at Williamstown, Mass., was the first college to send out missionaries, the first to send out a scientific expedition, the first to issue a catalogue, the first to establish an astronomical observatory, the first to form an alumni association and the first to give its alumni a voice in its management, by the election of representatives upon the board of trustees.

LITTLE VISITS WITH "UNCLE BY"

Copyright, 1907, by Byron Williams.

Nutting.

Where the bushes dip over along the old trail,
I am speeding again with my basket and pail,
On my blue-denim shoulders, spread out at the back
With a knot in the front, is a brown gunny-sack,
Down the hard beaten pathway, I glide with a will
As I yell to my cronies who wait at the mill,
By the plum trees we halt for a succulent feast
And a fight with the pits, while the sun climbs the east.

Then again down the trail we are speeding once more
To the hick'ry nut grove by the stream's lapping shore.
Now we climb to the top with a pole, long and slim,
And we batter the nuts with a will, stern and grim,
But the best of it all is the lunch in the shade—
'Tis a feast of the gods by a boy's mother made,
With a cup from the spring, we are washing it down—
Just a ravenous bevy of boys, tanned and brown!

As the sun sinks to rest, we are back on the trail—
With a gait that is laggard, a pace that is snail,
On the woodshed next day, held aloft by a board,
I am gloating again o'er my Fall nutting hoard.
When the winter winds blow and the country is white,
I will bring out the nuts for the family at night,
While the fire in the grate is flame-tipped at its crest
And the company comes, I will crack with a zest.

And my mother will tell with a smile on her face
And a wave of her hand with its exquisite grace,
How I gathered the nuts when the weather was fine
And the trees were all red, in the Fall nutting time.

* * *

Past the vista of years I can see down the trail
To a lad who is speeding with basket and pail.
He is off to the woods, down the crooked old track—
'Round his blue-denim shirt is a sack on his back!

How my heart yearns to go with the freckled-faced band
Where the nuts grow again in a boy's fairyland.
Take me back, Father Time, for a day in the wold
Where the hick'ry nuts grow and the fox-squirrels scold.
Take me back to the feast 'neath the broad spreading tree,
Let me feel, ere I die, just a boy's ecstasy!
Let me be just a boy in the vari-hued clime
That I knew as a barefoot in hick'ry nut time!

Idlewild Fancies.

The Ohio hen that lays eggs inside out is evidently trying to prove to a doubting purchaser that the eggs are fresh.

Triplets, four kittens and six puppies were born in a Kansas family in one day. Kansas always did believe in the advice, "Git a plenty while yer a-gittin'."

You can tell which way the wind blows by the direction in which a bird's head is pointed as it sits on a high limb. Birds roost with their heads toward the wind. P. S.—This is no joke.

The rhinoceros' skin is too tough for the old-fashioned musket to penetrate. This would be a good armor to wear when staying away from the quilting bee.

The man who lets his wife select his neckties is certainly subsidized. Next thing, she will be choosing his stenographers!

It doesn't take a musician to blow a man's own horn.

There is plenty of room at the top, but some son-of-a-gun has been scattering banana peels just ahead of me for the last 35 years.

Sometimes the reason father and mother object so seriously to their daughter's marriage is because they are married themselves.

Once I had a beautiful silk umbrella that cost $8. (Before the $8 insert the word "me.") I lost it the first week. That was four years ago. Then I fell heir to a cotton cast-off that I haven't been able to lose since. No matter how I neglect and spurn that umbrella, it arrives along with me on every occasion of moment. It simply won't be lost. The moral is, "find" a good one and it will stay with you a long time.

Strums.

One may lose one's own sorrow helping another forget his.

You will be popular if you hear and see nothing but what people wish you to hear and see.

Pleasing is the music of the hand-organ to one who has never heard the beautiful strains of an aeolian harp!

We would rather have a cheery little wife at home than a whole flock of meal tickets at a club house.

Kansas has a bevy of women blacksmiths! It is presumed when shoeing a horse's hind leg they ride side-saddle.

Das Mool.

Oh, das meek an' lowly mool!
Ha bane waitin fer das fool!
Ha bane long an' ha bane lank,
Ha bane gentle, aye don't tank!

Oh, das mool, ha make no fuss,
But aye know das tricky cuss!
Ha ban goot mool just for chance
To keek me in das har pants!
Das har mool!

Byron Williams

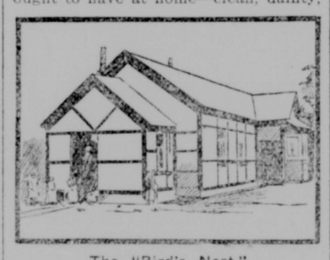
TEMPERANCE

A TEMPERANCE SETTLEMENT.

What Lady Somerset Is Doing for the Women Drunkards.

Recently it was announced that Lady Henry Somerset had retired from public life, to devote herself to rescue work among erring and inebriate women in the settlement at Duxhurst, England. It is now a decade since the Duxhurst home was started, the pioneer establishment of its kind. It has grown and developed, proving the wisdom of its promoters, who held that the needs of the individual must be recognized by special care and separate housing provisions; that the personal, friendly example, which is the salient feature of Christ's ministry, must be the guiding principle; and that the crushed, weak and tempted can only be helped as they are led. It is in the spirit of this conviction that she has now gone to Duxhurst, there to spend the remainder of her good and useful life. On August 3 she reached the vantage point of 55 years. She has been the guiding spirit of Duxhurst from the beginning. It was she who conceived and brought into existence the attractive cottage colony on the sunny and sweet-scented slopes of Surrey, which has been an object-lesson in correct treatment for women who are slaves of the drink habit, and which has served to bring about needed and better legislation for the women drunkards of Great Britain and other countries.

It is easily seen that the most important feature of the Duxhurst colony is the novel and wise arrangement for the recognition of the individual. By assigning the women to cottages of six occupants, in charge of a nurse sister, the harm of contact with others similarly afflicted is greatly decreased. A healthy home atmosphere is created and each individual can be more readily reached with helpful influences. The cottages are simply furnished with just such equipment as every self-respecting laborer ought to have at home—clean, dainty,



The "Bird's Nest."

and pretty. The women take great pride in what they call "our little homes;" and they return to their own domiciles with a new mental image as to what a home should be like.

They are given active employment and industrial training. They take part in the various industries which have been started on the estate, such as the care of poultry, beekeeping, dairy work, flower-culture, jam-making and a certain amount of laundry and needle-work. Pleasant outdoor exercise and occupation is found to be the best restorative for weakened nerves and wills. The indoor occupations include basket-making, by which a good supply of baskets is produced for home use and for sale; seed-sorting, which provides a profitable winter occupation. Much attention is given to weaving and knitting, the products being dress-materials, huckaback towels, tablecloths, etc., all of which find a market and help to support the enterprise.

It is required that each patient shall have a guarantee of five shillings ($1.25) a week before entering; but if she is able to earn enough to pay her expenses through the week, anything over that is placed to her credit and at the end of her stay in the home is handed back to her in the form of wages. The cost of maintenance considerably exceeds the receipts from the patients, reaching as high as $20,000 in a single year, while the income is about $10,000. Nearly 14,000 pounds, or about $70,000, is the investment at Duxhurst, the last remaining sum having been collected as a surprise gift fund for Lady Henry Somerset, on her birthday, by the British Women's Temperance association.

Lady Henry Somerset, says the Christian Herald, goes about at Duxhurst from cottage to cottage, visiting with and speaking loving words of personal spiritual help and encouragement to the inmates, who regard her as a veritable angel of mercy. She lives in a centrally located little cottage, simply furnished like the rest; and her usual attire is that of the nurse, full skirt, apron, cap and kerchief.

Times Have Changed.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, said in a recent interview: "Fifteen or 20 years ago the common meeting place of a labor union would be a saloon or the room adjoining a saloon, but we changed all that. I would not say that it is now never done, but the whole influence of the federation is given against it. It was not good for the men. It was not good for the unions. There was more likelihood of violent talk and unwise measures. It hurt the standing of the unions in the community. Hence that is practically done away with."

Stop That Cold

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Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Quinine, no physic, nothing sickening. Nice for the children—and thoroughly safe too. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, think of Preventics. Promptness may also save half your usual sickness. And don't forget your child, if there is feverishness, night or day. Heroin probably lies Preventics' greatest efficiency. Sold in 5c boxes for the pocket, also in 25c boxes of 48 Preventics. Insist on your druggists giving you

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For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart †10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive †9.26 a. m., †7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

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For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart §9.26 a. m. (local), §3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive §6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., §12.25 night.

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22-8t R. W. SYLVESTER, Pres't. College Park Md.

A Comparison.

"Some years ago, I used

Davis' 100 per cent Pure Paint

on my home, at the same time, several other houses near me were painted with other paints. There is a big contrast today between the appearance of my house and others." J. H. PRUITT, Chincoteague, Va.

If you compare adulterated paint with Davis 100 per cent Pure, you will readily know why my house painted with Davis looks well and wears well.

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Fresh Bread and Rolls every Afternoon.

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Does Love Spoil Men's Work?

By HALL CAINE, Novelist and Playwright

THE question whether or not love spoils a man's career all depends upon THE WOMAN.

If she be the WRONG WOMAN, he is like the man whose boat has sprung a leak—half the time that ought to be spent in making way is spent in baling out. If she be the right woman, she is so much EXTRA SAIL.

In the majority of cases of successful careers that have come within my own observation the wife has been extra sail.

One sees, of course, the obvious advantages of celibacy to pioneers like Cecil Rhodes, as well as to men who carry their lives in their hands, and should think of nothing but WORK AND DUTY. In the hour of peril having wife and children is apt to make a coward of a man.

Few men are called to the exercise of such a tragic choice, and to the greater number a brave woman by a man's side is an ADDED STRENGTH.

The marriages of literary men have often been unhappy. The SELFISH ABSORPTION required by the literary calling is not generally helpful to domestic life. The same might be said of the marriage of painters, and still more of actors, where the same conditions apply. But against the Byrons, the Shelleys, the Coleridges, the Dickenses, the Lyttons, you may very well set THE BROWNINGS, the Southeys, the Scotts, the Wordsworths and the Tennysons.

It is obvious that some of the happiest marriages of literary men have not been to LITERARY WOMEN, but to the sweet and simple souls who were "not all too good for human nature's daily food."

Coming to humbler conditions of life, I should say that marriage among work people generally unsettles the woman.

SHE BECOMES A WORSE SERVANT, BUT THE MAN BECOMES A BETTER SERVANT, FOR THE ADDED SENSE OF PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY WITH THE COMING OF WIFE AND CHILDREN MAKES A MAN MORE CAREFUL OF HIS DUTY AND MORE ANXIOUS TO KEEP HIS PLACE.

Alcoholism Is Only A Form of Insanity

By Dr. T. D. CROTHERS of Hartford, Conn.

THE term "inebriety" describes a condition which calls for alcohol for its anaesthetic effect and in reality means a disease or DISORDER OF THE BRAIN, for which alcohol is a most grateful remedy.

The use of alcohol is in most cases a symptom of some disorder and not, as supposed, the cause. The theory that the excessive use of spirits is a vice and MORAL CONDITION is not true. Great injustice and wrongs follow the efforts to correct this evil based on these false theories. A scientific study of inebriety indicates a definite disease, with distinct causes, progress and termination, THE SAME AS OTHER DISEASES.

Two marked symptoms of insanity are prominent. One is in the periodic drinker, who drinks to excess for a short period, then abstains. This drink period is practically an acute mania or INSANE IMPULSE, which resists all efforts of control. It is often preceded by insomnia, headaches and great irritability. Such persons drink both secretly and openly and act like insane persons. It resembles epilepsy in its sudden convulsive onset and inability to break up or control except by the harshest measures.

Cases have been noted where persons drank for two or more months, then abstained for five years, relapsing again as before. Another large class of patients are secret midnight drinkers WHO NEVER DRINK AT ANY OTHER TIME.

Certain atmospheric and electrical conditions seem to be active in precipitating the drink attacks. One man only drinks at the seashore, another on high elevations. One drinks in certain climates and seasons of the year and at no other time. Many persons drink heavily in large cities and are strict abstainers elsewhere.

Another form of insanity is seen in the constant drinker who daily drinks in so called moderation, and because he is not incapacitated or seems not to be changed in feeling or degree of comfort believes that he is benefited. Measurements by instruments of precision and careful studies of persons who drink regularly, EVEN IN SO CALLED SMALL QUANTITIES, indicate that they are the most degenerate and defective of all inebriates and the most positively insane in a GENERAL sense.

ACCURATE STUDIES AND MEASUREMENTS SHOW THAT THE STEADY DRINKER HAS ALWAYS DELUSIONS AND HALLUCINATIONS, WITH DEGREES OF DEMENTIA, WHICH HE COVERS UP AND CAN ONLY BE SEEN BY HIS INTIMATE FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES. ALL SUCH PERSONS SUFFER FROM CHRONIC POISON AND STARVATION.

The Temptation of "Getting"

By Rev. FRANCIS L. PATTON, President Princeton Theological Seminary

TO the poor man I say, "You poor man, you sell your muscle, you eat the bread of toil, ONLY TO BE DESPISED by those more prosperous."

And to the rich man I say: "Are YOU any better? You have bought and sold, your strong box is stuffed with securities, yours is the first fruit of the FARMERS' PRODUCE, you travel across the country in your private car, but death comes. Death is a flood that overawes you both, and you both must seek refuge in eternal life, the character of which is determined by your conduct HERE."

IT IS BETTER TO BE THAN TO HAVE. But many of us think the opposite. We go through college and we say these professional attainments must bring us something, and we start in to get.

Nobody is saying anything against ACCUMULATION, but beware of avarice!

LET NOT THE MONEY CHANGERS MAKE THEIR HOME IN THE SACRED PLACES OF THE SOUL. LEAVE A LITTLE SPACE THERE AT LEAST FOR ART AND LITERATURE.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

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COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

☞For further particulars call on or address

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STATE AID FOR OUR PUBLIC ROADS.

Geogical Survey Reports Great Half-Year's Progress.

AGRICULTURAL SOILS STUDIED.

System of Wardens Established To Guard Against Forest Fires—Timber Seedlings For Farmers.

The semiannual meetings of the State Geological Survey and State Forestry Boards were held Friday afternoon at the offices of the Maryland Geological Survey at the Johns Hopkins University. All the members of the State Geoligical Survey Board, which includes Governor Warfield, Comptroller Atkinson, President Remsen, of the Johns Hopkins University, and President Silvester, of the Maryland Agricultural College, are ex officio members of the State Forestry Board, which also includes Prof. William Bullock Clark, State Geologist; ex-Gov. E. E. Jackson and Mr. Norman James.

Professor Clark, chief of the Geological Survey, presented an account of the survey's work during the last half year. The new road map of the State in three sheets, and new maps of three counties—Baltimore, Anne Arundel and Dorchester—all of which are in press, were submitted to the board. On the State map, which is on the scale of three miles to the inch, the leading roads and streams are shown together with all cities, towns and villages. It has been compiled and edited by Prof. Edward B. Mathews, Assistant State Geologist.

With the close of this season's field work about seven-eighths of the State will have been surveyed for the base topographic map on which is platted the distribution of the geological formations, agricultural soils and forest growth. Somewhat more than one-half of the State has already been surveyed geologically, while a little more than one-third of the agricultural soils of the State have been determined and the results platted on the base map.

The report on the highway work of the survey was presented by Chief Engineor Crosby, who said:

Up to date applications for State aid have been received for more than 250 miles of road, and 191 miles have been surveyed. Plans have been made for 148 miles, and estimates amounting to $937,000 have been sent to the counties as the probable cost of these improvements. Contracts have been approved for 86 sections of road, totaling 88 miles and calling for an expenditure of about $500,000. More than one-half of this work has been completed up to October 1, and 54 sections, amounting to 41 miles, the total cost of which was $257,211.06, have been accepted and settled for. It is hoped that at least 30 more miles of road may be fully completed by the end of the present season.

"In addition to the above has been the work on the Baltimore-Washington road. Between 12 and 13 miles of this road have been graded and drained, and about eight miles of macadam practically completed. The work is still going and will be pushed as long and as rapidly as weather conditions will permit."

Mr. F. W. Besley, the State Forester, gave a report on the summer's work in forestry. He said that the educational feature of the work, with true forestry endeavor as new as it is in this State, must be an important one. He reported that during the summer several lectures and addresses on forestry had been given before various organizations. The way in which these addresses were received indicated a lively interest in the subject and had helped to broaden the work. Articles in the newspapers aud magazines were published and reached a wide circle of readers.

At the present time there are 42 forest wardens in the timber counties, whose duty it is to look out for forest fires and to assist in gathering information concerning the forest resources of the counties.

The state Forester has made several wood-lot examinations for private owners during the summer, and in each case a forest-working plan was prepared. Early in the spring a forest nursery was established at the State Agricultural Experiment Station for the purpose of growing forest-tree seedlings to distribute among the farmers of the State.

SLAVERY OF THE AGES.

No Freedom for Old Men and Women Without Independent Means.

That another society is urgently needed in New York City is the opinion of more than one person who has looked into the matter. There are societies for the protection of children, horses, cats and dogs, of soldiers and sailors, of immigrants, of cattle in transit, etc., etc., but there is no society for the protection of old people from the thoughtlessness and want of patience on the part of the young.

"My heart," said a middle aged woman, the other day, "goes out to the countless old women and men who already have, as the world thinks, pretty good homes, but who for all the freedom or joy that is theirs might as well live in a dungeon. Haven't you seen them?—nominally given a home by a son or daughter, but unintentionally it may be and quite unconsciously, made to feel superfluous, snubbed and sat on at every turn. I think a lot of it comes from the tendency of the modern mother to give her children unlimited liberty. Her children must not be interfered with in the slightest degree, even by her own mother or her husband's mother. I visit in one such household. The old aunt who lives there brought up her nephew, the father of the household—was his second mother. She has always spent herself for others. Perhaps she is getting a bit fussy now. But it is pathetic, all the same, to see how she is perpetually quenched by her brisk young niece-in-law.

"'Never mind, auntie; don't worry the children. . . . Don't bother, auntie; that isn't the way I want it done. . . . Now, auntie, the children are all right; don't interfere with them.' . . . And then in an undertone, 'Oh, why can't auntie sit down quietly and leave things alone?' The children take their tone from the mother, of course. I never go there but I say to myself that, come what will, I shall have a little home of my own when I am old."

"I believe," said another woman who had been taking notes on the subject, "it is not exaggerating to say that the majority of old people who live with their children are not happy. There is a great deal of sentiment over the mother question, and honoring gray hairs, and all that. Any vaudeville singer can make people weep by singing 'Home and Mother,' but as a matter of fact there is a great lack of respect in America for the aged—the dependent aged. In one home I know, and it's not an unusual case, the old parents, who live with their son and are supported by him, never appear when there are guests at dinner. They don't want to, you say? Nonesense! They are not wanted. They are kept in the background. They are a little queer, no doubt. They are old-fashioned, and their grammar is a bit off sometimes, and grandmother uses an ear trumpet, and grandfather is attached to his pipe. What then? Is that any reason why they should be made to dine by themselves, in a little back room, when there are guests? If they are not as cultivated as their children are it is because they worked so hard for those children when they were young. If they are dependent on their son, it is because they spent their sub stance giving that son the advantages he demanded. And now it's 'Oh, well, mother's so fussy, you know,' and 'Poor old father! I wonder if all the old people get like that?'

"Ask yourself in how many families where lives an old grandfather or grandmother are the children taught to show the old person the respect, the deference, which is the due of age? The children love grandfather and grandmother—oh, of course—but Young America will brook no interference from the past generation."

"Do you recollect," asked a man who was old himself, "that story of Jack London's about the old Indian up in Alaska who was left behind in the snow by his own son and the tribe—left with a little fire to meet his death from the cold and the wolves because he was too old to hunt? It was a tribal custom, and I sometimes think that we who call ourselves civilized are no less cruel. My wife and I, I am happy to say, have saved enough to maintain our own home, and we steadfastly resist our children's appeals to 'break up and live with us.' It isn't that we doubt their love, but I want a place where I can leave my pipe around as I choose, and mother, who is active still, wants to fuss around and do things without having a daughter-in-law at her elbow constantly with, 'There, mother, don't bother; we'll do that.'

"We are luckier than an old friend of ours, a woman of seventy-five, whose son took legal steps to prove that she was unfit to care for her property. He succeeded in convincing the court that it was so, though in fact she was entirely competent. Her property was turned over to her son, and she was obliged to go and live with him and his young wife, giving up the home she had made for herself.

"Some English author—I've forgotten which one—remarks somewhere that it's strange that a man cares a thousand times more for the babe who would forget him in a day than for the parents who have worked all their lives for them. It is nature, I suppose, and I dare say we were all that way, but there are some old persons on whom it seems a trifle hard."

"Dr. Osler was right when he said there was no place in the world for persons who are over sixty," said a man ten years beyond that mark. "There is certainly little place for them in the world of work or business; it is the young, strong men and women who are wanted. And frequently there is little place for us in the home, unless we make one of our own. My grievance against my daughter, with whom I live, is that she's too good to me. If I go out to chop kindlings in the back yard, it's 'Father, don't do that; the neighbors will think it so queer, and you'll make yourself ill.' As if I, a man of seventy, didn't know what was good for me! My daughrar loves me—oh, yes—but I want to be independent.'"

It would be a difficu't matter for any society to touch, of course. One woman who has thought a good deal about it says there ought to be a fund from which to endow every old person without means—except those who have been idle and wasteful—with enough to live in decent independence. Others say there ought to be clubs and leagues to inculcate respect for the aged in the minds of the young. One waman suggests that this country import a few Chinese to teach the art.

Stock For Sale.

I have for sale 10 head of cows, 9 yearlings and 8 Calves. John Schlossnagle, Gortner, Md. 2t

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Preston county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ISREAL M. FRANKHOUSER,

late of Garrett county, Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1907.

E. G. ALBRIGHT,
Administrator.
Orr, Preston Countp, W. Va.

GREAT ADVANCE IN STATE FOREST WORK

Department Of Agriculture Reviews Progress In Various States.

"Forest work carried on by the States made greater advance during 1906 than in any previous year" is the encouraging report of the Forest Service in reviewing the principal achievements of the year in forestry for the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture. "More than 20 States now have forest officers, and 10 have State forest reservations. In 5 States—Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin—the removal of mature timber from State forest lands is now permitted, a provision which is a fundamental principle of forestry.

"The Delaware State Experimental Station, in cooperation with the Forest Service, has made a study of forest conditions on which to base recommendations for a State forest policy and plans of management for different stands of timber and different classes of land.

"On July 1 a forester was appointed by the newly created Maryland board of forestry. A portion of the autumn was spent in making a reconnaissance of the forest lands of the State.

"A State fire warden and 70 township wardens have been appointed in New Jersey under the law which became effective July 1, 1906. The fall season was remarkably exempt from serious fires. At the beginning of the year 1907 a State forester was appointed, who will give assistance to private landowners, give course of instruction to teachers, and cooperate with the State fire warden and with the Forest Park Reservation Commission.

"Within the boundary of the Catskill Preserve in New York there are 92,708 acres of State lands and 483,412 acres privately owned; the total area of the Adirondack Preserve is 3,313,564 acres, of which the State now owns 1,347,280 acres.

"Under the law of 1905 the superintendent of forests was able to patrol the State preserves efficiently during the dry season at small expense. To supply stock for planting in the preserves the State maintains 3 large nurseries for conifers in Franklin County and 1 for hardwoods in Ulster County, in the Catskill. The three Adirondack nurseries combined have a capacity of a million 3-year-old transplants per annum. One of these, the Saranac Inn Nursery, established by the State in 1903 and the others, Axton and Wawbeek, were first established by the Cornell College of Forestry and were placed in charge of the State forest commission in the spring of 1906. Five plantations, embracing an area of 1,500 acres, have been planted. In 1905 and 1906, 50 acres of pines and spruces were planted by the seed-spot method with encouraging results. Broadcast sowing last March of white pine, red spruce, and balsam was not satisfactory. An interesting experiment is being conducted with 5 pecies of Siberian conifers—pines, fir, and larch—to determine their fitness for planting in the North Woods.

"The State nurseries of Pennsylvania were doubled in size in 1906 and now comprise 6 acres at Mont Alto, the location of the State forestry academy, 3 acres in Tioga County, and 3 acres in Huntingdon County. Last spring 160,000 white pine seedlings were set out, and 400 pounds of white pine seed is to be planted this spring. For the two years beginning June 1, 1907, the legislature appropriated $600,000 for the purchase of forest lands, and $25,000 for the examination of the titles to lands purchased; $80,000 for the road and school fund in townships having reserved lands; $182,000 for work upon the reservations, and $40,000 as the State's two-thirds share of the cost of extinguishing forest fires through out the State. The Pennsylvania is the first railroad company to appoint a forester to supervise the care and planting of forest lands. Already 500,000 trees have been planted, and 681 acres of land near Altoona, Pa., will be stocked with chestnut and white oak in the next two years. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company will plant 378 acres in Carbon and Schuylkill counties, Pa., with chestnut, European larch, and Scotch pine. The Delaware and Hudson Company was led by the results of a cooperative study with the Forest Service to appoint a forester to look after the extensive woodlands, of the company and attend to the planting work. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company has been investigating how mine props may be made to last longer through impregnation with creosote by the 'open-tank' treatment. The results of this treatment are so satisfactory that plans have been made for the erection of a plant, with a capacity of about 800 cubic feet a day, with which to continue the treatment on a commercial scale. This has shown the economy of the open-tank treatment and encouraged its wider use."

The article, "Progress and Forestry," illustrated, of which the above is an extract, has been issued together with a directory of forest officers, associations, and schools in pamphlet from. It can be had upon application to the Forester, Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

FORAKER ON TARIFF REVISION.

Ohio Senator Has Comprehensive Grasp of Situation.

In his speech of July 19 at Miamisburg, Senator Foraker occupied a plane of high intelligence and sound common sense when he said, in reference to the proposed revision of the tariff:

"It might be that a more satisfactory tariff law would be made than that which we now have, but I doubt it. It may be that our general situation would be improved, but I do not see how it is possible. With respect to such procedure only one thing is certain, and that is that we would have a period of suspense, of doubt and of uncertainty, that would work a more or less serious interruption to business."

That is the view entertained by the best business minds of the country. Those who have watched the making and the unmaking of tariffs know from experience what the process involves in the shape of prolonged discussion and attempts to harmonize conflicting views. Senator Foraker knows this, for he has had much to do with tariff legislation in the past 20 years. He realizes the wisdom of the remark of the late Thomas B. Reed that it is very easy to revise a tariff—in your mind, but far from easy when it comes to a final legislative procedure. Mr. Foraker is right in demanding that those who clamor for a change shall show that they know what they are clamoring for:

"I want some man who is clamoring for an immediate revision to tell me what evil is so great it can no longer be endured; what duties are to be changed and what improvement in the situation is to follow. Let us have a bill of particulars."

No man among the many who have spoken and written for immediate tariff disturbance has answered any of these questions. No man has yet furnished a bill of particulars. As Mr. Foraker so forcibly puts it, no one has asked the farmers whether and in what way they want the duties changed. No one has asked this question of the sugar growers, the tobacco growers, the rice growers, the mill owners, the pottery men, the glass men and those whom they employ. Ten million voters who work on farms and in factories have not been asked to state wherein the present tariff is working badly and ought to be changed.

Senator Foraker's plea is for a square deal in this matter of tariff revision. He wants to know what is intended and for what reason. He does not want to go blindfolded into the business of tariff disturbance. He does not want the tariff ripped up "on general principles." That is the attitude of conservative men in business and in politics. They want to be shown. It is the attitude of all "stand-patters." They want to know what the great gains are to be that shall overbalance the absolutely certain losses through uncertainty, alarm and lack of confidence. They do not say that the tariff should never be revised, but they do insist that the need for revision has not been made apparent and that the time for revision has not yet arrived. Their position would seem to be natural, reasonable, logical.

Meeting of Church Council next Monday at 7:30 p. m.

Preaching in Deer Park Lutheran Church next Sabbath at 7.30 p. m.

RENNINGER & OFFUTT, Solicitors.

Order of Publication.

James E. Lish, John Lish, Julia Harvey, and Dorsey Harvey her husband, Sarah Moreland, and James Moreland her husband, Huldah Lish, George Lish, Visa Uphold, and Asa Uphold her husband, Charles Lish, Luvina Brobst —— Brobst her husband, Mary A. Friend, and —— Friend her husband, Josiah Lish, Emma Runyan, John J. Lish, P. S. Lish, Lillie E. Lish, William Lish, Roy Lish, May Wahlenmaier, Philip Lish, Garlie Lish, Orna Lish, Mary Jersey, and J. O. Harvey her husband, Acie Killious and —— Killious her husband, Caroline Horner, and —— Horner her husband,

vs.

Thompson Lish, and —— Lish his wife, Philip Lish, and —— Lish his wife, and the unknown heirs of Grace Mutler and Lewis Lish.

No. 1466 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Garrett county, Maryland, of which Frank Lewis Lish died seized and possessed.

The bill states that Lewis Lish, late of Garrett county, deceased, was in his life time seized and possessed of a parcel of land in Garrett county, being the 14 152-160 acres of Military Lot No. 492, and 9 6-160 acres of a tract of land called "Vacancy," and being so seized and possessed the said Lewis Lish departed this life on or about the 9th day of —— 1906, intestate, leaving surviving him your orators aforesaid, descendants and heirs at law, whom together with the said defendants, the said land has descended, viz. John Lish, Thompson Lish, James E. Lish, Julia Harvey, Sarah Moreland, Peyton Lish, Huldah Lish his wife, George Lish, Visa Uphold and Charles Lish being children and heirs at law of Jeremiah Lish a deceased brother of the said Lewis Lish; William Lish, Roy Lish, May Wahlenmaier, Garlie Lish, Philip Lish, Orna Lish, children of Charles Lish a deceased brother of said Lewis Lish; and Levina Brobst, Mary A. Friend, Josiah Lish, Emma Runyan, John Lish, P. S. Lish and Lillie E. Lish, children of Joseph Lish, a deceased brother of the said Lewis Lish and Caroline Horner, all sisters of the said Lewis Lish and Philip Lish a brother, and the unknown heirs of Grace Mutler a deceased sister, and such other unknown heirs of the said Lewis Lish, whose proper name is Frank Lewis Lish, but commonly known as Lewis Lish.

That the said real estate is not succeptible of partition without material loss and injury to the parties entitled to interests therein as above set forth, and that in order to make division of said interest it will be necessary that said real estate be sold and the proceeds thereof divided among the parties according to their several interests.

That the said defendants are non-residents of the State of Maryland.

The bill prays for the sale of said property, and that the proceeds be distributed among the parties according to their respective rights and interests, and general relief, and an order of publication against non-resident defendants and unknown heirs.

It is thereupon, this 14th day of October, 1907, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiffs by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 16th day of November, 1907, give notice to said absent defendants and the unknown heirs of Grace Mutler and Lewis Lish of the object and substance of this bill warning them to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 2nd day of December, next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 5-3

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., October 17, 1907.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1907,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Auditor's Notice.

Gilmor S. Hamill, Mortgagee, vs. Joseph Martin and Melissa Martin, his wife, Mortgegors.

No. 1489 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Joseph Martin, deceased, to file their claims, properly authenticated, in the above entitled cause, with the Clerk of this Court, on or before the 26th day of October, instant, as I shall proceed on that day to distribute the fund now in the hands of Gilmor S. Hamill, mortgagor.

EDWARD H. SINCELL, Auditor.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the said road so prayed to be located to begin at road at race bridge in Kitzmillersville, and passing through Dodson to State line at Gleason, a distance of two and three-quarter miles, passing through the lands of Victoria E. Rafter, The Manor Mining Company and others, and examine whether the said new road should be located, will meet on the 11th day of November, 1907, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said new county road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

JAMES W. HARVEY,
JAMES LISH,
L. C. HAMILL,
Examiners.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the county road is to be relocated, said change to be as follows: Beginning on the county road at Robert L. Friese's and running through the lands of Robert L. Friese and Samuel Vandersall to near the home of Aaron Sines, a distance of about one mile, and examine whether the said county road should be re-located, will meet on the 18th day of November, 1907, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said change of said county road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

WILLIAM A. SMITH,
JONAS GLOTFELTY,
FREEMAN D. DEWITT,
Examiners.

GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.

Office—"Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

Particular Attention Given
Railroad & Mine Surveying.

Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indiam Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50 and $1.00.
Williams' M'f'g. Co., Props., Cleveland, O.
Sold at Sturgiss' Pharmacy, Oakland, Md.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 31. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1907. NUMBER 37

W REPUBLICANS WERE DEFRAUDED.

Democrats Used Money to Falsify the Count—Crother's Title Clouded.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—Now that the smoke of battle has cleared away it is easy enough for Republican leaders to explain the cause of the party's defeat. Based on information received prior to the election the leaders had every reason to feel sanguine of success and, had the parties met on even terms, every expectation would have been realized. They have since learned that the odds were against them, not in numbers, for numerically they were very much the stronger, but in the possession of the party machinery and the sinews of war.

The Democrats had a decided advantage in having control and they used it to the limit. The supervisors of election in the counties worked the ballot in the interest of their party and succeeded in disfranchising hundreds of Republicans. This in itself was a level that should have lifted the Democrats into power. But in addition they were plentifully supplied with money and the combination was too strong to be overcome.

It is not known from whom the Democrats obtained their sinews of war, but that they used them, and used them effectively, is known. In Baltimore city alone they spent on the day of election anywhere from twenty to thirty thousand dollars. There are some who estimate the amount disbursed at an even higher figure. It was stated by one of the organization leaders on the day after that they had more money than they needed, and this, too, after giving to each of the 317 precinct execurives $50. As much again was probably spent for what is known as practical work, and it was this work that did the business.

The Republicans, on the other hand, had barely sufficient to man the polls after 6 o'clock so as to protect themselves. They were obliged to rely upon one set of watchers, a majority of whom undoubtedly stuck to their self-imposed task to the end, while the rest, tired and inexperienced, sought their beds when they had enough. It is hardly fair to blame some of these men, who could not afford to sacrifice their positions by remaining away the following day or to work without having slept. The precinct men received at from $15 to $20, and nothing remained after this was given out for other purposes. The Democrats made sure of their watchers in the wards in which they were needed. Not only were the regular men paid for their services, but they were not all required to remain to the end, fresh men replacing those who had been on duty from 6 o'clock until midnight.

The counties in the state were similarly well supplied. In addition to the amounts distributed by Chairman Vandiver, the local officeholders contributed liberally. The chairman, as usual, pleaded poverty, but he had no cause to complain. The individual subscriptions to John Walter Smith and A. P. Gorman were alone sufficient to meet the running expenses. The Republicans in every county in the state report the Democrats had more money than they could use. Their campaign fund is variously estimated at from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars.

On the day after the election Chairman Parran confided to a friend that the total amount at his disposal with which to make the fight was $15,000, and out of that he was expected to finance the campaign in every county in the state. "It was all I had," said he, "and all I could get, and with it I made the best fight possible. I was absolutely confident of Gaither's election, believing as I did he had a clear majority in the state, but with the election machinery working against us, by means of which the ballot could be manipulated, and a barrel of money placed where it did us the most harm, the Democrats had an advantage which enabled them to secure a majority on the face of the returns.

At local Republican headquarters the leaders discussed the ways and means by which the Democrats succeeded in getting in their fine work, and it was generally agreed that it was done "in the window." Votes were thrown out that should have been counted, and others went into the box when they should have been thrown aside. The former were as a rule Republican votes, the latter always Democratic ballots. Then again, the count. If it were possible to recount the ballots it would be found that not only the governor but many of the local candidates returned as elected have no claims to their offices. They were really defeated.

The party leaders realize the uselessness of a contest, as the law is so hedged in that a recount is out of the question; hence they are obliged to accept the result as final and console with the reflection that a day of reckoning must came. What they can do, however, is to insist upon a new deal when the judges of election are appointed next year. The undersirable officials should be weeded out and replaced by men who can withstand temptation. There are enough Republicans in the city from among whom proper selections can be made. While only loyal party men should be placed on guard, they should be also honest and incorruptible. A large majority of the incumbents are above suspicion. Indeed, some are too honorable to hold their own against slick Democratic judges. This applies particularly to those who serve in Democratic wards in North and Northwest Baltimore.

Had every election official performed his duty, Gaither, instead of losing the city by 4,000 would have carried it anywhere from 5,000 to 6,000. He lost it by fraud, and the commission of Judge Crothers is, therefore, a tainted one, and as the same methods helped to return a Democratic legislature ex-Governor John Walter Smith's title to the United States senatorship must be similarly tainted.

There are in Maryland in round figures 270,000 registered voters. The number of stay-at-homes is estimated 15 per cent., which would make the number who actually voted 230,000. There were returned, as counted, about 200,000 ballots, leaving 30,000 to the bad. Of these 20,000 at least were Republicans, and there are Republicans who believe fully three-fourths of the disfranchised belonged to their party. But even at two-thirds they had a clear majority in the state of 10,000, and this, too, without considering the count which can at best be characterized as "crooked."

It is clear why the Democrats in the rural counties agreed so promptly to refrain from bribing the voters. Heretofore they have always declined to entertain such a proposition, and the very fact that they accepted it so promptly excited some suspicion. The explanation has since been made by a prominent politician: "We obtained better results at much less expense," said he, "by using the money on the inside instead of outside the polling-room. The buying of votes is a pretty costly business, and then we are not altogether certain of the goods being delivered. It's a showdown on the inside, and that, too, at one-twentieth the expense."

Evidently the same sort of game was played here, where there was no anti-bribery agreement. In certain wards colored men were paid not to vote, but otherwise there was no occasion to make outside purchases. These negroes who sold their franchise at the rate of $2 per vote may never have another opportunity to get money that way. If the Democrats succeed in pushing through their disfranchising scheme in the next legislature and then so change the election law as to enable them to win two years hence without expending as much as a penny, the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States will be a dead letter in Maryland, as it is already in other states in the South.

The Republicans will be in a hopeless minority in the next General Assembly. They can protest and vote, but that is about all they can do with only 9 representatives in the Senate and about 29 in the House. The Democrats, with their sweeping majorities, can accomplish pretty much what they want.

The newly elected officials will probably get busy as soon as they enter upon their duties, especially in the offices of the clerks of the Superior and Circuit Courts and in the sheriff's office. About 110 Republicans will be obliged to seek employment elsewhere. Clerk Ogle has in his department 85, Clerk Robinson 8 and Sheriff Padgett 15. Every one of these are to be invited to walk the plank and make room for a Democrat.

Every department, state as well as municipal, will be controlled by Democrats. It is the first time since 1895 that the Republicans have no foothold. They have also lost in the counties, the only gain being recorded on the Eastern Shore, where Collector Goldsborough carried Dorchester in spite of strenuous opposition and for the first time the Republicans are in full control of the county.

The defeat of General Wilmer for chief judge of the seventh judicial circuit was a surprise. The counties in the circuit are all Republican and were expected to give him a good majority. Charles alone stood by him, and here it was thought he would have the most trouble. The general's defeat is a great disappointment to Congressman Mudd who worked hard for his nomination and his election.

There is some talk of contesting the election of Mr. David E. Dick as a member of the House from Allegany on the grounds that he was not eligible, being a non-resident under the law. It is not likely that such a contest will be entertained by the House.

Report of The Gauer School For Oct.

Number of pupils enrolled: boys, 38; girls, 21; total, 59. Average attendance, 40. Those who were present every day: Clinton Getz, Claude Getz, McKinley Gnegy, Ernest Gnegy, Charley Gauer, Margaret Becker, Nora Gauer, Myrtle Lathrum, Viola Lathrum, Nina Lathrum, Mable Lathrum, Bessie Gnegy, Oda Gnegy, Vernie Gnegy, Margaret Roth, Hilda Mosser, and Lela Mosser.

Those in the fifth, sixth, and seventh grades, who made 90 per cent and over in both daily recitations and deportment were Clinton Getz, Peter Hamstead, Charles Hamstead, Page Gnegy, DeCorsey Roth, Steward Roth, Channing Wann, Myrtle Lathrum, Viola Lathrum, Nora Gauer, Margaret Becker, Nora Nosser and Missouri Martin.

J. S. GNEGY, Teacher.

JUDGE M'COMAS DIES AT HOME IN WASHINGTON

Although Ill For Sometime His Death Came as a Great Shock

HE WAS A STATESMEN AND JURIST

In Congress Was Leader of His Party and Man of National Reputation—Attained a High Mark as Associate Judge of The Court of Appeals.

Judge Louis Emory McComas, former member of Congress from the Sixth Maryland District and former United States Senator from Maryland, contemporaneous with Hon. George L. Wellington, died suddenly Sunday morning at 3 o'clock, at his home 2601 Wyoming avenue, Washington, D. C., from heart trouble. He was stricken about 2:30 o'clock. He and Mrs. McComas and a servant were the only occupants of the house. Mrs. McComas summoned a physician. When he arrived Judge McComas had expired. Judge McComas had been in ill health for some time. He was married in the summer and on October 16 returned from his honeymoon spent in Europe. While abroad he was ill, but he was in a fair state of health when he returned home. Last Tuesday he was in Hagerstown. He retained his legal residence at Springfield, Williamsport district, Washington county, and he voted at Williamsport last Tuesday. He appeared in good health except that he had lost considerable flesh and his look was somewhat wan.

Judge McComas upon his return from Europe had taken his Washington residence for the winter with the view to resuming his duties as associate judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Judge McComas is survived by his second wife and one daughter, Mrs. C. Goodloe Edgar, of Detroit, Mich. His first wife was a daughter of the late C. W. Humrichouse, of Williamsport, Md.

The remains of Judge McComas were interred in Rose Hill cemetery, Hagerstown, Tuesday afternoon. The funeral party reached Hagerstown from Washington in a special car over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad on Tuesday noon. Services were held at St. John's Episcopal church, Hagerstown, at 2 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon. Rev. Joseph P. McComas, rector of St. Ann's Episcopal church, Annapolis, a nephew of Judge McComas, officiated.

The news of the death of Judge McComas produced a distinct shock. He was known personally by hundreds in Oakland and Garrett county and during his Congressional career, he had many warm followers. He was especially popular in the mining region. During the memorable tariff fights in Congress he was always in the forefront in the cause of protection and his special charge was the keeping of tariff on coal. He was easily one of the leading lights in Congress. As a debater, he was skillful and effective. He achieved the honor of having a pension bill passed by a large vote over the veto of President Cleveland, despite the House was heavily Democratic. It was the celebrated case of Joseph Romiser, of Cumberland.

Judge McComas was born on the Downs farm in Washington county, on October 28, 1846. He was a son of Frederick C. and Catherine (Angle) McComas. He was a brother of the late Frederick W. McComas, of the Hagerstown bar. His only surviving brother is Henry A. McComas, of Hagerstown. Judge McComas attended St. James College, Washington county.

He graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in 1866. He was married September 23, 1875, to Leah M. Humrichouse. He was admitted to the Washington county bar in 1878. Judge McComas entered politics at an early age. In 1876 when 30 years of age, he was defeated for Congress by William Walsh, of Cumberland. In 1882, he was elected to Congress over the late Montgomery Blair, of Montgomery county, who was postmaster-general in Lincoln's cabinet. He was re-elected in 1884 over the late Frederick J. Nelson, of Frederick. In 1886 he defeated the late Col. L. Victor Baughman, of Frederick. In 1888 he was elected for a fourth term, the late Gen. H. Kyd Douglas, of Hagerstown having been his opponent. He tried for a fifth term in 1890, but was defeated by the late Gen. William M. McKaig, of Cumberland.

Upon his defeat by Gen. McKaig, Judge McComas resumed the practice of law at Hagerstown. He continued active in politics, however, but soon received an appointment by President Harrison as judge on the District of Columbia bench. He retained the judgeship until the Maryland legislature made him United States senator, succeeding the late Arthur P. Gorman. He was elected senator at the session of 1898. His term expired in 1905, when President Roosevelt appointed him to the Supreme Bench of the District of Columbia. When he served first as judge on the District Bench, Judge McComas was professor of law of evidence and contracts Georgetown University Law School. While a member of the United States senate Judge McComas had an office in Baltimore, and Mr. George R. Gaither, late Republican candidate for governor, was associated with him in a law partnership.

JURORS FOR DECEMBER TERM.

Judge Henderson Drew the Names Tuesday.

Judge Henderson on Tuesday drew the jury for December as follows:

District No. 1, William Brenneman, Jerry Sweitzer, Francis H. Turner, John B. Friend.

District No. 2, John Stuck, Orval A. Welch, Clarence V. Guard, Thomas B. Hinebaugh.

District No. 3, Emanuel Custer, Archibald Warnick, Jacob J. Bender.

District No. 4, Ninian U. Bond, Scott Elliott.

District No. 5, C. C. Schlossnagle, Philip Georg, George L. Richter.

District No. 6, Daniel J. Bender.

District No. 7, Richard K. Maroney, William O. Cleveland, James A. Hayden, John A. Sower, John W. Hart, Edward H. Bartlett, Joseph N. Robinson, David T. Enlow.

District No. 8, Verner O. Bowman, Franklin B. Shaffer, Peter A. Chisholm.

District No. 9, Richard E. Robeson, Frank C. Graham.

District No. 10, James L. Harvey, Thomas Garrett, Columbus Paugh.

District No. 11, James H. Merrill, Daniel W. Crowe.

District No. 12, John Legeer, Christian J. Brenneman, Noah J. Durst.

District No. 13, John F. Bishop, Richard B. Bray, Herbert L. Price.

District No. 14, James Brock, Daniel A. Vaughn, Ralph T. Ashby, John M. Falkenstine, George M. Mason, Joseph T. Glotfelty, HenryK. Friend.

Secret service men are working on the disappearance of a mail pouch which was lost or stolen from the mail wagon between Sommerfield and Brandonville. The pouch is said to have contained $1,200 in money and checks. It was in charge of Arley Adey when it disappeared. It is said that there is more or less mystery connected with the affair. Adey had a woman with him and neither of them can shed any light on the affair. Newton Adey, father of the carrier, is the contractor on the route. Rumor has it that a different face may be put on the affair when the government officers make their report.

FOR A SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

Suggested That Memorial Be Erected At New Court House.

To the Editor of The Republican:

In the dark days of 1861-65 many of the young men of our county left home and loved ones and went to the front to fight for our country, offered their lives if necessary that not one star should be torn from "Old Glory," one state from the Union, to fight and die that this "Government of the people, for the people, and by the people" should not be blotted from the earth.

Some of them never returned. Others came back crippled or shattered in health. A more noble band never followed their Country's Flag or charged their country's foe. Since those days the most of them have answered the last "roll call" and have joined the silent majority in the great beyond, and soon there will be none left of those noble heroes who did so much for our country and for us.

In most of the ounty eseat towns of the west and in many of the county towns of the east the people have built monuments in honor of our country's defenders.

In our county, as far as we know, there is but one memorial or monument erected in honor of the brave men who sacrificed so much to preserve the union, and that is a window in the Methodist Episcopal church in Swanton.

We are soon to have a fine court house in Oakland, which will be a credit to our county. Suppose we erect a nice monument in front of that Court House in honor of the soldiers of the Civil and the Spanish-American Wars.

Will not The Republicans take this matter up and help create public sentiment in favor of a monument? Let us have an interchange of views on the matter.

Then let us have a meeting of representative men from every district in the county to formulate plans looking to the erection of the monument. Let the matter be pushed and I am sure that by the Fourth of July next the monument can be ready for dedication and the dedicatory service can be made one of the features of Oakland's Fourth of July celebration.

This monument will not only be a tribute of respect to the memory of our country's defenders but will be an inspiration to the young people and help them to remember something of the price that was paid for our liberties. Let us hear from others.

Very respectfully,
A. F. GEORGE.

Swanton, Md., Nov. 12, 1907.

The Resurrection as Taught in The Scriptures.

A great treat for Christians, and honest skeptics, and all who believe in the resurrection, by Frank A. Draper, Opera House, Oakland, Sunday afternoon, November 17, at 3 o'clock. Seats free, no collection.

DIXON & KELSO

Dixon & Kelso, as usual will want several thousand pounds

FAT, DRY PICKED

TURKEYS

FOR THANKSGIVING

to be delivered Nov. 21-24.

Can pay good prices for them. Also Fresh Butter at 25c. per lb. and Eggs 30c. doz.

Have Car Fine Ear Corn from Shenandoah Valley to sell at $1.15 per bbl. of 105 lbs.

Yours to Please,
DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

My FALL STOCK of

CLOTHING

FOR

Men and Boys

is now about complete. I am showing this season by far the largest and best line I have ever had in

Suits, Overcoats, Raincoats and Pants.

Come in and look over my line before you buy. I think I can save you money and give you

NEW, STYLISH GOODS.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.
NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

WHO WANTS A HILL?

The Arizona Kicker Has One He Wants to Sell.

HIGH MOUNTAIN, LOW PRICE.

Editor Refutes Chicago Charge—He Is Not a Grafter Because There Is Nothing to Graft—Esteemed Contemporary a Poor Shot.

[Copyright, 1907, by E. C. Parcells.]

Any one wanting a mountain 1,950 feet high to sit on during the heated season will please address this office. We have one for sale cheap. We got it by advertising a forty rod whisky before the pure food law came into operation.

A Chicago paper charges us with being at the head of the grafters in this territory. Bless your soul, but there hasn't been enough graft in Arizona in the last five years to buy food for an old crow. We are all honest because we have to be.

A year ago ex-Judge Scott entered the Kicker office bent on our destruction. After he had fired five shots at us we shot his left ear off and drove

"WE SHOT HIS LEFT EAR OFF."

him out. The ear has been in a jar of alcohol ever since, and the other day the judge began suit against us to recover the souvenir. He wants to stitch it on and see if it won't grow. To the straight shooter belongs the spoils, and we'll fight the thing clear to the highest court.

Our esteemed contemporary insists that he fired six shots at us as we were coming home from a poker party last Tuesday night and that if we had given him six more chances he could have dropped us. Sorry for him, poor old chap! But is it ever to be thus?

Not as editor, postmaster, deputy United States marshal or mayor of Giveadam Gulch, but as plain Jim Hellso, we rode our horse in a race over at Lone Pine the other day and scooped in $100 in cash to buy silk undershirts for such members of congress as are not owned by any trust and must practice economy.

Some critter who didn't have time to sign his name writes us from Santa Fe that he will arrive in this town in about two weeks and shoot six redhot bullets into our despicable carcass. Good! Things are going a little slow, and we'd like a change. Kick open the door of our sanctum and come right in.

A party named "Bull" Williams, who was hanging around the Gulch three or four months ago and who refused to let the vigilance committee hang him gently by the neck, went off to Utah and was lynched the other day by an excited mob. How few men know what's good for 'em!

Several letters have reached us asking us to define our position, editorially, as to the next presidential candidate. Not by a jugful! We are holding three government positions, and we don't propose to lose them by coming out now and yawping for some particular man who may not come within gunshot of securing the nomination. We wish the country well, but we wish ourself better.

The air of Arizona is bracing, and the territory is full of grand scenery, but if we were a stranger to the people we should neither take the air nor view the scenery from an auto. Our people as a people can't get used to anything going on four wheels. It's a four legged country. Come on a cayuse and you will find a hospitable welcome.

At the last meeting of the common council City Marshal Day offered his resignation, and the same was accepted. He had served four months, and during that time was wounded five times. He thinks he got too many bullets for the salary received. Any good two handed shooter who wants a steady income of $12 per week will address or apply to us as mayor. In case of death he will be buried at the expense of the city.

We got an idea the other day that the mail from Pine Valley ought to be expedited, and we rode out on the trail for seven miles and then turned in behind the loafing mail rider and began yelling and shooting. It was a success. The mail was expedited by a full half hour, and the carrier rode into the Gulch to claim that a gang of five highway robbers had tried to hold him up. It is such little incidents as this that endear us to the heart of the postmaster general and bring all petitions for our removal to naught.

We were coming back from Lone Jack the other day in something of a hurry, being mounted on our piebald broncho, when, at the crossing of Dog creek, a road agent tried to hold us up. We told him we'd see him later and galloped on, and he put two bullets through our hat and turned away. It may console him to learn that the amount of cash on hand at that time was just 15 cents.

Since we have ceased lying about our circulation our health and spirits have improved 50 per cent, and all have noticed a great and agreeable change in us. We haven't an ache or pain and go around with a grin on our phiz and a song in our heart. It was an awful burden on our back to keep lying from week to week, claiming a circulation of several millions when we had less than a thousand, and we are glad to roll it off. Let other editors try it. They will be astonished at the results.

The Chicago man who arrived here two weeks ago to set up a retail shop for the sale of trust beef and who was hiding in the hills two days after has reached Utah and made a statement in the newspapers. He denounces us as a set of cannibals and barbarians. Well, we have our little frailties, and one of them is a lack of love for anything in the shape of trusts. If religion was a trust we'd have the devil here to beat it if it cost us a hundred dollars a day.

We are asked the question by a noted divine in the east, "Can an editor live a consistent Christian life?" We don't know the object of the inquiry, but we argue that the man who asks the question never read a newspaper for three consecutive days. We wouldn't trust even the editor of an agricultural paper with our hat to hold while we spoke at a convention. Newspaper editing is a profession that requires a peculiar sort of men. They must not be handicapped.

Mr. George Lake of Pine Hill meets up with Mr. Tom White of Lone Jack, and both draw and begin shooting. Twelve bullets fired and a dog killed. Then they embrace and proceed to the nearest saloon, and the 200 men who have gathered to see the fun walk away with tears of shame and humiliation rolling down their cheeks. Is Arizona Arizona no longer? Is it owing to the sun spots? Are we becoming a race of fish worms?

During the quarter ending June 1 over 600 bullets were fired into the front doors of the city hall by cowboys and others. The city has now two barrels of flattened bullets which have been dug out of the doors and is prepared to claim that it has the richest lead mine in the world. Keep it up, boys. It doesn't hurt the doors any.

M. QUAD.

Always In the Lead.

During the terrible days of 1864, when every available man was being sent to re-enforce Grant's army, a single company of raw recruits arrived from a thinly populated district in Vermont. It was first ordered into action in one of the battles of the Wilderness, and the captain felt called upon to make a speech to his men.

"Soldiers," he began, "we are now going against the enemy. When the orders are given to fire do your best and kill all you can with the forty rounds of ammunition you have. When you have fired it all away you had better retreat. I am a little lame, so I am going to start now."

Both on the Way.

Mamma had sent little Bessie to the pantry to fetch some sticky fly paper. She was gone a long time, and finally the mother called:

"Bessie, hurry with the fly paper. Have you got it?"

There was a pause, and then this in an earnest tone:

"No, mamma, the fly paper's got me. But—we're both coming!"—Woman's Home Companion.

Talented.

He—What a lovely complexion Miss Pinkleigh has!

She—Yes. That girl's a born artist.—New York Mail.

The Usual Fit.

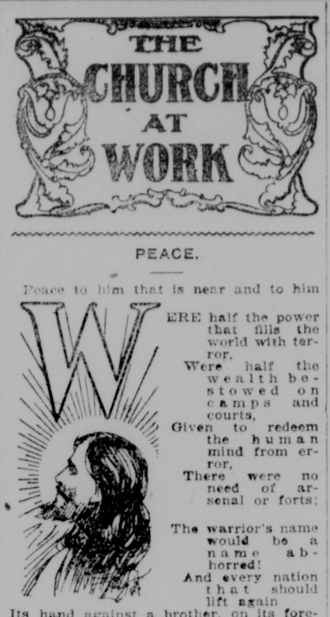
"Great Scott!" ejaculated the polar bear. "What's that terrible row going on over there?"

The walrus looked bored. "Oh," he yawned, "the seal's wife found a mote on her."—New York Press.

A Broad Hint.

Husband—My friend hardly recognized you today.

Wife—That's strange, for I wore the same hat you bought for me three years ago.—Fliegende Blatter.



PEACE.

Peace to him that is near and to him

ERE half the power that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
There were no need of arsenal or forts;

The warrior's name would be a name abhorred!
And every nation that should lift again
Its hand against a brother, on its forehead
Would wear forevermore the curse of Cain!

Down the dark future, through long generations,
The echoing sounds grow fainter and then cease;
And like a bell, with solemn, sweet vibrations,
I hear once more the voice of Christ say, "Peace!"

Peace! and no longer from its brazen portals
The blast of War's great organ shakes the skies!
But beautiful as songs of the immortals,
The holy melodies of love arise.
—H. W. Longfellow.

BETTER THAN THEY KNEW.

How a Church That Trusted in the Lord Was Vindicated.

A congregation in a hilly district in Ohio bought a small tract of land and erected a church building upon it. Then the question of insurance came up, says the Youth's Companion. Mr. Sipes, the wealthiest member, who had contributed half the money needed for the new structure, declared that he did not believe in insurance. "This is the Lord's building. He'll take care of it," he said.

His view prevailed, and there was no insurance. In a few weeks the building was struck by lightning and almost totally consumed by fire. Mr. Sipes contributing the greater portion of the fund, as before. This time the demand was almost unanimous that it be insured, but Mr. Sipes again objected on the same ground.

"If it burns down again, brethren," he said, "I'll agree to rebuild it myself."

Again he carried his point. In less than a month the new church was struck by lightning again and although strenuous efforts were made to save it, the loss was almost total.

"There must be some reason for this, brethren," said Brother Sipes. "I am going to find out what it is."

Thereupon he employed a force of men to sink a shaft on the site of the twice-destroyed church. Within a few days a rich vein of iron ore was found, and the church property was sold for many times the amount needed to buy land in another locality and build again.

"I tell you, brethren," said Brother Sipes, "it pays to trust the Lord. He's a great deal better business manager than anybody in this congregation."

THY KINGDOM COME.

Mrs. T. MacKnight, late of Teneriffe, Canary islands, writes: These islands are now an open field. They include seven islands, Canary, Teneriffe, Fuerteventure, Lanzarote, Palma, Hierro and Gomera. There is a call for evangelical work everywhere, and for school work in both Teneriffe and Canary."

The National Plant, Flower and Fruit guild of New York distributes flowers among the sick and poor, in hospitals and in homes. Last year it gave out 365,853 bunches of summer flowers, 34,515 bunches of function flowers, 8,990 plants and 1,484 bulbs.

Rev. Antonio B. Carrero, a preacher of the Mexican Evangelical church, writes that the Gospel is making excellent progress in that country. His own church, in Mexico City, has 150 members.

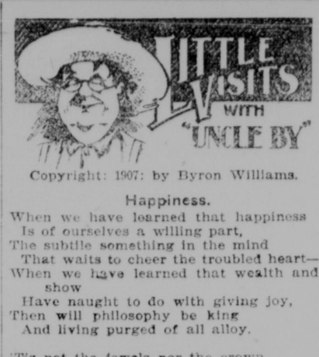
E. Tennyson Smith, the well-known English evangelist, has sailed for England, after a most successful world tour, which included the United States, Australia and New Zealand. He will return to this country in 1908.

Faith is often as little effective for righteousness as unbelief, because it lacks grip.

Dr. Clark found seven Christian Endeavor societies in Chile in his recent tour of South America—one English-speaking and six Spanish.

New Y. M. C. A. for Milwaukee.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been raised at Milwaukee, Wis., for the construction of a new Y. M. C. A. The campaign was conducted in the following manner: "In the first place, there was a citizens' committee, composed of many of the best known men in the city. On it served bankers, brokers, lawyers, doctors and men in every professional line, as well as many mechanics. The committee worked day and night for three weeks during the time allotted for raising the fund. In addition there were ten captains, who had teams of a dozen men each. These teams were made up of young 'hustlers' from every walk of life, who held tenaciously on until the goal was reached."



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Happiness.

When we have learned that happiness
Is of ourselves a willing part,
The subtile something in the mind
That waits to cheer the troubled heart—
When we have learned that wealth and show
Have naught to do with giving joy,
Then will philosophy be king
And living purged of all alloy.

'Tis not the jewels nor the crown,
Nor yet the awesome titled name,
'Tis not emolument nor pelf,
Nor high estate nor living fame,
That gives the happiness we seek
Or brings the pure contentment sought—
'Tis only knowing how to fill
The heart with cheerful, wholesome thought!

It does not help to fret and chafe
Or pine for far off tinsel things.
Contentment has no room to thrive
Where discontentment grows its stings,
He only magnifies his ills
Who broods upon his pressing woe.
'Tis better far to dwell on joy
That strives to ride the undertow!

Think always of the golden glow
That blooms beside your snug abode,
And take no thought of stifling weed
That grows along the dusty road.
Let in the peace; shut out the thought
Of surging troubles that annoy,
And teach your heart to cultivate
The fragrant buds of peace and joy!

Turn back the blighting curse, Unrest!
Scourge ever valiantly the snake
That seeks to sink its poisoned fangs
Within your heart for Discord's sake.
Keep out the blight, let in the sun
And learn how Happiness will grow
If only you will give it room
To fill your heart with golden glow!

By the Way.

It possibly is true that truth is mighty, but I have my doubts about it always prevailing.

The trouble is that we all want money to burn.

The editor said in his obituary notice that Mrs. Haskins was about to join Mr. Haskins in Heaven, but to his wife he remarked there should be some way to warn Haskins.

A chorus girl never loses her diamonds in a town where there is no newspaper.

Nature seldom makes a mistake.

The deeper a man's mind, the more he loves the greatness of solitude.

About the time we become philosophical enough to enjoy life, the Reaper comes along with his mowing machine.

There is an old Chinese superstition that it is unlucky to hit anyone with a slipper. The small boy should inculcate this Chinese idea into the mind of his mother. Is there anything in the Chinese boobook that advises against paternal sessions in the woodshed?

No one can blame the candy-maker's daughter for being stuck up. Isn't she too sweet!

A man may lead his bride to the altar, but from that moment on she is through with being led—so make the most of it!

Trouble merely accentuates the sunshine.

It is all right for a business man to leave his troubles in his desk when he starts for home, but it is also just as well that the wife put hers in a safe out-of-the-way place at least until after dinner. Putting aside his own troubles to go home and hear his wife rehearse hers, is even worse for the man than battling with the ones he is familiar with at the office.

Don't fail. The world will forgive you everything else.

It is better to be lonesome than to have your conscience for bad company.

The woman who thinks she can be nearly naughty, but not quite, is fine material for Mephisto.

Many a man is good because he is too fat and lazy to keep up the old gait.

The characteristic most desired in a wife, next to purity, is cheerfulness. The average business man can soak up a lot of this if given the opportunity.

The railroad man has to have his punch, although, generally, he is not a drinking man.

Home always appeals to the man who has missed the last train.

Love based on nothing but beauty, will soon fade.

Snake Story.

Thousands of snakes of the pine species, measuring from six to seven feet long, are again creating havoc at the Farm dam, near Oconto. The reptiles undermined the dam in the spring of 1906, and it had to be rebuilt. During the work of reconstruction, the snakes greatly retarded the workmen, becoming so bold as to crawl on the tables while the men were at mess. Guards have been placed at the dam, and one, Hugh Herald, killed forty-five in one day, none less than seven feet long. Great destruction will result should the dam go out again.—Wisconsin Newspaper.

Editor Embarrassed.

We have gone to the expense of purchasing a very fine wood stove and have it set up ready for use, but no one has come in to deliver any wood on subscription. It will take a cord of wood to relieve the embarrassing situation.—Hobart (Neb.) Republican-Herald.

Danger Ahead.

Mr. Smith Hacker has bought himself an $8 suit of clothes. Look out, girls.—Illinois Newspaper.

Byron Williams

TEA INSTEAD OF WHISKY.

What Is Being Done in England to Lessen Liquor Drinking.

Tea gardens are established wherever possible, prizes are offered for the prettiest, best-kept premises, and luncheons and teas are served to motorists and cyclists in bright, cozy rooms entirely separated from the bar. A decided difference is made as to the accommodations in the bar and those in the refreshment rooms; the former plain and clean but not attractive, the latter adorned with pictures, and flowers blooming in window boxes, and furnished with plenty of little tables and comfortable chairs, and in many cases daily papers on file. Sales of liquor have fallen off, while tea, coffee and food are sold in large quantities. It is found that even those who have been in the habit of tippling will order tea and coffee readily, when the cost is the same and the substitutes are really good. Eight gallons of tea have been sold in one house before breakfast; in another, where only intoxicants had formerly been sold, luncheons and teas were served to 720 persons during the first five months of company management.

Quaint, old-fashioned names for the inns have been retained—such as the Royal Oak, Hare and Hounds, Red Lion, Green Man, Norfolk Hero, Rose and Crown, Rose and Portcullis, the Plume of Feathers, etc.

Profits from the sale of liquor, says the Craftsman, have paid for improved lighting, water supply, drinking fountains, district nurses, infirmaries, school funds, libraries, baths and small parks. In one little town a bowling green for the pleasure of the villagers who are fond of the old-time but still popular game of bowls is supported entirely from the profits of the sale of liquor in the local public house.

WHAT THE WORLD DRINKS.

Britain Shown to Be at the Top of Drinkers.

Some interesting facts are brought to light in a statistical abstract issued by the board of trade of the city of London, England, showing how the various nations of the civilized world compare with each other in their consumption of alcoholic beverages.

The latest figures available are those for 1905, and they show the total amount of wine, beer and spirits consumed in the British empire and 14 foreign countries.

The following table shows the consumption per head in gallons of the populations of the principal countries in 1905:

	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.
United Kingdom	27.7	0.27	0.91
Australia	11.3	1.27	0.96
Canada	5.4	0.10	0.94
United States	16.8	0.25	1.23
Germany	26.3	1.61	1.43
Belgium	48.8	1.03	1.10
France	7.5	32.90	1.37
Russia	1.02	....	0.95

The following table shows the consumption in 1891 (14 years previously):

	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.
United Kingdom	30.5	0.39	1.03
Australia	11.7	1.09	1.13
Canada	3.8	0.11	0.74
United States	12.6	0.36	1.24
Germany	23.2	0.67	1.69
Belgium	39.2	0.90	1.87
France	4.8	23.00	1.68
Russia	0.70	....	0.89

The value of the return chiefly consists in its leading to further examination. It will be observed that the return is in gallons, and a gallon of spirits consumed does not favor comparison with a similar quantity in beer.

Must Be Sober.

The employes of the Lehigh Valley railroad must hereafter live sober, temperate lives. Orders have been issued whereby each employe, from conductors down, will be compelled to attach their signatures to a document stating that they had taken a temperance pledge and would not use liquor in any form hereafter. Just how the order will be received by the engineers, conductors and brakemen is a question, but one of the railroaders, in discussing the cold water move, stated that he considered the order a good one and would prove beneficial to the company and its employes. One of the officials of the company stated that he was unable to understand why a man upon whom rests the lives and safety of thousands could even think of indulging in any habits that might tend to injure his mental capacity.

Chargeable to Drink.

Reports from last year show that in Montrose, England, 50 per cent. of the persons dealt with by the police were under the influence of liquor when they committed the offense. Sheriff Baillie, of Hawick, says: "Drink is one of the greatest curses of the country. But for drink there would be very little crime." Throughout the United Kingdom from 50 to 84 per cent. of offenders arrested were either drunk or had been drunk when the offense was committed.

Plan Fight on Saloon.

The Young Men's Christian association leaders of Philadelphia are planning to fight the saloon by the establishment of workingmen's clubs, and a contrally located lunch room, at which meals can be secured for 15 cents, while wagons will convey beerless lunches to stores and factories throughout the center of the city.

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe take "Preventics," special pure defiant for Prevention. To stop a cold with Preventics is safer than to let it run and be obliged to cure it afterwards. Six to ten Preventics will cure even a deeply seated cold, if taken early—at the sneeze stage—that tired, dull head of those early colds. That's purely Preventics. That's why they are called Preventics.

Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Quinine, no physic, nothing sickening. Safe for the children—and thoroughly safe for all. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, think of Preventics. Preventics may also save half your usual summer sickness. And don't forget your child, if there is feverishness. Lighter day, Preventics probably flee Preventics' speedy effects. Preventics may be borne for the pocket, also in the house. Preventics. Insist on Your Druggist Having.

Preventics

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Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
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DENTIST.
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Particular attention given to Conveyancing
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.
For CUMBDELAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.
For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.
For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

FOR SALE.

We will sell at private sale at our farms between Mt. Lake Park and Oakland,

3 Thoroughbred Jersey Cows.

An excellent opportunity to purchase a good family cow.

1 Dark Bay Yearling Colt.

1 Five Year Old Bay Mare;

Hamiltonian; $250.

1 Gasoline Engine,

8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $275.

1 Hay Bailer,

operated by horse-power. Makes standard size bales.

For further information call on or write to

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
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THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

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MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY
Six Courses of Instruction
Leading to professional degree of "P. S."
Agricultural. Mechanical. Scientific.
Horticural. Civil Engineering Chemical.
Trains for a life's work.
Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter upon life's work.

Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements—Bathrooms, Steam Heat and Electricity.

New Buildings with modern improvements. Location unsurpassed for health. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Laundry, Board, Medical attention, Annual Deposit, Chemical and Athletic fees. All included in an annual charge of $200 payable quarterly in advance. Daily visit by Physician in charge. Sanitarium for isolation of any patient with contagious diseases.

Catalog giving full particulars sent on application.

Attention is called to Short Course of ... Weeks in Agriculture.

Write for particulars.

Term commences September 19th, 1907.

Early application necessary for admittance.

22-8t R. W. SYLVESTER, Pres't.
College Park Md.

A Comparison.

"Some years ago, I used

Davis' 100 per ce
Pure Paint

on my home, at the same time, several other houses near me were painted with other paints. There is a big contrast today between the appearance of my house and others.

J. H. PRUITT,
Chincoteague, Va.

If you compare adulterated paint with Davis 100 per cent Pure, you will readily know why my house painted with Davis looks well and wears well.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS,
Agents.

When You Need Printing Done

You want it to be of the very best kind. As you expect your printed matter to make business it is necessary it should do the talking for you. Poor or indifferent printing cannot do this as it lacks the strong points required to gain and hold the interest of the patron.

¶ In this particular line of work we excel, for several reasons, viz: 1st; we have the largest and best variety of up-to-date type to be found in the western part of the state. 2nd; we carry only the very best grades of papers; and 3rd; the know-how with which to create original and attractive tye display.

¶ You make no mistake when you come to us with an order of printing

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Benj. H. Sincell, Prop.,
Oakland, Md.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND,

First National Bank Building — General Merchandise and Country Produce — Main Street, Oakland, Md.

YOU WANT IT.
WE HAVE IT.
COME GET IT.

Everything to Keep You Warm and Comfortable.

Men, Women and Children's Underwear, Gloves, Mittens and Sweaters for all.
Men's and Boys' Overcoats and Caps.
Complete line of Outing Flannelettes, plain Ginghams and Worsteds.
Best line of SHOES in the market.
Good line of Linoleums, Oil Cloths and Rugs.
COME AND INVESTIGATE.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND.

N. B. Still have a few BARGAINS in extra Pants

Oakland Model Steam Bakery.

JUDGE OF QUALITY

will tell you that

LAUER'S BREAD

Is the Kind that will Improve your System.

It is made of the best flour, and all the other ingredients that go into it are absolutely pure. Both phones.

Fresh Bread and Rolls every Afternoon.

OAKI AND MODEL STEAM BAKERY. HENRY LAUER, Prop'r.

Great Wealth Not Proof of Dishonesty.

By Chancellor E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS of the University of Nebraska.

IT is the crowning baseness of our time—which is saying a good deal—this selecting for a victim some character so distinguished as to assure piquancy and a market for inventions and then, CRAFTILY AVOIDING SUABLE LIBEL and relying for fuller protection on the victim's known kindliness, industry and dignity, proceeding to VIVISECT him for pay. None of the business villainies alleged to be so rife could compare in ATROCITY with these squalid campaigns of libel and libelous caricature which recent months have produced.

IF A MAN CAN FRAUDLESSLY BECOME POSSESSOR OF $10,000 HE CAN, IF HE WORKS ON WITH THE SAME ZEAL, SKILL AND POWER, NOT ONLY AS EASILY, BUT MORE EASILY, SECURE A HUNDRED THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND, A MILLION, A HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS.

* * *

Just here financial geniuses find opportunity. Now and again arises amid the common throng of business men one with the ability to utilize to the end that SEMIAUTOMATIC POWER to set and keep this $100,000,000 earning with the same precision governing his first investment. HE COMBINES INDUSTRY WITH INDUSTRY AND EFFECTS SAVING. He takes advantage of rivals' errors and hesitancy. If he becomes a BILLIONAIRE you have no right to denounce any part of his fortune SAVE UPON PROOF OF FRAUD. The mere fact of his being so rich is naught but proof of his genius and his industry.

Business Needs a Rest.

By WILLIS L. KING, Vice President of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company.

YOU have doubtless heard the story of the man in perfect health who was put to bed by his friends, who had agreed among themselves to make the experiment of telling him that he looked bad and should see a doctor. The country, I think, IS IN DANGER OF SOME SUCH FATE.

The pessimism of the eastern press is almost universal, and the conservative optimist seems relegated to the "way back" seat. FORTUNATELY the west does not share in this pessimism.

THE CONDITIONS DO NOT WARRANT ALARM, BUT DO ADMONISH THOUGHTFUL MEN THAT THE TREMENDOUS EXPANSION OF THE LAST FEW YEARS MUST TAKE A REST UNTIL THE FINANCIAL EQUILIBRIUM OF THE COUNTRY IS RE-ESTABLISHED. THIS DOES NOT, I FEEL, MEAN AN EXTENDED OR EXTREME INTERFERENCE WITH BUSINESS, BUT A GRADUAL AND HEALTHY READJUSTMENT, IN WHICH THERE WILL BE A SATISFACTORY VOLUME AND FAIR PRICES.

Such commodities as are now selling at fair and reasonable prices based on their cost will not suffer, but anything that has been UNDULY ADVANCED BY REASON OF THE GREAT DEMAND will find its proper level.

The country is certainly richer than it was a year or even three months ago. The farmers have harvested a $7,000,000,000 crop, and the mines have added many millions to our wealth. It is the part of wisdom, therefore, TO AWAIT THE FUTURE WITH CONFIDENCE and not be carried away by a fear of something that is not at all likely to happen.

Suffrage Movement Doomed to Failure.

By Miss PHOEBE COUZINS, Lawyer and Former Suffragist.

THE participation of women in politics does not raise the tone in the least. I have proof of that. I have seen lovely women take their carriages and go into the slums of the city, where a smile and some silver would bring easy votes, and spend their time on election day to put into office MEN WHO HAD BROKEN ALL THE LAWS IN THE DECALOGUE save possibly that of outright murder.

Then, too, I have been forced to the MOURNFUL CONCLUSION that women were not designed by the Creator for the ROUGH AND TUMBLE ACTIVITY OF PUBLIC AND POLITICAL LIFE. They haven't the necessary stamina for public life; they can't stand up under it as men can. Nature hasn't endowed them with the needed nervous force. Then they cannot look at public questions IMPERSONALLY. They persist in confounding personalities with principles. In all movements requiring organization woman is a FAILURE. In philanthropy, art, literature, charity, women are all right, but when it comes to politics they are distinctly OUT OF PLACE.

I SPEAK AS ONE HAVING KNOWLEDGE, AND I SAY THAT IT IS MY FIRM BELIEF THAT THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT HAS REACHED ITS MERIDIAN AND IS DOOMED.

Churches to Blame For Unrest.

By Rabbi STEPHEN S. WISE of New York.

CIVIC righteousness and the advocacy of PRACTICAL MORALITY IN BUSINESS LIFE today lie outside of and beyond the efforts of the churches. The churches should take as their motto, "Render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's and to God the things which are God's—but all are God's." THE AFFAIRS OF THE CITY ARE THE AFFAIRS OF GOD.

The churches of the land have FAILED, else we would not be looking on the spectacle which faces us today, the violation of stewardship by men of high degree.

THE SHAME AND INIQUITY IN THE HIGH PLACES IN THE WORLD OF AFFAIRS CONSTITUTE A TERRIBLE INDICTMENT OF THE CHURCHES IN SO FAR AS THEY HAVE FAILED TO TEACH WITH CONQUERING AUTHORITY THAT A DISHONEST BANKER CANNOT BE A GOOD JEW AND THAT A LOOTING DIRECTOR CANNOT BE A TRUE CHRISTIAN.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Enamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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JUST RECEIVED Eight Car Loads of

Farm Wagons, Road Wagons, Buggies, Surries, Runabouts, Carriages, Plows, Harrows, Corn Planters, Cultivators, Mowers, Binders, Grain Drills, Grass Seeders, Spray Pumps, Roofing, Fertilizers and everything in the Farm Implement line. :: :: :: Call and get our prices.

IF YOU BUY FROM US YOU GET THE BEST FOR YOUR MONEY A. D. Naylor & Co.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

☞ For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell Real Estate Sincell Building, OAKLAND MD.

KODAK SAFETY FILM

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1907.

LOOSENING THE TENSION.

The last straw that broke the proverbial camel's back was no larger or heavier than the thousands of others which the animal had carried and with seeming ease. But finally the load became too heavy and one more straw broke him down. For the past ten years there has been a constant and ever increasing measure of prosperity in this country, with prices continually rising until it appears that the top notch has about been reached. We have learned to live high and spend money freely. The laboring man sets a table like a king and has more luxuries than the well-to-do of a few years ago. Profits and wages have kept going up together and business has been accelerated until the speed limit has about been reached. It is fast becoming a question of checking down speed, of bouncing the tension, or getting beyond control and bringing disaster widespread and far reaching. Profits can't continue to increase indefinitely, wages won't forever be on the advance and the sooner people realize that it is better to maintain a conservative rate of speed and keep on going than to exceed the limit and have a break down, the better it will be for all concerned. The wage earner, the middle man, the shop keeper, the manufacturer, the capitalist must all learn to be content with what everybody realizes is reasonable compensation for energy of person or property. To go beyond this is to invite disaster. To seek unreasonably profits is to court illegitimate enterprise and foster get-rich-quick schemes which are a menace to the public welfare. The people ought to do all they can to cultivate conservatism and discourage alike the financial adventurer and the unreasonable profit taker. The policy of live and let live will serve a much better purpose in the long run for all our institutions than the policy of while you are getting get all you can in wages, in rents, in interest, in profits, in everything. There is wealth enough and to spare in America and we shall never need for any good thing so long as the people are conservative and honest.

BRIQUETTE, THE NEW FUEL.

It is hardly to be supposed that the long suffering householder will ever get any benefit from it, but the report received at the navy department this week of the successful trial of briquette fuel on the torpedo boat Biddle, opens up a new and interesting vista in the fuel problem and promises the coal mines a new lease of life. Estimates made by competent scientists in the past year put a period of 75 years for the life of the existing hard coal mines at the present rate of consumption. This was assuming that there was no new way found of utilizing fuel for the production of light, heat and power. But the fuel division of the Geological Survey has been working on the problem and has found out a number of important things of which the test of briquette fuel is one of the concrete demonstrations. Briquettes are blocks of fuel made from a slack coal or low grade coal, mixed with a small percentage of pitch or other substance to hold it together and shaped under great pressure. They have never been used in this country heretofore because coal was too cheap and plenty. But now that the end of the coal is within measurable distance, it is comforting to know that they can be made and will do the work. In fact it is said that they prove better for steam producing on the Biddle than first class coal that was used under one of the other boilers. There are millions of tons of slack coal on the dumps of the coal mines in this country. All of this has hitherto been considered waste. Now it is a valuable asset. But the fuel experts have discovered another thing in their investigation, and that is that the gas engine is more economical than the steam engine of the same horsepower. It has found also that more and better gas for engine purposes can be made from low grade coal and lignite, heretofore absolutely useless for fuel, than can be made from the best high grade coal. This opens up an almost limitless field of fuel that exists in most parts of the United States and that has always been considered valueless. All these discoveries will tend to prolong the life of the coal mines and ought to reduce the price of coal to the householder. They probably will not, but it is something even to know that they should.

Silver Tube in His Shroat.

Mr. John J. Humbird, of Cumberland, Md., for years prominent in racing circles, is seriously ill at the City Hospital with a disease of the throat.

A delicate operation, in which a silver tube was inserted in the windpipe to prolong life, was performed by Dr. Esker, and it is thought that Mr. Humbird will live. He went to the hospital Wednesday. Mr. Humbird is a brother of Justice Jacob B. Humbird, who was one of the candidates on the Democratic ticket for the House of Delegates at the recent election. He is also a cousin of Mr. J. Wilson Humbird, the Cumberland capitalist.—Baltimore Sun.

A. HUNTER BOYD IS CHIEF JUDGE.

Governor Warfield Names Him as Judge McSherry's Successor.

An Annapolis special, Nov. 12, to the Baltimore Sun says:

Governor Warfield tonight announced the appointment of Judge A. Hunter Boyd, of Cumberland, Chief Judge of the fourth judicial circuit, as Chief Justice of the Maryland Court of Appeals, to succeed the late Chief Judge James McSherry, of Frederick. Judge Boyd will qualify tomorrow morning and assume his new duties, as the court will then resume its sittings.

The appointment of Judge Boyd was a surprise, and came unexpectedly to Judge Boyd. Five of the judges of the Court of Appeals assembled here tonight to resume the October term, and the Governor, who also came down, sent for Judge Boyd to call on him at the Government House in connection with a matter of importance. Upon the arrival of Judge Boyd at the Government House the Governor then announced that he had decided to appoint his Chief Justice. Judge Boyd felt much surprised and expressed much appreciation over the honor. As soon as his appointment became known, Judge Boyd received warm congratulations from his associates on the bench and friends in Annapolis. When seen tonight by the Sun correspondent Judge Boyd said:

"I naturally feel highly gratified over the high honor conferred on me and realize the great responsibilities and the duties resting on me as Chief Justice. I will rely upon my associates on the bench and members of the bar throughout the State for the support that has always been given to the justices who have filled the same position in the State's highest judiciary."

In Annapolis the appointment of Judge Boyd was very favorably received and will undoubtedly meet with approval throughout the State. Governor Warfield stated tonight that he had not decided as to whom he would appoint Chief Judge of the sixth judicial circuit, in place of Judge McSherry.

Last July the name of Judge Boyd was brought forward for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, and although sentiment did not crystalize for him at the time his wide popularity was attested by the compliments that were passed upon him as a judge. It was urged then that he was a man of high character and that his record on the bench was unassailable. At the same time it was pointed out by those who were reluctant to see him retire to private life or return to the practice of his profession that it would be difficult for him to be re-elected in 1908, because the fourth district is heavily Republican.

The son of a Presbyterian minister, Judge Boyd was born in Winchester, Va., July 15, 1849. After receiving his elementary education there he entered Washington College, now Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., in 1865. He remained two sessions at this institution and then spent one session in the University of Virginia. In 1869 he began the study of law in Winchester, and was deputy clerk of the county court until 1870, when he entered the law school at Lexington. He received the degree of bachelor of law in June, 1871. In the August following he settled permanently in Cumberland, Md., and began to practice his profession. In 1875 he was elected State's attorney for Allegany county.

Upon the appointment of the late Chief Judge Alvey, of the Maryland Court of Appeals, as chief justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, May, 1903, Mr. Boyd was appointed chief judge of the fourth judicial circuit. He was elected in the fall of that year for a full term of 15 years. Before his appointment to the bench Judge Boyd had won a high reputation at the bar. He had been the attorney for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. In all public questions he had taken an active interest and for many years has been one of the leading citizens of Cumberland and one of the leaders of the bar of the State.

Judge Boyd married Miss Bessie M. Thruston in Cumberland in 1874. Mr. A. Hunter Boyd, Jr., who is a member of the Baltimore bar, and Mr. J. Thruston Boyd, who is in business in Cumberland, are sons. Mr. E. Holmes Boyd, an attorney, and Dr. Philip Boyd, both of Winchester, are brothers.

The Resurrection as Taught in The Scriptures.

What is it? Have some seemingly conflicting passages of Scripture touching on this subject ever been a source of doubt and worry to you? Would you like to hear it fully discussed in such a manner as to harmonize beautifully these seemingly conflicting passages? Mr. Frank A. Draper, representing the Watch-Tower Bible and Tract Society, of Allegany, Pa., a profound Bible student and deep thinker, will give a very interesting discourse on this most interesting topic in the Opera House at Oakland, Sunday, November 17, at 3 p. m. Everybody cordially invited. Seats free, no collection.

Have a few good sheep that I will place with proper parties on shares. Will only place with persons who have conveniences to shelter same in rough weather. Apply to Lock Box 96, Oakland, Maryland.

Garrett County Election Returns--Official.

CANDIDATES.	No. 1—Swanton	No. 2—Friendsville	No. 3—Grantsville	No. 4—Bloomington	No. 5—Accident	No. 6—Sang Run	No. 7—Oakland	No. 8—Ryan's Glade	No. 9—Johnsons	No. 10—Deer Park	No. 11—The Bloom	No. 12—Bittinger	No. 13—Kitzmillerville	No. 14—Oakland	Totals	Plurralities.
Governor:																
Geo. R. Gulther, R	114	186	183	61	99	104	131	135	36	131	45	110	72	223	1630	794
Austin L. Crothers, D	58	88	111	48	114	39	91	68	31	37	23	37	13	129	836	
Jas. W. Frizzell, P	4	15	2	7	5	4	52	5	1	11	1		5	22	124	
Ira Culp, S						1		1	1	2	1	4			11	
Comptroller:																
Jas. H. Baker, R	108	179	181	62	98	96	120	132	36	130	46	110	66	211	1575	751
Joshua W. Hering, D	58	86	112	44	114	28	93	66	30	35	23	27	11	127	824	
Geo. A. Horner, P	3	19	2	8	7	7	60	7	2	10	2	1	8	24	160	
Wm. H. Warfield, S						1		2		1		1	5	2	12	
Attorney General:																
Hammond Urner, R	109	174	179	63	99	94	123	132	35	130	46	107	67	211	1569	753
Isaac Lobe Straus, D	56	95	111	43	110	38	90	67	31	37	23	38	11	126	816	
Harry E. Gilbert, P	3	18	2	6	7	9	57	7	1	11	1	1	7	28	158	
Chas. B. Backman, S								1		1		1	6		9	
Clerk Court Appeals:																
Thomas Perrin, R	107	173	179	61	93	95	120	129	37	124	47	108	64	205	1542	735
Caleb C. Magruder, D	54	86	110	41	110	25	88	66	29	38	23	28	12	127	807	
John H. Dulaney, P	4	17	2	8	10	10	55	7	2	12	1	1	8	26	163	
Clarence H. Taylor, S						1		2		1		1	6	2	13	
House of Delegates:																
Lawrence F. Green, R	105	156	159	47	72	76	100	126	34	112	39	107	51	171	1365	402
Jacob S. Meyers, R	98	155	160	50	73	76	98	113	36	113	37	100	45	152	1369	346
Richard T. Browning, D	54	57	107	40	113	48	96	65	31	36	24	24	13	138	846	
William Miller, D	59	69	144	55	141	43	91	70	28	39	29	32	27	128	956	
William E. Bishoff, P	8	26	3	13	16	10	63	12	3	18	1	2	14	45	234	
Harvey N. Cuppett, P	4	26	1	11	15	12	79	13	2	8		2	10	49	262	
State's Attorney:																
Julius C. Renninger, R	95	174	194	59	93	95	114	124	36	94	44	107	69	200	1498	514
Gilmor S. Hamill, D	75	72	97	44	118	36	129	78	30	76	27	27	15	150	984	
Sheriff:																
Austin Brown, R	112	140	182	63	94	90	107	137	38	107	44	105	73	200	1582	733
W. W. Schlossnagle, D	54	103	110	42	116	27	75	64	30	35	23	30	9	102	849	
Wallace F. Holman, P	4	17	2	8	6	9	45	7	1	10	1		8	27	145	
Treasurer:																
William E. Hollinger, R	93	198	176	58	99	89	117	127	35	119	46	104	68	196	1519	702
Wade H. Lohr, D	69	87	113	42	113	29	85	68	28	40	23	29	12	120	858	
Adolphus P. Enlow, P	7	18	3	9	12	10	59	9	2	13	1	2	9	26	190	
County Commissioner:																
Otho Fike, R	93	124	167	55	69	69	79	120	33	97	40	105	66	112	1229	195
John O. Thayer, D	73	98	130	45	133	49	124	73	31	70	33	26	14	104	1103	
Edward M. Spedden, P	4	25	2	8	7	11	58	6	1	12	1	4	9	52	203	
Clerk to Commissioners:																
Albert G. Ross, R	106	160	181	62	93	90	131	125	36	121	47	107	70	187	1526	749
James P. Treacy, D	55	53	105	42	111	28	70	65	27	37	23	27	11	120	777	
James T. Moon, P	6	25	3	8	9	11	57	13	3	15	1	3	10	35	209	
Judges Orphan's Court:																
Jno. L. Fitzwater, R	117	156	170	58	88	82	120	123	34	126	45	107	62	192	1478	693
Henry Kamp, Jr., R	91	152	159	51	124	79	108	118	34	105	44	101	52	186	1405	622
J. Thomas Moon, R	82	137	157	55	79	70	112	116	35	123	40	102	50	177	1344	561
Theodore Beckman, D	60	46	98	44	95	28	89	69	25	25	20	27	15	114	761	
Wm. J. Bowman, D	26	46	97	26	110	28	81	65	25	24	21	25	9	105	721	
John Custer, D	49	46	136	37	90	31	85	65	28	28	25	29	10	114	782	
Freeman D. DeWitt, P	9	24	3	8	18	17	58	9	3	11		1	9	38	210	
Nathaniel R. Harvey, P	3	25	2	8	8	11	54	12	2	8	1	1	10	30	169	
William Haun, P	3	23	2	5	5	9	53	10	2	8	1	1	9	25	156	
Register of Wills:																
Edwin E. Friend, R	103	160	174	56	89	86	128	126	37	118	46	105	66	183	1480	732
W. Harper Bartlett, D	50	51	103	46	103	30	73	61	27	33	20	24	11	123	748	
Samuel Bowman, P	6	21	4	9	6	7	55	9	2	15	1	5	9	43	191	
Surveyor:																
Jas. A. Sincell, R	108	171	180	55	98	96	156	130	29	105	44	111	68	206	1626	
For Convention:																
Against Convention	123	140	187	51	107	85	151	134	29	117	36	93	32	177	1461	1578
For Convention	5	22	14	10	9	7	24	13	4	9	9	11	10	20	183	

THREE DOUBLE HOLIDAYS.

A Glance at The Calendar For The Next Year.

Next year Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day and the Fourth of July fall on Saturday, thus giving the public three double holidays. Ordinarily these three do not come on the same day of the week, but by the intervention of February 29 this year Washington's Birthday falls just 14 weeks earlier than Memorial Day, which regularly comes five weeks before the Fourth of July. The advantage to the busy public of having these holidays fall on Saturday so that they have two days of leisure together is obvious. In creating the last holiday—Labor Day—advantage of this principle was taken in the selection of Monday instead of a selected day of the month. In 1909 Washington's Birthday falls on Monday and May 30 and the Fourth of July on Sunday, which will mean a Monday observance, so that for two years in succession double holidays are assured. In the latter year Christmas will also fall on Saturday, thereby affording the most complete trial of the double holiday possible in our calendar.

Subscribe for The Republican.

STEADY SPREAD OF PROHIBITION.

It Now Covers About One-half of the State of Maryland.

Mr. Edwin Higgins, Baltimore, is preparing the draft of the local-option law which the Anti-Saloon League will urge the Legislature to pass. Mr. Higgins is a well known veteran in the temperance cause. He was president of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance from 1884 to 1891, inclusive, and was the Prohibition party candidate for Governor in 1891. The local option bill that he is preparing is based on the Illinois law.

Mr. Higgins' researches show that a state of legislative chaos exists in Maryland that is probably without a parallel in the country. Not only are different counties under different laws relating to the liquor traffic, but different districts and parts of districts are under different laws.

Legislation against the liquor traffic dates back to the Colonial period. As early as 1702, the Society of Friends of West River petitioned the Governor and his council to prohibit the sale of liquor within two miles of their meetinghouses, and in 1723 finally succeeded in obtaining the desired law. It has been the model of numerous enactments of the same character ever since. The first prohibitory law passed by the Legislature of the State of Maryland was the Act of 1846, Chapter 90. The act made it unlawful for the clerk of the Montgomery county Circuit Court to issue licenses within three miles of the District of Columbia line and certain other localities, without a special order of the court on petition of respectable inhabitants of the neighborhood.

Mr. Higgins gives the following summary of the present situation in Maryland:

No licenses may issue in the following counties, except as noted: Anne Arundel (except Annapolis and part of the Fifth District), Calvert, (except Chesapeake Beach), Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Harford, (except Havre de Grace), Howard, (except Ellicott City), Kent, Montgomery, Queen Anne's, Somerset and Talbot.

Licenses are issued in the remaining counties of the State, but there are numerous localities in which prohibition is established by special acts, with results as noted below;

Allegany (except Third Election district, Narrows Park, Potomac river and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.)

Baltimore (except one neighborhood.)

Charles (in 1884 gave 1078 majority for license, 1906 gave 241 majority for license.)

Frederick (except Third, Eighth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth election districts—8 out of 38, also 34 neighborhoods.)

Garrett (except Second, Sixth, Tenth and Twelfth districts; the Third outside of Grantsville; the Fourteenth, outside of Oakland; also, nine neighborhoods.)

Prince George's (except First district, Laurel and six neighborhoods. Laurel discarded its $500 license after a trial of two years and adopted prohibition in April, 1906.)

St. Mary's (except that no license may issue within two miles of Charlotte Hall without the consent of the trustees of that institution.)

Washington (except the Sixteenth district, Potomac river and Chesapeake and Ohio canal, road to High Rock at Blue Ridge Summit, and also area within one-quarter mile of Agricultural Fair grounds, without the consent of the managers.)

Wicomico (except 10 election districts, leaving only 4 districts in which licenses are legal.)

Worcester (except 3 neighborhoods.)

The Resurrection as Taught in The Scriptures.

A great treat for Christians, and honest skeptics, and all who believe in the resurrection, by Frank A. Draper, Opera House, Oakland, Sunday afternoon, November 17, at 3 o'clock. Seats free, no collection.

Miner's Back Broken.

C. R. Luzier, of St. George, was taken to Elkins, W. Va., suffering with a broken back. He was placed in the Davis Memorial Hospital. Mr. Luzier was at work in the mines of the Barnum Coal Company and was caught under a fall of coal. He is 24 years of age and unmarried. The chances for his recovery seem very poor.

MEN WANTED—At the Garrett Leather Company's Tannery, at Hutton, Md. Ten good men can find steady employment at good wages. C. H. HAYDEN, Supt.

"OLD AND TRIED AND STRONG."

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany County

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $610,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Saving Accounts.

We feel sure of our ability to handle your Banking Business to your satisfaction.

Everything of a Banking nature entrusted to our care receives our very best attention.

The majority of our patrons tell an unvarying story of satisfaction regarding our Banking accommodations, and this impels us to suggest that you also would be pleased with our service.

We shall be glad of an opportunity to talk with you.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY OCTOBER 27, 1907,

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO

WILL OCCUPY THE

NEW UNION STATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

All Passenger Trains, Through or Local, to or from Washington, D. C., will use this Station.

T. FITZGERALD, General Manager.

D. B. MARTIN, Manager Passenger Traffic.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The recent unfortunate burning of the postoffice building here is the general theme of conversation. As to the origin of the fire there is but one opinion—that it was deliberately set on fire by some person or persons. There always is a motive for firing property, but the motive in this case is not known. Whether it was to conceal a robbery, out of spite against the owners or occupants of the building or hope of gain in some way is yet to develop. A thorough and searching investigation has been commenced by the insurance companies involved and Mountain Lal Park Association, and it is to be hoped that the State Fire Marshall will be able to give it his personal attention. The community is very anxious for the arrest and severe punishment of the perpetrator of this dastardly outrage.

The postoffice, which was temporarily established in Mr. Enoch Kessner's barbershop, was yesterday transferred to the storeroom next door, which is a large room and well suited for the purpose. Mr. Rudisill exhibited his usual energy, never missed a mail and in ten days had a new office fitted up and every department in perfect order.

The series of meetings which were to have commenced in the M. E. church Sunday had to be postponed a week on account of the failure to get the new heating plant installed. The cottage prayer meetings are being continued nightly in the cottages here and in Loch Lynn.

Mr. Gay W. Hayden is on a visit to Canonsburg, Pa., and Fairmont and Morgantown, W. Va.

Mrs. C. W. Hopkins left this week to be with her daughter in Cincinnati during the winter months. Mr. Hopkins, while he will do considerable traveling, will make his headquarters in the Park during the winter.

Mrs. L. A. Rudisill, accompanied by her daughter Ruth, left Tuesday for Norfolk, Va., where she will be the guest of her son Wesley. While there they will visit the Jamestown Exposition and other places of interest in that section.

Mr. J. W. Alderton, now of Washington, D. C., was here over a week attending to business of the Yough Oil and Gas Co., and putting his cottage at the Park in order for the winter. He made the trip from and to Washington in his automobile.

Miss Rose Wilson returned to her home here Saturday from Wheeling, W. Va., where she attended the marriage of her brother Charles and Miss Margaret McLain, which took place at the home of the bride Nov. 7th.

A family named Conaway moved into Indiana cottage last week.

Mr. Henry May and family have moved to Hagerstown, Md., for the winter.

Drs. Baldwin and Richards, of the Board of Directors, and Dr. W. Davis, General Manager of the Mountain Lake Park Association, were here last week. The Board will not decide as to a new postoffice building until later.

Mr. Adolph Rambeau has accepted a clerical position in a glass factory at Morgantown, W. Va.

Mr. Charles Weimer recently returned from a week's visit to Philadelphia.

Mrs. Lewis, of Westernport, Md., is visiting her sister here, Mrs. A. R. Sperry.

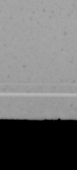
A Boston schoolboy was tall, weak and sickly.

His arms were soft and flabby. He didn't have a strong muscle in his entire body.

The physician who had attended the family for thirty years prescribed *Scott's Emulsion.*

NOW:

To feel that boy's arm you would think he was apprenticed to a blacksmith.



ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. Offutt, John M. Davis, G. S. Hamill.
George W. Legge, John T. Mitchell, S. T. Jones.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRES.
G. S. HAMILL, V. PRES. S. T. JONES, CASHIER
O. A. FRALEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER

Mr. Oliver Heyward, of Bond, spent last night in Oakland.

The home paper is the mirror in which those at a distance see us.

Turkeys are getting ripe and will soon be ready for plucking.

Mrs. Matheny, of Lonaconing, is here as the guest of her daughter, Mrs. R. E. Sliger.

When you help your home paper you help your town and indirectly help yourself.

Miss Bess Offutt returned home Saturday morning from a visit to Cumberland friends.

Mr. John D. Taggart went to Keyser, West Va., Monday morning to visit relatives a few days.

Mr. William G. Hinebaugh returned home Tuesday morning from New York, where he spent a week.

Judge U. S. Kendall returned to Oakland Monday afternoon from a brief business visit to New York City.

Two horses for sale one a good work horse $75; one a good roadster $65. J. L. Wheeler, Deer Park. 2t

Mrs. F. G. Hyde entertained a number of young people at her home on Alder street last Thursday evening.

Mr. F. L. Warnick, of Deer Park, left Oakland last Friday evening for a business trip to points in West Virginia and Ohio.

Mrs. W. R. Offutt, who spent a few weeks with Cumberland relatives, returned to her home in Oakland Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Julius Scherr, of Eglon, arrived in Oakland Monday morning en route to her home from a visit to friends and relatives in the east.

For Sale or trade for oats, hay or corn, two work horses in good condition. Apply to Thomas Harne, Oakland, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stull left Oakland last Thursday morning for Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where they will spend a portion of the winter.

Miss Stella Blackman, of Parsons, W. Va., who visited Miss Grace Jones last and a portion of this week, returned to her home yesterday.

Mrs. Laffey and child, of Parkersburg, West Va., who were the guests Miss Teckla Johnson for several weeks, returned home last Friday.

Every one is interested in an tiem of local news. If you know of any local happening that is not generally known communicate the fact to this office.

Call and see the new 1908 model "Edison Phonographs" also a large list of "Gold Moulded" records for sale now by The H. Weber & Sons Co.

Miss Grace Jones, in honor of her guests, Miss Blackman and Miss Painter, entertained a number of friends Tuesday evening at her home on Second street.

Mrs. Martha Brown and daughter Miss Julia, of near Kingwood, are in Oakland visiting the former's sister, Mrs. W. H. Ravenscroft, at her home on Third street.

For Sale—Two large and one small heating stove; also one sideboard. Apply to Mrs. D. H. Loar, Oakland.

Dr. W. W. Davis, of Mountain Lake Park, was in Fairmont, West Va., Sunday where he occupied the pulpit of the First M. E. church, preaching both morning and evening.

Attorney Thomas J. Peddicord went to Cumberland Monday morning to appear as counsel for the defendant in the case of John Shartzer vs. Lloyd Wilburn, removed from this county to the Allegany Circuit Court.

Mr. George W. Legge, Jr., returned to Baltimore Saturday night for the purpose of resuming his studies in the law department of the University of Maryland, from which institution he will graduate next spring.

Mrs. Ed. Griffin, of Deer Park, is in the city, having been called here by the death of John Turner, a relative, and she is now the guest of her son, Ed. Griffin, a dispatcher at the B. & O. station.—Grafton Sentinel.

Trial Catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by all dealers.

Mr. J. W. Sell, of near Adrian, Michigan, spent a few days in Oakland last week visiting his sister, Mrs. Benj. Stemple, and other relatives. Mr. Sell was on his way home from a visit to the Jamestown Exposition and was accompanied by his wife.

Mr. William R. Savage, of Monesson, Pa., who has been spending the summer with relatives in Deer Park, left that point on Tuesday for Allequippa, Pa., where he becomes assistant chief engineer in the Jones and Laughlin steel mills in that city.

Messrs. Fred. A. Thayer, Samuel Lawton and Lloyd Wilburn, went to Cumberland Monday morning to appear in the Allegany county court, the two first named as witnesses and the latter as principal in a case removed to that county from the Garrett county court.

Wanted.—A man to sell and set up memorial work. Steady job for the right man. Apply to J. B. Williams Co., Marble and Granite Dealers, Frostburg, Md.

Stomach troubles, Heart and Kidney ailments, can be quickly corrected with a prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The prompt and surprising relief which this remedy immediately brings is entirely due to its Restorative action upon the controlling nerves of the Stomach, etc. All dealers.

'Gene Hart, who has been for a number of months employed in Pittsburg, Pa., recently recovered from an attack of typhoid fever, and arrived at his home here on last Thursday afternoon to recuperate for a few weeks before returning to his position in the above city.

Stomach troubles, Heart and Kidney ailments, can be quickly corrected with a prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The prompt and surprising relief which this remedy immediately brings is entirely due to its Restorative action upon the controlling nerves of the Stomach, etc.

The Republican for Job Printing.

CAPITAL 50,000.00 — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

THE First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

Come in and Get Acquainted

BRAKEMAN STRUCK AND KILLED.

Stepped in Front of a Fast Freight at Mountain Lake Park.

Brakeman Earnest Mitchell, of Cumberland, was instantly killed at Mt. Lake Park last Thursday evening by being struck by the locomotive of a fast freight train.

The engine drawing the train upon which Mr. Mitchell was employed, had been derailed at the Park, having been shifted to the side track at that point. The young man stepped from the side track directly in front of the train with the result as above stated. His body was removed to his late home in Cumberland the same evening and on Sunday was interred.

Mr. Jacob Morrison, track foreman, who was assisting to replace the derailed engine on the track, was scalded by escaping steam about his head and face.

Conductor Flaherty who fell under a train at Hardman some time ago, having a limb so seriously crushed that it was found necessary to make an amputation, left the Sanitarium on Saturday for his home in Hutton, Md. Capt. Flaherty experienced a remarkable recovery following the amputation, and, minus the foot, went home in splendid condition.—Grafton Republican.

A weak Stomach, causing dyspepsia, a weak Heart with palpitation or intermittent pulse, always means weak Stomach nerves or weak Heart nerves. Strengthen these inside or controlling nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative and see how quickly these ailments disappear. Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis., will mail samples free. Write for them. A test will tell. Your health is certainly worth this simple trial. Sold by all dealers.

The life of an editor is not all roses. If he pleases one faction he displeases the other. He is accused of saying too much about someone and too little about another. If he suggests a remedy for any social evil a large part the community is profuse in its expressions of disapproval. So he taxes his weary brain to escape the shoals that mean shipwreck to so many editors.

Last Thursday night the Garrett County Bar Association gave a farewell supper in honor of Mr. Norman S. Heindel, a member of the Association, who left here Saturday morning for Gettysburg, Pa., where he will locate. Friday evening the Knights of Pythias gave a like function in honor of Mr. Heindel, at which quite a large number of the members of the local lodge were present.

To check a cold quickly, get from your druggist some little Candy Cold Tablets called Preventics. Druggists everywhere are now dispensing Preventics, for they are not only safe, but decidedly certain and prompt. Preventics contain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh nor sickening. Taken at the "sneeze stage" Preventics will prevent Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, etc. Hence the name, Preventics. Good for feverish children. 48 Preventics 25 cents. Trial Boxes 5 cts. Sold by all dealers.

We are pleased to note an increasing desire on the part of our readers to secure at the first possible moment a copy of this paper and some call at the office and get a copy as it falls fresh from the press. The reason is we published all the news all the time. We want you to help us make it still better by notifying us of death, marriage or important transactions in which any one from this county is concerned.

Last Friday evening in Hart's Hall a unique entertainment, arranged by Misses Grace Jones, Alice Hart, Nell Sturgiss and Tekla Johnson, was given in honor of the former's guests, Miss Blackman and Miss Painter. The hall was tastily decorated and made to resemble as far possible the natural woodland. Here and there about the floor autumn leaves were arranged upon which cloths were spread and about these the guests assembled and partook of the refreshments—a veritable indoor picnic—as it was intended it should be. About forty persons were present and a most enjoyable evening was spent in roller skating and other pastimes.

If real coffee disturbs your Stomach, your Heart or Kidneys, then try this clever Coffee imitation—Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee. Dr. Shoop has closely matched old Java and Mocha Coffee in flavor and taste, yet it has not a single grain of real Coffee in it. Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee Imitation is made from pure toasted grains or cereals, with Malt, Nuts, etc. Made in one minute. No tedious long wait. You will surely like it. Get a free sample at our store. All dealers.

Last Saturday afternoon Chief of Police "Teddy" Mason received a telegram from the authorities in Piedmont requesting him to be on the lookout for a seven-year old boy named Davis, son of the agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at that town, who had left home on a freight train earlier in the day and was supposed to be headed toward Fairmont. The boy was found in a steel hopper while the train was at the water station here and taken in charge by the officer, who sent him home on train No. 14 the same afternoon. The lad related a miraculous yarn to the crew of the freight train, telling one of the brakemen that his parents were both dead and that he was on his way to Fairmont, the home of an aunt. The youthful hobo was warmly clad and had a clean waist wrapped up in a newspaper. While he was in charge of the officer here a crowd collected around him but he would not talk even though he was closely questioned

DAMAGE SUIT WAS CONTINUED.

The Star Witness For The Plaintiff Didn't Appear.

The damage suit of John Shartzer against Lloyd Wilburn, removed here from Garrett county, was to have been taken up in the circuit court here this morning, but after the case was called it had to be continued until the next term.

The continuance was necessary because the star witness for the plaintiff failed to appear, and the plaintiff was unwilling to go ahead with the case without said witness. It would seem that the sheriff of Garrett county tried to summon the witnesses in the case by telephone. This means of notifying the witnesses worked all right where they were willing to come, but failed where they were unwilling, for as soon as the latter learned that the sheriff was at the other end of the telephone they hung up the receivers and thus prevented service of the summons. Justice Alexander, who resides at Sang Run, in Garrett county, being such an important witness, the sheriff sent his deputy to that place after the justice refused to be summoned by telephone, and served him with the writ in person. Even after being summoned Justice Alexander refused to obey the mandates of the writ, hence the case had to be continued, and a writ of attachment issued, returnable at next term.

Gilmor S. Hamill, who, with ex-Judge Ferdinand Williams represent the plaintiff, stated in asking for a continuance that Alexander being a justice of the peace, thought his authority was as great as that of a judge.

Messrs. T. J. Peddicord and D. J. Blackiston represent the defendant. The suit is to recover damages for false arrest.—Cumberland Times.

Dog Tax Notice.

Owners of dogs who have not paid their tax for the year 1907 in Districts Nos. 7 and 14, will please pay at once. Possibly it will be convenient to make above payment on election day.

2t W. A. Maffett, Constable.

The Resurrection as Taught in The Scriptures.

A great treat for Christians, and honest skeptics, and all who believe in the resurrection, by Frank A. Draper, Opera House, Oakland, Sunday afternoon, November 17, at 3 o'clock. Seats free, no collection.

Editor Fry Resigns.

Mr. J. Edward Frye, of the Keyser Echo, Keyser, W. Va., who sometime ago accepted a position with that paper, after having resigned, has again resigned, and has been succeeded by Mr. W. H. Barger.

Church Services.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Preaching at Lyndale next Sunday at 10:30 a. m.; Pleasant Valley at 3 p. m.; and Loch Lynn at 7 p. m. Cordial welcome to all.

J. F. Pritchard, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching at 7:30 p. m.
Catechise Saturday at 2 p. m.
Luther League every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.
Preaching in the Lutheran church at Deer Park next Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock and on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock.
Everybody welcome.

E. Manges, Pastor.

Letter to S. T. Jones.

Oakland, Md.

Dear Sir: If a customer wants $35.50 do you give him $75?

Suppose you should hear of one of your customers doing a thing like that and not knowing it, what would you say next time he wants discount?

We'll venture half your men are doing that very thing without a suspicion.

Men who paint any other paint than Devoe are paying $75 for $35.50 or some other such figure.

10 gallons Devoe is enough for a good size house two coats; 15 or 20 isn't too much of another paint. There's $8.75 or $17.50 for 5 or 10 extra gallons; besides $2 to $4 a gallon for putting it on; that's $10 to $40. That's how half the houses stores factories warehouses, shops, barns, fences are painted; $50 for paint and labor; $25 to $50 more for not knowing what to put-on.

The one to put-on is the paint that takes least bills for paint and labor.

Yours truly

38 F W DEVOE & CO

P. S. Dixon & Kelso, Oakland, and C. M. Rathbun & Sons, Mountain Lake Park, sell our paint.

A Rare Invesement.

Subscription books for 1,000 shares of stock of the "Youghiogheny Light and Power Company" are now open at the office of Jas. D. Hamill, Treasurer, and Bowie Johnson Secretary Oakland, Md. 3t

WILLIAMS' KIDNEY PILLS

Have you neglected your Kidneys? Have you overworked your nervous system and caused trouble with your kidneys and bladder? Have you pains in loins, side, back, groins and bladder? Have you a flabby appearance of the face, especially under the eyes? Too frequent a desire to pass urine? If so, Williams' Kidney Pills will cure you—at Druggist Price 50c.

Williams' Mf'g. Co., Props., Cleveland, O. Sold at Sturgiss' Pharmacy, Oakland, Md.

A LONG, COLD WINTER.

At Least So Says the Man With The Sign.

A long cold winter is said to be indicated by many signs and mute forecasts in the surrounding fields and forests. According to an amateur weather prophet there is liable to be plenty of snow. Hunters report that partridges are flying east this year, and are so scary that it is with difficulty any one can approach within several hundred feet of them. It is said they fly up quickly and make for the tall timber, and cannot be driven out into the open. Maryland and Virginia farmers say such action of the birds means a cold winter.

If the partridges spent most of the time on the ground in the fields it would indicate mild weather, but the outlook is not favorable to a warm season.

Those who have observed the operations of the muskrats along Rock Creek in the Zoological Park or in the Potomac marshes about Washington say the little animals are making unusual preparations for a long hard siege of cold weather by building many houses and places of refuge. It has been observed that they are stocking their wintertime abodes with an unusually large supply of grasses and twigs to make their homes strong and secure against the wintry storms and ice and their beds comfortably warm.

Wild geese are already flying southward, farmers say, and they argue that this means an early winter and a cold one.

GORTNER.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather for several weeks, the farmers are having considerable trouble in husking their corn.

C. T. Sanders is building an addition to his barn.

A. W. Killius spent several days with relatives near Gormania last week.

Misses Lizzie and Mary Lichty, who have been visiting relatives at Meyersdale, Pa., returned home one day last week.

Lee Sangers, who has been ill with typhoid fever is better at this writing.

Samuel Slabach was calling on George Killius Sunday.

Merchant P. P. Gortner received another car load of molasses last week and sold out the entire lot in one day.

Sunday school at 9:30 and preaching at 10:30 a. m., also services at 7:30 p. m., in the church. All are welcome.

It will probably be an item of news to most of our readers that our postmaster is not compelled to make change for you when you make purchases at Uncle Sam's office. This is a queer rule that not one in a thousand persons know. Buyers of stamps or any purchases at a postoffice must furnish their own change; i.e., the postmaster could in sist on the buyer furnish his own change if he sees fit to do it, but usually the postmaster is glad enough to get rid of his "chicken feed," and he is always and is willing to accommodate the public by making all the change it asks for. If a man wishes to buy fifty cents worth of stamps and has but a silver dollar, he would be compelled to buy a dollar's worth of stamps or go and get his silver dollar changed or do without his stamps if the postmaster was stubborn and refused to make change for him. This is the law and a queer one according to our way as thinking. And postmasters are not compelled to take more than twenty-five pennies at one time, if they do not want them.

ON JOINT BALLOT.

How the Two Houses of General Assembly Stand.

	Dem.	Rep.
Allegany	2	4
Anne Arundel	5	..
Baltimore city	22	6
Baltimore county	7	..
Calvert	2	1
Caroline	3	..
Carroll	4	1
Cecil	3	1
Charles	..	3
Dorchester	1	4
Frederick	..	6
Garrett	..	3
Harford	4	1
Howard	3	..
Kent	3	..
Montgomery	5	..
Prince George's	5	..
Queen Anne's	4	..
Somerset	4	..
St. Mary's	2	1
Talbot	4	..
Washington	1	5
Wicomico	4	..
Worchester	4	..
Totals	92	36

Strayed Away.

Strayed, from my farm near Kitzmillerville, a small dark roan, dehorned cow. Reward for information or return of the animal to Edward Harvey, Kitzmillerville, Md. 3t

For Sale.

Two good fresh milch cows and two calves. They may be seen at my farm, "The Oaks", one mile from Huttons.

17-2 Fred. A. Thayer.

Baltimore & Ohio
VERY LOW RATES
With choice of Routes to the
Jamestown Exposition.
Tickets on sale daily until Nov. 30.
The most delightful season of the year to travel and see
The Exposition at its Best.
For full details call on nearest B. & O. R. R. Ticket Agent.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL,
Successors to Charles A. Tower,
General Fire Insurance,
OAKLAND, MD.
We offer the best possible protection.
Write for rates.

Baltimore & Ohio
LOW RATE—ONE WAY.
COLONIST FARES
To principal points in California, Arizona, Colorado, British Columbia, Montana, Mexico, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, South Dakota, Utah, Washington.
On sale daily from August 31 to Oct. 30.
For tickets and full information call on or address Ticket Agents B. & O. R. R.

E. C. SHAFFER,
Undertaking
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
BAYARD, W.VA.

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE
Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.
All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.
JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

Convenience,
Protection,
Economy,
are all combined in Telephone Service. We offer you the many facilities of an efficiently operated and extensively developed system of telephones.
The rates are very low.
THE C. & P. TELEPHONE CO.

Designated United States Depository
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF CUMBERLAND, MD.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT
Boxes Free to Customers
This Bank Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

DANIEL ANNAN, President
LLOYD LOWNDES, Vice President
DAVID F. KUYKENDALL, Cashier
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Daniel Annan — L. M. Shepherd
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FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

HE WILL HAVE MANY PLUMS TO DISTRIBUTE

Fifteen Hundred Officers at Governor-Elect Crothers' Disposal.

Judge Crothers will have the appointment of 1,500 paid office-holders, in addition to the naming of men on state boards that carry an honorary degree, but have no salary attached. As governor, Mr. Crothers will be a factor for good or bad, according to what his official acts shall be. He will have the appointment of all election supervisors in the state and of the police commissioners of Baltimore city. No two branches of the state administration have it in their power to do more for or against the interests of the people. The protection of the ballot depends largely upon the election supervisors, and the police department of Baltimore city has in past years exercised a bad influence in politics. The present police board, however, appointed by Gov. Warfield, has been non-partisan and has received the commendation and indorsement of the best citizenship.

The incoming governor will have the appointment of magistrates at all of the police station houses, all of whom he has the right to select as Democrats, and the appointment of three liquor license commissioners. The liquor house board, like that of the police board and the board of election supervisors, is non-partisan by law, and will consist of two Democrats and one Republican.

In the appointment of police magistrates, Governor-elect Crothers can reward ten more of his friends. For the full term there is one magistrate for each of the eight station houses and two at large. The salary is $2,100 a year, and there is always a great demand for the places.

Aside from the position of private secretary to the governor, always regarded of course, as a strictly personal appointment the first two places that the incoming governor usually fills are those of Secretary of State and Adjutant General. Each of these places pays $2,000 a year, but the Secretary of State, by acting as secretary to the board of public works, and as secretary to other state boards, can legitimately run his salary up to from $2,500 to $3,000 a year.

And then there is the honorary position of "general" or "colonel" on the governor's staff. No pay is attached to the honor. On the other hand, it is an expense to the man who receives it.

The salary of the governor of Maryland himself is only $4,500 a year, and none of the offices under him pays very handsomly, as mere money goes.

60TH U. S. CONGRESS.

Many Changes Will Be Noted In Both The Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12—When the 60th congress assembles two weeks from next Monday, there will be much about it strange to those who have long been familiar with the personnel of past congresses.

In the house, the Democrats have lost their senior member in point of service, J. H. Bankhead, of Alabama, who was defeated for renomination by Richmond Pearson Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac. The party is not to lose the secvices of Mr. Bankhead, however for he takes the seat in the United States senate made vacant by the death of the venerable Senator Edmund W. Pettus.

Probably the most conspicuous loss on the Republican side of the house is General Grosvenor, of Ohio, whose patriarchial and venerable appearance has for years focused the attention of the galleries, and whose wit and disposition to banter have many a time made the hall ring with laughter when the situation has been so tense as to seem as if nothing but bitter passion could find expression.

Another picturesque figure has disappeared with the retirement of Hon. Joseph C. Sibley, of the Franklin (Pa.) district, who served ten years in the house. He was elected to the 53rd congress as a Democrat and again to the 56th congress, after narrowly escaping nomination as vice-president on the Bryan ticket.

Another old-timer who will be missed is James W. Wadsworth, of the 34th New York district, defeated by Peter A. Porter, Democrat. Mr. Wadsworth served about 18 years in the house, and was chiefly conspicuous on account of his important work as chairman of the committee on agriculture.

Other members of the house who will be missed when the 60th congress assembles are Dowie, of Alabama; Smith, Trimble and Gilbert, of Kentucky; Robertson, of Louisiana; McNary and Sullivan, of Massachusetts; Hunt, of Missouri; Van Duzer, of Nevada; McDermott, of New Jersey; Hearst, Towne and Ruppert, of New York; Patterson and Gudger, of Nort Caralina; Garber, of Ohio; Kline of Pennsylvania; Butler, of Tennessee; Brooks and Field, of Texas; Southall, of Virginia; Dovenor and Davis, of West Virginia; and Bishop, of Michigan. These disappear from the house because they failed of renomination.

Included among the leaders who were renominated, but failed to secure re-election, were such prominent leaders as Babcock, of Wisconsin; Lacey, of Iowa; Blackburn, of North Carolina, McCleary of Minnesota; and Fred Landis, of Indiana.

In the senate the changes will be even more noticeable than in the house. Death has removed from the ranks the two oldest members of that body, Pettus and Morgan, of Alabama, whose places will be taken by former Congressmen Bankhead and Joseph F. Johnson, ex-governor of Alabama.

Berry, of Arkansas, who served twenty years in the senate, is replaced by Jeff Davis. "Fiddling Bob" Taylor takes the place of Senator Carmack, of Tennessee. "Joe" Blackburn, of Kentucky, gives way to Thomas H. Payneter, and Dubois, of Idaho, one of the best politicians in the senate, is succeeded by William E. Borah.

The baby member of the senate will be Elmer Burkett, of Nebraska. But a few months older than Burkett is Joseph M. Dixon, who takes the place of W. A. Clark, the Montana copper king.

Curtis, of Kansas, the first Indian to occupy a seat in the senate, is, by reason of his long service in the house, almost as well known among his associates as if he had long been in the senate. He and Morris Brown, the new senator from Nebraska, who succeeds Millard, have both proclaimed in advance their earnest support of Roosevelt in the carrying out of his policies, and they are therefore looked on as valuable recruits for the administration. William Alden Smith, who takes the seat made vacant by the death of Senator Alger., of Michigan, is well known because of his service in the house.

Simon Guggenheimer, the smelter from Colorada, who succeeds Patterson, is the only extremely rich man among the new senators, and Frank O. Briggs, who succeeds Dryden, of New Jersey, has the distinction of being the only one with whiskers among the new crop of senators.

In the senate, more than in the house the changes will be marked by reason of the character of the men who have retired, and of the marked contrast in some instances between them and the men who are to take their places.

Monuments! Monuments!

Perhaps you object to buying from agents—rather see the work for your self. Then visit our yard at 99 N. Centre St., Cumberland, or Frostburg, and see the finest display of finished monuments in the State, all of which will be sold at away down prices.

J. B. WILLIAMS Co.,
Low Price Marble & Granite Dealers,
Frostburg, Md. 4t

The Repu blican for Job Printing.

POE ON BALLOT REFORM.

Favors Giving Voter Chance to Write "Straight Democratic Ticket" At Top of Ballot.

"Of course," said Ex-Attorney General John P. Poe last Friday morning, "the next Legislature will make the changes in the election law promised by its candidates during this campaign.

"In this connection I would like the public to get straight on one feature of the present law, which, judging from the foolish talk indulged in during the campaign, very few people understand aright.

"The provision of the present law which causes ballots to be rejected if the cross-mark extends beyond the square in any case was not put in that law as a trick by the men who passed it in the extra session of 1901.

"Precisely that provision was in the Reform League law of 1896. The language of the law with reference thereto was not changed a particle. The only thing that the members of the extra session can be charged with is that they were not wise enough to see that the provision was as bad one and change it.

"There were not as many ballots thrown out under the 1896 law as under the present law on account of crossmarks extending beyond the square, but that was simply due to the fact that most voters in the old days voted the straight ticket. They put their cross-mark in the box opposite the emblem, and as that box was a very large one, naturally few of the cross-marks extended beyond it. But the law then was precisely the same as it is today, and any voter who did extend his mark beyond the box had his ballot thrown out. The provision is unquestionably a bad one, and will be changed by the Legislature next session.

"There will also be other changes. I am in favor of placing a blank space at the top of the ballot wherein a voter can write the words 'Straight Democratic ticket' or 'Straight Republican ticket,' and thereby vote the whole ticket without further marks. That would do away at one stroke with half the trouble of counting the ballots. The straight tickets could be put in one pile and the split tickets in another and the counting would be very much expedited.

"Then it might be well to provide an extra set of judges and clerks in each polling place, to count the vote during the day. Half the vote in every precinct is cast by 12 o'clock, and if that could be counted during the afternoon it would help very much.

"The voting booths ought by all means to be made wider than they are now. Perhaps, too, the ballot can be reduced in size when ballots are not thrown out because the cross-mark extends beyond the square. And there are other changes that it may be desirable to make. But you can count on the Democratic Legislature amending the law to do away with the features that have proved undesirable."

You Read the Other Fellow's Ad

You are reading this one. That should convince you that advertising in these columns is a profitable proposition; that it will bring business to your store. The fact that the other fellow advertises is probably the reason he is getting more business than is falling to you. Would it not be well to give the other fellow a chance

To Read Your Ad In These Columns

Creutzburg will pay highest prices for beef hides, sheep skins, etc., dressed calves and pork.

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt

Summer is the time to put in the drains.

—

Trust in providence, but keep the cultivator tools bright.

—

For the dairy cows clover hay is far preferable to timothy hay.

—

The man who does not like cows has no business trying to run a dairy.

—

Take time to look up a good sire for your flock. Improve your breed as much as possible.

—

My, how good the vegetables are from that garden now. Pays for all the trouble it cost, now doesn't it?

—

It's the little foxes that spoil the vines and it is the little leaks on the farm that spoil the farmer's profits.

—

Have you been putting in to practice this year the new ideas and lessons you gained at the institute last winter?

—

Better seed, better soil preparation, better cultivation will give better corn crop next year. Try this triple extract of good farming.

—

The National Dairy show and the National Corn exposition at Chicago in October. Don't fail to plan to attend these two great shows.

—

The increasing demand for mules and the better prices are making them a most profitable animal to raise. Better get a few and raise some.

—

Finer, larger berries will be grown on your strawberry vines if you keep the runners cut off after two or three plants have formed from a parent plant.

—

To be sure, breeding sows do not cost so much at weaning time, but who is keen enough to detect the animals with specially good points? Don't make a practice of it.

—

Wounds upon sheep which get fly-blown should be treated with kerosene or turpentine, being sure that every maggot is destroyed, after which the wound may be coated over with tar.

—

Have you ever noticed how quickly you become accustomed to disordered conditions when you make no effort to pick things up? Never look twice at the thing out of order. Pick it up the first time your eyes light on it.

—

If there is one who would ask, What are the advantages of the silo? let him think on these things: The silo provides fresh, succulent feed the year round; storage of a large amount of feed in small space, and immediate removal of crop from land to make way for other crops.

—

Though the value of milk, either whole or skimmed, is generally recognized for chicken-rearing and chicken fattening, it is not so much used as it ought to be. On many farms the skim milk all goes to the pigs, and the chickens get none; yet, as experiments have often shown, a brood given all the skim milk shows more rapid gains than upon any other feed.

—

Farming as Life sees it: Farmers are most prosperous in the temperate regions, quite as one would expect to find them. For in the temperate regions the farming season is only about three months long, leaving the farmer nine months during which to engage in other pursuits and thus earn money to keep his farm going. Very obviously the farmer in the tropics, where the farming season is six, seven, eight or even ten months long, is at a serious disadvantage. Who can blame him if he becomes discouraged and sinks at length into apathy? If you are about to take up farming, with a view to becoming wealthy, by all means secure land in the temperate regions.

—

It is said that the laurel and the sunflower have been found to be of the greatest use in damp situations. People who live in such spots—especially near undrained land—think there is no help for them but by removal. Successful experiments have shown that it is possible to materially improve the atmosphere in such neighborhoods by the planting of laurels and sunflowers. The former gives off an abundance of ozone, while the latter is potent in destroying the malarial conditions. These two, if planted even on the most restricted scale in a garden, or any ground close to the house, will be found to speedily increase the dryness and salubrity of the atmosphere. The experiment is well worth trying in badly-drained localities.

Let some small cereal grain crop follow timothy.

—

Crowd the little porkers now to marketable condition.

—

Well-cured sweet corn stalks make good feed for hogs.

—

Shelter the sheep from the sun. It is just about as hot in September as in August.

—

Get the tree-planting habit, so that coming generations will rise and call you blessed.

—

Have the trough long enough so as to give all the pigs an equal chance at the swill feed.

—

Get rid of the over-ripe swill barrel. It stinketh unto heaven and maketh man and beast alike to suffer.

—

The hog which is slow to fatten or is frequently off its feed is a poor one to select for breeding purposes.

—

Ever get nipped in a cow trade? My, how hot it does make a fellow feel to realize that he has been swindled.

—

Can you pick out the cows which are paying their way? The only safe test is the scales and the Babcock tester.

—

Skim milk is about all the young pigs need, it containing all the food ingredients necessary for their growth.

—

Your failures may not be pleasant to remember, but surely you will not fail to remember them long enough to profit by them.

—

The pig must be comfortable to make gains during the hot weather. See that shade is provided and that there is plenty of good water.

—

Do you know that the government forestry department stands by ready to give you specific advice for the improvement of your wood lot?

—

Make it a rule not to do chores after dark. Plan the work so that the boys and the hired man have their time pretty much for themselves after supper.

—

The pigs intended for brood sows should be picked from the large litters, but remember that you need a thoroughbred sire to increase the grade of your stock.

—

Ever figure out what it cost you to raise a colt? The animal which will sell for $200 could not have cost more that $100 to raise. Good margin of profit, don't you think?

—

Farming is no longer considered a business which requires no special training. Every year sees an improvement in the educational standards of the agricultural colleges.

—

A good horse is kept good and a poor horse is made better by wise, careful treatment. It's misuse of the horse, as well as of the farm machinery, which brings the early breakdown.

—

As you go about the chores get the habit of seeing things. Is this or that thing out of place? Does this or that animal act a little out of normal? See the things you can do to make things better while you are just passing by.

—

What's in the hair? An animal may be judged to some extent by the coarseness or fineness of the hair, the coarse-grained, sluggish and inactive animals having generally coarse, rough hair, and they are also many times ill-natured and vicious.

—

In a test in Wyoming, lambs fed on field peas made as rapid gain as those fed on corn and alfalfa, but the pea-fed lambs brought ten cents a hundred less than those fed on corn and alfalfa for the reason that the latter showed more fat than the others.

—

Don't buy the cow until you have tried her, or at least milked her once. A big insight into the animal is obtained in this way, and remember that the man who is not willing to let you prove his claims for an animal is not the man you want to have dealings with.

—

A few pruning hints for you to paste on the handle of your pruning knife: Prune so as to prevent formation of crotches; keep limbs free from rubbing upon each other. Thin out the top, to admit air and sunlight, but keep it well balanced. Prune from the top down toward the trunk, rather than from the body up. Do not cut off the lower limbs, leaving the trunk exposed to the rays of the sun. Train the heads low; let the limbs come out close to the ground. It means longer lived trees.

—

Prof. W. J. Elliott, of the dairy department of Montana, has concluded that the creamery and cheese factory end of the dairy business has about been worked to the limit, and that the great advancement in the near future ought to be in the direction of cutting off the heads of the 250-pound butter cows and developing our herds so that we may have the 300 to 400 or even 500-pound butter cows. With this in view he has just started a system of cooperation with every creamery and cheese factory in the state of Montana to see if he can, by a system of records, have every patron of each creamery in the state work toward the development of better herds. Need of such work in other states, too.

THE GROCERY CLUB

SAM SAWYER'S REPORT OF AN ECONOMIC DEBATE.

Cornersville, Ark., Is Inclined to Think That in the German Agreement Kaizer Bill Has Successfully Worked a Con Game on Our Teddy.

Our club met in Sy Jones grocery store las' night pursuant to its nat'ral tendencies. A quorum was present—a quorum in our club consistin' of two or more members present who don't agree on anything that may come up. Several members wus absent 'cause they hadn't come up with the "ready come down" fer their las' week's groceries.

Jim Jackson, who used to lead the quire an' hes a good readin' voice, read a loud one of your artickles on the late "German Agreement" entered into by Teddy an' Bill thru thair speakin' tubes, so to speak. The terms you use es, fer instance, the "export price" an' the "consignin'" of goods wus n't exactly clear to us in the beginnin' of the discushin. One of our members, Bob Sanders, thot that the word "consignin'" meant the sign of the con; an' that it indicated that Kaiser "Bill" had worked a con game on Teddy 'cause they both spoke the same language. Howsomever Jim soon fetched the sun up on the matter an' all wus clear es fer as terms went. Jim's library consists of Daniel Webster's unabridged, an' he can bridge over purty near any stream of difficulties with that.

Jim showed that the "export price" allows the feller that sells the goods to fix his own price on 'em; an' that our custom officers, or policemen of trade, must accept that price an' collect toll on 'em accordingly. 'Spose he's right.

But it 'pears that the "German Agreement" allows the feller (it 's darned hard to beat the Dutch) that makes the goods over there to sell 'em to hisself over here at his own price, consignin' 'em to hisself, jes usin' our custom house fer social clubs goin' to an' comin' from. Boiled down over a slow fire of green wood it sums up sorter like this:

By the "German Agreement" the German deals with himself on both sides of the sea; an' arter he gits thru dodgin' duties he ses: "Vel vhat vill you have mit me?" Thus he becomes the whole derned shootin' match—both exporter an' importer. So thar hain't nothin' left fer our importers but to turn porters or jine our club an' whittle an' spit. This tip 's thairn in advance.

I hain't use to spillin' ink 'cept when I turn over the stand; but I hev always noticed that orthografy, grammer, an' retric hain't no use less you hev something to say an' a way of sayin' it. Book larnin' 's apt to lead a feller into thinkin' that he can think. Ten times to a baker's dozen that the feller with the "sheep-skin" can't skin a sheep; nor would he know "taller" from hog grease when it comes to the fryin' out of things.

The majority of our club are Democrats an' hanker arter "Free Trade" 'cause they hain't nothin' to trade an' want something free. They strike an' erudite attitude 'cause the college professors are free traders. They hain't nothin' agin the tariff 'cause it's a robber; fer they hain't nothin' to be robbed of! An' havi'n nothin' to protect they don't care a tinker's d—n about protecshun. They whittle fer a livin' an' care more about shavins than fer a shave. But right here in our club I'll bet thar's more statesmanship goin' to waste than 's bein' wasted in Washington.

The next subject fer discushun is "Free Trade or Tariff—Which?" at which thar 's expected to be some conclushuns an' other things drawn. I'll send you a summery of 'em.

SAM SAWYER, Secretary.

P. S.: Summer's flood-tide 's in. The bloomin' meadows hev splashed the foot-hills with foam. The chestnut trees stand along the hillside at noon lookin' like rolled up clouds colored by a half-faded sunset. The oaks are full of acorns, which means a lean streak of pork this fall. S. S.

Going to Make Matters Better?

The dispatches tell us that 91 head of Iowa steers sold at seven cents a pound, or $95 a head, in Chicago a few days ago. Getting the matter nearer home, the Keosauqua Republican says that John A. Ferguson of Van Buren county recently marketed 17 head of steers in Chicago which brought him $107.80 per head at seven dollars a hundred, while another bunch of 17 brought $6.80 a hundred. William Fritz, another farmer of the same county, recently sold a single wagon load of wool for $728.08. There was a time about 15 years ago when cattle and wool were doing pretty nearly as good as that. Along came a lot of fellows who were going to give the country something better if they could only get "a change." Enough of the people were fooled by their talk to bring about the change. The cattle fell to three dollars and four dollars a hundred, wool from 25 cents a pound to ten, and sheep from three dollars and four dollars a head to one dollar. And it took a long time to get prices back to those of the good old time. Now there is another lot of fellows, in these days of good prices for the farmer and general prosperity, telling how they are going to make matters better if they can cut down the tariff and give away home markets to the foreigner. How many of the people are going to be fooled this time?—Fairfield (Iowa) Ledger.

you only keep yer eyes skinned. If we kin only manage to hold 'em back till after dark we maybe might creep away through the bush to take a hand in this little game. Anyhow, it's up to us to play it out to the limit. Bless my eyes, if those lads ain't a-comin' up right now!"

A half-dozen men were starting to climb the hillside, fallowing a dim trail through the tangled underbrush. Mason stepped up to the ore dump where he could see better, and watched their movements closely.

"Hi, there!" he called, his voice harsh and strident. "You fellers are not invited to this picnic, an' there'll be somethin' doin' if you push along any higher."

The little bunch halted instantly just without the edge of the heavy timber, turning their faces up toward the speaker.

"Now, see here, Buck," answered one, taking a single step ahead of the others, and hollowing his hand as a trumpet to speak through, "it don't look to us fellers as if this affair was any of your funeral, nohow, and we've come 'long ahead of the others just on purpose to give you a fair show to pull out of it afore the real trouble begins. Sabe?"

"Is thet so?"

The little marshal was too far away for them to perceive how his teeth set beneath the bristly mustache.

"You bet! The boys don't consider thet it's hardly the square deal your takin' up agin 'em in this way. They 'lected you marshal of this yere camp, but it warn't expected you'd ever take no sides 'long with murderers. Thet's too stiff fer us to abide by. So come on down, Buck, an' leave us to attend to the cuss."

"If you mean Hampton, he's my prisoner. Will you promise to let me take him down to Cheyenne fer trial?"

"Wal, I reckon not, old man. We kin give him a trial well 'nough here in Glencaid," roared another voice from one of the group, which was apparently growing restless over the delay. "But we ain't inclined to do you

"Hi, There!" He Called, "You Fellers Ain't Invited to This Picnic."

no harm onless ye ram in too far. So come on down, Buck, throw up yer cards; we've got all the aces, an' ye can't bluff this whole durn camp."

Mason spat into the dump contemptuously, his hands thrust into his pockets. "You're a fine-lookin' lot o' law-abidin' citizens, you are! Blamed if you ain't. This yere man, Bob Hampton, is my prisoner, an' I'll take him to Cheyenne if I have ter brain every tough in Glencaid to do it. Thet's me, gents."

"Oh, come off; you can't run your notions agin the whole blame moral sentiment of this camp."

"Moral sentiment! I'm backin' up the law, not moral sentiment, ye cross-eyed beer-slinger, an' if ye try edgin' up ther another step I'll plug you with this '45.'"

There was a minute of hesitancy while the men below conferred, the marshal looking contemptuously down upon them, his revolver gleaming ominously in the light.

"Oh, come on, Buck, show a little hoss sense," the leader sang out. "We've got every feller in camp along with us, an' there ain't no show fer the two o' ye to hold out against that sort of an outfit."

Mason smiled and patted the barrel of his Colt.

"Oh, go to blazes! When I want any advice, Jimmie, I'll send fer ye."

Some one fired, the ball digging up the soft earth at the marshal's feet, and flinging it in a blinding cloud into Hampton's eyes. Mason's answer was a sudden fusilade, which sent the crowd flying helter-skelter into the underbrush. One among them staggered and half fell, yet succeeded in dragging himself out of sight.

"Great Scott, if I don't believe I winged James!" the shooter remarked cheerfully, reaching back into his pocket for more cartridges. "Maybe them boys will be a bit more keerful if they once onderstand they're up agin the real thing. Well, perhaps I better skin down, fer I reckon it's [illegible] fer de rifles now."

It was rifles next, and the "winging" of Big Jim, however it may have inspired caution, also developed fresh animosity in the hearts of his followers, and brought forth evidences of discipline in their approach. Peering across the sheltering dump pile, the besieged were able to perceive the dark figures cautiously advancing through the protecting brush; they sped out widely until their two flanks were close in against the wall of rock, and then the deadly rifles began to spit spitefully, the balls casting up the soft dirt in clouds or flattening against the stones. The two men crouched lower, hugging their pile of slag, unable to perceive even a stray assailant within range of their ready revolvers.

"This whole blame country is full of discharged sojers," he growled, "an' they know their biz all right. I reckon them fellers is pretty sure to git one of us yit; anyhow, they've got us cooped. Say, Bob, thet lad crawling yonder ought to be in reach, an' it's our bounden duty not to let the boys git too gay."

Hampton tried the shot suggested, elevating considerable to overcome distance. There was a yell and a swift skurrying backward which caused Mason to laugh, although neither knew whether this result arose from fright or wound.

"'Bliged ter teach 'em manners onct in awhile, or they'll imbibe a fool notion they kin come right 'long up yere without no invite. 'Taint fer long, nohow, 'less all them guys are ijuts."

Hampton turned his head and looked soberly into the freckled face, impressed by the speaker's grave tone.

"Why?"

"Fire, my boy, fire. The wind's dead right fer it; thet brush will burn like so much tinder, an' with this big wall o' rock back of us, it will be hell here, all right. Some of 'em are bound to think of it pretty blame soon, an' then, Bob, I reckon you an' I will hev' to take to the open on the jump."

Hampton's eyes hardened. God, how he desired to live just then, to uncover that fleeing Murphy and wring from him the whole truth which had been eluding him all these years!

CHAPTER XXI.

"She Loves Me; She Loves Me Not."

It was no claim of military duty which compelled Brant to relinquish Miss Spencer so promptly at the hotel door, but rather a desire to escape her ceaseless chatter and gain retirement where he could reflect in quiet over the revelations of Hampton. In this quest he rode slowly up the valley of the Bear Water, through the bright sunshine, the rare beauty of the scene scarcely leaving the slightest impress on his mind, so busy was it, and so preoccupied. He no longer had any doubt that Hampton had utilized his advantageous position, as well as his remarkable powers of pleasing, to ensnare the susceptible heart of this young, confiding girl. While the man had advanced no direct claim, he had said enough to make perfectly clear the close intimacy of their relation and the existence of a definite understanding between them. With this recognized as a fact, was he justified in endeavoring to win Naida Gillis for himself? That the girl would find continued happiness with such a man as Hampton he did not for a moment believe possible; that she had been deliberately deceived regarding his true character he felt no doubt. That the girl was morally so far above him as to make his very touch a profanation, and at the unbidden thought of it, the soldier vowed to oppose such an unholy consummation. Nor did he, even then, utterly despair of winning, for he recalled afresh the intimacy of their few past meetings, his face brightened in memory of this and that brief word or shy glance.

All the world loves a lover, and all the fairies guide him. As the officer's eyes glanced up from the dusty road, he perceived just ahead the same steep bank down which he had plunged in his effort at capturing his fleeing tormentor. With the sight there came upon him the desire to loiter again in the little glen where they had first met, and dream once more of her who had given to the shaded nook both life and beauty. He swung himself from the saddle, tied a loose rein to a scrub oak, and clambered up the bank.

With the noiseless step of a plainsman he pushed in through the labyrinths of bush, only to halt petrified upon the very edge of that inner barrier. No figment of imagination, but the glowing reality of flesh and blood, awaited him. She had neither seen nor heard his approach, and he stopped in perplexity. He had framed a dozen speeches for her ears, yet now he could do no more than stand and gaze, his heart in his eyes. And it was a vision to enchain, to hold lips speechless. She was seated with unstudied grace on the edge of the bank, her hands clasped about one knee, her sweet face sobered by thought, her eyes downcast, the long lashes plainly outlined against the clear cheeks. To draw back unobserved was impossible, even had he possessed strength of will sufficient to make the attempt, nor would words of easy greeting come to his relief. He could merely worship silently as before a sacred shrine. It was thus she glanced up and saw him with startled eyes, her hands unclasping, her cheeks rose-colored.

"Lieut. Brant, you here?" she exclaimed, speaking as if his presence seemed unreal. "What strange miracles an idle thought can work!"

"Thoughts, I have heard," he replied, coming toward her with head uncovered, "will sometimes awaken answers through vast distances of time and space. As my thought was with you I may be altogether to blame for thus arousing your own. From the expression of your face, I supposed you dreaming."

She smiled, her eyes uplifted for a single instant to his own. "It was rather thought just merging into dream, and there are few things in life more sweet. I know not whether it is the common gift of all minds, but my day-dreams are almost more to me than my realities."

"First is was moods, and now dreams." He seated himself comfortably at her feet. "You would cause me to believe you a most impractical person, Miss Naida."

"If that were only true, I am sure I should be most happy, for it has been my fortune so far to conjure up only pleasure through day-dreaming—the things I like and long for become my very own then. But if you mean, as I suspect, that I do not enjoy the dirt and drudgery of life, then my plea will have to be guilty. Back of what you term practical some one has said there is always a dream, a first conception. In that sense I choose to be a dreamer."

"And not so unwise a choice, if your dreams only tend toward results." He sat looking into her animated face, deeply puzzled by both words and actions. "I cannot help noticing that you avoid all reference to my meeting with Mr. Hampton. Is this another sign of your impractical mind?"

"I should say rather the opposite, for I had not even supposed it concerned me."

"Indeed! That presents a vastly different view from the one given us an hour since. The distinct impression was then conveyed to both our minds that you were greatly distressed regarding the matter. Is it possible you can have been acting again?"

"I? Certainly not!" and she made no attempt to hide her indignation. "What do you mean?"

He hesitated an instant in his reply, feeling that possibly he was treading upon thin ice. But her eyes commanded a direct answer, and he yielded to them.

"We were informed that you experienced great anxiety for fear we might quarrel—so great, indeed, that you had confided your troubles to another."

"To whom?"

"Miss Spencer. She came to us ostensibly in your name, and as a peacemaker."

For a moment she sat gazing directly at him, then she laughed softly.

"Why, how supremely ridiculous; I can hardly believe it true, only your face tells me you certainly are not in play. Lieut. Brant, I have never even dreamed of such a thing. You had informed me that your mission was one of peace, and he pledged me his word not to permit any quarrel. I had the utmost confidence in you both."

"How, then, did she even know of our meeting?"

"I am entirely in the dark, as mystified as you," she acknowledged, frankly, "for it has certainly never been a habit with me to betray the confidence of my friends, and I learned long since not to confide secrets to Miss Spencer."

Apparently neither cared to discuss the problem longer, yet he remained silent considering those questions which might decide his fate.

"You speak of your confidence in us both," he said, slowly. "To me the complete trust you repose in Mr. Hampton is scarcely comprehensible. Do you truly believe in his reform?"

"Certainly. Don't you?"

The direct return question served to nettle and confuse him. "It is, perhaps, not my place to say, as my future happiness does not directly depend on the permanence of his reformation. But if his word can be depended upon, your happiness to a very large extent does."

She bowed. "I have no doubt you can safely repose confidence in whatever he may have told you regarding me."

"You indorse, then, the claims he advances?"

"You are very insistent; yet I know of no good reason why I should not answer. Without at all knowing the nature of those claims to which you refer, I have no hesitancy in saying that I possess such complete confidence in Bob Hampton as to reply unreservedly yes. But really, Lieut. Brant, I should prefer talking upon some other topic. It is evident that you two gentlemen are not friendly, yet there is no reason why any misunderstanding between you should interfere with our friendship, is there?"

She asked this question with such perfect innocence that Brant believed she failed to comprehend Hampton's claims.

"I have been informed that it must," he explained. "I have been told that I was no longer to force my attentions upon Miss Gillis."

"By Bob Hampton?"

"Yes. These were, I believe, his exact words. Can you wonder that I hardly know how I stand in your sight?"

"I do not at all understand," she faltered. "Truly, Lieut. Brant, I do not. I feel that Mr. Hampton would not say that without a good and sufficient reason. He is not a man to be swayed by prejudice; yet, whatever the reason may be, I know nothing about it."

"But you do not answer my last query."

"Perhaps I did not hear it."

"It was: How do I stand in your sight? That is of far more importance to me now than any unauthorized command from Mr. Hampton."

She glanced up into his serious face shyly, with a little dimple of returning laughter. "Indeed; but perhaps he might not care to have me say. However, as I once informed you that you were very far from being my ideal, possibly it may be my duty to qualify that harsh statement somewhat."

"By confessing that I am your ideal?"

"Oh, indeed, no! We never realize our ideals, you know, or else they would entirely cease to be ideals. My confession is limited to a mere admission that I now consider you a very pleasant young gentleman."

"You offer me a stone when I cry unto your for bread," he exclaimed. "The world is filled with pleasant young men. They are a drug on the

"I Have Been Told That I Was No Longer to Force My Attentions Upon Miss Gillis."

market. I beg some special distinction, some different classification in your eyes."

"You are becoming quite hard to please," her face turned partially away, her look meditative, "and—and dictatorial; but I will try. You are intelligent, a splendid dancer, fairly good looking, rather bright at times, and, no doubt, would prove venturesome if not held strictly to your proper place. Take it all in all, you are even interesting, and—I admit—I am inclined to like you."

The tantalizing tone and manner nerved him; he grasped the white hand resting invitingly on the grass, and held it firmly within his own. "You only make sport as you did once before. I must have the whole truth."

"Oh, no; to make sport at such a time would be sheerest mockery, and I would never dare to be so free. Why, remember we are scarcely more than strangers. How rude you are! only our third time of meeting, and you will not release my hand."

"Not unless I must, Naida," and the deep ringing soberness of his voice startled the girl into suddenly uplifting her eyes to his face. What she read there instantly changed her mood from playfulness to earnest gravity.

"Oh, please do not—do not say what you are tempted to," her voice almost pleading. "I cannot listen; truly I cannot; I must not. It would make us both very unhappy, and you would be sure to regret such hasty words."

"Regret!" and he yet clung to the hand which she scarcely endeavored to release, bending forward hoping to read in her hidden eyes the secret her lips guarded. "Am I, then, not old enough to know my own mind?"

"Yes—yes; I hope so, yes; but it is not for me; it can never be for me—I am no more than a child, a homeless waif, a nobody. You forget that I do not even know who I am, or the name I ought rightfully to bear. I will not have it so."

"Naida, sweetheart!" and he burst impetuously through all bonds of restraint, her flushed cheeks the inspiration of his daring. "I will speak, for I care nothing for all this. It is you I love—love forever. Do you understand me, darling? I love you! I love you!"

For an instant—one glad, weak, helpless, forgetful instant—she did not see him, did not even know herself; the very world was lost. Then she awoke as if from a dream, his strong arms clasped about her, his lips upon hers.

"You must not," she sobbed. "I tell you no! I will not consent; I will not be false to myself. You have no right; I gave you no right."

He permitted her to draw away, and they stood facing each other, he eager, mystified, thrilling with passion almost beyond mastery, she trembling and unstrung, her cheeks crimson, her eyes filled with mute appeal.

"I read it in your face," he insisted. "It told of love."

"Then my face must have lied," she answered, her soft voice tremulous, "or else you read the message wrongly. It is from my lips you must take the answer."

"And they kissed me."

"If so, I knew it not. It was by no volition of mine. Lieut. Brant, I have trusted you so completely; that was not right."

"My heart exonerates me."

"I cannot accept that guidance."

"Then you do not love me?"

She paused, afraid of the impulse that swept her on. "Perhaps," the low voice scarcely audible, "I may love you too well."

"You mean there is something—some person, perhaps—standing between?"

She looked frankly at him. "I do mean just that. I am not heartless, and I sincerely wish we had never met; but this must be the end."

The end? And with no explanation?"

"There is no other way." He could perceive tears in her eyes, although she spoke bravely. "Nor can I explain, for all is not clear to me. But this I know, there is a barrier between us insurmountable; not even the power of love can overcome it; and I appeal to you to ask me no more."

It was impossible for him to doubt her sober earnestness, or the depth of her feelings; the full truth in her words was pictured upon her face, and in the pathetic appeal of her eye. She extended both hands.

"You will forgive me? Truly, this barrier has not been raised by me."

He bowed low, until his lips pressed the white fingers, but before he could master himself to utter a word in reply, a distant voice called his name, and both glanced hastily around.

"That cry came from the valley," he said. "I left my horse tied there. I will go and learn what it means."

She followed him part of the way through the labyrinth of underbrush, hardly knowing why she did so. He stood alone upon the summit of the high bluff whence he could look across the stream. Miss Spencer stood below waving her parasol frantically, and even as he gazed at her, his ears caught the sound of heavy firing down the valley.

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—A detachment of the Eighteenth Infantry from Fort Bethune trapped by Indians in a narrow gorge. Among them is a stranger who introduces himself by the name of Hampton, also Gillis, the post trader, and his daughter. Gillis and a majority of the soldiers are killed during a three days' siege.

CHAPTER II.—Hampton offers assistance to the girl, and is at first spurned because he is known as a gambler.

CHAPTER III.—Hampton and the girl only escape from the Indians. They fall exhausted on the plains.

CHAPTER IV.—A company of the Seventh cavalry, Lieut. Brant in command, find Hampton and the girl on the plains, and restore them to consciousness. Hampton announces that he proposes to care for the girl.

CHAPTER V.—Hampton and the girl stop at the Miners' Home in Glencaid, Mrs. Duffy, proprietess. Rev. Howard Wynkoop proposes that Hampton place Miss Gillis in care of Mrs. Herndon. He consents to think it over.

CHAPTER VI.—Hampton talks the future over with Miss Gillis—the Kid. She shows him her mother's picture and tells him what she can of her parentage and life. They decide she shall live with Mrs. Herndon.

CHAPTER VII.—The Kid takes up her residence with Mrs. Herndon.

CHAPTER VIII.—Naida—the Kid—runs away from Mrs. Herndon's and rejoins Hampton. He induces her to go back, and to have nothing more to do with him.

CHAPTER IX.—Hampton plays his last game of cards. He announces to Red Slavin that he has quit, and then leaves Glencaid.

CHAPTER X.—Miss Phoebe Spencer arrives in Glencaid to teach its first school.

CHAPTER XI.—Miss Spencer meets Naida, Rev. Wynkoop, etc. She boards at Mrs. Herndon's.

CHAPTER XIV.—Social difficulties arise at the Bachelor club's ball among the admirers of Miss Spencer. Lieut. Brant meets Miss Spencer but she is not his acquaintance of the day before. She tells him of Naida, and he accidentally meets her again as he is returning to the ballroom with a fan for Miss Spencer.

CHAPTER XV.—He fails to discover her identity.

CHAPTER XVI.—Brant accompanies Naida home from the dance. On the way she informs him as to who she is, and that she is to meet Hampton. Brant meets Hampton with her, and the men make an appointment to meet the following morning.

CHAPTER XVII.—Brant and Hampton meet. Hampton informs the lieutenant that his attentions to Naida must cease, and proclaims an authority over her that justifies the statement. Brant tells Hampton of the presence of Silent Murphy, and the fact that Red Slavin receives government messages for him.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Miss Spencer called on Bob Hampton. Tells him of a red-faced stranger mistaking her for Naida.

CHAPTER XIX.—Hampton interviews Red Slavin. Finds that he is an ex-trooper in the Seventh cavalry. It was Slavin's and Murphy's testimony that more than ten years before had convicted Robert Nolan, then a captain in the Seventh, of the murder of Maj. Brant, Sr. Hampton attempts to force a confession from Slavin. Slavin insists it is Murphy he wants, and Murphy has left. In a scuffle Slavin is killed by a knife thrust.

CHAPTER XX.—Hampton surrenders to Buck Mason, marshal. Mob attempts to capture him. Mason and his prisoner escape to a hill and defend themselves. Mob lights fire to burn them out.

Have Pursued a Practical Course.

The fact remains that the Republican party is the only one which has shown any ability to solve the problem of tariff legislation in harmony with the industrial growth of the country. The Democrats have tried upon several occasions to reach a solution, but their failure is easily accounted for by the fact that, as President Harriman said, they are "students of maxims rather than of markets."

Tariff reform cannot be successfully achieved in a student's closet. It is not the doctrinaire teacher of political economy in colleges or essay writer who is to blaze the way of revision along lines that will benefit instead of harm our industries. Before a solution of the right kind can be obtained the business men must be consulted, and whenever they are brought into the discussion the Democrats are compelled to retire.

The success of the Republicans in dealing with these matters is due to the fact that they have pursued a practical course. They have consulted the great commercial and manufacturing interests, and thereby they have promoted the welfare of the [illegible]

AN UNAUTHORIZED BATTLE.

Story of How Morgan, of Revolutionary Fame, Whipped a Teamster.

Not all orders to fight in time of war come from headquarters. Many a blow is struck for one's country of which no record finds its way to official reports. Such an engagement was that cited by Col. Crawford in his description of the "Expedition Against Sandusky." Crawford's company had prepared to march to join Washington's force, when proceedings were stopped from lack of transportation. Crawford happened to spy a civilian teamster who had stopped to rest and water his horses. In such an emergency the colonel felt no hesitancy in pressing the team into his service.

The owner, however, was in no humor to submit to what he considered an oppressive act. Things looked bad for him, for he was alone and in the midst of strong men. He remained for a time silent and sullen; then he observed that it was hard to be forced into service against his will. He said that the captain had taken advantage of circumstances, and that he would make a proposition.

"I will fight the captain or any other man in your company. If I am whipped I will go with you. If I conquer you must let me off."

The challenge was accepted and the man began to prepare. The colonel was throwing off his coat, when a tall young man stepped up. He had recently joined the company, and was a stranger to the other men. During the controversy with the teamster he had been leaning against a tree in apparent unconcern, but now he came forward and insisted on taking Crawford's place.

"You must let me fight that fellow," he said. "He will whip you. It will never do to allow the company to be beaten."

The young man gained his point, but the men of the company looked on rather dubiously. He was slender and pale, while the teamster was big and bluff, muscular and hardened by exposure, cool, defiant and confident. But when the young man threw his coat aside, he disclosed a framework of enormous bones and muscles, and the spirits of the company rose.

The contest was short and decisive. The teamster was completely vanquished. The victor, Morgan, afterward became the famous major general of revolutionary renown.

TOO MUCH FOR THE CHIEF.

Indian Could Not Stand the Firing of Mules at Him.

The Indian, solid as he looks, possesses a sense of humor which sometimes displays itself at unexpected times. Rev. Egerton R. Young gives an example of this in "Stories from Indian Wigwams." The tale was told to the author by Gen. Custer himself only a short time before Gen. Custer was killed.

Custer, following a band of hostile Indians, drove them up to a region of mountains and ravines. At one time he made an all-night march, and in the morning came upon a group of unsuspecting red men. The enemy was taken completely off guard, and without attempting to fight, fled, disappearing in the valley, and leaving Custer with little hopes of capturing any of them.

The general was at the top of a steep bluff, below which the Indians had retreated. The company had with them a small howitzer, carried on the back of a large mule. Custer ordered that this gun should be loaded while still on the animal, and fired down the side of the bluff, where the greatest number of the enemy had disappeared. For some reason or other the mule was dislodged by the concussion, lost its footing, and went crashing down the bluff into the undergrowth far below.

Meanwhile, troops had descended the other side of the bluff, and were searching the woods beneath. After a time they came back with a large number of Indians and one chief, known to be very warlike and cunning. Custer expressed his surprise to this chief, and asked him how he came to be captured.

"General," said the red man, "I am not afraid to fight men armed with bows and arrows, or with spears and tomahawks; and I love the battle with your soldiers armed with guns. You know I have not often been beaten. I have heard the roar of big guns and have not been afraid. But, general," here came a bit of a twinkle in his eye, "when you fired a whole mule at me, I said, 'It is time to surrender!'"

He and his men had been hiding in the underbrush at just the spot where the howitzer and the mule crashed through.

Fighting Blood in Her Family.

Mrs. Eliza Fish, aged 94, a wonderfully well preserved resident of Beverly, N. J., has had a great deal of fighting blood in her family. Both her grandfathers fought in the revolutionary war, her father and two brothers were in the war of 1812, her husband fought in Mexico, her three sons went through the civil war from start to finish, and when McKinley issued his call at the outbreak of trouble with Spain her grandson promptly went to the front.

Aristocratic Cattle Breeder.

Lord Rosebery seems to be as distinguished in stock breeding as in politics, literature and horse racing. There was much interest lately in the sale of 44 of his Jersey cows and heifers at Dairy farm, Mentmore, the highest price being $210, paid by Lord Rothschild.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE OLD NATIONAL ROAD

Was Original Plan to Make It Broad After Manner of Romans.

In the Youth's Companion, George Cary Eggleston gives an interesting account of the construction of the "National Road." Advocated urgently by George Washington, Congress begun the making of a great highway from the East to the new West.

The plan was to make the National Road a broad one, after the manner of the Romans, whose empire-building methods the statesmen of that time had minutely studied. The roadbed was sixty-six feet wide. The gradients were so low that a pair of horses might haul a very heavy load over them without difficulty. Every creek was well bridged and every brook culverted, while the surface of the road was made smooth with broken and pulverized stone.

This was in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia. When the National Road had crossed the Ohio and entered the wilderness, a far less costly system of construction was adopted.

The road from Cumberland to Wheeling had cost six thousand dollars a mile, without counting the cost of bridges. From the Ohio River forward into the West, about three thousand dollars a mile—and much less as the road advanced—sufficed.

On the eastern division the road was paved six inches deep in broken stone; every little brook was bridged by a stone culvert, and every mile of the road was drained by two deep ditches, one on each side of it. West of the Ohio the only work done was to clear away the timber, grub up the stumps, and dig ditches. There was no thought of a stone coating to the roadway, and no thought of any thing else except to open a track over which wagons might be hauled through the mud.

Here and there in creek bottom lands the road was corduroyed. That is to say, timbers were laid upon its surface to keep the wagons from sinking hopelessly into the soil.

From Wheeling, in Virginia, it stretched in a very nearly straight line westward through the towns of Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, and Terra Haute, Indiana, to Vandalia, then the capital of Illinois.

Very early in the history of the road there were stage-coach lines set up, and taverns to accommodate the passengers. These taverns were usually double log cabins. There was in most of them one large room, with a great cavernous fireplace, and with little furniture of any kind.

In this room the male passengers slept upon pallets spread upon the floor. For the women another room was provided, with perhaps a trifle more of attention to comfort.

Upon rising in the morning the guests were expected to go out into the tavern yard to perform their ablutions. There was the well; there were tin basins to serve as washbowls, and there were towels—a very few—which were expected to serve the entire company. If a fastidious passenger wanted a clean towel, he had to get up early and do his washing while the common towel was still in its virgin freshness.

The food at these taverns was abundant, but simple. Pork, potatoes, and corn bread constituted it in the main. When a meal was ready there was a rush for the table, because those who got there first had their choice of things, while the belated ones had to be thankful for the leavings.

Men were accustomed to the simple life in those days, and even so distinguished a statesman as Henry Clay often traveled over the National Road, sleeping with the rest on a pallet, washing himself out in the yard, using the common jack-towel, and struggling on equal terms with the others for an early place at the table.

The stage coaches were at first run by individuals. After a while companies were formed, and after another period the big companies swallowed the little ones, and great through connecting lines were found, monopolizing the traffic and managing it. In their rivalry these companies gradually increased the speed till it became ten miles an hour, and a waybill is still in existence on which is written as an instructian to the stage driver, "If you can't make the speed ordered, we'll find somebody who can."

The traffic became so great at last that often twenty stage coaches were lined up at a single inn. Each coach carried nine passengers inside, one on the box, and as many more as choose to cling to the roof of the vehicle rather than wait for another coach.

The inns at which breakfasts were furnished usually provided for seventy passengers; and as there were often ninety or more hungry mouths to feed, it seems no wonder that there was a scramble for seats at the table.

Often there were robberies of the stage coaches. The coaches carried the mails, and in that early time, when checks and drafts were hardly known, people sent a good deal of money by the mail. In case of a stage-coach mail robbery every passenger was, of course, in danger; so every passenger carried his pistols with him.

Revolvers had not then been invented. Each pistol, after being fired once, had to be reloaded with powder and ball through its muzzle before it could be fired again. In view of this necessity, many passengers by the National Road stage coaches—men who carried large sums of money with them for the purchase of lands—armed themselves with a dozen or twenty pistols in a belt, and upon accasion used them all.

But the stage coach travel was the least of the traffic over the National Road. Great numbers of men went back and forth on horseback, carrying each a pair of saddle-bags as his only luggage.

Still more important was the wagon traffic. There were multitudes of emigrants who had loaded all they possessed in the world into canvas-covered wagons and had set out for the land of promise.

There were also great freight wagons, engaged in hauling goods westward for the storekeepers who had closely followed the emigrants, to sell in the new country. These freight wagons carried as many as eight-thousand pounds of fretght each, and each was drawn by four ar six horses.

Both the wagoners and the horses must be housed and fed on the journey, and for their accommodation wagon houses, as they were called, were set up along the road.

These wagon houses were often no more than a mile or two apart, and they did a thriving business. They had vast stables and still larger stable yards, where the horses could be curried, washed and shod, for there was a smithy at almost every one of them.

The accommodations of the men who drove the teams were far less elaborate. They were rough, hardy men, unused to luxury. They were satisfied with the coarsest food; if only there was enough of it to meet the excessive demands of their appetites, and usually they preferred to sleep in their own wagons, except when the weather was severely cold. They slept, as the most aristocratic stage-coach passenger did, at the inns upon pallets in a common room.

There were two things which the wagoners peremptorily demanded, and those two things every wagon house supplied. One was whiskey, and the other abundant fire.

It was in the wagon-houses along the National Road that coal, burned in grates, first came into general use. In the mountainous part of the road, where coal was abundant and cheap, there were grates in many of the wagon houses that would hold four bushels each. One such still exists, although nobody thinks of filling it now.

Farther west, where coal had not yet come into use, there were vast fireplaces eight or ten feet wide, four or five feet deep, and six or seven feet high.

Into these, huge backlogs were drawn by oxen or horses. On top of these backlogs—three or four feet in thickness—a second log a foot or two in diameter was placed, and a third of smaller dimensions, surmounted that. On the great andirons in front half a cord of wood was piled and fired. With such a fire going, even the largest and windiest of the wagon house rooms was made reasonably comfortable in the severest weather of the winter.

FOR ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Democrats Will Submit One To The People.

Democratic leaders are agreed that as their party has a three-fifths majority in the Legislature now it is up to it to prepare a disfranchising amendment to be submitted to the peop'e, in accordance with the promise of their platform. The question they are puzzling over is how to prepare a measure that will disfranchise the negroes without disfranchising any white men.

To the new Attorney General, Mr. Isaac Lobe Straus, will be given the duty of preparing the original draft of the measure. Then it will be submitted to the party leaders and some Republicans, probably. If something can be figured out agreeable to all, it is thought that a majority for the measure can be got at the polls.

The Poe amentment was defeated by 34,000 votes. The Democratic leaders take that to mean that no proposal to give the registrars of election any extraordinary powers of discrimination will meet with approval. They are looking about for some other way of accomplishing their end.

Just now the talk centres largely around a property qualification, plus, of course, a grandfather's clause. If this principle is adopted, the law will provide something like this:

That any person who was entitled to vote on January 1, 1869, in Maryland or any other State of the Union, or any descendant of such person, shall be entitled to vote without further question.

That any foreign-born citizen of the United States naturalized on or before the date of the adoption of the new law, or any descendant of such person, shall be entitled to vote without further question.

That any person who has paid taxes on $300 worth of property for the preceding two years shall be entitled to vote.

Every citizen, in order to qualify as a voter, must come under some one of these three heads. It is recognized that this will not absolutely disfranchise all negro voters, as many of them pay taxes on the required amount of property. It also will disfranchise many foreigners who come to the State after the passage of the act. But this, it is thought, cannot be helped. An educational qualification which does not give large discriminating powers to the registrars is looked upon with disfavor, as a large proportion of the negroes in the State can both read and write.

GIRLS WANTED

An opportunity to become

A Trained Nurse.

Thorough Three Years' Course of Instruction.

Send applications to

SUPT. NURSES,
GRAFTON SANITARIUM,
Grafton, W. Va.

BITTINGER.

The heavy and incessant fall of rain last week caused a considerable rise in the waters in this neighborhood and Sandy, who always gets his full share of life's trying experience, tells of his experience as follows: "I had an old sorrel-sided Jersey cow that wa'n't wuth the devil's fetchin', an' she war the most contrary critter ever let loose on a feller's tater patch, an' tother mornin' when I rid out ter fetch the cows I seed the river war high an' still gittin higher so I hustled round to the paster an' drive em in, but when I retch the river that plagued old Jersey wouldn't cross at the ford but tuk a fool notion ter try deep water on her own hook, so she curled her tail an' cantered right into the deepest place an' jist as she war about middle ways o' the stream a great hoss fly sot right down on the off side of her spinal column and tuk up a humstead claim. Ol' Jersey couldn't stand the assault on her carcass so she hove up to the wind and threw her head around to dislodge the varmit an' somehow got her foot tangled in her eye brow an' flopped over on her back. I seed she was goin' to drown, so I rid right in arter her and spittin' on my hands tuk hold on her tail thinkin' to haul her out, but the force of the current an' the heft of her carcass war too much and the tail parted from the rear of her anatomy an' the last I seed of the critter she war goin' down a bellerin'. I rid home an' hung the tail on the gate post, knowin' ef ever old sorrel-side teched dry land agin ef she had any common cow sense she would cum home arter it an' I didn't want to gin her any truble about findin' it. And now" said Sandy," turning to the loafers on the coal box in the corner, "if any o' you fellers see the aforesaid Jersey cow as you are paddlin' up salt river, I want you ter be kind to her an' tell her she kin cum home an' git forgiven, cause I never war a feller ter hold spite."

Of the 142 ballots cast in this district at the recent election held on Nov. 5th, but three were rejected, one for improper folding and two for improper marking. This is a very good showing, but there ought not to be any thrown out.

A party of our young people, Messrs. Amos Reckner, C. Buckle, C. Brenneman, Asa Bittinger and Leonard Stark, left this village last week for Crown Point, Fla., where they intend to spend the winter picking oranges.

Messrs. Patrick V. Laffey and John A. Beckman, of Frankville, were pleasant callers in this village last Monday.

Miss Emma McKenzie, of Pocahontas, Pa., was here on business last Monday.

Mrs. Shop, wife of Rev J. B. Shoup, started from here last week for her home in Fitzgerald, Ga. Mrs. Shoup was accompanied by her son and three grand children.

A. J. Oester made a business trip to Oakland last week.

Call for Four Letters.

Robert A. Armstong, Mrs. C. H. Lang, Emma Taylor, Joe P. Pitch.

KITZMILLERVILLE.

The teachers' institute held here Saturday, Nov. 9th, was not so large in numbers, but the interest manifested made up for all vacant seats. Those teachers within reach who failed to attend missed an enthusiastic meeting filled with inspiration for the teacher who is striving to lead his pupils to the heights of true education. Prof. Loraditch, president of the Teachers' Association, and Sup't. Browning, were present and rendered valuable aid. Both these men deserve praise for the efforts they are making along lines of institute work. This was the first institute ever held at Kitzmillerville, but it should not and must not be the last one. Several who were on the program made their appearance before an institute for the first time and their work was worthily done.

Mrs. H. A. Loraditch accompanied her husband to this place Saturday and spent a day or so with friends here.

Sheriff A. L. Lee was in town Saturday and attended the afternoon session of the institute.

Mr. Burns Lowdermilk, a teacher of Mt. Lake Park, attended institute and remained over until Sunday the guest of his friend, Wm. E. Bishoff.

Dr. B. F. Laughlin and wife, of Mt. Lake Park, spent several days last week visiting friends and relatives here. They expect to locate in Kingwood, W. Va., in the near future.

Senator W. McCulloh Brown, of Bayard, is here for a few days working on the location of a county road between this place and Dodson.

Rev. J. B. Workman, of Oakland, filled the place of elder and held quarterly meeting in the M. E. church here Saturday and Sunday. His work was well done, and we hope much good was accomplished.

We much regret to note the death of Mr. Edward McRobie, a young man who was killed in the mines near this town Monday. A large rock, weighing probably eight hundred pounds, fell on him while at work, crushing him very badly, and causing death within an hour or two of the accident. The deceased was of Bloomington. He was a steady worker and a very sincere Christian. Only the evening before his death he did his last public work for the Master, when he led the devotional service of the Epworth League, and at the close of the preaching service, offered up a most earnest prayer to God.

Stock For Sale.

I have for sale 10 head of cows, 9 yearlings and 8 Calves. John Schlossnagle, Gortner, Md. 2t

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

DOG TAX.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., October 24, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the Dog Tax Law is still on the Statute Books and must be enforced. Parties owning dogs are requested to see the Constable in their district and get tags at once.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF A Valuable Farm On Hooppole Road, In Garrett County, Maryland

By a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Ralph M. Casteel and Bertha Casteel, his wife, to Agnes Whelan, dated the 10th day of November, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 53, folio 479, &c., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, the undersigned Attorneys named in said mortgage, default having occurred under the covenants therein contained, will offer at public auction to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, the 7th Day of December,

at the our of eleven o'clock A. M., in front of the First National Bank Building, in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, all those pieces or parcels of land, situate, and being in Garrett county, Maryland, described as follows:

1. Part of Military Lots Nos. 3010 and 3011 and part of a tract of land called "Davis' Discovery," containing 50 acres, more or less.
2. All those parts of Military Lots Nos. 3009, 3010 and 3011, containing 29 acres, more or less.

The above is the same property which was conveyed to the said Ralph M. Casteel by Lawrence Zwoll and wife by deed dated October 29, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 64 folio 178, &c., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Maryland, and constitutes what is commonly known as

The Lawrence Zwoll Place,

situate on both sides of Hooppole Road, leading from Oakland to Accident, six miles north of Oakland.

The improvements consist of a dwelling house, barn and other necessary outbuildings, a splendid orchard of apple and plum trees, and from 45 to 50 acres are cleared and under cultivation, the remainder of the property being in woods.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. Conveyancing at cost of Purchaser.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN,
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorneys for Mortgagee, named in Mortgage.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administrtion on the personal estate of

BENJAMIN F. SHAFFER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of November, 1907.

JOHN A. SHAFFER,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md., R. F. D. No. 2.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

MARY J. MAYLE,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of May, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of November 1907.

FRED. A. THAYER,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

ORDER NISI.

Roy Spiker, et al. vs. Jennie Hender, et al. No. 1487 Equity in the Circuit Court of Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, this 2nd day of November in the year 1907, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Daniel J. Bender, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the country thereof be shown on or before the 5th day of December, 1907; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 29th day of November, 1907.

The report states the amount of sale to be $600.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Preston county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ISREAL M. FRANKHOUSER,

late of Garrett county, Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1907.

E. G. ALBRIGHT,
Administrator,
Orr, Preston Countp, W. Va.

RENNINGER & OFFUTT, Solicitors.

Order of Publication.

James E. Lish, John Lish, Julia Harvey, and Dorsey Harvey her husband, Sarah Moreland, and James Moreland her husband, Huidah Lish, George Lish, Visa Uphold, and Asa Uphold her husband, Charles Lish, Luvina Brobst —— Brobst her husband, Mary A. Friend, and —— Friend her husband, Josiah Lish, Emma Runyan, John J. Lish, P. S. Lish, Lillie E. Lish, William Lish, Roy Lish, May Wahlenmaier, Phillip Lish, Garlie Lish, Orna Lish, Mary Harvey, and J. O. Harvey her husband, Irene Killious and —— Killious her husband, Caroline Horner, and —— Horner her husband,

vs.

Thompson Lish, and —— Lish his wife, Philip Lish, and —— Lish his wife, and the unknown heirs of Grace Mutler and Lewis Lish.

No. 1466 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Garrett county, Maryland, of which Frank Lewis Lish died seized and possessed.

The bill states that Lewis Lish, late of Garrett county, deceased, was in his life time seized and possessed of a parcel of land in Garrett county, being the 14 132-160 acres of Military Lot No. 492, and 9 6-160 acres of a tract of land called "Vacancy," and being so seized and possessed the said Lewis Lish departed this life on or about the 9th day of —— 1906, intestate, leaving surviving him your orators aforesaid, des cendants and heirs at law, whom together with the said defendants, the said land has descended, viz: John Lish, Thompson Lish, James E. Lish, Julia Harvey, Sarah Moreland, Peyton Lish, Huldah Lish his wife, George Lish, Visa Uphold and Charles Lish being children and heirs at law of Jeremiah Lish a deceased brother of the said Lewis Lish; William Lish, Roy Lish, May Wahlenmaier, Garlie Lish, Phillip Lish, Orna Lish, children of Charles Lish a deceased brother of said Lewis Lish; and Levina Brobst, Mary A. Friend, Josiah Lish, Emma Runyan, John Lish, P. S. Lish and Lillie E Lish, children of Joseph Lish, a deceased brother of the said Lewis Lish and Caroline Horner, all sisters of the said Lewis Lish and Phillip Lish a brother, and the unknown heirs of Grace Mutler a deceased sister, and such other unknown heirs of the said Lewis Lish, whose proper name is Frank Lewis Lish, but commonly known as Lewis Lish.

That the said real estate is not succeptible of partition without material loss and injury to the parties entitled to interests therein as above set forth, and that in order to make division of said interest it will be necessary that said real estate be sold and the proceeds thereof divided among the parties according to their several interests.

That the said defendants are non-residents of the State of Maryland.

The bill prays for the sale of said property, and that the proceeds be distributed among the parties according to their respective rights and interests, and general relief, and an order of publication against non-resident defendants and unknown heirs.

It is thereupon, this 14th day of October, 1907, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiffs by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 16th day of November, 1907, give notice to said absent defendants and the unknown heirs of Grace Mutler and Lewis Lish of the object and substance of this bill warning them to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 2nd day of December, next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 5-3

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., October 17, 1907.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1907,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Auditor's Notice.

Gilmor S. Hamill, Mortgagee, vs. Joseph Martin and Melissa Martin, his wife, Mortgegors.

No. 1489 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Joseph Martin, deceased, to file their claims, properly authenticated, in the above entitled cause, with the Clerk of this Court, on or before the 26th day of October, instant, as I shall proceed on that day to distribute the fund now in the hands of Gilmor S Hamill, mortgagor.

EDWARD H. SINCELL, Auditor.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the said road so prayed to be located to begin at road at race bridge in Kitzmillersville, and passing through Dodson to State line at Gleason, a distance of two and three-quarter miles, passing through the lands of Victoria E. Rafter, The Manor Mining Company and others, and examine whether the said new road should be located, will meet on the 11th day of November, 1907, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said new county road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

JAMES W. HARVEY,
JAMES LISH,
L. C. HAMILL,
Examiners.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the county road is to be relocated, said change to be as follows: Beginning on the county road at Robert L. Friese's and running through the lands of Robert L. Friese and Samuel Vandersall to near the home of Aaron Sines, a distance of about one mile, and examine whether the said county road should be re-located, will meet on the 18th day of November, 1907, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said change of said county road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

WILLIAM A. SMITH,
JONAS GLOTFELTY,
FREEMAN D. DEWITT,
Examiners.

GETTY BROWNING, CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING.

Office—"Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Real Estate Bought and Sold.

Particular Attention Given Railroad & Mine Surveying.

Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50 and $1.00.

Williams' M'f'g. Co., Props., Cleveland, O.
Sold at Sturgiss' Pharmacy, Oakland, Md.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 31. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1907. NUMBER 38

THE DEMOCRATS MUST SHOULDER ALL BLAME

Republicans Will Not Be Responsible For Legislation

AS TO BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Maryland Institutions Expect to Be Protected by General Assembly. Argue That Untimely Interference May Affect Revenue of The State.

With only a handful of members in either house of the General Assembly, the Republicans will be unable to exercise any influence in the enactment of legislation. The Democrats have an overwhelming majority and can, therefore, pass or defeat any measures they are called upon to consider. There will be 9 Republicans in the Senate and 26 in the House of Delegates, giving the Democrats a majority of 58 on joint ballot.

When, therefore, political measures are under consideration, the Republicans, being in a hopeless minority, can only protest, should these be unfair. The Democrats are no doubt prepared to assume responsibility for all such legislation, but the Republicans will see to it that they are also held accountable for the enactment of laws which are nonpolitical, and there promises to be quite a number of such measures of greater or less importance.

As a rule party lines are ignored when bills of this description are discussed, and not infrequently the minority decide their fate. If these laws prove satisfactory the dominant party claims, and is accorded, all the credit, notwithstanding they were passed by Republican votes. Should they, on the other hand, not fulfil expectations, the majority must shoulder all the blame. As the Democrats control absolutely they are responsible not only for the mistakes of the members of their own party, but for those of the Republicans as well.

The Democratic party leaders are well aware of the danger of allowing the inexperienced representatives to legislate as they please and so far as lies in their power will hold a tight rein on them. The average new member usually comes to Annapolis with a fad which if put into operation would, in his judgment, work out the salvation of the people. Sometimes his bills have merit, but as a rule they are radical and harmful and, therefore, must be squelched. If two-thirds of the remedial bills brought to Annapolis were passed the code at the close of the session would look like a crazy-quilt and the judges become distracted in trying to construe the conflicting laws.

Already some of the young lawyers are breaking loose. They are heralding the reformatory legislation they intend to put through regardless of the opinions of the bench and bar, whose indorsements they regard as unnecessary. By the time these bills come back from committee, is they are returned at all, most of them will read very differently, and even then their passage is doubtful.

Indeed, if the influence of the party managers counts for anything, there will be comparatively few changes made in the laws of the state, especially in those affecting the business interests. There appears to be a disinclination to do anything that may hamper the operations of corporations because of the financial stringency. The conditions are such that any restrictive legislation at this time might work damage to the city and state by decreasing the revenue and throwing out of employment those dependent upon the institutions affected.

This applies particularly to Baltimore corporations which contribute largely to the maintainance of the municipal government, directly and indirectly. With the finances of the country in good shape and everything working smoothly no objections could be raised, except probably by the corporations affected, to any legislation which is intended to jack them up and improve conditions. But at this time, when the finances of the country are in a chaotic state, the moneyed interests stoutly oppose any legislation of this character except such as will not affect the work of the institution at whom it is directed.

Then, again, it is argued the city cannot afford any reduction in its revenues. The vast and important improvements now under way must not be disturbed. A curtailment of the receipts of any of the industries which pay tribute to the municipality must necessarily affect the income of the city and also of the state.

All of the business interests intend to urge upon the political leaders of both parties what they term the unwisdom of untimely legislation, and they hope by concerted action to prevent its enactment. If their efforts bear fruit no bills will be considered which will interfere with any of the varied business interests.

So far as in their power lies, the Republican leaders will protect all interests from improper legislation. They will advocate proper supervision, but will not favor any measures that would tend to cripple them and impair their usefulness. They pleaded for a square deal prior to the election, and had it been accorded them the interests of the city and state, as well as those of private corporations, would undoubtedly have been safeguarded. Whether the Democrats with their unwieldy majority can steer their people into safe waters remains to be determined. It is up to them.

The Republican minority in the Senate will probably to led by Mr. Willliam B. Baker, of Harford, whose experience as a legislator and whose conservatism make him a wise counselor. Nearly all of the Republican senators are men of affairs, thoroughly conversant with the state's needs and can be depended upon to do their part to secure proper legislation.

In the House of Delegates the leadership will probably devolve upon Mr. James E. Godwin, who is now about to serve a third term and is well qualified to direct the minority. He will be aided by such veterans as William Harry Pairo, and John J. Stump and David E. Dick, of Allegany. Owing to the small number of Republicans in the House the party will not be largely represented on the committees, but in the deliberations in open session they may be expected to take a leading part.

It is the purpose of the minority to offer, among other reform measures, a new election law, probably that framed by the Reform League. This, if adopted, would be entirely acceptable, as it insures fair elections. There is little hope of the Democrats accepting this bill, which is altogether too fair to suit their purposes. They know that the change proposed would enable every citizen to vote and to have that vote counted, and as they could not win if such a law was passed they will turn it down.

About the only change they, it is thought, will agree to is to have the intent of the voter considered in the count, and perhaps to agree to pass the group of candidates for any one office when the voter did not mark properly and allow the judges to count all the others. Even then it is doubtful whether this improvement will extend to those counties to which the Wilson Law applies.

There has been some talk about changing the representative in the window, so as to give the dominant party a majority of the judges. It is doubtful, however, whether the Democrats will go quite that far. Still, it is possible, in view of the fact that at the next general election they propose to submit another disfranchising amendment, which they will try to force through in spite of the tremendous opposition. It would be an easy matter to count in not only their candidates, but the disfranchising scheme. The expense attached to such a proceeding would not be so great as that entailed at the recent election, when money was used on weak officials.

The fact that men who were trusted proved disloyal was not the fault of the organization leaders. In selecting an army of officials the management is obliged to depend in great measure upon the judgment of the men down the line. These did the best they could, and in the best interests of the party, but in some instances the temptation was too strong and the weak ones succumbed. Had the conditions been reversed and the Republicans been in position to use the same tactics employed by the opposition, they could, had they been so disposed, returned a majority for their candidates.

Complimentary to Mr. P. J. Stephen.

In local revolutions incident to election changes and disturbance, much frequently occurs, either through personal or official reasons, to be vewed with regret.

For so long a while Mr. Peter J. Stephen has been a prominent member of the Garrett Board of County Commissioners as to leave his individuality visibly impressed upon the organization and his methods well worked in every department of its proceedings.. During the greater part of the term of his election and re-elections, be has served as presiding officer of the Board with a high purpose of fairness to every interest concerned and with unquestioned fidelity to the best protection of the county's rights; and he now leaves a finished record that should be no less acceptable to a grateful people than gratifying to himself.

Mr. Stephen in the arduous demands and ceaseless test of this exacting trust has shown himself an honest, clear-minded and diligent public servant, and Garrett should treasure his memory among the most dutiful and respected of those who have best observed her rights and honored her name. By virtue of his office Mr. Stephen was also a member of the Court House Commission and when at the last meeting of that Board his retirement was stated, the Chairman, Judge Henderson, spoke in commendatory terms and feelingly expressed the Board's loss.

RELLIM.

Monuments! Monuments!

Perhaps you object to buying from agents—rather see the work for your self. Then visit our yard at 99 N. Centre St., Cumberland, or Frostburg, and see the finest display of finished monuments in the State, all of which will be sold at away down prices.

J. B. WILLIAMS Co.,
Low Price Marble & Granite Dealers,
Frostburg, Md. 4t

THE FAR-FAMED ALTAMONT SPRINGS WATER

Being Shipped in Car Load Lots To Eastern Cities.

DESCRIPTION OF BOTTLING WORKS

Everything Appertaining to The Handling of The Water Is Scrupulously Clean and Contamination Is Almost Absolutely Impossible.

Garrett county, Maryland, has long had the reputation of possessing, among other things, abundance of good pure water, and now that the Altamont Spring Water Company has taken the initiative in bottling and shipping it away, the people of this section of Maryland feel that a new and important industry has been set on foot.

When Col. George Truesdell, former District Commissioner of Washington city, because the owner of the Altamont Springs farm, he found several springs of water of remarkable purity. He at once began shipping the water, in limited quantities to Washington, and it has become quite noted there and in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

One of these springs known as Altamont Spring on Great Backbone Mountain, 3000 feet above the sea, is a spring of large proportions and icy temperature. The demand for the Altamont Spring water has induced the proprietor to build a stone house over the spring, and erect a barbed wire fence about it, so that no possible contamination should result. This water has been piped to the Altamont Springs Farm station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and a building erected for the bottling and shipping of this product.

The building was begun in 1905 and completed in the early part of the present year. It has a frontage on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad of forty feet, with a depth of eighty feet. It has two stories, the first story being of concrete. The machinery is of the very latest manufacture, and the building contains every possible improvement that can be thought of. There are four storage rooms, two of them with a ten foot ceiling, and two with a heighth of fourteen feet. A siding, with a car capacity of four cars, has been put in place by the Railroad Company.

Absolutely nothing is done to the water, but everything to the bottles. The machinery for cleansing, washing, sterilizing and labeling the bottles is of the very best, and that cleanliness may prevail throughout the establishment, rubber gloves are provided for the operators at the sterilizing machines, and on the first floor, bath rooms, with all modern innovations, for the male employes, and similar accommodations on the second floor for the female employes have been installedin accordance with the rigid rule for absolute cleanliness throughout the works.

Owing to the inability to sterilize the five gallon carboys formerly in use, on account of uneven thickness of the glass, and unequal expansion and contraction when subjected to extreme heat, that form of vessel has been abandoned, and only half gallon size bottles used. While the machinery was fully capable of sterilizing the carboys, they themselves could not stand the uneven expansion and contraction due to the excessive heat, and subsequent cooling incident to the process. Half gallon bottles, on the contrary, stand the high degree of temperature very well.

Each case contains twelve half gallon bottles. The stoppers used are the familiar crowns manufactured by the Crown Cork and Seal Company of Baltimore, used extensively on all bottles throughout the country.

The boxes containing the empty bottles received from the B. and O. cars at the building platform, are brought to the ground floor by an elevator, where they are placed on a gravity conveyor to the ponderous steel soaking machine, that revolves once every thirty-two minutes. This soaking machine has eight hundred pockets with capacity for as many bottles, and one hour is consumed in the soaking process of these eight hundred bottles. The soaking machine holds 4 thousand gallons. It is divided into two compartments, and both of these compartments are filled with a solution of caustic soda. The first solution is strong, and the next weaker, and during the passage of the bottles through the soaking machine, 32 minutes are consumed, during which time the bottles are automatically filled and emptied twice.

After passing through the soaking machine, the bottles are automatically dumped into a tank of warm spring water, where the outside of the bottle is thoroughly washed and rinsed from the caustic soda. Then they are put into a washing machine with a rubber brush placed inside of each bottle, having a revolution of 1800 times per minute, touching every part of the same. Then each bottle is carefully examined, and placed on a rinsing machine and thoroughly rinsed for a second time, by pure spring water, under high pressure.

The sterilizing machines hold sixty-nine bottles each, and the bottles are subjected to a steam bath for 20 minutes, at a temperatvre of about 221 degrees; then boiling water is turned on in the inverted bottles in the sterilizer. There is thus no possibility of the retention of germs in a bottle after all this is gone through. The operators in removing the bottles from the copper sterilizer use rubber gloves while so engaged, on all occasions. These rubber gloves are never omitted.

The bottles, after the sterilizing process, are kept in an inverted position, so os to keep the sterile air in them until filled, and the air driven out by the water direct from the spring. After the bottles are removed from the copper sterilizers by the rubber gloved employes, each bottle is placed in the filling machine where the force of the spring water drives the warm sterile air upward, the water and the gases of the spring taking its place, when it is immediately capped by a crown, cork and seal cap.

The purest water on earth placed in bottles that have not been properly and thoroughly sterilized, are likely to produce dirty water, and possibly convey the germs of a deadly disease. Any water placed in a bottle that has not been sterilized is a menace to the public health.

The big soaking machine was manufactured and set up by a St. Louis firm. It is the most expensive and efficient machine known at the present day for soaking and cleansing bottles.

The sterilizers of heavy copper were built from a special design and specification furnished by Col. Truesdell, and are not in use elsewhere. They are marvels of beauty and efficiency.

There is no known method of sterilizing properly, except by intense heat.

The bottled water is sent away in car load lots to Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and its early introduction into other large cities anticipated. The sterilizing is done under a pressure of five pounds to the square inch.

The bottling building is practically fireproof, and is the first building in Garrett county to be erected so near the fire proof line. An additional building has been erected near by on the same plot of ground, 24 by 60 feet, to meet the expanding business.

An interesting innovation is the great care exercised in providing a complete system of ventilation, by means of flues carrying off the air from the interior of the building, fresh air being drawn from the outside through cheese cloths placed in the ventilators.

Dr. H. B. McConnell, of the Chemical Department of the Maryland Agricultural College, has made an inspection of the bottling plant, and reports its equipment elaborate and perfect in all its details.

G. W. H.

Deer Park, Nov. 15, 1907.

AN EGREGIOUS ERROR

A Correspondent Corrects It However, Even If It Did Escape the Proof-reader.

SWANTON, MD., Nov. 15, 1907.

To the Editor of The Republican:

I noticed a typographical error in my article in favor of a "Soldiers' Monument" in THE REPUBLICAN of yesterday. In my article I ask "Will not THE REPUBLICAN take this matter up and help create public sentiment in favor of the monument." Instead of THE REPUBLICAN, as it was intended, we find the printer makes it "The Republicans" which we did not and do not mean.

This is patriotic work and politics has nothing to do with it.

We are sure that men and women of all political parties and religious creeds will be willing to do their part to help erect the monument in honor of our country's defenders and I am sure that I would be the last man to try to make this important patriotic work the work of any political party.

I want to see the monument erected but I want to see it done by the people of our county regardless of politics or religious creed.

I have thought quite a good deal of this matter. Many a time while working the west when I visited the county seats of many of the counties and saw the fine monuments erected in honor of the soldiers and sailors who did so much for our country I determined that I would do what I could towards having a monument erected in Oakland in honor of the heroes of the Civil and Spanish-American wars.

I would like to see this done. I am not narrow enough to want the Republicans alone to do this work. I do not want any politics in this matter but let us all do what we can in this patriotic work.

We know that you, Mr. Epitor, will do what you can through THE REPUBLICAN to create a sentiment in favor of the erection of a fine monument to be dedicated next Fourth of July.

Very truly,
A. F. GEORGE.

Dog Tax Notice.

Owners of dogs who have not paid their tax for the year 1907 in Districts Nos. 7 and 14, will please pay at once. Possibly it will be convenient to make above payment on election day.

2t W. A. MAFFETT, Constable.

DIXON & KELSO

Dixon & Kelso, as usual will want several thousand pounds

FAT, DRY PICKED

TURKEYS

FOR THANKSGIVING

to be delivered Nov. 21-24.

Can pay good prices for them. Also Fresh Butter at 25c. per lb. and Eggs 30c. doz.

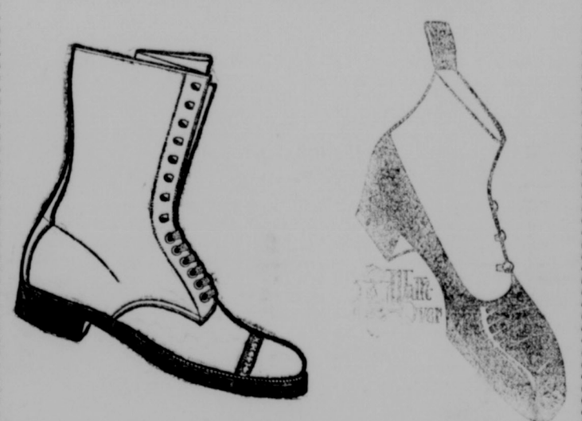
1t

Have Car Fine Ear Corn from Shenandoah Valley to sell at $1.15 per bbl. of 105 lbs.

Yours to Please,
DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

GOOD SHOES.



DID YOU Ever stop to think that it COSTS LESS TO WEAR GOOD SHOES than the other kind?

Well, it does, and I have the GOOD SHOES right here for you. I have them from the cheapest that's good to the best that's made.

Let me show you.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.
NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

In Another Light.

By Minnie Nelson Hinds.

Copyright, 1907, by P. C. Eastment.

"Same old story," said the young man bitterly as he gazed at the little gold circle in his big brown palm. The diamond seemed to twinkle at him "all is over" as he lifted his glance to the mutinous, fascinating little figure before him.

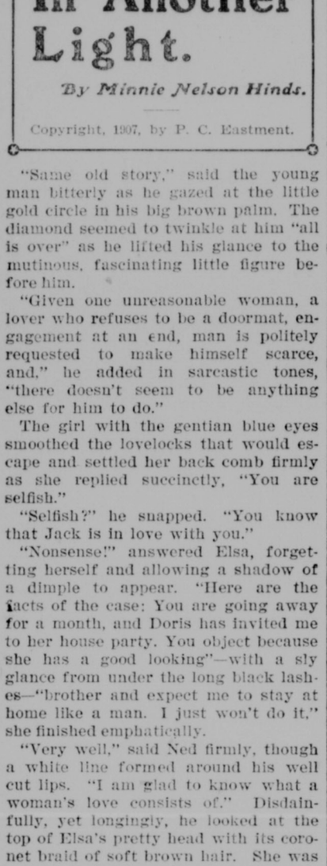
"Given one unreasonable woman, a lover who refuses to be a doormat, engagement at an end, man is politely requested to make himself scarce, and," he added in sarcastic tones, "there doesn't seem to be anything else for him to do."

The girl with the gentian blue eyes smoothed the lovelocks that would escape and settled her back comb firmly as she replied succinctly, "You are selfish."

"Selfish?" he snapped. "You know that Jack is in love with you."

"Nonsense!" answered Elsa, forgetting herself and allowing a shadow of a dimple to appear. "Here are the facts of the case: You are going away for a month, and Doris has invited me to her house party. You object because she has a good looking"—with a sly glance from under the long black lashes—"brother and expect me to stay at home like a man. I just won't do it," she finished emphatically.

"Very well," said Ned firmly, though a white line formed around his well cut lips. "I am glad to know what a woman's love consists of." Disdainfully, yet longingly, he looked at the top of Elsa's pretty head with its coronet braid of soft brown hair. She was a most desirable vision, and his heart beat fast. How could he give her up? Jealous? Yes, he was. But who would blame him? The thought of Elsa living in the same house with fascinating Jack Denton for a month was more than he could stand. In his mind's eye he could see that fellow eternally at her side leaning over the piano and gazing devotedly into Elsa's eyes as she sang, while his glance conveyed



"GIMME THEM STONES QUICK."

unutterable things floating down the river in the still cool shadows, while Jack read his latest fad in poets, motoring in his new car, confound him! Decidedly Ned felt that he was justified, and Elsa had no right to torture him.

"You are sure that your decision is final?" asked Ned coldly.

"Quite," replied the girl, with a finality in her tone.

Ned dropped the ring carelessly into his pocket, lifted his hat formally and turned away in silence.

Elsa walked slowly along the rose bordered path toward the house.

"I'm glad of it," she said to herself defiantly. "I won't cry." The tears rolled down her flushed cheeks. "There isn't a man living worth crying for," she dashed them away scornfully. "I wonder if he will go to Denver just the same."

Ned's uncle was the head of a big manufacturing concern, and his dearest wish was to let Ned step into his shoes when he "made good," as he phrased it. Ned had done well, and now had come the chance to prove whether he could handle the big trade in the west.

"Only a month," said Ned as he strode away. "She knows just how much it means to us. Oh, I forgot; there isn't any 'us' now. Well, she never could have cared or she would have given in."

Ned packed his grip that night with a firm determination never to come back east again. He had intended taking the 6 o'clock train, but—"I may as well see her once more," he said to himself miserably. "It will be the last time."

Meanwhile Elsa was listlessly dressing for the last dance of the season.

"Ned has gone, and I may as well go enjoy myself," she soliloquized as she gloomily patted and pulled a princess gown of daffodil liberty about her dainty figure.

"I shall not tell any one yet," she sighed as she opened her jewel case and took out its choicest treasure. This consisted of a necklace composed of tiny beads of beaten gold. Across the front five flawless sapphires alternated with four diamonds of purest water. The effect of this combination on Elsa's Christy throat was all that could be desired.

As she waited for the carriage in the hall she threw back her coat and gave a last glance at herself in the long mirror. "It certainly fits," she said critically. "I wish Ned could see it."

A shadow darkened the glass. Ere she could turn cold steel touched her cheek, and a hoarse voice said: "Gimme them stones quick. Don't holler or I'll plug yer, see?" and a hairy hand fumbled with the neck of her wrap.

The girl's horrified gaze took in the creature behind her. The dryness of her throat told her that she had lost the power to scream even had she dared. The man would certainly kill her. His villainous face told its own tale. She threw up her hands to ward the man away as she gasped, "Oh, don't touch me, and I'll give it to you!"

How she hated to give up her precious chain. There was no way out of it. Their only maid had retired early with the toothache, father and mother were at the theater, and the carriage had been sent for her chaperon. She was utterly alone. Fumbling desperately with the clasp, she suddenly felt the floor rising and swaying away from the burglar. She toppled to the rug in a faint.

Ere the man could stoop to the prostrate figure there was a crash at the big hall window, and Ned sprang through the splintered points from the piazza. A long reach, a scientific blow with a big fellow's full weight behind it, and the burglar was crumpled up in the corner.

"He won't come out of that right away," said Ned as he searched the man and pocketed his revolver.

Elsa came back to consciousness under a shower of half frightened kisses.

"Darling, darling! Did he hurt you?" demanded Ned as she clung desperately to him.

"No, but those dreadful eyes," she shivered. "Mercy!" as she caught sight of the huddled figure. "Is he dead, Ned?"

"Not he," said Ned contemptuously. "They're tough."

"Oh, do get him out of the way quick, Ned," sobbed the unstrung girl. "He might hurt you. Call the police quick."

Ned rang up the station with a hurry call, and after he had closed the door on the officers with their still unconscious captive he turned his attention to soothing Elsa.

That he succeeded well was proven [illegible] the admiring glance that Elsa fastened on the erstwhile lonely diamond [illegible] she said, "Oh, weren't you brave, Ned?"

"A gun is no good against a knock-out when you see your man first," replied Ned, with a grin.

"You may be domineering," said Elsa mischievously, "but you'll be a good protection against burglars anyway."

"Perhaps you had better hurry up and secure me," replied the young man, with an emphasizing embrace.

A Gossiping Neighbor.

Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Adams were exchanging confidences over the line fence that separated their back yards. "Who are those people that have moved into the house on the other side of you?" said Mrs. Adams. "Judging from the looks of their furniture, I don't think they amount to much."

"Their name is Monroe," answered Mrs. Harrison. "I don't know them, but I've heard of them. The man works in a photograph gallery. They've got four children, a dog and a canary bird.

"Their window shades don't fit, and they've tacked up papers to keep people from looking in.

"I guess they haven't much money. I heard the man tell the driver of the moving wagon that he'd pay him next week.

"The oldest boy is cross eyed and has red hair. The youngest one is a regular imp. Goes around with one of her stockings hanging loose and slides down the back stairway.

"The woman has a fierce temper and boxes the children's ears. And that isn't the worse of it," added Mrs. Harrison, lowering her voice. "They say the way she gossips is just awful! I don't think I shall have anything to do with her."—Youth's Companion.

The Broken Window.

An iron hoop bounced through the railings and played havoc with the kitchen window. With a fighting look in her eye the lady of the house awaited the appearance of the hoop's owner. Presently he came.

"Please, ma'am, I've broken your window," he said, "and 'ere's father to mend it." And, sure enough, he was followed by a stolid looking man, who at once started work, while the small boy ran off with the hoop.

"That'll be two and threepence," announced the glazier when the window was whole once more.

"Two and threepence!" gasped the lady. "But your little boy broke it—the little fellow with the hoop, you know. You're his father, arn't you?"

The stolid man shook his head. "Don't know him from Adam," he said. "He came round to my place and told me his mother wanted her winder mended. You're his mother, ain't you?"—Liverpool Mercury.

Ancient Playing Cards.

The ancient Tarot packs were the earliest playing cards known to our forefathers. They consisted of seventy-two, seventy-seven or seventy-eight cards. These cards are still used in remote parts of Italy, France and Switzerland and are made in Florence, the designs being handed down from generation to generation.

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt

Clean water makes sweeter pork.

—

For light driving the small horse is better than the large.

—

Study the weeds on your farm and find how best to get rid of them.

—

Breed to a purpose. Indifference in this matter leads to indifferent results.

—

The farmer can best look after his bank account by studying the needs of his live stock.

—

Pigs which have grass with the grain ration will fatten faster than those not so fed.

—

Plow all sweet clover roots off good this fall and you will have none to bother you next spring.

—

The increasing demand each year for fruit is emphasizing the importance of putting more land into such culture.

—

There is no indication that there will be over-production of apples this year either. Plant that orchard, brother; plant that orchard!

—

Tar roofing paper will make a fairly good lining for a silo. Covered with a thin sheeting of wood improves the silo and makes the lining permanent.

—

What shall it profit the farmer if he work all summer to grow some succulent root crops and then in the fall neglecteth to properly store the fruits of his labor?

—

The Farmers' National congress is to meet at Oklahoma City, Okla., on October 17. Such gatherings of farmers means much to the progress of agriculture in this country.

—

Don't rush the horse down hill. It is not only dangerous, but makes the horse nervous, besides weakening the tendons of the legs and is apt to spring the knees out of shape.

—

Feed roots, such as beets, turnips and mangels, freely after removing the cows from the pasture this fall. They will keep up the milk supply better and come out in better condition next spring.

—

Clover hay is good for pigs and hogs in the fall and winter. If the clover is small, it will be the more readily eaten. The aftermath of clover makes a good hay for hogs and can be fed without chopping.

—

Diversions and novelties and entertainments are all right at the agricultural show, but the management of such affairs should see that such attractions do not eclipse the real purposes for which the fair was held.

—

Ventilataion is one of the chief needs of the poultry house and now is the time to give the matter thought. Do not go into another winter without seeing that proper methods of providing fresh air for your chickens is provided.

—

An obstinate horse can be easily bridled and made to take the bit if the finger or thumb is pushed into the corner of his mouth and his tongue touched. Hold the bridle with the right hand, so that the bits are just in front of his lips and rest upon the back of the left hand near the wrist. Stick your left forefinger into the corner of his mouth, and as he opens it pull the bits into his mouth by slipping the headgear over his ears.

—

A dozen different conditions may give rise to tainted milk, as foul air in barn; cows lying in manure; rusty milk tins, sick cows and udder diseases; putting fresh and old milk in the same cans; unwholesome or strong smelling fodder and foods; failure to cool milk immediately after milking; impure water for washing utensils, or impure dirty water for the cows to drink; uncleanly milking, manure particles dropping from udder; keeping milk too long in stable before removing to milk room; lack of cleanliness in the care of the milk.

—

Tests at the South Dakota experiment station show that one and one-fourth pounds of speltz equals one pound of corn for steer feeding. Where corn and speltz are mixed half and half by weight, slightly better results are obtained. The advantage of using the grains at home is also in favor of its being fed to cattle or swine. In the test mentioned, the steers fed on speltz did not consume as much hay per pound or gain as those fed upon other grains, which shows that the husk of speltz is a substitute for hay to a considerable degree. It produces a firm flesh much the same as the oats and as good quality of meat as corn.

Whitewa[illegible] before the cold weather [illegible]

—

Mended clothes and bills all paid are better than new clothes on credit.

—

Rye adds no plant food to the soil and hence has no value as green manure.

—

Feed the coarse fodder with the small feed so as to maintain the balance in the ration.

—

Cool the cream immediately after it comes from the separator. It will make the butter better.

—

Wife will thank you for your thoughtfulness in sharpening scissors and the kitchen knives.

—

Wheat-bran middlings roots and grass make a good ration for the pigs selected as breeders. Notice that we omitted corn.

—

There is economy in buying the best made machine or tool. But remember after you have bought it to take good care of it.

—

The earth of the chicken pen floors is as rich as many brands of fertilizers. Get it out on the land and put in fresh dirt. It will be better for the chickens and better for you.

—

Stop that little gully in the field which opened up with the last rain. It is easier to fix now than after the next rain or two have made the breech infinitely larger.

—

Make a difference between the feeding of the pigs that are to become breeders and those you are fattening for market. Overfatness must be avoided with the former.

—

If the pasturage is dry and the feed poor, one stalk of corn in the silk is worth more to the cows now than the ear that the stalk can produce will be worth next winter.

—

Store the oily feeds where they will not become contaminated by foul odors. Feed thus affected is more than apt to taint the milk and carry the cowy flavor to the butter.

—

Don't be content to do anything but the best type of farming. Be on the watch for new ideas. If your neighbor's methods are better than your own, do not be too proud to say so, but adopt them. If you have an idea or method which will help your neighbor, see that he gets it. Help others and help yourself.

—

In taking the stock in from off the pasture this fall remember that the change from field where much exercise is obtained to the stall is quite severe. For this reason the cows should be allowed as much freedom as possible in the yards about the barn. They should be put in the barn only when the weather is bad or at milking time.

—

In the cutting down of small trees farmers often rob themselves of larger profit later on. Arboriculture tells of an incident in Virginia. Ten years ago about 64,000 young hickory trees were cut down to provide hickory hoops for about 13,000 apple barrels. The barrel hoops had been sold for about $400. If the trees had been allowed to grow, they would have been big enough in a few years for cutting up into carriage spokes, and would have produced, at the present price of $35 a thousand, spokes worth more than $800,000. This is the kind of forestrry argument that ought to appeal to owners of brush lots.

—

Make your own vinegar on the farm. Only sound, ripe apples should be used, avoiding dirty fruit or washing it before pressing. Use only juice from the first pressing, place in clean barrels which have been treated with hot water or steam to destroy undesirable germs. The barrels should not be full, nor tightly corked, as free access of air is desirable. In ordinary temperatures, the first stage, the alcoholic fermentation, should be complete in five or six months; but by storing in warmer rooms, and by the use of yeast, can be much shortened. The second stage, the acetic fermentation, may be hastened by heat and by the use of a good "starter" of "mother" or sharp vinegar. When the required acidity is reached, the barrels should be filled to the bung and tightly corked to avoid undesirable fermentations.

—

Pinstch oil, the residue left in the cylinders used to contain the gas for lighting railway coaches, and which can be obtained for about 25 cents per gallon in small quantities, is recommended by the Colorado experiment station as a good substitute for carbon-bisulphide in exterminating prairie dogs, gophers, rabbits, or any ground burrowing pests. The following directions are given for applying the remedy. Three hands and a boy will accomplish the best results. Armed with a can of Pinstch oil and quantities of cow or horse chips the party proceeds to the dog town. One man goes in advance and with a shovel puts a clod in each hole not occupied by dogs. The next man saturates a chip with two or three teaspoonfuls of oil and drops it into the hole, pushing it far back with a stick. The third man immediately fills the mouth of the hole tightly with earth. Pinstch oil is very volatile, and where the vapors are mixed with air will explode with violence if a spark of any kind reaches it. It is unsafe to smoke or strike a match while working with it.

ALL DUE TO PROTECTION.

Prosperity in the Past Has Had But One Source.

In an address at Marshfield, Mass., August 22, Congressman McCall said:

"We are pretty near the edge of a financial setback. Economically an industrial crisis at this time would be senseless and wanton, but we should already have had one if our prosperity had not been well nigh invulnerable."

What was it that in the past ten years has made our prosperity well nigh invulnerable?

Production at the maximum and consumption keeping pace with production.

Abundance of employment at the highest wages ever known.

Liberal buying by wage earners at prices remunerative to both manufacturer and merchant.

A money market kept steady by favorable trade balances averaging close to half a billion dollars a year.

These were the prime factors of our rock-rooted prosperity.

What has shaken the foundations of that prosperity?

An insane rage for the disturbance of sound economic laws and ideal economic conditions, coupled with ill-judged fulminations against "predatory wealth," and no word of reproach for predatory political wreckers of business stability.

Foolish and probably unlawful "trade agreements" designed to take work and wages away from American labor and hand them over to foreigners.

Concerning which Congressman McCall might truthfully say: "All of which I saw and part of which I was."

How Cuban Reciprocity Works.

The round-up of trade with Cuba for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, does not show well for the wisdom which opened the door to a market of 85,000,000 consumers, the most liberal on earth, in return for some few extra privileges in a market of less than 2,000,000 of relatively small consumers.

Even as a proposition in philanthropy our reciprocity experiment with Cuba has not been a shining success. Briefly stated, our generosity in allowing the Cubans a rebate of tariff payments on their exports of sugar, tobacco and a few other things represents a money loss to this country of rather more than $66,000,000 a year.

In 1907 we bought of Cuba products worth $97,441,690, and we sold to Cuba our products to the value of $48,330,913.

The difference between our sales to and our purchases from Cuba was $49,111,777. Close upon $50,000,000 went out of our money supply and was used by Cuba in purchasing from foreign countries commodities which for the most part Cuba could, had she felt so inclined, have bought in the United States.

Then, too, on that nearly $98,000,000 of imports we granted a tariff rebate of 20 per cent. In this way something like $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 was kept from going into the United States treasury.

Add to the adverse trade balance of nearly $50,000,000 the amount lost in treasury revenue and you have a pretty big total representing the cost of our philanthropical "reciprocity" with Cuba. Somebody is making big money out of the deal, but it is not the United States.

THE OLD COURSE IS THE SAFEST.

Our ship of state will find itself in troubled waters if her navigators are permitted to throw overboard the chart and compass that for ten years have guided the noble vessel through seas of unparalleled prosperity.

Tariff Sense and Nonsense.

Mr. Bryan does not have much faith in the prediction that the tariff is to be the paramount idea in the next campaign. He says that, in his opinion, it will occupy no such place of importance. It will be merely incidental. Here is a matter upon which the Nebraskan is eminently right. There is nothing in the tariff to quarrel over. This country continues to believe in a protective tariff, which is the true basis of our industrial and commercial supremacy. This country is not going to abandon that policy next year. To abandon it or to modify it greatly even would bring upon this country industrial horrors compared with which those of a dozen years ago would be mild, indeed. As we are industrially greater now than we were then so our depression would be greater. Cedar Rapids Republican.

"Sumptuary laws," says a Nashville Democratic paper, "are becoming cardinal doctrines of the party that formerly insisted that the best government was the one that governed least." The Democratic party appears to be in a condition to flop promiscuously without seriously injuring its prospects.

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" means sure defeat for Pneumonia. To stop a cold with Preventics is safer than to let it run and be obliged to cure it afterwards. To be sure, Preventics will cure even a deeply seated cold, but taken early—at the sneeze stage—they break, or head off these early colds. That's surely better. That's why they are called Preventics.

Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Quinine, no physic, nothing sickening. Nice for the children—and thoroughly safe too. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, think of Preventics. Promptness may also save half your usual sickness. And don't forget your child, if there is feverishness, night or day. Herein probably lies Preventics' greatest efficiency. [illegible] in 25c boxes for the pocket, also in 25c boxes. [illegible] Preventics. Insist on your druggists giving you

Preventics

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Will practice inthe Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.51 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.2[illegible] Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE a[illegible] LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., 10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

FOR SALE.

We will sell at private sale at our farms between Mt. Lake Park and Oakland,

3 Thoroughbred Jersey Cows.

An excellent opportunity to purchase a good family cow.

1 Dark Bay Yearling Colt.

1 Five Year Old Bay Mare;

Hamiltonian; $259.

1 Gasoline Engine,

8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $275.

1 Hay Bailer,

operated by horse-power. Makes standard size bales.

For further information call on or write to

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Oakland, Md.

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Catalog giving full particulars sent on application.

Attention is called to Short Course of Ten Weeks in Agriculture.

Write for particulars.

Term commences September 19th, 1907.

Early application necessary for admittance.

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A Comparison.

"Some years ago, I used

Davis' 100 per c[illegible] Pure Paint

on my home, at the same time, several other houses near me were painted with other paints. There is a big contrast today between the appearance of my house and others. J. H. PRUITT,
Chincoteague, Va.

If you compare adulterated paint with Davis 100 per cent Pure, you will readily know why my house painted with Davis looks well and wears well.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS,
Agents.

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You want it to be of the very best kind. As you expect your printed matter to make business it is necessary it should do the talking for you. Poor or indifferent printing cannot do this as it lacks the strong points required to gain and hold the interest of the patron.

¶ In this particular line of work we excel, for several reasons, viz: 1st; we have the largest and best variety of up-to-date type to be found in the western part of the state. 2nd; we carry only the very best grades of papers; and 3rd; the know-how with which to create original and attractive tye display.

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WE HAVE IT.
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Men, Women and Children's Underwear, Gloves, Mittens and Sweaters for all.
Men's and Boys' Overcoats and Caps.
Complete line of Outing Flannelettes, plain Ginghams and Worsteds.
Best line of SHOES in the market.
Good line of Linoleums, Oil Cloths and Rugs.
COME AND INVESTIGATE.

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N. B. Still have a few BARGAINS in extra Pants

Oakland Model Steam Bakery.

JUDGE OF QUALITY

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THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1907.

FOR A SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

In THE REPUBLICAN of last week there was published a communication from Mr. A. F. George, of Swanton, in which our correspondent advanced his ideas and made some valuable suggestions concerning the erection of a suitable memorial to the soldiers and sailors who enlisted in the Civil and Spanish-American Wars from Garrett county. By an oversight on the part of either the proofreader or the typesetter an error, humiliating to both Mr. George and to the editor, crept into the communication in question, but which, we believe, no fair-minded person will take exceptions to after reading the correction published in another column of this paper over the signature of Mr. George. With Mr. George we believe that the monument should be erected, not by the Republicans, Democrats or Prohibitionists, but by the people as a whole.

This matter, as early as last June or July, was taken up and discussed at some length by Col. A. G. Sturgiss, commander of the Grand Army Post in Oakland, and the editor of THE REPUBLIKAN, when the latter at the solicitation of Col. Sturgiss, went before the Board of County Commissioners and asked that body for the donation on the court house lot of a site for the monument should the movement to erect such a memorial take definite shape. The Board very considerately acceded to the request and, we believe, entered an order on the records in their office setting aside the site.

While this paper has not lost interest in the matter, other matters have been claiming the time and attention of the editor, so that it was allowed to lie in abeyance until a more propitious time. This time, we believe, has now arrived and THE REPUBLICAN will lend its best endeavors toward the erection of this deserved memorial to the defenders of our loved nation.

We suggest that an association, composed of representative citizens from every part of the county be formed and that this association have the matter entirely in charge; that our representatives in the General Assembly endeavor to have passed a bill appropriating from the State Treasury a sum of money for the object and that every resident of the county contribute little or much toward the fund to be raised for the purpose.

Over in the adjoining county of Preston a magnificent monument, erected on the court house lawn at Kingwood, was recently unveiled. The shaft stands at at a height of about twenty feet, which is surmounted by an infrantryman clothed in all the accoutrements of war. This memorial was erected and paid for by the residents of the county, its cost being in the neighborhood of $9000.

We would be pleased to hear from others on this subject and trust that the suggestion made by Mr. George will bear fruit.

FOREST FAMINE.

"In twenty years," says the Department of Agriculture, "the timber supply in the United States, on government reserves and private holdings, at the present rate of cutting will be exhausted, although it is possible that the growth of that period might defer the arrival of the famine another five years." With a view of providing against such a contingency, President Roosevelt has issued a call for a conference of the governors of the states and territories and of the members of both houses of Congress to consider the problem of conserving our natural resources. This is a wise thought. The pioneers of our country felled the forests to convert them into farms and rightly felt that in clearing the waste places they were doing the work of civilization. They took what lay at hand and used it without a thought of economy, for a whole virgin continent spread before them. The uppermost thought of many generations of Americans was to subdue the soil, and in subduing it they committed ravages, the affect of which on the future of the continent and the nation they never measured. In addition to these comments the New York Tribune says: "Americans have shown great waste in the using of coal and are using ores, if not with improvidence, at least with a lavishness never before dreamed of. Coal and ore we cannot replace, and when they are exhausted science will have to look about for convenient substitutes. But the grossest abuse of trust has occurred in the squandering of timber resources, for trees can be grown to replace those cut and used, but instead of employing forethought and scientific care to replenish our forests we have allowed them to be devastated by the timber hunter, intent only on quick profits through wholesale denudation. As a tributary evil the sources of our water supply have been dried up, spring floods have become chronic and the possibility of converting vast areas of arid lands into fertile acres by means of irrigation has been greatly retarded. It is time to call a halt on the old spirit of improvidence and destruction. The administration, by insisting on the enlargement of the national forest reserve, their cultivation according to enlightened modern methods, the preservation of the coal and mineral bearing portions of the public domain and the non-alienation to private exploiters of the natural resources still left to the nation, has set on foot a reform of far reaching importance. No task is more deserving or has in it more promise for the good of future generations than this one of assuring them against the depletion of the stock of resources on which they must depend so largely for comfort and progress."

The convention next May can do a great work in strengthening and enlarging President Roosevelt's patriotic and enlightened program and it is believed will do much toward preventing the threatened famine of our forests.

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS.

Having completed a large portion of his forthcomiug message to congress President Roosevelt takes the public into his confidence and tells what he is going to recommend in the way of new legislation by the national lawmakers. He will favor: (1) a postal savings bank; (2) extension of the parcel post; (3) lakes-to-the-gulf deep waterway; (4) extension or the powers of the interstate commerce commission to include supervision of stock and bond issues; (5) amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law so as to prohibit only such combinations as are pronounced by the court to be unreasonable; (6) plan for emergency currency; (7) graduated inheritance tax; (8) federal income tax and a number of other measures of more or less importance. While it is not unusual for a President to indicate his policies or give an inkling of his recommendations to congress in advance of the recommendations being actually made, it is something of a departure for a Chief Executive to go so completely into the details of his desires in a legislative way as Mr. Roosevelt has done. And, altogether, the departure is quite an agreeable one. It gives the people an opportunity to study them and to discuss them with their representatives in the national law-making body in their own bailwicks before action is taken.

WHY THE NEW STATE OF OKLAHOMA IS DEMOCRATIC.

In recent years a sort of feeling has spread abroad that Republicanism stands for progressivness, energy, push, activity, in short all those qualities necessary to success along all lines. On the other hand the prevalence of Democracy in too great quantities is considered a sort of blight on the prospects of any community. The progress of the North and the lack of progressiveness in some parts of the Democracy ridden South have served as illustrations along this line. With these mental pictures fairly well outlited on the average brain it was hard to conceive how a new State with every reason to want nothing but the best things should place itself in the hands of Democrats and allow the members of a discredited party to write its constitution and preside over its destinies. A great many people have wondered how such a thing can be accounted for, it is quite easy if looked at in the true light. It is a well recognized fact that in the main people follow the parallels of latitude when seeking new homes in the West. This has been pointed out by eminent authorities and cannot be disputed. Thus New England people settled the States of the Northwest, the people of Middle States, the territory of the middle West, and so on. With this idea in mind a look at a map will show that Oklahoma is directly west of Arkansas, catches a large part of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, and all of Tennessee, North and South Carolina. It also lies directly west of Southern Missouri, to say nothing of the fact that it sits in the lap of Texas. In short it is southern territory and was largely peopled from rock-ribbed southern States. In view of these conditions it doesn't seem much wonder that Oklahoma is Democratic, although the majority is not very large and the Republicans of the State are very hopeful that before many years the State will enter the Republican fold along with the progressive States of the North and West.

BASE INGRATITUDE.

After a newspaper man has yelled himself hoarse in an effort to persuade people to patronize home merchants and accidentally stumbles on to the fact that the same fellows he is trying to protect are sending away for their job printing or are using printed matter sent out by patent medicine houses, soap factories or other concerns, it rather shakes his confidence in mankind and make reciprocity look like a lead dime with a hole in it.—Journal.

While we agree with the Journal in the above, yet that paper is entirely inconsistent in its argument when the fact is taken into consideration that it is equally guilty with the merchant who sends away for his job printing, for is it not a fact that the Journal recently had the ballots printed in Frederick for use at the county election when the work could have been done right here at home, even though the Journal was not equipped for it?

Subscribe for The Republican.

BRAINARD H. WARNER.

In view of the announcement of Mr. B. H. Warner, of Kensington, that he will be a candidate to succeed Col. Geo. A. Pearre as Representative in Congress from the Sixth District the following sketch of his life will be of interest to our readers:

"Mr. Brainard H. Warner was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and came to Washington in 1863 and, for the three months after his arrival, was a clerk in the Judiciary Square Hospital, when he was promoted to a clerkship in the War Department, where he remained until the latter part of 1866, when he was appointed to a position in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury. At the same time, he was Private Secretary for Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, who was then a prominent Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania.

"In the latter part of 1867, he was made Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue of the 9th District of Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Lancaster, where he also continued his law studies with Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, then a Republican member of Congress from that District. He started a paper while in this position called "The Voice of Truth" and also aided in publishing "The Father Abraham," a picturesque campaign journal, using the Dutch dialect.

"In 1868, he resigned, for the purpose of completing his course at the Columbia College Law School, in Washington, and after making a long tour through the West, as a correspondent for "The Harrisburg Telegraph," entered the school and graduated a year later. He was reappointed to his old position in the Treasury Department, but in a few months, upon his graduation, he entered upon the practice of law.

"Better opportunities seemed to offer in the real estate business, for which he relinquished law and for many years has been prominent in every movement looking to the development of the National Capital. He was a member of the committee of one hundred, to whose labors is largely attributable the present form of government of the District of Columbia. He has also been connected with some of the leading banks, institutions, and companies in the District of Columbia and Maryland, among them we give the following: A charter member of the Metropolis Savings Bank, Central National Bank, and Second National Bank, a Director of the National Metropolitan Bank, and National Safe Deposit and Trust Company and the founder of the B. H. Warner Company, The Rudolph West Company, the Columbia National Bank and the Washington Loan and Trust Company. He was President of the two latter named institutions until pressure of business lead to his retirement, and, ever since, he has been a member of their Boards of Directors and Executive Committees. One of the founders of the Washington Public Library and Vice-President from its incorporation; member of the Board of Trustees of the American University and Trustee of Howard University, and President Alumni Association, George Washington University; one of founders of the Washington Board of Trade and its second President, member of the Chamber of Commerce, President of the Young Men's Christian Association and a member of the various Inaugural Executive Committees since 1870.

"During the last three inaugurations he was Grand Marshal of the division of civic organizations. Mr. Warner was President of the local branch of the Red Cross during the Spanish-American War, President of the National Philharmonic Society and Secretary of the Yellow Fever Aid Society, President of the Sound Money Club during the campaign of 1896, dedicating his entire office force for several months to the work of that campaign. He was Treasurer of the Inaugural Committee when General Harrison became President, President of the Kensington Electric Railway and one of the builders of the Baltimore Line and Eckington Railways. He has also served upon hundreds of committees and delegations.

"He was for many years President of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital and under his administration the building it now occupies was erected; was also President of the Industrial Home School. He served as a member ef the Board of Directors of the American Security Company of New York. Trustee of the U. S. Reform School. He has been chairmau of the Board of Trustees of National Park Seminary, Forest Glen, Md., since its foundation. He was the first Worshipful Master of Kensington Lodge, F. and A. M.; a member of Lafayette Chapter, De Holay Commandery and Almas Temple.

"For more than twenty years, he has been interested in Maryland politics and a prominent member of the Republican party, whose interests he has advanced by active participation in campaigns in different sections of the State. He was proprietor of the Montgomery Press for several years, and also President of the Maryland Republican Editorial Association. He was also one of the original proprietors and developers of Takoma Park, Woodside, Forest Glen, Hyattsville and several other suburbs and secretary of the committee of five on the Rock Creek Park.

"In 1891, he founded the town of Kensington, Montgomery County, which largely through his instrumentality, has grown to be an attractive and important suburb of the National Capital. Here, he built an attractive home, where he has since resided; and here, he built the Warner Memorial Presbyterian Church, in memory of his father, and also the Noyes Library, which he presented to the town. He is a member of the Bar of Montgomery County, of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and of the several Courts of the District of Columbia. The degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon Mr. Warner by Erskine College, South Carolina. Mr. Warner is a member of the Burnside Post, Grand Army of the Republic; a member of the Republican Club of New York and an honorary member of the American Club of Pittsburg; was one of the Vice-Presidents of the League of Republican Clubs.

"He was a warm, personal friend of the late President McKinley and is an ardent admirer of President Roosevelt and his policies.

"In politics he is a thorough Republican, though not an intense partisan. He has been frequently mentioned for Congress in the Sixth District of Maryland, but thus far has preferred business to politics. Now, that he has retired from active participation in business, he has, at the suggestion of many friends, announced himself as a candidate for Congressional honors."

The foregoing sketch has been prepared by his Campaign Committee to better acquaint the voters of the Sixth District of Maryland with the unusually active career of Mr. Warner and the large experience he has had in many lines of business and professional life. While he has been successful in business, he has, for many years, given a large part of his time to the service of the public.

Youghiogheny Light and Power Co.

The directors of the above named company meet in their office, in Oakland, Md., on the 15th inst., and voted to increase its capital stock to $200,000. Ever since this company was organized we have been constantly receiving inquiries from prospective subscribers to its capital stock, asking for further facts, figures and details, to enable them to make their own calculations before investing their money in this enterprise. In reply to these inquiries and for the information of the public generally, we now frankly disclose all the facts and an approximate estimate of the total cost and annual income of this phenominal enterprise, which is based upon the calculation and opinions of numerous experts in all sections of the country.

Estimate cost of plant and equipment complete $200,000. Proposed plan to secure the necessary funds, viz. Sale of 1,000 First Mortgage bonds, $100 each, $100,000; 10,000 shares of Capital stock, $10 each, $100,000; less 5 per cent reserved to 1 year's interest on bonds, $5,000; net capital, $195,000.

Estimate annual income: Rental of 10,000 horse power at $20 per horse, $200,000; less contingent expenses of running plant first year, $10,000. balance, $190,000; refunding the First Mortgage bonds, in full, $100,000; balance to be distributed among share holders, first year, $90,000.

After the first year the entire net receipt of $190,000 annually to be distributed among the holders of the shares of capital stock.

The rental of power, in various sections of the country, range from $20 np to $40 annually for each horse power. In order to be conservative we use the lowest rate in the above calculations. According to the above statement each horse power will cost less than $2 per year, and if rented at the lowest rate, $20 per year, the share holders will, after the first year realize the marvelous profit of one thousand per cent. This is no wild cat scheme, or oil well venture, the water power is plain to be seen by everybody, and surpasses anything in the kind in the State if not in the United States. The plant will be located in the heart of an immense undeveloped coal region extending to Kingwood, Fairmont, Morgantown, etc. in West Virginia; Pittsburg, Connellsville, Uniontown, etc., in Pennsylvania; Oakland, Grantsville, Frostburg, Cumberland, etc., in Maryland, to any and all of which towns the surplus light and power, that is not leased by local trolley railroads, manufacturing plants, etc., can be transmitted by wires.

In California both light and power are now being successfully transmitted 290 miles from the plant, and none of the above named cities and towns are half that far from this plant.

There will be no limit to the local demand for power to run trains on trolley roads in all directions to the numerous undeveloped mines nearby. One of the most important shortlines will be seven miles from Oakland to Swallow Falls where it will connect with the Kendall Lumber Company's steam railroad to Confluence on the Pittsburg division of the B. & O. Space will not now permit a description of the numerous trolley roads and manufacturing plants contemplated.

The charter of this company secures a monopoly of one of the most wonderful freaks of nature east of the Rocky Mountains. During past ages the river has cut a gorge over 300 feet deep between the mouths of Deep Creek and Muddy Creek, giving both of those streams a fall of about 300 perpendicular feet and the river itself a fall of about 200 feet to the plant, which will be located about half a mile below Deep Creek Falls. A peculiar natural advantage of this water power is that no dams at all are required. Pipes will receive the water above each fall and convey it to "impulse" water wheels at the bottom of each pipe line in the plant.

The marvelous profit of one thousand per cent per annum, should cause merchants and other business men to sell out at once, and invest their money in this wonderful enterprise before it is snatched up by non resident capitalists. Land owners in the vicinity have offered free right of way to lay pipes, erect necessary poles, etc.

Respectfully,
HIRAM P. TASKER,
General Manager.

A Rare Investement.

Subscription books for 1,000 shares of stock of the "Youghiogheny Light and Power Company" are now open at the office of Jas. D. Hamill, Treasurer, and Bowie Johnson Secretary Oakland, Md. 3t

"OLD AND TRIED AND STRONG."

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany County

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $610,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

We feel sure of our ability to handle your Banking Business to your satisfaction.

Everything of a Banking nature entrusted to our care receives our very best attention.

The majority of our patrons tell an unvarying story of satisfaction regarding our Banking accommodations, and this impels us to suggest that you also would be pleased with our service.

We shall be glad of an opportunity to talk with you.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY OCTOBER 27, 1907,

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO

WILL OCCUPY THE

NEW UNION STATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

All Passenger Trains, Through or Local, to or from Washington, D. C., will use this Station.

T. FITZGERALD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN, Manager Passenger Traffic.

STARTING POINT OF THE POTOMAC

Is Not at the Fairfax Stone as is Generally Believed.

Nearly all maps and not a few historians gives the famous Fairfax Stone, situated about a half mile in a southwesterly direction from the station at Fairfax, W. Va., as the starting point of the mighty Potomac River and also as marking the beginning of the Maryland State line. While as a matter of fact the Potomac River does have its origin near the Fairfax Stone, yet the streams flow in two branches from a spring in the mountain side, about two hundred feet from the top of the Alleganies, and both streams flow around the historic spot, joining about 35 feet further down the mountain side stream not large enough to crowd one inch pipe. And so far as the Maryland State line is concerned it is not closer than with in one-half mile of the Fairfax Stone, which mark stands entirely on West Virginia territory. The spring from which the Potomac River has its source and flows onward to the sea is at an altitude of 3,560 feet. From the point at which the two streams join they flow northwest, gradually circling towards the north and east. From a little distance above the spring the Maryland-West Virginia State line may be seen for miles, as there is a strip cleared about one rod wide, which was done a few years ago, when the line was re-run. After the Potomac crosses this line about one-half mile from the stone, it is a few hundred yards from there met by another rivulet from the Maryland side, which is flowing nearly due south. They then flow around a hill in an easterly direction until they reach a point about one and a half miles below Fairfax Station. There this rivulet is met by a stream from the Maryland side, and quite near this place one from West Virginia side. Here it forms quite a brook, and meanders for miles in a northeasterly direction.

The Fairfax Stone was built of two rocks placed side by side which form a foundation about two feet square, roughly dressed with a hammer and placed so as to extend about eight inches above the surface of the ground. Upon this stands a cut stone two feet square and eighteen inches deep, and capped off on top to a square of thirteen inches. There has been another stone or shaft placed upon this which has been destroyed. All four sides of this stone has cut on it the letters "F. S." and one face is covered with an inscription which time has obliterated. These rocks were brought from the top of the hill some distance back as there are no rocks of this kind any size near the spring. Maryland has nothing whatever to do with the Fairfax Stone, except that it is the starting point from which to run the western line to a point at the beginning of the Maryland State line.

Some historians state that [illegible] Washington explored this country, located the stone and ran the line from here due north to the Pennsylvania line. But as this can hardly be true, for the records show that this stone was placed here and the line was run in 1745, which the date on the stone would indicate, by the corps of surveyors in the employ of Lords Baltimore and Fairfax. At that date Washington was only a lad in his teens.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

A Boston schoolboy was tall, weak and sickly.

His arms were soft and flabby. He didn't have a strong muscle in his entire body.

The physician who had attended the family for thirty years prescribed *Scott's Emulsion.*

NOW:

To feel that boy's arm you would think he was apprenticed to a blacksmith.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

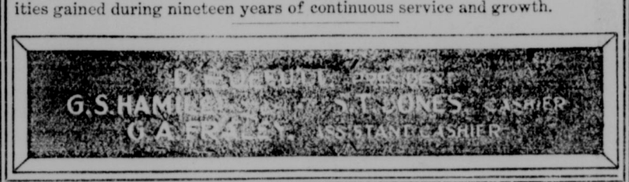
OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. Offutt, John M. Davis, G. S. Hamill.
George W. Legge, John T. Mitchell, S. T. Jones.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.



Mr. Louis Littman, of Swanton, spent Sunday with his family in Oakland.

Mr. Abe Lawton, of Lonaconing, is spending a vacation of a few days with relatives in Oakland.

Two horses for sale one a good work horse $75; one a good roadster $65. J. L. Wheeler, Deer Park. 2t

Mr. Charles A. Deffinbaugh spent Saturday evening and Sunday with Frostburg and Cumberland relatives.

FOR SALE—Two large and one small heating stove; also one sideboard. Apply to Mrs. D. H. Loar, Oakland.

Prof. Cassett, vice principal of the Oakland High School, spent last Saturday and Sunday at Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Charles A. Deffinbaugh is spending the present week with friends and relatives in Frostburg and Cumberland.

For Sale or trade for oats, hay or corn, two work horses in good condition. Apply to Thomas Harne, Oakland, Md.

Miss Lena Wolf, who has been visiting friends in Frostburg for some time, returned to her home in Oakland on last Friday.

Call and see the new 1908 model "Edison Phonographs" also a large list of "Gold Moulded" records for sale now by The H. Weber & Sons Co.

Misses Won and Joe Robinson went to Lonaconing Tuesday to attend the wedding of Miss Dobbie, which took place there yesterday.

Mr. George W. MacFarlane, of Barnum, West Va., is in Oakland today on business connected with the coal companies he represents.

'Gene Hart, who spent the past few weeks at his old home in Oakland, returned to Pittsburg where he has been employed for a year or so.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Renninger and little son have returned to their home in Oakland after a pleasant sojourn with relatives in Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED.—A man to sell and set up memorial work. Steady job for the right man. Apply to J. B. Williams Co., Marble and Granite Dealers, Frostburg, Md.

Offutt Haun, employed at the Crellin mill, had two of the fingers of his left hand severed by the cut-off saw, which he was operating, last Saturday morning.

MEN WANTED—At the Garrett Leather Company's Tannery, at Huttou, Md. Ten good men can find steady employment at good wages. C. H. HAYDEN, Supt.

Mrs. Fred. A. Thayer and son Frederick, who spent several weeks with Montgomery county relatives and friends in Alexandria, Va., returned home Saturday evening.

The new time schedule on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad went into effect Sunday morning at 12:01 o'clock. There was no change in the running of any trains passing through Oakland.

Have a few good sheep that I will place with proper parties on shares. Will only place with persons who have conveniences to shelter same in rough weather. Apply to Lock Box 96, Oakland, Maryland.

Mrs. Martha Brown and daughter Miss Julia, of near Kingwood, who were guests last week of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscroft at their home on Third street, returned to Kingwood last Tnursday morning.

Mr. J. L. Wheeler, of Deer Park, who has been rural carrier on one of the routes out from Deer Park for the past three or four years, has resigned his position and will embark in the general mercantile business at that place in a short time.

The little sparrows don't seem to increase or diminish. The people and cats are their enemies, and while the boys are more friendly to other birds, they destroy the sparrows. In twenty years there seems to be no change in this vicinity.

Mrs. W. L. Roberts, of Grafton, wife of Dr. W. L. Roberts, well known in Oakland as a former presiding elder stationed in this district of the M. E. church, has been quite ill at her home in the above city, but at present is very much improved.

Trial Catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by all dealers.

The pupils and teachers of the Oakland schools will hold a Thanksgiving entertainment Wednesday evening, Nov. 27, at the opera house, consisting of music, recitations, charades, etc. Refreshments will be served during the evening. Proceeds to be added to the "School Improvement Fund." Everybody come.

If real coffee disturbs your Stomach, your Heart or Kidneys, then try this clever Coffee imitation—Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee. Dr. Shoop has closely matched old Java and Mocha Coffee in flavor and taste, yet it has not a single grain of real Coffee in it. Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee Imitation is made from pure toasted grains or cereals, with Malt, Nuts, etc. Made in one minute. No tedious long wait. You will surely like it. Get a free sample at our store. All dealers.

Rev. D. A. Friend, of Friendsville, on his way home Monday from Cranesville and intermediate points where he conducted Divine services on Sunday, was an early morning visitor to THE REPUBLICAN office Monday. Rev. Friend's work as a minister of the gospel has taken him into a number of fields, at present in the adjoining county of Preston. His home is at Friendsville where he has a comfortable residence which he recently erected.

Most merchants realize the value of attractive, original window displays in connection with their seasonable trade. The store window is at all times one of the most valuable store adjuncts and trade-getters that the merchant can make use of. All attractive window displays always draw the attention of the shopper, and if, besides being attractive, it contains any suggestions, it is bound to sell the goods. If the merchant or any of his clerks, who may have more talent along this line, will devote a little earnest thought and time to getting up a series of attractive, suggestive and original displays, he will find that it will tend to materially swell his receipts.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

In Memoriam.

Althea Pearl Yommer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Yommer, of Jennings, Md., departed this life on Sunday morning, October 20th, aged 1 year, 9 months and 1 day. "Suffer the little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." The Master took the little darling by the hand and guided her safely home to join her lisping voice with that sweet chorus of angels who sing about the Father's throne, and to her pure and innocent memory these lines are dedicated:

When angel hands gathered sweet flowers for Heaven,
They plucked from earth's garden, a dear little child;
And bore her in peace to God, who had given,
The sweet precious darling so fair and so mild.

Vast floods of sorrow, from eyes that are weeping,
Cease not to flow from life's fountain of love;
While sunbeams of mercy through dark clouds are peeping.
'Tis well, for dear Althea is safely sheltered above.

FRIEND.

Editor Fry Resigns.

Mr. J. Edward Frye, of the Keyser Echo, Keyser, W. Va., who sometime ago accepted a position with that paper, after having resigned, has again resigned, and has been succeeded by Mr. W. H. Barger.

Notice to Tax Payers.

All delinquent tax payers are hereby notified that all taxes due and in arrear for the years 1906 and 1907, must be paid on or before January 1, 1908, otherwise I will proceed to collect the same in accordance with the provisions of the law.

H. R. DEWITT,
County Treasurer.

Italian Killed.

An Italian laborer, employed in the lumber yards at the Crellin mill, was killed while loading lumber there on last Monday. His head was caught between the car upon which he was working and a stack of lath, breaking his neck and causing his instant death. His funeral took place in Oakland yesterday, being conducted by Rev. James E. Connell, of St. Peter's Catholic church.

Union Thanksgiving Service.

The customary union Thanksgiving service by the Oakland Protestent Churches will be held in St. Paul's M. E. church November 28th at 10.30 a. m. Rev. Edmund Manges of the Lutheran church will preach the sermon. Rev. Workman of the M. E. church will have charge of the service and other ministers of the town will participate. The music will be suited to the occasion and will be rendered by a choir made up from the choirs of the several churches. It is hoped that all will come out and join in this service of Thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty God for His goodness of the past.

Call for Your Letters.

Frank Kenney, J. F. Kinney, Grover Lee, Henry Critchley, Francis White, Wilbert Washington, Antius Henlius, Jefferson Hall, Gine Hinebaugh, Ida Howard.

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching at 10:30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school 2.15 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 7.30 p. m.
Junior League Wednesday 4.15 p. m.
Prayer meeting Wednesday 7.30 p. m.
You are cordially invited to all of our services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching at 7:30 p. m.
Catechise Saturday at 2 p. m.
Luther League every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

Thanksgiving Service at Swanton.

There will be a Thanksgiving service held in the M. E. church at Swanton on Thanksgiving, with the following program:

At 7 p. m., song service in charge of Prof. I. F. Grove assisted by his class and the Loch Lynn Male Quartette.

At 8 p. m. Thanksgiving sermon by Rev. J. B. Workman of St. Paul's M. E. church, Oakland.

Everybody is invited to attend these services.

To check a cold quickly, get from your druggist some little Candy Cold Tablets called Preventics. Druggists everywhere are now dispensing Preventics, for they are not only safe, but decidedly certain and prompt. Preventics contain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh nor sickening. Taken at the "sneeze stage" Preventics will prevent Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, etc. Hence the name, Preventics. Good for feverish children. 48 Preventics 25 cents. Trial Boxes 5 cts. Sold by all dealers.

For Sale.

Two good fresh milch cows and two calves. They may be seen at my farm, "The Oaks", one mile from Hutzons.
17-2 FRED. A. THAYER.

Florists says that some flowers when made into bouquets together will wilt in a very short time. Roses and mignonette, for example, are so destructive to each other that they will not last through a dinner. It is possible that the sweet scent of flowers was once a deadly odor which killed other plants likely to grow in the same soil, and thus protect the plant giving it out.

A weak Stomach, causing dyspepsia, a weak Heart with palpitation or intermittent pulse, always means weak Stomach nerves or weak Heart nerves. Strengthen these inside or controlling nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative and see how qnickly these ailments disappear. Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis., will mail samples free. Write for them. A test will tell. Your health is certainly worth this simple trial. Soid by all dealers.

John W. Miller is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob D. Miller, and he thinks he will again move back to Salisbury. John purchased a little farm near McHenry, in Garrett county, Md., during the past year, but the crops were poor and he is disgusted with farming. Lately his health has been going back on him, and he is trying to recuperate. We hope he will succeed, for there is no other thing so valuable as good health.—Salisbury Star.

As king over the stalwart oak and lofty pine, the fig tree would have been a dead failure, and as much out of place as some of our politicians are in congress; but for bearing figs the oak and the pine are its inferiors. Bearing figs is the grandest thing in the world for a fig tree. It shines in its own sphere; but stripped of its fig-bearing power, it has no excuse for existence. Sometimes a mother, who reigns a majestic queen in her own household, forsakes her quiet sweetness of home rule for a noisy, rough, public career, for which she has not the slightest qualification Of course there are no such mothers who are readers of this paper, but we have seen them, and so have you.

A preacher came at a newspaper man in this way: "You editors do not tell the truth. If you did you could not live; your newspapers would be a failure." The editor replied: "You are right and the minister who will at all times and under all circumstances tell the whole truth about his members, alive or dead, will not occupy his pulpit more than one Sunday, and then he will find it necessary to leave town in a hurry. The press and the pulpit go hand in hand with whitewash brushes and pleasant words, magnifying little virtues into big ones. The pulpit, the pen, and the grave stone are the great saint-making triumvirate." The great minister went away looking very thoughtful while the editor turned to his work, and told of the unsurpassing beauty of the bride, while in fact she was as homely as a mud fence.

Strayed Away.

Strayed, from my farm near Kitzmillerville, a small dark roan, dehorned cow. Reward for information or return of the animal to Edward Harvey, Kitzmillerville, Md. 3t

ACCIDENT.

Rain and cool weather are upon us.

The election passed off pleasantly here.

Many are the questions being discussed here since Nov. 5th, some of which are tariff, dog tax, party bossism, prohibition, and the negro as a government factor. No doubt all of these will receive due attention and ventilation in the future of Garrett county.

Rev. Zimmerman, of the German Lutheran church, delivered an excellent sermon in English last Sunday.

The Accident school continues to grow in interest and in numbers. Miss Olia Mattingly, assistant teacher, is evidently a tactful instructor of little children, abundant evidence was given in a recent examination held in her room by the principal. A number of her pupils are about ready for promotion to the higher roow.

Dr. G. C. Keller is here on professional business.

Mr. Fred Miller meet with a painful accident last week. He was taking a ride on a coal car in a coal mine whereupon a piece of slate struck him and badly cut his face. We hope it is not serious. B.

SWANTON.

At 7:30 o'clock Thursday evening, November 28th, 1907, the Rev. J. E. Johnson, pastor in charge, will conduct in his church at Swanton a non-denominational Thanksgiving and Temperance service to which all creeds and classes are earnestly solicited to attend. In addition to the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Stoneking and others are expected to deliver addresses.

Miss Bessie Miller, of Swanton, with a party of friends, left New York city Thursday of last week en route for Los Angeles, California, where the winter months will be spent. The trip across the Continent is by way of San Antonia, Texas, including the principal cities of the Southland.

Swanton is still without a doctor and presents an inviting opening for a good physician, showing an unusually large radius without any competition whatever in the practice.

GORTNER.

Noah S. Lichty is on an extended visit to relatives at Accident and Bittinger, this county.

Miss Anna Lower, of Mt. Lake Park, and Miss Lacey Moreland, of near Gormania, W. Va., were pleasant callers the home of H. L. Killius last Saturday.

S. J. and Noah Slabach, are erecting a new dwelling house for John Schlossnagle.

R. D. Becker, who has been working at Aurora, W. Va., for several months, is spending a few days with friends at this place.

J. C. Gortner of Horse Shoe Run, W. Va., was calling on Miss Cora Dodge Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Solmon Slabach, who have been visiting relatives in Ohio for several months, returned home on last Thursday.

Some of the young men of this place started to serenade a newly married couple the other night, but were told by the angry bridegroom to "skiddoo."

Sunday school next Sunday at 10:30 a. m.

BITTINGER.

I'se heard about the Sindy-Kate,
And Knickerbocker Trust;
And I'se glad I'se got no m'nopolee
For Teddy's stick to bust.

Mrs. Elizabeth Harmon, a lady aged about eighty years, while at the home of James Speicher near this village, fell from a wagon last Sunday evening and had three ribs broken. Dr. Robison, of Grantsville, was called and made the injured lady as comfortable as possible.

Miss Mary Laffey, the assistant teacher at Jennings, was visiting friends here last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ellithorp, of this village, are spending this week with friends and relatives in Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. George Yommer, of Jennings, are spending this week with relatives here.

Miss Fannie Wiley returned from Grantsville last Sunday afternoon, and expects soon to return to Waterloo, Iowa.

F. M. Bittinger went over to St. Paul, Pa., last week on a short pleasure trip.

A letter from the south informs us that Rev. J. B. Shoup and family had a pleasant and prosperous journey from this place and that they are comfortably located at Fitzgerald, Ga.

Farmers are delayed with their fall plowing by the frequent rains.

FIKE.

The weather has been fair for a short time and the people are getting a lot of work done. We hope the nice weather will continue a short while.

Alfred Frey is making preparations to sell all household goods and live stock in the near future at public sale.

John B. Thomas called the doctor the other day for his youngest son who had the pneumouia.

Mr. James B. Frantz will move on Alfred Freye's farm in the near future.

The mail bag that was lost some time ago by the mail carrier carrying the mail from Somerfield, Pa., to Brandonville, W. Va., has not been found as yet, and the department has send out a man to investigate the matter. The Government has placed a reward of $400 for the return of the mail bag and conviction of the man who took or found it.

CARTER.

NEW GERMANY.

Corn husking is the order of the day.

The fiddlers' contest at the home of J. L. Fresh was largely attended. Charley Michaels took the first prize, a gold watch, Max Broadwater, the second, a ten dollar couch, Sheridan Broadwater, the third, a base violin, and the fourth by Peter Broadwater, a bicycle.

George McIntyre, of Merrill, was seen on our streets Saturday and Sunday.

James Stephens and Dollie Michaels passed through here one day last week en route for Cumberland.

Guss Duckworth lost a valuable horse one day last week.

D. W. Crowe, Bob and Irving Wiland left last Thursday for Threesisters, Oregan.

Mr. Samuel Otto was a pleasant caller on Miss Emma Camp Sunday last.

Rev. McCoy preached a very interesting sermon last Sunday to a very large congregation.

Max Broadwater and sister Lulu were calling on friends of this vicinity Saturday and Sunday.

Columbus Broadwater, on returning from D. W. Crowe last Saturday night, met with a very serious accident. His horse ran away breaking the buggy all to pieces. He was not seriously hurt, his head being bruised a little by falling out of the buggy.

BLUE BELLE.

Baltimore & Ohio
VERY LOW RATES
With choice of Routes to the
Jamestown Exposition.
Tickets on sale daily until Nov. 30.
The most delightful season of the year to travel and see
The Exposition at its Best.
For full details call on nearest B. & O. R. R. Ticket Agent.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL,
Successors to Charles A. Tower,
General Fire Insurance,
OAKLAND, MD.
We offer the best possible protection. Write for rates.

Baltimore & Ohio
LOW RATE—ONE WAY.
COLONIST FARES
To principal points in California, Arizona, Colorado, British Columbia, Montana, Mexico, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, South Dakota, Utah, Washington.
On sale daily from August 31 to Oct. 30.
For tickets and full information call on or address Ticket Agents B. & O. R. R.

E. C. SHAFFER,
Undertaking
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
BAYARD, W.VA.

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE
Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.
All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.
JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

Convenience,
Protection,
Economy,
are all combined in Telephone Service. We offer you the many facilities of an efficiently operated and extensively developed system of telephones.
The rates are very low.
THE C. & P. TELEPHONE CO.

Designated United States Depository
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF CUMBERLAND, MD.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT
Boxes Free to Customers
This Bank Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

DANIEL ANNAN, President
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FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

CIVIL OLD AGE PENSIONS.

The superannuation committee o the National Civil Service Reform League deals the Keep old age pension plan some heavy blows in a report just presented at the league's annual meeting in Buffalo.

The evils of superannuation in the federal Civil Service are not extremely flagrant. There is undoubtedly an appreciable loss of efficiency on the part of clerks and operatives who have passed the age of sixtp-five. But under the proposed annuity plan involuntary retirements are not to begin until seventy, and only 1.2 per cent of the present federal employes are over seventy. On that basis, counting the efficiency of those now on the rolls who are over seventy at 75 per cent—or even at 50 per cent—the loss to the government in overpay is very small. The league's superannuation report of last year estimated the loss from inefficiency of employes over sixty-five at only $1,200,000 a year, or a fraction of 1 per cent of the annual payroll.

It may be conceded that it is highly desirable to avoid this depreciation. But it is even more desirable to avoid spending two or three times $1,200,000 a year to eliminate the superannuated. The Keep committee, composed of men naturally interested in promoting the welfare of the federal employes as individuals as well as in increasing their efficiency as a body, did not stop at recommending a compulsory savings plan in accordance with which each office-holder should provide for his own retirement, the government contributing the expense of administering the joint retirement fund. There would be no great objection to the adoption of such a scheme, especially if the Treasury were not called upon to pay too high a rate of interest on its enforced loans from the employes. But such a project would have little to recommend it to the civil servants themselves, for it would bring them no greater return on the whole than if they individually invested their savings in annuities or securities. It lacks the feature of giving something for nothing and that attractive feature the Keep committee supplied by proposing that the government credit to each employe now on the rolls the sum which he would have paid in had yearly assessments been levied on his salary since the day he entered the service. That assumption of retroactive unpaid obligations would cost the Treasury between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000.

We can see no justification for this gratuity. Neither can the Civil Service Reform League. The federal civil servants never dreamed of such a windfall when they took the office. They have had, in the main, easier hours, longer vacations, better pay and more consideration than persons doing the same grade of work in private employment, and they have no special claim on the government's indulgence. If they have been thrifty they have already saved the portion of salary which would have gone into the proposed annuity fund. Why then credit them with a retroactive allowance, equal in amount, bearing 4 per cent compound interest? That would be an extravagant price to pay for sparing the sensibilities of department and bureau chiefs who say that they lack the sternness of heart to discharge enfeebled clerks who have passed the seventy-year limit.

The superannuation committee makes another point against the Keep scheme which is worth noting, It is proposed to ask the government to collect salary assessments and hold or use them, allowing 4 per cent compound interest and meeting the annuities as they mature. That would put the Treasury in the position of a borrower at a much higher rate than its pays in the open money market. If it invested the annuity fund in its own bonds it would make 2 per cent and pay over 4 per cent, and the taxpayers would hav to contribute to make good the annual deficit. Unless the Treasury were to go into business in the way savings banks and insurance companies do, earning a higher rate of interest than is paid on the funds it held, the cost of operation of a superannuated annuity scheme would be vastly out of proportion to any benefits it could yield to the taxpaying public.

BRYAN WILL RUN AGAIN.

To Accept Nomination If Rank And File Want Him.

The first positive declaration by Mr. Bryan on the subject of his attitude toward the Democratic Presidential nomination of 1908 appears in this week's Commoner, to be issued tomorrow. In a prominent editorial place, under the heading "Mr. Bryan's Position," Mr. Bryan makes the guarded announcement that he is a candidate, and while he makes it plain that he would not accept the nomination except on a platform to his liking, he is not to be considered as personally seeking the nomination, but is willing to take it if the rank and file of the party ask him and desire him to make the race. The statement says:

"Mr. Bryan has from time to time refused to discuss the availability either of himself or other candidates, believing that the party should have all the light possible before attempting a selection. Mr. Bryan will not ask for or seek a nomination, and he will not assume to decide the question of his availability. If he can serve the party by being its candidate, he will accept the commission and make the best fight he can. If, however, the choice falls upon another, he will not be disappointed or disgusted. His availability is a question to be decided not by him, not by a few leaders, not even by the leading newspapers that call themselves Democrats, but by the voters of the party, and to them he intrusts the decision of the question. He takes it for granted that the organization of the party will be in harmony with the platform and will be composed of men whose political records will invite confidence and give assurance that a victory, if won, will not be a barren victory.

"It has been asserted that Mr. Bryan was waiting to see who the Republican nominee would be. This is untrue. He has never felt that his position should be dependent upon the action taken by the Republican party. The course of the Democratic party should be the same no matter which element controls the Republican convention.

"If the Republicans nominate a stand-patter, the Democrats can take advantage of the educational work that has been done by Republican reformers; if the Republicans nominate a candidate who is believed to be favorable to reform, such a nomination will strengthen Democratic doctrines, because Republican reformers advocate the reforms that the Democrats have advocated before them, and the Democrats cannot afford to surrender their position because the Republicans give a partial indorsement to a few Democratic doctrines. If the Republicans nominate one who straddles the issues and attempts to take both sides, it is none the less necessary for the Democratic party to make an aggressive fight. The action of the Republican convention may have its influence in the determining of the relative availability of Demoratic candidates, but it ought not to have any influence in determining the question whether the one chosen by the Democrats should accept the nomination. If the rank and file of the Democratic party desire Mr. Bryan to make the race, he will make it, no matter who may be the Republican nominee."

Stomach troubles, Heart and Kidney ailments, can be quickly corrected with a prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The prompt and surprising relief which this remedy immediately brings is entirely due to its Restorative action upon the controlling nerves of the Stomach, etc.

The Republican for Job Printing.

MAKING A NEWSPAPER.

Moving Pictures Show Every Step in Production of "The Record."

There has been a general curiosity on the part of the public to know how a modern newspaper is made and to satisfy all, the whole story was recently told at Keith's Philadelphia Theatre, in a remarkable series of life-motion pictures called "The Making of a Modern Newspaper." "The Philadelphia Record" was selected as the model by S. Lubin, who made the series of very realistic pictures.

The series opens with a scene representing a newspaper office over a hundred years ago. This is to give artistic and historical contrast to the great mechanical advance in journalism since that time. It shows the outside of an old Philadelphia printing shop, and the next glimpse is of the inside of the same printery. A journeyman is laboriously pulling impressions with a Blaew, or Washington hand press, while his apprentice is busy among the type, both being dressed in the costume of the period. Next appears Ben Franklin himself. He walks to the window, looks critically at the sheet, and again returns to his office, in a short time putting on his hat and walking out.

The next picture leaps across a century and gives a fine panoramic view of the home of "The Philadelphia Record." In a flash is seen "The Record's" famous Electric Baseball Score Board, with the great crowd watching the progress of an exciting game between the Detroits and the Athletics.

The next picture shows the business offices of "The Philadelphia Record," with the office force and the ordinary routine of business going on. From that point the real tour of "The Philadelphia Record" establishment begins.

The managing editor is shown in consultation with various members of his staff, and all so true to life that the effect is as if they were transacting their business in real flesh and blood before the audience. Next comes the city editor, with his corps of reporters, each one attending to his or her own business, according to the exigencies of the moment. This scene is succeeded by the department of the advertising manager, which shows an array of solicitors receiving their various assignments.

Receiving want and other advertisements by telephone is an interesting sight that follows next. This is a feature of advertising that in recent times has grown to great proportions. Something akin, but broader in its scope, is the succeeding view of the telegraph room, where a skilled corps of operators is busy receiving news from every point of the compass. The messages are directly taken on typewriters, and so realistic is the picture that the spectators can almost fancy they hear the click and rattle of the instruments and the machines.

Next comes a prominent feature of the making of a modern newspaper—the "Drawing of the Daily Cartoon." The spectators see the artist actually at work and are at once impressed with the deftness of his pen and the modesty of his studio. The next step is into the Mechanical Department, the visitor is treated to a close range view of "Setting Up Advertisements" by hand, succeeded by a tour through the linotyping room, where "The Philadelphia Record's" big batteries of linotype machines are shown in active operation. These almost human pieces of mechanism were never exhibited to better advantage. The stereotyping room comes next, with every operation shown in detail, including a complete demonstration of MacConnell's new Eclipse automatic finishing and cooling machine, which in one simple operation does the work of the four machines hitherto deemed necessary for shaving, trimming, cooling and accurately finishing semi-cylindrical stereotype plates.

The next natural step is a visit to "The Philadelphia Record's" press room, and the exhibition is such a fine one that even the dullest admire the magnificent series of views so faithfully portrayed on the screen. The great presses are shown to the fullest advantage from every end and angle, and at every stage of the journey, from the placing of the blank rolls on the spindles to the finished newspapers that may be seen rushing out of the mouths of the presses by the tens of thousands per hour.

One of the busiest departments is the delivery, mailing and shipping room, where the papers are automatically conveyed from the press room by an endless elevator and several hustling groups of men are kept on the jump putting up bundles, wrapping parcels and getting ready for the mail bags individual copies for out of town subscribers. Next is shown "Making the Trains," where the wagon delivery service every morning makes good the boast that "The Philadelphia Record" is always on time.

The final picture shows "The Philadelphia Record" at the breakfast table," and makes a fitting climax to the wonderful series. A typical American family is seen at home. The father, seated beside his wife, is showing "The Rectord" just received.

CHIEF JUDGE BOYD.

Regret That His Term is Near Expiration.

The designation by Governor Warfield of Judge A. Hunter Boyd as chief judge of the Court of Appeals will give satisfaction to the people of the State and it was doubtless made by the Governor after ascertaining the views of the members of the court. This appointment must go to the Senate in January for confirmation, and in the meantime Judge Boyd will, as the court is now in session, at once assume the duties of the exalted office to which he has been called. It is somewhat unfortunate that Judge Boyd's term of office is so near its end. The 15 years for which he was elected in 1893 will expire next November, and then the Governor will have to make an appointment to hold until the general election in 1909, when he will have to go before the people. Judge Boyd's circuit is composed of the counties of Garrett, Allegany and Washington, which, politically, are heavily Republican. But in that circuit Judge Alvey was elected after it became Republican, and Judge Boyd himself was also elected there 14 years ago. Possibly the Republican party in those counties, when the time comes, may recognize Judge Boyd's eminent fitness for the office and may not contest his election. While the office of chief justice is one of exalted dignity, no especial authority belongs to it. He is required by law to administer the oath of office to the Governor, and he presides over the Court of Appeals, being ordinarily the spokesman of the court. He also distributes the work of the court, assigning to the other judges the cases which are to be considered. His salary is identical with that of the other judges on the appelate bench being $4.500 a year, the amount received by the Governor.

Chief Justice Boyd comes in a long line of illustrious predecessors. But few of them, however, were lawyers until the reorganization of the court after the formation of the State government. The Court of Appeals of Maryland is one of the most ancient of courts in this country or England. It dates back to the year 1637, and there are reports of cases going back to that year which have not been published except in the Proceedings of the Council. The cases contained in the Maryland Reports begin with the year 1658. In an address upon the Chief Justices of the Court of Appeals the late Judge McSherry pointed out the fact that the Maryland Reports antedate those of any other State, being 72 years older than those of Pennsylvania, 120 years older than those of North Carolina, 125 years older than those of New York and 146 years older than those of Massachusetts.—Baltimore Sun.

J. S. LAKIN SHOT THIEF WHO WAS CAPTURED

Second Time That Robbers Had Been Discovered in Offutt & Lakin Store.

WORKING WITH CASH REGISTER

Watchman Discovered Him and Lakin Armed With Shot Gun Got Him—Other Escaped and Has Not Been Cau

Terra Alta, 10 miles west of Oakland, was greatly excited Thursday night and Friday morning over an attempted robbery which took place there last Thursday night in which one robber was shot through the leg and captured. Hon. James Lakin, former resident of Oakland, and a prominent Republican of that section of the state, shot the robber, emptying a load from a shot gun into his leg and so seriously injuring the fellow that he gave up and later was taken to the county jail where he was locked up for a hearing.

This is the second time within the week that an attempt was made to rob the store of Offutt & Lakin. The first time was on Monday night when George Ott, the day operator for the Baltimore & Ohio, who lives across the street, saw the robbers, but before he could get word to the officials and owners of the store the fellows were frightened away before they were able to secure anything.

Thursday night they came again and had hardly gotten inside the store when they were discovered by a watchman who had been placed on guard. The watchman immediately notified Mr. Lakin and the two went to the store armed. Mr. Lakin got inside the store before the fellow on the inside was aware of the fact that he was about to be caught and had the fellow off his guard. The fellow made an attempt to get away, but Mr. Lakin poured the contents of the shot gun after him and he was struck in the legs so that he fell down and seeing there was no use to attempt to get away without losing his life he gave up.

The other robber, who had been standing on guard outside of the store, was frightened away when the mix-up came and he took to his heels and made good his escape. An effort was made by others who were aroused by the shooting of the fellow in the store, to locate the one who got away, but though they searched a good part of the night they were not able to locate him anywhere.

When Mr. Lakin and the watchman entered the store the fellow on the inside was working with the cash register and it was evident that it was the intention to break it open. The fellows were evidently after money as they had not made the least attempt to get any of the goods in the store in such shape that they could have been carried away.

There was great excitement in the village during the rest of the night and Friday morning a large number of people went to see the robber in the hope that they would be able to identify him, but as far as could be learned no one knew the fellow and he was evidently a stranger in that part of the country. He will he held for a couple of days before given a hearing to await the result of the injuries inflicted by the man whom he was attempting to rob. It may be that he will waive examination and be held to court.

An effort was made to get the prisoner to tell who he was but he refused to give any name. A description of the man who made his escape has been sent to all the nearby towns and a close watch is being made of all trains on the railroad in the hopes that it will be possible to capture him.

Stomach troubles, Heart and Kidney ailments, can be quickly corrected with a prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The prompt and surprising relief which this remedy immediately brings is entirely due to its Restorative action upon the controlling nerves of the Stomach, etc. All dealers.

PANAMA CANAL LOCKS.

Greater Width Than Was First Proposed Now Favored.

Unless there should be a change of programme the Panama Canal will not be at sea level and consequently will have locks. The latest plan having official approval called for locks 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide. Within the last few weeks the question has been discussed in Washington whether the width here contemplated is sufficient. The largest merchant steamer now afloat, the Mauretania, measures 88 feet across. Were she to enter one of these locks and to keep on the centre line there would be only six feet to spare on either side of her. The largest war vessels now being built for the United States, the Delaware and the North Dakota, are to have a breadth of 85.3 feet, and there is talk of building still larger battleships. Now it may be doubted whether the commerce which is conducted through the Panama Canal will employ such ships as the Mauretania, but it is beyond dispute that the government should keep in view the possibility of transferring a fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and vice versa. It should also provide for the handling of its very biggest ships there with entire safety.

If a perfect calm prevailed at all times, it ought to be comparatively easy to keep a big ship in the centre of a canal lock, but a strong breeze, striking her on one side at a time when her speed had been reduced to almost nothing, might well render the task impossible. A collision with the side of the lock would damage both the ship and the lock. Indeed, such an accident could interrupt traffic for days or weeks besides costing a great deal of money. These possibilities so strongly impressed the naval member of the Panama Commission (Lieutenant Rousseau), that he presented the case to the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Metcalf, not long ago, and urged the latter official to recommend giving a greater width to the locks. Mr. Metcalf saw the force of the argument and has advised that they be not less than 110 feet wide.

PRESERVING EGGS AND POTATOES.

New Schemes For Supplying Soldiers and Sailors.

The business of supplying the army and navy with rations suited to special emergencies is an important one. It has not yet reached the stage of perfection. Now that a big fleet is to be dispatched from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific for purposes of drill an exceptional demand for such supplies has been created. The officers who are charged with the task have been considering two or three novel schemes. One is to prepare eggs in a powdered form, for use when the ten thousand dozen fresh eggs which are to be taken are gone. There are fifteen thousand men to provide for. Experiments are also being made with dried vegetables. Perhaps the most important venture is with canned potatoes.

According to a Washington dispatch, one hundred thousand pounds have been ordered. This is a new method of preserving vegetables and has been tried by the army in Alaska and the Philippines with such success that the commissary general of the army has been urging some of the canners to put up potatoes and onions in this form. The difficulty has been in the expense of the experiment. It is appreciated that if it is accomplished campers and miners and others who have to use canned goods will have their stock of supplies greatly improved by the acquisition of potatoes in this shape. The order from the Navy Department will enable the manufacturers to ascertaid at just what cost the potato may be canned. It is expected that the product soon will be placed on the general market, where it is likely to meet a certain regular demand.

CHAPTER XXII.
Plucked from the Burning.

That Miss Spencer was deeply agitated was evident at a glance, while the nervous manner in which she glanced in the direction of those distant gunshots, led Brant to jump to the conclusion that they were in some way connected with her appearance.

"Oh, Lieutenant Brant," she cried, excitedly, "they are going to kill him down there, and he never did it at all. I know he didn't, and so does Mr. Wynkoop. Oh, please hurry! Nobody knew where you were, until I saw your horse tied here, and Mr. Wynkoop has been hunting for you everywhere. He is nearly frantic, poor man, and I cannot learn where either Mr. Moffat or Mr. McNeil is, and I just know those dreadful creatures will kill him before we can get help."

"Kill whom?" burst in Brant, springing down the bank fully awakened to the realization of some unknown emergency. "My dear Miss Spencer, tell me your story quickly if you wish me to act. Who is in danger, and from what?"

The girl burst into tears, but struggled bravely through with her message.

"It's those awful men, the roughs and rowdies down in Glencaid. They say he murdered Red Slavin, that big gambler who spoke to me this morning, but he didn't for I saw the man who did, and so did Mr. Wynkoop. He jumped out of the saloon window, his hand all bloody, and ran away. But they've got him and the town marshal up behind the Shasta dump, and swear they're going to hang him if they can only take him alive. Oh, just hear those awful guns!"

"Yes, but who is it?"

"Bob Hampton, and—and he never did it at all."

Before Brant could either move or speak, Naida swept past him, down the steep bank, and her voice rang out clear, insistent. "Bob Hampton attacked by a mob? Is that true, Phoebe? They are fighting at the Shasta dump, you say? Lieut. Brant, you must act—you must act now, for my sake!"

She sprang toward the horse, nerved by Brant's apparent slowness to respond, and loosened the rein from the scrub oak. "Then I will go to him, even if they kill me also, the cowards!"

But Brant had got his head now. Grasping her arm and the rein of the plunging horse, "You will go home," he commanded, with the tone of military authority. "Go home with Miss Spencer. All that can possibly be done to aid Hampton I shall do—will you go?"

She looked helplessly into his face. "You—you don't like him," she faltered; "I know you don't. But—but you will help him, won't you, for my sake?"

He crushed back an oath. "Like him or not like him, I will save him if be in the power of man. Now will you go?"

"Yes," she answered, and suddenly extended her arms. "Kiss me first."

With the magical pressure of her lips upon his, he swung into the saddle and spurred down the road. It was a principle of his military training never to temperize with a mob—he would strike hard, but he must have sufficient force behind him. He reined up before the seemingly deserted camp, his horse flung back upon its haunches, white foam flecking its quivering flanks.

"Sergeant!" The sharp snap of his voice brought that officer forward on the run. "Where are the men?"

"Playin' ball, most of 'em, sir, just beyond the ridge."

"Are the horses out in the herd?"

"Yes, sir."

"Sound the recall; arm and mount every man; bring them into Glencaid on the gallop. Do you know the old Shasta mine?"

"No, sir."

"Half-way up the hill back of the hotel. You'll find me somewhere in front of it. This is a matter of life or death, so jump lively now!"

He drove in his spurs, and was off like the wind. A number of men were in the street, all hurrying forward in the same direction, but he dashed past them. These were minors mostly, eager to have a hand in the man-hunt. Here and there a rider skurried along and joined in the chase. Just beyond the hotel, half-way up the hill, rifles were speaking irregularly, the white puffs of smoke blown quickly away by the stiff breeze. Near the center of this line of skirmishers a denser cloud was beginning to rise in spirals. Brant, perceiving the largest group of men gathered just before him, rode straight toward them. The crowd scattered slightly at his approach, but promptly closed in again as he drew up his horse with taut rein. He looked down into rough, bearded faces. Clearly enough these men were in no fit spirit for peace making.

"You damn fool!" roared one, hoarsely, his gun poised as if in threat, "what do you mean by riding us down like that? Do you own this country?"

...t flung himself from the saddle and strode in front of the fellow. "I mean business. You see this uniform? Strike that, my man, and you strike the United States. Who is leading this outfit?"

"I don't know as it's your affair," the man returned, sullenly. "We ain't takin' no army orders at present, mister. We're free-born American citizens, an' ye better let us alone."

"That is not what I asked you," and Brant squared his shoulders, his hands clinched. "My question was, Who is at the head of this outfit? and I want an answer."

The spokesman looked around upon the others near him with a grin of derision. "Oh, ye do, hey? Well, I reckon we are, if you must know. Since Big Jim Larson got it in the shoulder this outfit right yere hes bin doin' most of the brain work. So if ye've got anythin' ter say, mister officer man, I reckon ye better spit it out yere ter me, an' sorter relieve yer mind."

"Who are you?"

The fellow expectorated vigorously into the leaves under foot, and drawing one hairy hand across his lips, flushed angrily to the unexpected inquiry.

"Oh, tell him, Ben. What's the blame odds? He can't do ye no hurt."

The man's look became dogged. "I'm Ben Colton, if it'll do ye any good to know."

"I thought I had seen you somewhere before," said Brant, contemptuously, and then swept his glance about the circle. "A nice leader of vigilantes you are, a fine representative of law and order, a lovely specimen of the free-born American citizen! Men, do you happen to know what sort of a cur you are following in this affair?"

"Oh, Ben's all right."

"What ye got against him, young feller?"

"Just this," and Brant squarely fronted the man, his voice ringing like steel. "I've seen mobs before to-day, and I've dealt with them. I'm not afraid of you or your whole outfit, and I've got fighting men to back me up. I never yet saw any mob which wasn't led and incited by some cowardly, revengeful rascal. Honest men get mixed up in such affairs, but they are invariably inflamed by some low-down sneak with an ax to grind. I confess I don't know all about this Colton, but I know enough to say he is an army deserter, a liar, a dive-keeper, a gambler, and, to my certain knowledge, the direct cause of the death of three men, one a soldier of my troop. Now isn't he a sweet specimen to lead in the avenging of a supposed crime?"

Whatever else Colton might have failed in, he was a man of action. Like a flash his gun flew to the level, but was instantly knocked aside by the grizzled old miner standing next him.

"None o' that, Ben," he growled, warningly. "I don't never pay to shoot holes in Uncle Sam."

Brant smiled. He was not there just then to fight, but to secure delay until his own men could arrive, and to turn aside the fierce mob spirit if such a result was found possible.

"I really would enjoy accommodating you, Colton," he said, coolly, feeling much more at ease, "but I never fight personal battles with such fellows as you. And now, you other men, it is about time you woke up to the facts of this matter. A couple of hundred of you chasing after two men, one an officer of the law doing his sworn duty, and the other innocent of any crime. I should imagine you would feel proud of your job."

"Innocent? Hell!"

"That is what I said. You fellows have gone off half-cocked—a mob generally does. Both Miss Spencer and Mr. Wynkoop state positively that they saw the real murderer of Red Slavin, and it was not Bob Hampton."

The men were impressed by his evident earnestness, his unquestioned courage. Several voices spoke almost at once.

"Is that right?"

"Oh, say, I saw the fellow with his hand on the knife."

"After we git the chap, we'll give them people a chance to tell what they know."

Brant's keenly attentive ears heard the far-off chug of numerous horses' feet.

"I rather think you will," he said, confidently, his voice ringing out with sudden authority.

He stepped back, lifted a silver whistle to his lips, and sounded one sharp, clear note. There was a growing thunder of hoofs, a quick, manly cheer, a crashing through the underbrush, and a squad of eager troopers, half-dressed but with faces glowing in anticipation of trouble, came galloping up the slope, swinging out into line as they advanced, their carbines gleaming in the sunlight. It was prettily, sharply performed, and their officer's face brightened.

"Very nicely done, Watson," he said to the expectant sergeant. "Deploy your men to left and right, and clear out those shooters. Make a good job of it, but no firing unless you have to."

The troopers went at it as if they enjoyed the task, forcing their restive horses through the thickets, and roughly handling more than one who ventured to question their authority. Yet the work was over in less time than it takes to tell, the discomfited regulators driven pell-mell down the hill and back into the town, the eager cavalrymen halting only at the command of the bugle. Brant, confident of his first sergeant in such emergency, merely paused long enough to watch the men deploy, and then pressed straight up the hill, alone and on foot. That danger to the besieged was yet imminent was very evident. The black spiral of smoke had become an enveloping cloud, spreading rapidly in both directions from its original starting-point. He arrived finally where the ground was charred black and covered with wood ashes, still hot under foot and smoking, but he pressed upward, sheltering his eyes with uplifted arm, and seeking passage where the scarcity of underbrush rendered the zone of fire less impassable. He could see scarcely three yards in advance, but to the rear the narrow lane of retreat remained open. Standing there, as though in the mouth of a furnace, the red flames scorching his face, Brant hollowed his hands for a call.

"Hampton!" The word rang out over the infernal crackling and roaring like the note of a trumpet.

"Ay! What is it?" The returning voice was plainly not Hampton's yet it came from directly in front, and not far away.

"Who are you? Is that you, Marshal?"

"Thet's the ticket," answered the voice, gruffly, "an' just as full o' fight es ever."

Brant lifted his jacket to protect his face from the scorching heat. There was certainly no time to lose in any exchange of compliments.

"I'm Brant, lieutenant Seventh cavalry," he cried, choking with the thickening smoke. "My troop has scattered those fellows who were hunting you. I'll protect you and your prisoner, but you'll have to get out of there at once. Can you locate me and make a dash for it? Wrap your coats around your heads, and leave your guns behind."

An instant he waited for the answer, fairly writhing in the intense heat, then Mason shouted, "Hampton's been shot, and I'm winged a little; I can't carry him."

Brant ripped off his jacket, wrapped it about his face, jammed a handkerchief into his mouth and with a prayer in his heart, leaped forward into the seemingly narrow fringe of fire in his front. Head down, he ran blindly, stumbling forward as he struck the ore-dump, and beating out with his hands the sparks that scorched his clothing. The smoke appeared to roll higher from the ground here, and the coughing soldier crept up beneath it, breathing the hot air, and feeling as though his entire body were afire. Mason, his countenance black and unrecognizable, his shirt soaked with blood, peered into his face.

"Hell, ain't it!" he sputtered, "but you're a dandy, all right."

"Is Hampton dead?"

"I reckon not. Got hit bad, though."

Brant cast one glance into the white, unconscious face of his rival, and acted with the promptness of military training.

"Whip off your shirt, Mason, and tie it around your face," he commanded. "Lively now!"

He bound his silk neckerchief across Hampton's mouth, and lifted the limp form partially from the

"I Read It in Your Face" He Insisted, "It Told of Love."

ground. "Help me to get him up. There, that will do. Now keep as close as you can so as to steady him if I trip. Straight ahead—run for it!"

They sprang directly into the lurid flames, bending low, Brant's hands grasping the inert form lying across his shoulder. They dashed stumbling through the black, smouldering lane beyond. Halfway down this, the ground yet hot beneath their feet, the vapor stifling, but with clearer breaths of air blowing in their faces, Brant tripped and fell. Mason beat out the smouldering sparks in his clothing, and assisted him to stagger to his feet once more. Then together they bore him slowly down below the first fire-line.

CHAPTER XXIII.
The Door Closes.

Totally exhausted, the two men dropped their heavy burden on the earth. Mason swore as the blood began dripping again from his wound, command.

"Sims, if there is any water in your canteen, hand it over. Good; here, Marshal, use this. Now, Sims, note what I say carefully, and don't waste a minute. Tell the first sergeant to send a file of men up here with some sort of a litter, on the run. Then you ride to the Herndon house—the yellow house where the roads fork, you remember—and tell Miss Naida Gillis (don't forget the name) that Mr. Hampton has been seriously wounded, and we are taking him to the hotel. Can you remember that?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then off with you, and don't spare the horse."

He was gone instantly, and Brant began bathing the pallid, upturned face.

"You'd better lie down, Marshal," he commanded. "You're pretty weak from loss of blood, and I can do all there is to be done until those fellows get here."

In 15 minutes they appeared, and five minutes later they were toiling slowly down to the valley, Brant walking beside his still unconscious rival. Here and there down the street, but especially about the steps of the Occidental, were gathered the discomfited vigilantes, busily discussing the affair, and cursing the watchful, silent guard. As these caught sight of the little party approaching there were shouts of derision. The sight and sound angered Brant.

"Carry Hampton to his room and summon medical attendance at once," he ordered. "I have a word to say to those fellows."

Seeing Mr. Wynkoop on the hotel porch, Brant said to him: "Miss Spencer informed me that you saw a man leap from the back window of the Occidental. Is that true?"

The missionary nodded.

"Good; then come along with me. I intend breaking the back of this lynching business right here and now."

He strode directly across the street to the steps of the Occidental, his clothing scarcely more than smouldering rags. The crowd stared at him sullenly; then suddenly a reaction came, and the American spirit of fair play, the frontier appreciation of bull-dog courage, burst forth into a confused murmur, that became half a cheer. Brant did not mince his words.

"Now, look here, men! If you want any more trouble, we're here to accommodate you. Fighting is our trade, and we don't mind working at it. But I wish to tell you right now, and straight off the handle, that you are simply making a parcel of fools of yourselves. Slavin has been killed, and nine out of ten among you are secretly glad of it. He was a curse to this camp, but because some of his friends and cronies—thugs, gamblers and dive keepers—accuse Bob Hampton of having killed him, you start in blindly to lynch Hampton, never even waiting to find out whether the charge is the truth or a lie. You act like sheep, not American citizens. Now that we have pounded a little sense into some of you, perhaps you'll listen to the facts, and if you must hang some one, put your rope on the right man. Bob Hampton did not kill Red Slavin. The fellow who did kill him climbed out of the back window of the Occidental here, and got away, while you were chasing the wrong man. Mr. Wynkoop saw him, and so did your school teacher, Miss Spencer."

Then Wynkoop stepped gamely to the front. "All that is true, men. I have been trying ever since to tell you, but no one would listen. Miss Spencer and I both saw the man jump from the window; there was blood on his right arm and hand. He was a misshapen creature whom neither of us ever saw before, and he disappeared on a run up that ravine. I have no doubt he was Slavin's murderer."

"Now, you fellows, think that over," said Brant. "I intend to post a guard until I find out whether you are going to prove yourselves fools or men, but if we sail in again those of you who start the trouble can expect to get hurt, and pay for the piper. That's all."

In front of the hotel porch he met his first sergeant coming out.

"What does the doctor say about Hampton?"

"A very bad wound, sir; but not necessarily fatal; he has regained consciousness."

"Has Miss Gillis arrived?"

"I don't know, sir; there's a young woman cryin' in the parlor."

The lieutenant leaped up the steps and entered the house. But is was Miss Spencer, not Naida, who sprang to her feet.

"Oh, Lieut. Brant; can it be truly you! How perfectly awful you look! Do you know if Mr. Hampton is really going to die? I came here just to find out about him, and tell Naida. She is almost frantic, poor thing."

Though Brant doubted Miss Spencer's honesty of statement, his reply was direct and unhesitating. "I am informed that he has a good chance to live, and I have already dispatched word to Miss Gillis regarding his condition. I expect her at any moment."

"How very nice it was of you! Oh, I trembled so when you first went to face those angry men! I don't see how you ever dared do it. I did wish that either Mr. Moffat or Mr. McNeil could have been here to go with you. Before Brant could reply his attentive ear caught the sound of a light footstep in the hallway. He met Naida just without, pale and tearless. Both her hands were extended to him unreservedly.

"Tell me, will he live?"

"The doctor thinks yes."

"Thank God! Oh, thank God!" She pressed one hand against her heart to control its throbbing. "You cannot know what this means to me. Her eyes seemed now for the first time to mark his own deplorable condition. "And you? You have not been hurt, Lieut. Brant?"

He smiled back into her anxious eyes. "Nothing that soap and water and a few days' retirement will not wholly remedy. My wounds are entirely upon the surface. Shall I conduct you to him?"

She bowed, apparently forgetful that one of her hands yet remained imprisoned in his grasp. "If I may go, yes. I told Mrs. Herndon I should remain here if I could be of the slightest assistance."

They passed up the staircase side by side, exchanging no further speech. Once she glanced furtively at his face, but its very calmness kept the words upon her lips unuttered. At the door they encountered Mrs. Guffy, her honest eyes red from weeping.

"This is Miss Gillis, Mrs. Guffy," explained Brant. "She wishes to see Mr. Hampton if it is possible."

"Sure an' she can thet. He's been askin' after her, an' thet pretty face would kape any man in gud spirits, I'm thinkin'. Step roight in, miss."

She held the door ajar, but Naida paused, glancing back at her motionless companion, a glint of unshed tears showing for the first time in her eyes. "Are you not coming also?"

"No, Miss Naida. It is best for me to remain without, but my heart goes with you."

Then the door closed between them.

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—A detachment of the Eighteenth infantry from Fort Bethune trapped by Indians in a narrow gorge. Among them is a stranger who introduces himself by the name of Hampton, also Gillis, the post trader, and his daughter. Gillis and a majority of the soldiers are killed during a three days' siege.

CHAPTER II.—Hampton offers assistance to the girl, and is at first spurned because he is known as a gambler.

CHAPTER III.—Hampton and the girl only escape from the Indians. They fall exhausted on the plains.

CHAPTER IV.—A company of the Seventh cavalry, Lieut. Brant in command, find Hampton and the girl on the plains, and restore them to consciousness. Hampton announces that he proposes to care for the girl.

CHAPTER V.—Hampton and the girl stop at the Miners' Home in Glencaid, Mrs. Duffy, proprietess. Rev. Howard Wynkoop proposes that Hampton place Miss Gillis in care of Mrs. Herndon. He consents to think it over.

CHAPTER VI.—Hampton talks the future over with Miss Gillis—the Kid. She shows him her mother's picture and tells him what she can of her parentage and life. They decide she shall live with Mrs. Herndon.

CHAPTER VII.—The Kid takes up her residence with Mrs. Herndon.

CHAPTER VIII.—Naida—the Kid—runs away from Mrs. Herndon's and rejoins Hampton. He induces her to go back, and to have nothing more to do with him.

CHAPTER IX.—Hampton plays his last game of cards. He announces to Red Slavin that he has quit, and then leaves Glencaid.

CHAPTER X.—Miss Phoebe Spencer arrives in Glencaid to teach its first school.

CHAPTER XI.—Miss Spencer meets Naida, Rev. Wynkoop, etc. She boards at Mrs. Herndon's.

CHAPTER XIV.—Social difficulties arise at the Bachelor club's ball among the admirers of Miss Spencer. Lieut. Brant meets Miss Spencer but she is not his acquaintance of the day before. She tells him of Naida, and he accidentally meets her again as he is returning to the ballroom with a fan for Miss Spencer.

CHAPTER XV.—He fails to discover her identity.

CHAPTER XVI.—Brant accompanies Naida home from the dance. On the way she informs him as to who she is, and that she is to meet Hampton. Brant meets Hampton with her, and the men make an appointment to meet the following morning.

CHAPTER XVII.—Brant and Hampton meet. Hampton informs the lieutenant that his attentions to Naida must cease, and proclaims an authority over her that justifies the statement. Brant tells Hampton of the presence of Silent Murphy, and the fact that Red Slavin receives government messages for him.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Miss Spencer called on Bob Hampton. Tells him of a red-faced stranger mistaking her for Naida.

CHAPTER XIX.—Hampton interviews Red Slavin. Finds that he is an ex-trooper in the Seventh cavalry. It was Slavin's and Murphy's testimony that more than ten years before had convicted Robert Nolan, then a captain in the Seventh, of the murder of Maj. Brant, Sr. Hampton attempts to force a confession from Slavin. Slavin insists it is Murphy he wants, and Murphy has left. In a scuffle Slavin is killed by a knife thrust.

CHAPTER XX.—Hampton surrenders to Buck Mason, marshal. Mob attempts to capture him. Mason and his prisoner escape to a hill and defend themselves. Mob lights fire to burn them out.

Tariff Reduction by Treaty.

The goods imported from Germany are virtually under the new agreement allowed to enter at the value certified by the German chambers of commerce. Thus the duty on German goods is less than that exacted upon the products of other countries, which are subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, because the lower the value at which imports are appraised the less the duty. Until we allow France, England and other countries the same favor it can hardly be called a square deal. The Manufacturers' association and the standpatters object to this agreement with Germany because it thus reduces the rate of duty in this round-about way.—Salem (Ill.) Democrat.

Wouldn't It Be Better?

The constitution of the United States wisely provides that all measures for the raising of revenue shall originate in the house of representatives. This is because the house of representatives is supposed to be closer to the people than any other body. Almost without exception our experience has shown that when matters like this are left to the state department the United States gets the worst of it. Wouldn't it be better to adhere strictly to the spirit as well as to the letter of the constitution and let congress pass on all these matters? —Cedar Rapids Republican.

CHOICE FROM RELIGIOUS FIELDS

A BEEHIVE ON STILTS.

How the Natives of Uganda Gave Shelter to Their Church Bell.

Marvelous are the efforts made by the pioneer missionary in heathen lands to secure a suitable place of worship for the native church. As a rule, the converts themselves are the first to turn church builders, and very creditable erections are the result.

BELL TOWER.

Sometimes the native Christians are even more ambitious, and erect a tower for the church bell. The bell tower at Nameremhe, Uganda, is certainly a curiosity. It has been called "a beehive on stilts," for it closely resembles that familiar article. However, it serves a useful purpose in calling the people to worship; and the converts themselves are proud of their imposing bell tower.

AN IDOL DESTROYER IN INDIA.

Hindu Convert Shows That He Has No Fear of Images.

The days when men and women bow down to images of wood and stone are numbered. The progress of civilization cannot fail to drive out ignorant superstitions, but only Christ can bring in the true light of life. Many, even those who refuse to surrender to Jesus Christ, are becoming enemies of idolatry. Rev. Wm. Waller, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal church in the Central provinces of India, writes of a Hindu living in Kampti who has earned the name of "Idol Destroyer."

For years a hideous object, much bedaubed with red paint, was seated in a large niche in the wall of his house; and every day offerings were made and prayers were said before it. This idol (Mahdeo) was brought from a venerable temple on the banks of the sacred Ganges, over a thousand miles away, and the villagers counted the possessors of it very fortunate. But Christian preachers came and told of Him who seeks to be worshiped in spirit and in truth. Then this Hindu saw his idol in a new light, and so repulsive did it appear that he took up the helpless image and flung it into the river. The people expected to see the man die for such a sacrilege. It was a supreme moment when with a most natural splash Mahdeo went down to the bottom and the waters closed over it. Surely a bolt from the blue would strike the audacious perpetrator of such a deed! But he is very much alive to-day, prosperous and happy.

Not long ago he was challenged to face another idol. To show his contempt he spat upon it, and trampled upon it with his boots—a necessary precaution for himself, but a most intolerable insult to the idol, says Dr. Delavan Pierson, in Record of Christian Work. It is a significant sign of the times that the people did not set upon him. On the contrary, in a village not far off, the villagers are much incensed at the apathy and indifference of the village idol, from whom they received no help during a recent outbreak of sickness. Too much afraid to do anything themselves, they have appealed to this "destroyer of idols" to come and cast the village idol away.

Mrs. Sage Honored.

As a souvenir of the occasion on which Mrs. Russell Sage's gift of $150,000 for the erection of the Seamen's Institute in New York was announced the Rev. E. W. Matthews, secretary of the British and Foreign Sailors' society, on behalf of that society, and in the name of the king, asked the president (Mr. C. A. Stoddard) to present Mrs. Sage with a bust of Nelson, mounted on oak, taken from the timbers of Admiral Lord Nelson's former flagship, Victory.

Scattering the Scriptures.

The American Bible society during the year 1906, under the care of Rev. J. P. Wragg, D. D., and 11 persons associated with him, circulated 26,235 Bibles, Testaments and Scripture portions in over 200 towns and villages in the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. Over 24,000 of these volumes of Scriptures were circulatetd by colporters.

"University of Humanity."

General William Booth, founder of the Salvation army, who made a hurried trip to this country recently, is now in Japan. He expects to return to the United States in September. His purpose is to raise from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000 for what is to be known as "The University of Humanity."

Cousin of Gipsy Smith Coming.

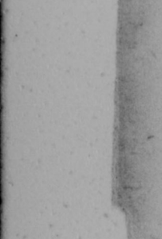
Simon Smith, an evangelist, cousin to Gipsy Smith, has been holding services for the past two years in London. He expects to visit the United States. He is a singer as well as a preacher.

Opens Schools.

Yuan-Shih Kai, the most energetic viceroy in the empire, has established since the Boxer outbreak 5,000 schools in the single province of Chih-li.

Successful Marriage Only Possible Between Affinities

By H. SPENCER LEWIS,
President of the New York Institute for Psychical Research.



MORE and more we hear of "affinities," "soul-mates" and other terms applied to cases wherein true love has never existed and never could exist. The true meanings of these terms are distorted to fit unusual circumstances, and very few really understand what these spiritual terms mean. It is true that if all marriages were based upon true affinities there would be more happiness in marriage. The trouble at present is not with the divorce laws, but with the marriage laws. Were the marriage laws proper there would be little need for divorce laws of any kind.

Affiniites are two souls, two spiritual beings, each having a like nature, like abilities, and possessing the same quality of love. They are one whole, separated at birth and incomplete until joined again in marriage. No discord, no opposite thinking or feeling must exist between them. An affinity must be the "other half—the spiritual complement" of our souls.

Perfect health is necessary for an affinity. True love is also neccessary. If these do not exist there can be no affinity. The mind must be pure, the thoughts must be spiritual, above material planes, and must come from a mind that is wholly devoted to love and sacred faithfulness.

There can be no successful marriage unless the principals are affinities to some degree. The greatest crime of the world at present is the lax marriage laws. The greatest obstacle to the world's progress is the easy manner in which two people may marry, live together and bring into this world such children as will in the future weaken the nations.

Trial marriages will not bring about the desirable results; they merely settle the physical questions of marriage, leaving the spiritual, the sacred questions unsolved. The only rational method is that of forcing a certain length of courtship, of acquaintance, between the man and woman.

Should Wives Have Salaries?

By MRS. LEONARD MARSHALL.

The man who marries rarely counts the cost—in any sense of the word! Wives even at best are expensive articles, and two people or more cannot live as cheaply as one. There are a thousand incidental expenses in housekeeping which a man never troubles about. Those are aptly termed in French les faux frais. It is a sad fact that many of the tragedies of married life are attributable to money troubles. The woman who has no money of her own and no means of earning any is indeed a slave. However kind her lord may be, there are many little trifles which a woman needs for her own particular happiness and for his, if he only knew it. Pin-money is an elastic term. A box of powder, a bottle of perfume, a ribbon, or a pair of gloves often go down in the housekeeping book as turpentine and beeswax, laundry or such-like items which a man is powerless to observe or disintegrate. Little deceptions grows apace, and a trifling cause will sometimes culminate in a disastrous effect. Therefore it is best to sail straight from the first. Men are afraid of granting us new privileges, and now we wives claim—oh, powers that be!—nothing more nor less than a salary! And if not, why not? Where is the housekeeper who would undertake the arduous duties that fall to a wife's portion on "nothing a year, paid quarterly?" A man falls in love with some lovely hothouse plant of a girl who has hitherto lived in an enchanted atmosphere of adoration. He takes it for granted—Heaven knows why—that she can cook and keep a house. He is going to keep her—probably for better, possibly for worse—and how grateful she has cause to be!

The post of housekeeper is terminable at a month's notice, but the ill-treated wife has no redress. Therefore she should, whilst expecting a reasonable increase, have a permanent salary secured on the earnings or income. Women slave from June until January with never a spot of blue in their sky. If they need clothes to cover themselves they must beg for weeks, smarting under the humiliation of being denied their dues! The men who do this are not necessarily bad husbands; they are sometimes thoughtless, sometimes thrifty. They do not even realize the cost of keeping a wife. It is always the same story; the woman's soul ground down, degraded, and when the fervid spirit makes a dash for deliverance the laws men make for men rise up like an impassable barrier between the woman and her heart's desire.

But if we adjust the finance more equally the salaried wife assumes the position of the wife who has a "dot." She can hand back the money, and throw all the mechanism of domestic machinery into confusion; she becomes a power and takes her proper place in the family, not on suffrance, but as an equal. To be kept clothed, fed and housed, pour l'amour de Dieu, and work like any servant, is no longer good enough for the daughters of our century; they can claim to be something better than a drudge or a pretty golden toy. They are women who have learned the secret working of the world's harmonies, companionable, trusty, and loyal comrades; they have learned to look beyond their own vanity into the hearts of men, and they can read the struggle between the longing for high ideals and the craving for the earth Life that is so infinitely pathetic and makes good women so mereiful to their brothers, lovers and husbands!

Influence of the Theater

By WILLIAM D. HOWELLS,
Author and Editor.

The theater is a tremendous engine in our civilization.

The extent to which it enters into the lives of the people is shown by the crowds at the playhouses—there must be not far from 250,000 persons in the New York theaters every evening.

The influence of such an institution cannot be neutral.

It must be either good or bad.

Whether it is one or the other depends of course upon the play and the individual.

I should say that on the whole the lesson of the theater has a permanent influence for good.

Alarm Clack In Her Stocking.

Just because an alarm clock was so indelicate as to start its clamor of "ting-a-ling-ling" while reposing in the stocking of pretty Edith F. Wilder she was arrested by a department store detective on the charge of larceny. With her was her chum, Blanche Dunn, who also was arrested. It was a most dramatic moment for the two pretty West End girls, who were defying with flashing eyes the charges of the store detective. It was about the moment when the girls seemed to be winning their point that the alarm clock went on its wild tell-tale ramble, and the girls were arrested.

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,

the 20th day of December, '07,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at puulic auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1. ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND, CONTAINING SIX ACRES, BEING A PART OF THE TRACT CALLED SWANTON, which was conveyed by J. F. Friend and wife to Mahala Friend by deed bearing date December 2, 1885, and recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 11, folio 102, etc. one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Maryland. Said land is located in Election District No. 1 of Garrett county, and is described in the deed above referred to as follows: Beginning for the same on the Southern edge of the county road a short distance West of the town of Swanton at a stake standing 1 perch from a maple tree marked with six hacks and running thence 2½ degrees East, 40 perches to a stake, South 87½ degrees West, 24 perches to a stake, West 24 perches to a stake, North 2½ degrees West to the county road, thence by a strait line to the beginning. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the heirs of Mahala Friend.

No. 2. ONE HUNDRED ACRES, MORE OR LESS, OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED SWANTON, and being the same land which was conveyed by Edward S. Gilpin and wife to Edward Pritts by deed dated May 24th, 1899, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 36, folio 362, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 1 of said Garrett county, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Edward Pritts.

No. 3. ALL THAT PART OF THE TRACT OF LAND CALLED "LATENT WORTH" which was conveyed by Levi Sweitzer and wife to Jeremiah Sweitzer by deed bearing date September 23rd, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 47, folio 407 etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Maryland, said land containing the quantity of SIXTY ACRES AND FORTY-EIGHT PERCHES, and is more particularly described in said deed. Said land is located in Elec- District No. 1 of said Garrett county, Maryland, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the balance of taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Jeremiah Sweitzer.

No. 4. THIRTY-SIX ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "LATENT WORTH," it being a portion of the same land which was conveyed by deed from Joseph Anderson and others to Charles H. Stark bearing date the 4th day of February, 1891, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 16, folio 545, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. The original conveyance was for 76 acres but 40 acres of the tract was conveyed by deed dated April 20th, 1896, to Rachael Cline, said deed being recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 30, folio 150, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county. Said residue will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1904 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of said Charles H. Stark.

No. 5. TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND LYING NEAR THE TOWN OF SWANTON, and being the same land which was conveyed by G. S. Hamill and wife to Truman L., George O. and Franklin P. Sweitzer by deed bearing date the 30th day of September, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, folio 329 etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, said land being described as follows: Beginning for the same at a bounded Spanish oak tree standing at the end of 5¼ perches on the fifth line of a tract of land conveyed by Joseph R. Anderson to Levi Sweitzer, and running thence North 65 degrees East, 76 perches to a stake standing in the third line of the last mentioned conveyance, and then with the third, fourth and fifth lines thereof, with an allowance of three degrees for variation, North 78½ degrees West, 81½ perches to a stake, South 60 degrees West, 40 perches to a stake with a small pine tree marked as a pointer, South 12½ degrees East, 61½ perches, to the beginning. Said land is located in Election District No. 1 of said Garrett county, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the names of the said Truman L., George O. and Franklin P. Sweitzer.

No. 6. SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "SWANTON," being the same land which was conveyed by C. M. Miller and wife to Lulia Rawlings by deed dated the 10th day of October, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, folio 440, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 1 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Lulia Rawlings.

No. 7. MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX, SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX, SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY AND FOURTEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO, CONTAINING FOR THE WHOLE TWO HUNDRED ACRES, MORE OR LESS. Said land is located in Election District No. 1 of said Garrett county and is particularly described in a deed for the same from Joshua Ritchie and others to Louis Ritchie, said deed being recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 8, folio 415, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1904 and 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the names of Thomas A. and William M. Ritchie, who acquired title thereto as devisees under the last will of the late Louis Ritchie, dated the 31st day of August, 1901, which was probated in the District of Columbia and is of record in the office of the Register of Wills for Garrett county.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

Land for Sale.

We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:

One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.

Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.

Also 16 acres suitable for building sites, just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.

For further information, address

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

DOG TAX.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., October 24, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the Dog Tax Law is still on the Statute Books and must be enforced. Parties owning dogs are requested to see the Constable in their district and get tags at once.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Stock For Sale.

I have for sale 10 head of cows, 9 yearlings and 8 Calves. John Schlossnagle, Gortner, Md. 2t

GIRLS WANTED

An opportunity to become

A Trained Nurse.

Thorough Three Years' Course of Instruction.

Send applications to

SUPT. NURSES,
GRAFTON SANITARIUM,
Grafton, W. Va.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF A Valuable Farm

On Hooppole Road,
In Garrett County, Maryland

By a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Ralph M. Casteel and Bertha Casteel, his wife, to Agnes Whelan, dated the 10th day of November, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 53, folio 453, &c., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, the undersigned Attorneys named in said mortgage, default having occurred under the covenants therein contained, will offer at public auction to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY,

the 7th Day of December,

at the our of eleven o'clock A. M., in front of the First National Bank Building, in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, all those pieces or parcels of land, situate, and being in Garrett county, Maryland, described as follows:

1. Part of Military Lots Nos. 3010 and 3011 and part of a tract of land called "Davis' Discovery," containing 50 acres, more or less.
2. All those parts of Military Lots Nos. 3009, 3010 and 3011, containing 29 acres, more or less.

The above is the same property which was conveyed to the said Ralph M. Casteel by Lawrence Zwoll and wife by deed dated October 29, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 64 folio 178, &c, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Maryland, and constitutes what is commonly known as

The Lawrence Zwoll Place,

situate on both sides of Hooppole Road, leading from Oakland to Accident, six miles north of Oakland.

The improvements consist of a dwelling house, barn and other necessary outbuildings, a splendid orchard of apple and plum trees, and from 45 to 50 acres are cleared and under cultivation, the remainder of the property being in woods.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. Conveyancing at cost of Purchaser.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN,
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorneys for Mortgagee, named in Mortgage.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administrtion on the personal estate of

BENJAMIN F. SHAFFER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of May next; they may otherwise, by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of November, 1907.

JOHN A. SHAFFER,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md., R. F. D. No. 2.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

NANCY J. MAYLE,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of May, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of November 1907.

FRED. A. THAYER,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

ORDER NISI.

Roy Spiker, et al. vs. Jennie Bender, et at. No. 1487 Equity in the Circuit Court of Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, this 2nd day of November in the year 1907, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Daniel J. Bender, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the country thereof be shown on or before the 5th day of December, 1907; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 29th day of November, 1907.

The report states the amount of sale to be $800.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Preston county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ISREAL M. FRANKHOUSER,

late of Garrett county, Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1907.

E. G. ALBRIGHT,
Administrator,
Orr, Preston County, W. Va.

RENNINGER & OFFUTT, Solicitors.

Order of Publication.

James E. Lish, John Lish, Julia Harvey, and Jorsey Harvey her husband, Sarah Moreland, and James Moreland her husband, Huldah Lish, George Lish, Visa Uphoid, and Asa Uphold her husband, Charles Lish, Luvina Brobst —— Brobst her husband, Mary A. Friend, and —— Friend her husband, Josiah Lish, Emma Runyan, John J. Lish, P. S. Lish, Lillie E. Lish, William Lish, Roy Lish, May Wehlenmaier, Phillip Lish, Garlie Lish, Orna Lish, Mary Harvey, and J. O. Harvey her husband, Alene Killious and —— Killious her husband, Caroline Horner, and —— Horner her husband,

vs.

Thompson Lish, and —— Lish his wife, Philip Lish, and —— Lish his wife, and the unknown heirs of Grace Mutler and Lewis Lish.

No. 1466 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Garrett county, Maryland, of which Frank Lewis Lish died seized and possessed.

The bill states that Lewis Lish, late of Garrett county, deceased, was in his life time seized and possessed of a parcel of land in Garrett county, being the 14 152-100 acres of Military Lot No. 492, and 9 6-100 acres of a tract of land called "Vacancy," and being so seized and possessed the said Lewis Lish departed this life on or about the 9th day of —— 1906, intestate, leaving surviving him your orators aforesaid, descendants and heirs at law, whom together with the said defendants, the said land has descended, viz: John Lish, Thompson Lish, James E. Lish, Julia Harvey, Sarah Moreland, Peyton Lish, Huldah Lish his wife, George Lish, Visa Uphold and Charles Lish being children and heirs at law of Jeremiah Lish a deceased brother of the said Lewis Lish; William Lish, Roy Lish, May Wehlenmaier, Garlie Lish, Phillip Lish, Orna Lish, children of Charles Lish a deceased brother of said Lewis Lish; and Levina Brobst, Mary A. Friend, Josiah Lish, Emma Runyan, John Lish, P. S. Lish and Lillie E. Lish, children of Joseph Lish, a deceased brother of the said Lewis Lish and Caroline Horner, all sisters of the said Lewis Lish and Philip Lish a brother, and the unknown heirs of Grace Mutler a deceased sister, and such other unknown heirs of the said Lewis Lish, whose proper name is Frank Lewis Lish, but commonly known as Lewis Lish.

That the said real estate is not succeptible of partition without material loss and injury to the parties entitled to interests therein as above set forth, and that in order to make division of said interest it will be necessary that said real estate be sold and the proceeds thereof divided among the parties according to their several interests.

That the said defendants are non-residents of the State of Maryland.

The bill prays for the sale of said property, and that the proceeds be distributed among the parties according to their respective rights and interests, and general relief, and an order of publication against non-resident defendants and unknown heirs.

It is thereupon, this 14th day of October, 1907, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiffs by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 16th day of November, 1907, give notice to said absent defendants and the unknown heirs of Grace Mutler and Lewis Lish of the object and substance of this bill warning them to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 2nd day of December, next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 5-3

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., October 17, 1907.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1907,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Auditor's Notice.

Gilmor S. Hamill, Mortgagee, vs. Joseph Martin and Melissa Martin, his wife, Mortgegors.

No. 1489 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Joseph Martin, deceased, to file their claims, properly authenticated, in the above entitled cause, with the Clerk of this Court, on or before the 26th day of October, instant, as I shall proceed on that day to distribute the fund now in the hands of Gilmor S. Hamill, mortgagor.

EDWARD H. SINCELL, Auditor.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the said road so prayed to be located to begin at road at race bridge in Kitzmillersville, and passing through Dodson to state line at Gleason, a distance of two and three-quarter miles, passing through the lands of Victoria E. Kafter, The Manor Mining Company and others, and examine whether the said new road should be located, will meet on the 11th day of November, 1907, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said new county road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

JAMES W. HARVEY,
JAMES LISH,
L. C. HAMILL,
Examiners.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the county road is to be relocated, said change to be as follows: Beginning on the county road at Robert L. Friese's and running through the lands of Robert L. Friese and Samuel Vandersall to near the home of Aaron Sines, a distance of about one mile, and examine whether the said county road should be re-located, will meet on the 18th day of November, 1907, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said change of said county road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

WILLIAM A. SMITH,
JONAS GLOTFELTY,
FREEMAN D. DEWITT,
Examiners.

GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.

Office—"Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Particular Attention Given
Railroad & Mine Surveying.

Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indiam Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50 and $1.00.

Williams' M'f'g. Co., Props., Cleveland, O.
Sold at Sturgiss' Pharmacy, Oakland, Md.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 31. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1907. NUMBER 39

UNION THANKSGIVING SERVICES IN OAKLAND

Text of Sermon Preached in St. Paul's Church by Rev. E. Manges.

SERVICES WERE WELL ATTENDED

Special Music Was Excellently Rendered By Combined Choirs of the Several Churches.

"I will offer to Thee the sacrifice of thanksgiving and will call upon the name of the Lord."—Ps. 116:17.

From this text in St. Paul's M. E. church this morning Rev. E. Manges, pastor of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, preached the annual Thanksgiving sermon to the congregations of the several churches of Oakland.

Special music for the occasion was rendered by the combined choirs of the Methodist, Lutheran and Presbyterian churches, the services being union in nature.

In his sermon Rev. Manges said in part:

"Beloved in the Lord, we are assembled here today, at the recommendation of President Roosevelt, to keep our national Sabbath—a day of National thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God for the many blessings we have enjoyed during the year that has passed since last Thanksgiving Day, and to implore His favor and mercy for the coming year.

"The origin of Thanksgiving Day dates back to the time of the first settlers of New England, when, in a time of great despondency it was proposed, in one of their public assemblies, to appoint a day of fast. An old farmer arose, spoke of their provoking Heaven with their complaints, reviewed their mercies, showed that they had much to be thankful for, and moved that instead of appointing a day of fasting they should appoint a day of thanksgiving.

"As a Christian people we could not [illegible] otherwise than observe the day. In the principles of our holy religion is obedience to those who are in authority over us. The apostle says: 'Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers,' and assigns as a reason for this subjection: 'For there is no power but of God.' The powers that be are ordained of God.

"It is also highly appropriate that a portion of this National Sabbath should be set apart for public worship, that there should be a meeting together in solemn assembly and that all with one accord unite in thanksgiving and prayer to Him to whom we owe our being and in whose keeping we are as individuals and as a nation. We have accordingly come together in this public manner to acknowledge our indebtedness, as a people, to the protecting care of Him whose power is infinite and unitedly beseech Him to continue to us His favor and blessing.

"According to the order observed by the pastors of our town, it is made my duty to appear before you and preach a sermon this morning. It is therefore, not of my choosing, but is a case where there is no choice.

"The time and circumstances require that I should direct your thought to the consideration of those blessings which have come to us as a nation and to those tokens of Divine favour which have characterized the past year and which call for special expressions of gratitude.

"The Psalmist says, 'hitherto the Lord hath helped us.' He has helped us hitherto in every crisis of our history: through the days of the Revolution, through the days of our Civil strife and then through our little unpleasantness with Spain. Hitherto the Lord hath helped us and henceforth will be 'our refuge and strength; a very present help in trouble,' if we but implicity obey and trust in Him.

"Although we selected the theme for our address from one of the Psalms we cannot well do better than take the President's proclamation as our text.

"The first thing the President mentions for which we should be thankful is that during the past year we have been free from famine. Instead of sending a famine upon us God has caused the earth to respond bountifully to the efforts of the farmer to produce crops, which has given us a plenteous supply of all kinds of grain and vegetables in sufficient quantities to meet all our requirements and some to spare for those who have them not. Think of the famines that devastated different parts of India within the recollection of some of us assembled here. India suffered terribly in 1865 and 1866. About one million of her people perished from starvation in Bengal and Orissa. In 1868-9 about a million and a half died in Bombay, Madras, Mysore and adjoining provinces. You and I know nothing about famine. There has been want in different portions of our country, it is true, but not for lack of supplies, but the lack of transportation facilities.

"We have been free from pestilence; from malignant and widely destructive diseases; no epidemics of yellow fever or diphtheria which devastated whole communities and brought desolation to households along in the fifties. God in His great goodness has spared us from the pestilence such as he visited on the Israelites and other nations, though we deserved them as much as they. For instance, the pestilence which befell the Israelites of which we read in II Samuel, 24th chapter. In three days' time there died from Dan to Bersheba seventy thousand men. Josephus says that while one was burying his friend, he himself would fall into the grave. That must have been an awful time. The one great plague of our fair land has carried a hundred thousand or more victims into untimely graves. The President has said nothing about this. We do not say it in a spirit of faultfinding. It has desolated thousands of homes and has been more cruel than war. After the war the widows and orphans are cared for by the Government. Not so with those who have been made widows and orphans by the drink devil.

"The President mentions war. We have been free from war. General Sherman said, 'war is hell.' Some of you know what war is. It is an awful calamity to befall any nation. When we think of the expenditure of billions of money and the lives of thousands of young men in our Civil strife we have cause to shudder. We are at peace with the rest of mankind. This fact calls for thanksgiving. God will be pleased with our thanks, I believe, more than with our continually asking Him for this, that and the other thing."

GOV. WARFIELD WILL NOT MINCE MATTERS

His Message to Legislature Will Be a Plain Spoken Document.

MR. GAITHER SURELY HAD WON

Election That Deprived of Fruits of Victory Was a Farce—What Figures Shows—Plum Tree Gossip.

BALTIMORE, Md, Nov. 23.—The indications are that the fur will fly early in the session of the next legislature. Gov. Warfield has announced that he will send a message that will hit out squarely from the shoulder and throw light on certain matters which he thinks the public should know. Certain recommendations made in previous messages, which were ignored at the time, will again be a part of the paper, and vigorous language will be employed by the governor in setting forth his views. In other words, Warfield will squarely throw down the gauntlet and practically demand that the general assembly enact certain measures, such as a corrupt practices act and a more economical administration of the state's finances. The governor intimated that the message will probably create a mild sensation, just as his famous message on the disfranchisement amendment did several years ago. The incoming legislature is a dyed-in-the-wool organization body, and the members cannot be expected to take kindly to any strictures upon the conduct of commonwealth affairs by Gov. Warfield. On the other hand, the general assembly and the senate in particular may be relied upon to hit back and hit back vigorously. So it can be readily seen that breakers are ahead and the feud between Warfield and the organization is by no means at an end.

That George R. Gaither was elected Governor of Maryland on the 5th of this month, according to the popular will, was shown on the face of the official returns made public this week. According to the supervisors of elections there were counted 196,503 ballots. The total registration, according to the latest available information, is 270,752, and these figures do not include the supplemental registration in the city last spring and the fall registration in the city and counties. It is safe to conclude that the total registration in Maryland is 300,000, and in figuring out a calculation showing the discrepancy between the vote counted and the vote registered, the strength of the socialists and prohibitionists must be taken into consideration. The combined vote of these two parties did not exceed 7,000 and deducting this from the estimated registration the total vote of the two big parties is 293,000. Deduct from this the vote counted—196,503—and there remains 96,000, representing the stay-at-home and the rejected vote, mostly the latter. The total registered colored vote of Maryland is a trifle over 50,000, and it is assumed that 25,000 of these votes were counted. Accepting this figure, the returns show then that 71,000 white voters in Maryland either stayed away from the poles or had their ballots rejected. It is safe to assume that of this number 50,000 voted and had their ballot rejected. Of this 50,000 it is safe to assume that the democratic judges, with the connivance of crooked republican officials, threw out 9,000 that were for Gaither.

Crothers on the face of the official returns received 102,000 votes and Gaither 94,000. Of the 50,000 white votes rejected it is safe to estimate that Gaither lost 30,000 and Crothers 20,000. Therefore, figuring on this basis, the popular will of the people would have presented this result.

Gaither (official vote)	94,000
White rejected vote	30,000
Colored rejected vote	25,000
Total	149,000
Crothers (official vote)	102,000
White rejected vote	20,000
Total	122,000

Therefore, if the intention of the voter at the last election had been counted Mr. Gaither would have won a sweeping victory over his democratic opponent. That the election was one of the most crooked held in years in this state is admitted even by some of the ring democrats, who are today chuckling over the fact that they were able to purchase republican election officials thus defeat the will of the people. It is predicted that the last election will mark the beginning of another revolt against democrats and the upheaval of 1895, which placed the republicans in power, will be duplicated again in 1911.

Representative J. F. C. Talbott, who was a candidate in the primaries for the United States Senate, is much wrought up over the charge that he was only in the fight to keep Baltimore county from going to Warfield. This accusation Talbott hotly resents, and he asserts that he was a bona fine candidate and had made no deals with John Walter Smith or any other candidate, and a story told of a little dinner prior to election tends to show that Talbott feels sore over the fact that young Gorman supported Col. Smith. The story, as told by the press correspondent, is that Talbott in the course of a speech turned to young Gorman and said: "After all I did for your father, you ought to be behind me in this fight." Young Gorman preserved his usual calm demeanor and quietly retorted: "Well, I guess you were well repaid for all you did for my father." At this point others at the dinner intervened and what promised to be an ugly battle of words between Talbott and the son of the late senator and state leader was averted. Talbott asserts that he was shabbily treated by the organization, and that the impression which it allowed to be created that he was in the fight to beat Warfield caused him to lose many votes.

Already the politicians are busily at work in behalf of candidates for offices to be filled by the governor. One of the most important of these plums is the board of police commissioners for Baltimore city. During the past four years the city bosses have been unable to use the police force on election day and this has proven a great handicap. It was for the divorcing of the police department from politics that Warfield first came under the ban of the "old guard." It is expected that the incoming governor will name a board that will feel justified in allowing the police to assist in the work of vote-getting during campaigns and on election day. Of one thing the politicians feel sure, and that is that only "regular" democrats will receive the plums and that independents will have little or nothing to do with the Crothers administration.

THE DEATH RECORD.

J. FRANK LEGGE.

Mr. J. F. Legge, aged 53 years, terminal agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Washington, D. C., died at his home in Washington at ten o'clock Sunday night after a long illness. He was at one time agent of the B. & O. at Cumberland, and later superintendent of the Parkersburg and Wheeling division, which then extended between Cumberland, Parkersburg and Wheeling. He had a continuous service with the railroad for forty years, with the exception of several years that he was engaged in business. He is survived by a widow and four sons.

The funeral of Mr. Legge occurred yesterday (Wednesday), the interment being made at Shepherestown, West Va., the home of his widow.

His brother, Mr. George W. Legge, of Oakland, left here Tuesday afternoon and met the funeral party at Shenandoah Junction, accompanying the remains to Shepherdstown.

JOHN HENRY HOLZSHU.

Mr. John Henry Holzshu of Cumberland, Md., died Monday night at 8.30 at his home on North Centre street. Death was due to uraemic poisoning, resultant from typhoid fever. He was unconcious for about twenty-four hours before he passed away. Mr. Holzshu was well known throughout the western sec- of Maryland, and general regret will follow the news of his death. He stood very high in the Masonic circles, and was a member of a number of other secret organizations. He was a member of the German Lutheran church. It is said that he was one of the best known, most successful and most popular men in Allegany county.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

GUARDED JEFFERSON DAVIS MANY YEARS AGO

Rev. J. B. Shoup Recently visited Prison of Confederacy's President

AT OLD FORTRESS MONROE

He Was Not Allowed to Enter, Much to His Disappointment—A Reminiscence of the Distinguished Southerner.

The following article, taken from the Norfolk (Va.) Ledger-Dispatch of Nov. 7th, relative to a recent visit to Fortress Monroe by Rev. J. B. Shoup, recently of Bittinger, Garrett county, will be read with interest by many Garrett countains who are acquainted with Rev. Shoup:

Among this week's visitors to the Jamestown Exposition has been one for whom this section of the country holds great interest. Venerable in appearance, with flowing white beard, he might have been seen looking through Fortress Monroe as though memories of other days were crowding in upon him, and as though he were living over again events that had to do with himself, and the ground upon which he was treading. He might have been noticed to stop in front of the historic Davis casement and look intently at it, as though it held peculiar interest for him. He would have gone into it, but was not permitted to do so. His disappointment was apparent.

Forty-two years ago this man had an intimate association with this erstwhile prison house, which he now desired to enter. In it he guarded one of the most distinguished prisoners the government of any country ever held—Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy.

The visitor was Rev. J. B. Shoup, of Fitzgerald, Ga., now a minister of the Lutheran Church, but during the civil strife a lieutenant in one of the batteries of the Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, which held Fortress Monroe during and just subsequent to the war. In conversation with Mr. Shoup before he left the city—he came up to Norfolk after his visit to Old Point Comfort—he talked most entertainingly of his association and acquaintance with Mr. Davis. He said he guarded the famous prisoner for six months and in that time became intimately acquainted with him, their relations being exceedingly pleasant. As a commissioned officer he occupied the gun room adjoining the prison proper and held the key which locked the ex-President within.

He talked much with Mr. Davis, who at times invited him to eat with him, and thus together they shared quite a number of meals. At other times he took the great Southerner out to walk in the fort for exercise and had opportunity to know him well. Said Mr. Shoup:

"He was the best informed man as to this country—especially as to its prominent people—I ever knew, and he was ready to converse on any subject. No visitor, American or foreign—and he had quite a number of foreign visitors—brought up a subject with which he seemed unfamiliar. He showed me the manuscript of the defense he had prepared and intended to make had he been brought to trial. He did not read it or permit me to read it, but I could see that it was an extended document, probably a hundred pages. I was not with Mr. Davis during any of the unpleasant features of his imprisonment. His intense love for the cause for which he had stood was apparent, yet when he heard of the assassination of President Lincoln he said to his little military family, as it was then, 'I have lost the best friend I had in the United States.'"

Mr. Shoup found Fortress Monroe much the same in some particulars, but very notable changes in the buildings both in and outside the fort. The changes he found to have taken place in Norfolk in forty-two years were many and very marked.

Annual Meeting Horticulture Society.

To the Editor THE REPUBLICAN:

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Maryland State Horticultural Society will be held in the Fifth Regiment Armory, Baltimore, throughout the days and evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, December 3rd and 4th. Attendance at these meetings will well repay any one interested in horticulture or the farm.

Last year's exhibits were exceedingly fine, and to this result Garrett county contributed to no small extent. This year we cannot repeat our large exhibit of apples, but cannot our farmers find other products worthy to be sent? Potatoes, squash, celery, roots of any kind, and nuts, will be gladly received, and exhibited.

I will be at Mr. George Giessman's in Oakland, on Monday afternoon, and Tuesday, December 2nd and 3rd of court week and any products of the farm left there will be packed at once and forwarded for the owner, without expense, and he will receive the credit of the exhibit.

I trust that your readers will make an effort to send something from Garrett, and that we may have some representation.

Very truly yours,
W. MCCULLOH BROWN.
November 27th, 1907.

For Sale.

Two Shropshire bucks, and one Oxford. One of Shropshire is registered.
W. MCCULLOH BROWN,
near Fort Pendleton, Md.
P. O. Bayard, W. Va.

DIXON & KELSO

Dixon & Kelso, as usual will want several thousand pounds

FAT, DRY PICKED

TURKEYS

FOR THANKSGIVING

to be delivered Nov. 21-24.

Can pay good prices for them. Also Fresh Butter at 25c. per lb. and Eggs 30c. doz.

Have Car Fine Ear Corn from Shenandoah Valley to sell at $1.15 per bbl. of 105 lbs.

Yours to Please,
DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

GOOD SHOES.

DID YOU Ever stop to think that it COSTS LESS TO WEAR GOOD SHOES than the other kind?

Well, it does, and I have the GOOD SHOES right here for you. I have them from the cheapest that's good to the best that's made.

Let me show you.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.
NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE
OAKLAND, MD

A PROPOSED NEW CORPORATION LAW.

Features of The Bill Which is Intended to Change Old Methods.

Mr. Martin Lehmayer, who has been re-elected to the House of Delegates for the third time from Baltimore City, has prepared an important bill affecting the corporation laws of Maryland. The bill, with some slight alterations, embraces the first 83 sections of the act reported by the Corporation Commission to the last legislature. The commission's full report covered 301 sections.

Mr. Lehmayer's bill covers 22 typewritten pages. The general provisions of the law are in accordance with the trend of legislation in the most progressive states of the Union relating to the organization and management of corporations. The important features of the bill are as follows.

First—Any three persons can incorporate, one only being required to be a resident of Maryland.

Second—One director only is required to be a resident of Maryland.

Third—Ten per cent. of the stockholders have the right to inspect the books.

Fourth—Business can be commenced before any capital is paid in and before subscription to any capital stock.

Fifth—Charters are perpetual unless otherwise declared by the incorporators.

Sixth—Preferred stock can be issued and the transferability of preferred and common stock can be limited by the corporation.

Seventh—Stock may be purchased in other corporations.

Eighth—The provisions covering amendments to charters are very broad.

Ninth—Capital stock can be paid for in money, property or services; the value of such property or services shall be passed upon by a majority of the stockholders, and such valuation of such stockholders is conclusive upon all creditors.

Tenth—Foreign corporations must obtain permission to do business in Maryland; must pay an annual license tax; must file annual reports, and must keep an agent in the state on whom process can be served.

Eleventh—Voting trusts are expressly authorized.

Important provisions in the contemplated act are sections 63 to 67, providing for the taxation of "ordinary business corporations." The act defines ordinary business corporations to be those "which enjoy no special privileges or franchises, whose business is not affected with a public interest or which do not, under the laws of this state, pay a state tax as a franchise tax upon their gross earnings or receipts." Insurance companies, building or homestead associations, state, national or savings banks and all moneyed institutions are excluded.

Every ordinary business corporation after the year 1908 is exempted from taxation on its shares, nor are its shares taxable in the hands of the holders thereof.

Every such business corporation is required to pay annually to the state treasurer after 1908 an annual franchise tax as follows: Twenty-five dollars for every full $50,000 up to $500,000; if the amount of such capital stock is more than $500,000, and not more than $5,000,000, then the corporation shall pay an additional amount equal to one-fortieth of one per cent. on the excess; if more than $5,000,000, the additional annual tax shall be at the rate of $30 for every $1,000,000 on the last-named excess.

Section 64 provides as follows:

Every ordinary business corporation shall be subjected to taxation upon its property, real and personal, to the same extent as and not otherwise than a natural person engaged in similar business and owning such property would be subject. And the property, real and personal, of such corporations be assessed and the taxes thereon levied and collected in the same manner as if such property belonged to a natural person resident where the principal office of such corporation for the transaction of business is actually located.

Mr. Lehmayer has given the subject careful consideration, and believes that if such a law would be placed upon the statute books it would be of incalculable benefit to the city and state, and would tend to increase the commercial prestige of Baltimore city.

Nearly all the large mercantile corporations doing business in Maryland are incorporated outside of the state. Mr. Lehmayer's bill omits the provisions of the original report relating to the insurance companies, trust companies, telegraph companies, fraternal and beneficiary associations, surety, fidelity and guaranty companies, savings banks, and the other sections of the reports which aroused great opposition.

New York, New Jersey, Deleware, West Virginia, Maine, Virginia, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Alabama, Nevada, South Dakota, and Arizona all have modern corporation laws. Maryland is far behind every other state in her legislation upon this subject. This was recognized by the legislature of 1902, which authorized the appointment of a commission to revise the corporation laws of Maryland This commission reported in 1904 and 1906, but the reports were never adopted.

YEAR 1908 GLOOMY HERE AND ABROAD

English Astrologist Predicts Disaster in United States and Other Countries.

The year 1908 is to be one of trouble for the most persons, if Zadkiel, the London astrologer, has interpreted correctly the "voice of the stars." President Roosevelt, for instance, will find it difficult to carry out further measure of reform owing to the fact, apparently, that he was born October 27, 1858.

There is to be trouble in January in the colonies and in foriegn politics, and a new sensation is to come before the divorce court, but ironmongers, engineers and medical men born on January 24 are to have a good year. There are frequent references in his new almanac to railway discontent and accidents, political exitement and the position of the Government and trust wars and railways disasters and conflagrations will occur in the Eastern States of America during February. Some other events of the year that Zadkiel expects are:

April—Storms and misfortunes at sea, and political excitement, discord, and trbulence. The position of the British Government, neither happy nor secure. Fishermen, however, will catch a lot of fish.

May—Disasters on railways in the North and West of England and the Uuited States.

June—British railways will suffer from depreciation of stocks, accidents and discontent of their employees. British Government in a quandary.

July—Germany will hardly escape foreign and Colonial warfare, and the Kaiser must avoid dangerous places.

August—Trouble generally.

October—Extension of the trade of Great Britain; some wonderful new inventions. Ironworkers and shipping people prosperous.

November—Cases of cruelty to women before the magistrates. Poisoning cases in several countries. Unrest and plague in India. Trouble in Ireland, Morocco and Madrid.

Stomach troubles, Heart and Kidney ailments, can be quickly corrected with a prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The prompt and surprising relief which this remedy immediately brings is entirely due to its Restorative action upon the controlling nerves of the Stomach, etc.

The Republican for Job Printing.

TOOK A RIDE WITH STATESMAN.

Squire McGibbons, in 1845, Enjoyed a Talk While Riding With Henry Clay.

When Squire W. H. McGibbons of Bruceton, W. Va., was a boy of 15 he was learning the trade of harness maker and saddle making at Frostburg, Md. This was about 1845. At the shop in which he worked considerable attention was paid to repairing whip lashes for stage drivers on the National pike. The lad thus got acquainted with many of the drivers, and often of a Saturday evening, when the stage was not crowded, a driver would take Mac up on his seat and allow him to ride on the coach to Cumberland, 11 miles distant. One certain Saturday evening he was about to climb up as usual beside the driver when he was stopped by the superintendent saying to him:

"You can't ride on this coach, Mac. It's chartered."

The boy stepped aside just as the occupant of the coach put his head out of the window and said:

"What's that? Who is it wants to ride on this coach?"

The superintendent explained that it was an apprentice boy who was in the habit of riding to Cumberland now and then with a driver, but that in this case he could just as well wait for another coach.

"Not at all," answered the passenger. "Not at all. Get right in here with me lad, get right in here."

He made the boy get inside the coach beside him. He was accompanied by his negro slave, whom he moved to a seat in the front of the coach so that he could talk the better to the new occupant. Young McGibbons was naturally a good deal disconcerted by his proximity to a person evidently of some distinction and wealth, although wholly unknown to him. And the black slave was clearly much entertained by his embarrassment.

But man and boy together had a delightful ride, the former asking many questions of the latter, and handing out good advice on how to conduct himself when he should have acquired his trade so as to become a useful member of society, and get along well in the world himself. Reaching Cumberland they quitted the coach together, when the elder said to young McGibbons, while putting out his hand:

"Well, we have reached the end of our journey. I go on to Washington. Good bye! I know your name, and I may tell you that my name is Henry Clay."

So it was the great Kentuckian that little Mac had been riding with and talking to. He was as nearly overcome with surprise as boys of that age usually are at anything. He never forgot the incident.

In recently recalling this episode the squire related another of Henry Clay that had happened at Brownsville, when the great statesman had come up the river from Pittsburg to that point and was waiting there a short time to get a stage for the national capital. He was accompanied by a well-dressed, intelligent negro slave. Pennsylvania was free soil. Some of the men of Brownsville got around the slave and telling him that, having got to Pennsylvania, he could not be returned to Kentucky against his will, urged him to assert his freedom. But the negro demurred; said he was perfectly satisfied. The pressure upon him continuing he put his hand into his trousers' pocket and, looking on the indifferently dressed white men around him, and at his own fine suit, said if any man in the crowd could show more money on the spot than he could he would agree to claim his freedom. No one took up his proposition, but withdrawing his hand he showed it full of gold coins. It was more money than the entire crowd had. That settled it. The black man was let alone.

Two horses for sale one a good work horse $75; one a good roadster $65. J. L. Wheeler, Deer Park. 2t

HOW TO WATCH THE STOVE PIPE.

State Fire Marshal Gives Instructions to Guard Against Fires.

State Fire Marshal Lloyd T. MacGill, Jr., has issued a bulletin advising the people how best to guard against and to prevent fire loss. The Marshal says:

"The fires caused by errors in construction or lack of attention to the avenues for the escape of smoke from heaters, it is estimated, number in Maryland each year about 200, and the accruing loss is about $120,000.

"Two-thirds of this big loss could be saved if each householder, before severe weather sets in, has inspected and cleaned the flues in his or her house. Why not protect your property and its occupants by devoting 10 minutes to this commonest of all fire dangers?

"Fires from defective chimneys usually occur in the attic, and thus get a good start in the dry wood before discovery is made. Attics being difficult to reach with water bucket, the fire is likely to get beyond control quickly.

"The settling of the foundation of a house may open a crevice between the bricks or stones, enabling sparks to escape. Sometimes a new chimney in settling forms a crack because one side of it is supported by floor timbers.

"A chimney built on joists or a bracket is continually a source of danger, because of the liability of cracks being caused by springing of the timbers. Chimneys so built often have as their base a plank, and its only protection from sparks and heat is a layer of mortar on it. Many fires result from this cause.

"Some things to be remembered by builders and housewives are that:

"Poor mortar crumbles out, leaving openings.

"Nails driven into brick chimneys are likely to come out, leaving holes.

"A joist end should not rest in a chimney wall.

"Tile chimneys of all sorts are unsafe, because they are likely to crack off at the level of the roof, where cold air strikes them.

"A hood should make no offset to hold soot.

"A chimney top should be inspected and soot swept down and removed from below.

"A stovepipe must be cleaned frequently. Jarring the soot down is not enough. A scraper should be used inside to remove scales, and then it should be inspected, section by section, for rust holes, which might permit sparks to fly outward instead of upward.

"See that the pipe when up is sparktight throughout and is not pushed into the flue so as to choke it.

"An elbow in a stovepipe lessens the liability of particles of kindling or fuel being drawn from the chimney top and alighting still red-hot on the shingles. If such sparks are given elbow room they are likely to bump in making the turn and fall back harmless. While a fire is burning the air in a chimney travels up at the rate of three to six feet a second.

"Rag-filled holes cause fires.

"A stovepipe should not pass where it cannot be seen, as through a lath-and-plaster partition or through an attic or unused room, because openings in it may occur from rust or the parting of a seam or joint. In such cases the pipe becomes covered with a fluff, which is liable to ignite.

"A pipe should not pass through a wooden roof, window frame or siding of a summer kitchen. It is liable to become red-hot.

"No flue should be smaller than 8 by 8 inches, which is the length of a brick. If any green wood is used the flue should be 8 by 12 inches.

"The effective way to deal with the enormous loss caused by fires from defective flues is through a State building law, similar to that of North Carolnia, which controls the building of chimneys and many other details of architecture. This would cure the evil in 50 years."

Subscribe for The Republican.

DUEL OF SOUTHERN GENERALS.

Killing of Walker by Marmaduke and Its Effect on Confederate Fortunes.

"A duel between two confederate generals, almost in the midst of an important engagement, in the early stages of the civil war, had something to do with the final collapse of the southern cause," said an ex-confederate living in New York after his return from the Davis and J. E. B. Stuart memorial celebrations in Richmond, relates the New York Sun. "We were not as united as the new generation would have you believe.

"There was always a misunderstanding between the Richmond government and the trans-Mississippi department. Early in the conflict I was sent to Arkansas to learn the cause of the trouble in the leadership.

"Five men, whose names later became a part of the history of the cause, were at variance at a time when unity was essential. These men were Sterling Price, Marmaduke, Walker, Holmes and Fagan. Price was the idol of the Missouri troops. Marmaduke was a born soldier. Walker was a martinent. Holmes was uncertain in judgment. Fagan was a good fighter when he was discreetly directed.

"When I reached Arkansas these five men were before Helena for the purpose of wresting it from the enemy. It was a strategic position at the time. It is not necessary to go into the details of the story. The point is that the attack failed.

"It was a blow to the Richmond government early in the couse. The failure lay not with the soldiers but with the leader. Holmes had planned the fight. Events showed that he had no conception of the strength of the fortifications of the enemy or of the enemy's numbers.

"After the failure dissensions among the leaders increased. This was noticeably the case between Walker and Marmaduke.

"If I remember correctly Walker ranked Marmaduke. In one of the movements Walker had ordered the troops under his command to retreat. To Marmaduke was given the post of danger—covering the retreat. He was assured that at a certain point he would be reenforced by Walker.

"It was important that he should have this aid. When he arrived at

Killed His Adversary the First Shot.

the point not a man, save his own division, was to be seen. Not only that, but Walker had failed to communicate with him. Marmaduke extricated himself from the situation by a miracle.

"In several engagements that followed Walker, though still in command, held himself aloof from Marmaduke. The two men hated each other personally, but Marmaduke was enough of a soldier to let that pass at the time. Walker was sullen and sulky.

"Marmaduke sent an aide to ask Walker for orders. Walker refused to answer because, as he said, it was unmilitary for a superior officer to receive a verbal message from an inferior. Marmaduke reduced his request to writing and sent it. Walker never replied.

"After the troops had been rescued from the situation, for that is what it amounted to, Marmaduke, smarting under the conduct of Walker, informed Walker's superior of existing conditions and demanded that his troops be withdrawn from Walker's command. Failing in this Marmaduke said his resignation was ready.

"This was an interesting condition at such a time. I don't think it had its counterpart during the remainder of the war.

"Marmaduke's attitude widened the breach. Walker remained obdurate. Then came the climax.

"Marmaduke challenged Walker. The latter accepted. The affair was known only to a few. The meeting took place almost within sight of the soldiers.

"Marmaduke was an expert marksman. He killed his adversary the first shot. Think of such a thing at such a time!

"Marmaduke and his seconds were promptly arrested. Only for Walker's unpopularity Marmaduke would have been court-martialed. Through the influence of officials high in authority the affair was dropped, but it took time to restore the army to discipline. And when the time came the enemy had secured advantages which were maintained throughout.

"The Richmond government was charged with indifference to the situation beyond the Mississippi. It was due very largely to the lack of unity among the leaders in the west.

"By the time they had come to their senses the damage had been done. The south's defeat has been ascribed to many causes. One of them, not generally known, I have stated.

"All the participants in the Walker-Marmaduke duel are dead with the exception of Marmaduke's chief second, Col. John C. Moore. He is, or was a year ago, still living in Kansas City."

HEROINE OF CIVIL WAR.

Mrs. Elida Fowle Founded a Library with President Lincoln's Help.

A leading spirit in the celebration of Dorchester day was Mrs. Elida Rumsley Fowle. Mrs. Fowle has lived in Dorchester since the civil war. She is the first woman in the United States to found a free public library, which was erected in Washington on a grant of land obtained from the government, and was known as the "Soldiers' Free Library." She was also the first woman to be married before the house of representatives, an event which was attended by hundreds of the highest dignitaries of the land who had become acquainted with both Mrs. Fowle and her husband for the deep interest they displayed in the care of the union soldiers.

MRS. ELIDA RUMSLEY FOWLE.

At the time the civil war broke out Mrs. Fowle, who was then Elida Rumsley, was living in New York, but soon went to Washington, where she hoped to be enrolled with the army nurses under the charge of Dorothea Dix. But she was too young to obtain a recommission and then resolved to, as she herself says, "the next best thing."

Possessed of a beautifully sympathetic voice, she was one day traveling through one of the hospitals when someone asked for a song, and Mrs. Fowle started to sing. Her efforts were greeted with wild cheering and from that time on she believed that she had found her mission.

At all the hospitals about Washington her face and voice became familiar, and it was while engaged upon this work, when she heard the complaint that many of the soldiers spent their time in idly playing cards and telling useless stories, that she conceived the idea of founding a library for them.

With this object in view she went to President Lincoln, who promised her a site for the library, provided she could obtain the necessary sum to erect it.

Her voice was the only thing she could depend upon to raise money with so that together with Mr. Fowle she determined to give a series of concerts to raise the necessary fund for the library building.

President Lincoln allowed her the use of the Marine band at two of these concerts and within a very short time she managed to raise about $2,000.

Mrs. Fowle was only 18 years of age when this library was built, but it was soon stacked with books, which were freely given to the soldiers, who obtained them under their signature and a promise to return them.

At that time Mr. Fowle was employed in the navy department at Washington, but his tastes were very much in common with those of his fiancee, and she obtained no little support from him in all her endeavors.

Together they were members of the choir in the house of representatives and it was this circumstance that induced them to be married there.

On that occasion the floor and galleries were packed, fully 4,000 people being present. The bride was also requested to sing, "The Star Spangled Banner" immediately after the ceremony.

Australian Lyre Bird.

Of Australia's lyre bird a naturlist writes: "It imitates the notes and songs of other birds and reproduces a hissing noise similar to that uttered by an alarmed snake, and a sharp knocking sound like that produced by striking a tree trunk with a stick. All these sounds are uttered apparently for the bird's own amusement. The sounds of imitation include the calls and cries of every creature that is found in the localities which the lyre bird inhabits, including those of such noisy birds as the eagle and the laughing jackass. The lyre bird nearly always interposes snatches of its own song between its mimic cries."

CHAPTER XXIV.

The Rescue of Miss Spencer.

While Hampton lingered between life and death, assiduously waited upon by both Naida and Mrs. Guffy, Brant nursed his burns, far more serious than he had at first supposed, within the sanctity of his tent. Glencaid meanwhile recovered from its mania of lynch law, and even began exhibiting some faint evidences of shame over what was so plainly a mistake. And the populace were also beginning to exhibit no small degree of interest in the weighty matters which concerned the fast-culminating love affairs of Miss Spencer.

Almost from her earliest arrival the extensive cattle and mining interests of the neighborhood became aggressively arrayed against each other; and now, as the fierce personal rivalry between Messrs. Moffat and McNeil grew more intense, the breach perceptibly widened. While the infatuation of Rev. Mr. Wynkoop for this same fascinating young lady was plainly to be seen, his chances in the race were not seriously regarded by the more active partisans upon either side.

The regular patrons of the Miners' Retreat were backing Mr. Moffat to a man, while those claiming headquarters at the Occidental were equally ardent in their support of the prospects of Mr. McNeil. It must be confessed that Miss Spencer flirted outrageously and enjoyed life as she never had done in the effete east.

The Rev. Mr. Wynkoop always felt serenely confident of an uninterrupted welcome upon Sunday evenings after service, while the other nights of the week were evenly apportioned between the two more ardent aspirants.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings the Miners' Retreat was a scene of wild hilarity, for it was then that Mr. Moffat was known to be comfortably seated in the Herndon parlor, relating gruesome tales of wild mountain adventure which paled the cheeks of his fair and entranced listener. Then on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights, on his yellow bronco, bedecked in all the picturesque paraphernalia of the boundless plains, revolver swinging at thigh, his wide sombrero shadowing his dare-devil eyes, the front of the gay Occidental blazed with lights and became crowded to the doors with enthusiastic herders drinking deep to the success of their representative.

It is no more than simple justice to the fair Phoebe to state that she was, as her aunt expressed it, "in a dreadful state of mind." Between these two picturesque and typical knights of plain and mountain she vibrated, unable to make deliberate choice. While laboring in this state of indecision late one Wednesday night Moffat tramped heavily into the Miners' Retreat and called Long Pete Lumley over into a deserted corner of the barroom.

"Well, Jack," the latter began expectantly, "hev ye rally got the cinch on that cowboy at last, hey?"

"Dern it all, Pete, I'm blamed if I know; leastwise, I ain't got no sure prove-up. I tell ye thet girl's just about the toughest piece o' rock I ever had any special call to assay. Ye see it's this way. She's got some durn down east notion that she's got ter be rescued, an' borne away in the arms of her hero like they do in them pesky novels the Kid's allers readin', and so I reckon I've got ter rescue her!"

"Rescue her from whut, Jack?"

"Well, ye see, Pete, maybe I'm partly to blame. I've sorter been entertainin' her nights with some stories regardin' road agents an' things o' thet sort, while, so fur, as I kin larn, thet blame chump of a McNeil hes been fillin' her up scandalous with Injuns, until she's plum got 'em on the brain. And now, I reckon as how it's got ter be Injuns."

"Whut's got ter be Injuns?"

"Why thet outfit whut runs off with her, of course. I reckon you fellers will stand in all right ter help pull me out o' this hole?"

Long Pete nodded.

"Well, Pete, this is 'bout whut's got ter be done, es near es I kin figger it out. You pick out maybe half a dozen good fellers who kin keep their mouths shet an' make injuns out of 'em. Then you lay fer her, say 'bout next Wednesday, out in them Carter woods, when she's comin' home from school. I'll kinder naturally happen 'long by accident 'bout the head o' the gulch, an' jump in an' rescue her. Sabe?"

Lumley gazed at his companion with eyes expressive of admiration. "By thunder, if you haven't got a cocoanut on ye, Jack! Lord, but thet ought to get her a flyin'! Any shootin'?"

"Sure!" Moffat's face exhibited a faint smile at these words of praise. "It wouldn't be no great shucks of a rescue without, an' this hes got ter be the real thing. Only, I reckon, ye better shoot high, so thar' won't be no hurt done."

When the two gentlemen parted a few moments later the conspiracy was fully hatched, all preliminaries perfected and the gallant rescue of Miss Spencer assured. Indeed, there is some reason now to believe that this

"Miss Spencer—Phoebe—It Is Only I, "Miss Spencer—Phoebe—It Is Only I Mr. Wynkoop."

desirable result was rendered doubly certain, for as Moffat moved slowly past the Occidental on his way home a person attired in chaps, and sombrero, and greatly resembling McNeil, was in the back room, breathing some final instructions to a few bosom friends.

"Now don't—eh—any o' you fellers—eh—go an' ferget the place. Jump in—eh—lively, just afore she—eh—gits ter thet thick bunch—eh—underbrush, whar' the trail sorter—eh—drops down inter the ravine. An' you chumps wanter—eh—git—yerselves up so she can't pipe any of ye off—eh—in this yere—eh—road-agent act. I tell ye, after what thet—eh—Moffat's bin a-pumpin' inter her, she's just got ter be—eh—rescued, an' in blame good style, er—eh—it ain't no go."

"Oh, you rest easy 'bout all thet, Bill," chimed in Sandy Winn, his black eyes dancing in anticipation of coming fun. "We'll git up the ornariest outfit whut ever hit the pike."

The long shadows of the late afternoon were already falling across the gloomy Carter woods, while the red sun sank lower behind old Bull mountain. Rev. Howard Wynkoop, who for more than an hour past had been vainly dangling a fishing line above the dancing waters of Clear creeks, now reclined dreamily on the soft turf of the high bank, his eyes fixed upon the distant sky line. His thoughts were on the flossy hair and animated face of the fair Miss Spencer, who he momentarily expected would round the edge of the hill, and so deeply did he become sunk in blissful reflection as to be totally oblivious to everything but her approach.

Just above his secret resting place, where the great woods deepen, and the gloomy shadows lie darkly all through the long afternoons, a small party of hideously painted savages skulked silently in ambush. Suddenly to their strained ears was borne the sound of horses' hoofs; and then, all at once, a woman's voice rang out in a single shrill, startled cry.

"Whut is up?" questioned the leading savage, hoarsely. "Is he a-doin' this little job all by hisself?"

"Dunno," answered the fellow next him, flipping his quirt uneasily; "but I reckon as how it's her as squealed, an' we'd better be gitting in ter hev our share o' the fun."

The "chief," with an oath of disgust, dashed forward and his band surged after. Just below them, and scarcely 50 feet away, a half-score of roughly clad, heavily bearded men were clustered in the center of the trail, two of their number lifting the unconscious form of a fainting woman upon a horse.

"Cervera's gang, by gosh!" panted the leading savage. "How did they git yere?"

"You bet! She's up again the real thing," ejaculated a voice beside him. "Let's ride 'em off the earth! Whoop!"

With wild yells to awaken fresh courage the whole band plunged headlong down the sharp decline, striking the surprised "road agents" with a force and suddenness which sent half of them sprawling. Revolvers flashed, oaths and shouts rang out fiercely, men clinched each other, striking savage blows. Lumley grasped the leader of the other party by the hair, and endeavored to beat him over the head with his revolver butt. Even as he uplifted his hand to strike the man's beard fell off and the two fierce combatants paused as though thunderstruck.

"Hold on yere, boy!" yelled Lumley. "This yere is some blame joke. These fellers is Bill McNeil's gang."

"By thunder! if it ain't Pete Lumley," ejaculated the other. "Whut did ye hit me fer, ye long-legged minin' jackass?"

The explanation was never uttered. Out from the surrounding gloom of underbrush a hatless, disheveled individual on foot suddenly dashed into the center of that hesitating ring of horsemen. With skillful twist of hit foot he sent a dismounted road agent spinning over backward and managed to wrench a revolver from his hand. There was a blaze of red flame, a cloud of smoke, six sharp reports, and a wild stampede of frantic horsemen.

Then Rev. Howard Wynkoop flung the empty gun disdainfully down into the dirt, stepped directly across the motionless outstretched body, and knelt humbly beside a slender, white-robed figure lying close against the fringe of bushes. Tenderly he lifted the fair head to his throbbing bosom and gazed directly down into the white, unconscious face. Even as he looked her eyes unclosed, her body trembling within his arms.

"Have no fear," he implored, reading terror in the expression of her face. "Miss Spencer—Phoebe—it is only I, Mr. Wynkoop.

"Oh, Howard—Mr. Wynkoop—it is all so strange, so bewildering; my nerves are so shattered! But it has taught me a great, great lesson. How could I have ever been so blind? I thought Mr. Moffat and Mr. McNeil were such heroes, and yet now in this hour of desperate peril it was you who flew gallantly to my rescue! It is you who are the true western knight!"

And Mr. Wynkoop gazed down into those grateful eyes and modestly confessed it true.

CHAPTER XXV.

The Parting Hour.

To Lieut. Brant these proved days of bitterness. He had called twice upon Hampton, both times finding the wounded man propped up in bed, very affable, properly grateful for services rendered, yet avoiding all reference to the one disturbing element between them.

Once he had accidentally met Naida, but their brief conversation left him more deeply mystified than ever, and later she seemed to avoid him altogether. One day he deemed her but an idle coquette; the next, a warm-hearted woman, doing her duty bravely. Yet through it all her power over him never slackened.

The end of this nervous strain came in the form of an urgent dispatch recalling N troop to Fort Abraham Lincoln by forced marches. The commander felt no doubt as to the full meaning of this message, and the soldier in him made prompt and joyful response. Brant had learned of the consolidation of the hostile savages, incited by Sitting Bull, into the fastness of the Big Horn range; he was aware that Gen. Cook was already advancing northward from the Nebraska line. Now he realized that he was to be a part of this chosen fighting force and his heart responded to the summons as to a bugle call in battle.

Instantly the little camp was astir, the men feeling the enthusiasm of their officers. With preparations well in hand, Brant's thoughts veered once again toward Naida. He rode down to the Herndon house with grave face and sober thought. He recalled long the plainly furnished room into which Mrs. Herndon ushered him to await the girl's appearance—the formal look of the old-fashioned hair-cloth furniture, the prim striped paper on the walls, the green shades at the windows, the clean rag carpet on the floor. The very stiffness chilled him, left him ill at ease. Then he heard the rustle of Naida's skirt and turned to meet her. She was pale from her weeks of nursing, and agitated for fear of what this unexpected call might portend. Yet to his thought she appeared calm, her manner restrained. Nor could anything be kinder than her first greeting, the frankly extended hand, the words expressive of welcome.

"Mr. Wynkoop informed me a few minutes ago that you had at last received your orders for the north," she said, her lips slightly trembling. "I wondered if you would leave without a word of farewell."

He bowed low. "I do not understand how you could doubt, for I have shown my deep interest in you even from the first. If I have lately seemed to avoid you, it has only been because I believed you wished it so."

There was an embarrassing pause, as though neither knew how to get through the interview.

"No doubt you are rejoiced to be sent on active service again," she said, at last.

"Yes, both as a soldier and as a man, Miss Naida. I am glad to get into the field again with my regiment, to do my duty under the flag, and I am equally rejoiced to have something occur which will tend to divert my thoughts. I had not intended to say anything of this kind, but now that I am with you I simply cannot restrain the words. This past month has been, I believe, the hardest I have ever been compelled to live through. You simply mystify me so that I alternately hope and despair. Your methods are cruel."

"Mine?" and she gazed at him with parted lips. "Lieut. Brant, what can you mean? What is it I have done?"

"It may have been only play to you and so easily forgotten," he went on, bitterly. "But that is a dangerous game, very certain to hurt some one. Miss Naida, your face, your eyes, even your lips almost continually tell me one thing; your words another. I know not which to trust. I never meet you except to go away baffled and bewildered."

"You wish to know the truth?"

"Ay, and for all time! Are you false or true? Coquette or woman? Do you simply play with hearts for idle amusement or is there some true purpose ruling your actions?"

She looked directly at him, her hands clasped, her breath almost sobbing between the parted lips. At first she could not speak. "Oh, you hurt me so," she faltered at last. "I did not suppose you could ever think that. I—I did not mean it; oh, truly I did not mean it! You forget how young I am; how very little I know of the world and its ways. Perhaps I have not even realized how deeply in earnest you were, have deceived myself into believing you were merely amusing yourself with me. Why, indeed, should I think otherwise?"

"I love you," he said, with simple honesty. "I seek you for my wife."

She started at these frankly spoken words, her hands partially concealing her face, her form trembling. "Oh, I wish you hadn't said that! It is not because I doubt you any longer; not that I fail to appreciate all you offer me. But it is so hard to appear ungrateful, to give nothing in return for so vast a gift."

"Then it is true that you do not love me?"

The blood flamed suddenly up into her face, but there was no lowering of the eyes, no shrinking back. She was too honest to play the coward before him.

"I shall not attempt to deceive you," she said, with a slow impressiveness instantly carrying conviction. "This has already progressed so far that I now owe you complete frankness. Donald Brant, now and always, living or dead, married or single, wherever life may take us, I shall love you."

Their eyes were meeting, but she held up her hand to restrain him from the one step forward.

"No, no; I have confessed the truth; I have opened freely to you the great secret of my heart. With it you must be content to leave me. There is nothing more that I can give you, absolutely nothing. I can never be your wife; I hope, for your sake and mine, that we never meet again."

Brant stood like a statue, his face grown white. He did not in the least doubt her full meaning of renunciation.

"You will, at least, tell me why?" It was all that would come to his dry lips.

She sank back upon the sofa as though the strength had suddenly deserted her body, her eyes shaded by an uplifted hand.

"I cannot tell you. I have no words, no courage. You will learn some day from others, and be thankful that I loved you well enough to resist temptation. But the reason cannot come to you from my lips."

He leaned forward, half kneeling at her feet, and she permitted him to clasp her hands within both his own. "Tell me, at least, this—is it some one else? Is it Hampton?"

She smiled at him through a mist of tears, a smile the sad sweetness of which he would never forget. "In the sense you mean, no. No living man stands between us, not even Bob Hampton."

"Does he know why this cannot be?"

"He does know, but I doubt if he will ever reveal his knowledge; certainly not to you. He has not told me all, even in the hour when he thought himself dying. I am convinced of that. It is not because he dislikes you, Lieut. Brant, but because he knew his partial revealment of the truth was a duty he owed us both."

"You leave me so completely in the dark," he said; "is there no possibility that this mysterious obstacle can ever be removed?"

"None. It is beyond earthly power—there lies between us the shadow of a dead man."

He stared at her as if doubting her sanity.

"A dead man! Not Gillis?"

"No, it is not Gillis. I have told you this much so that you might comprehend how impossible it is for us to change our fate. It is irrevocably fixed. Please do not question me any more. I cannot bear it!"

Brant rose to his feet and stood looking down upon her bowed head, her slender figure shaken by sobs.

"Naida, as you have asked it, I will go; but I go better, stronger, because I have heard your lips say you love me. I am going now, my sweetheart, but if I live I shall come again. I know nothing of what you mean about a dead man being between us, but I shall know when I come back, for, dead or alive, no man shall remain between me and the girl I love."

"This—this is different," she sobbed, "different; it is beyond your power."

"I shall never believe so until I have faced it for myself, nor will I even say good-by, for, under God, I am coming back to you."

He turned slowly and walked away. As his hand touched the latch of the door he paused and looked longingly back.

"Naida."

She glanced up at him.

"You kissed me once; will you again?"

She rose silently and crossed over to him, her hands held out, her eyes uplifted to his own. Neither spoke as he drew her gently to him and their lips met.

"Say it once more, sweetheart?"

"Donald, I love you."

A moment they stood thus face to face, reading the great lesson of eternity within the depths of each other's eyes. Then slowly, gently, she released herself from the clasp of his strong arms.

"You believe in me now? You do not go away blaming me?" she questioned, with quivering lips.

"There is no blame, for you are doing what you think right. But I am coming back, Naida, little woman; coming back to love and you."

An hour later N troop trotted across the rude bridge and circled the bluff on its way toward the wide plains.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Mr. Hampton Resolves.

Mr. Bob Hampton stood in the bright sunshine on the steps of the hotel, his appreciative gaze wandering up the long, dusty, unoccupied street, and finallly rising to the sweet face of the young girl who occupied the step above. As their eyes met both smiled as if they understood each other.

"There is nothing quite equal to feeling well, little girl," he said, genially, patting her hand where it rested on the railing, "and I really believe I am in as fine fettle now as I ever have been. Do you know, I believe I'm perfectly fit to undertake that little detective operation casually mentioned to you a few days ago. It's got to be done, and the sooner I get at it the easier I'll feel. Fact is, I put in a large portion of the night thinking out my plans."

"I wish you would give it up all together, Bob," she said, anxiously. "I shall be so dull and lonely here while you are gone."

"I reckon you will, for a fact, but, Naida, it isn't likely this little affair will require very long, and things are lots happier between us since my late shooting scrape. When fall comes I mean to take you east and put you in some good finishing school. Don't care quite as much about it as you did, do you?"

"Yes, I think I do, Bob." She strove bravely to express enthusiasm. "The trouble is, I am so worried over your going off alone hunting after that man."

He laughed, his eyes searching her face for the truth. "Well, little girl, he won't exactly be the first I've had call to go after. Besides, this is a particular case, and appeals to me in a sort of personal way. If you only knew it, you're about as deeply concerned in the result as I am, and as for me, I can never rest easy again until the matter is over with."

"It's that awful Murphy, isn't it?"

"He's the one I'm starting after first and one sight at his right hand will decide whether he is to be the last as well."

"I never supposed you would seek revenge, like a savage," she remarked, quietly. "You never used to be that way."

"Good Lord, Naida, do you think I'm low down enough to go out hunting that poor cuss merely to get even with him for trying to stick me with a knife? Why, there are 20 others who have done as much, and we have been the best of friends afterwards. Oh, no, lassie, it means more than that, and harks back many a long year. I told you I saw a mark on his hand I would never forget—but I saw that mark first 15 years ago. This is a duty I owe a friend, a dead friend, to run to earth this murderer. Do you understand now? The fellow who did that shooting up at Bethune 15 years ago had the same sort of a mark on his right hand as this one who killed Slavin. That's why I'm after him and when I catch up he'll either squeal or die."

"But how do you know?"

"I never told you the whole story and I don't mean to now until I come back and can make everything perfectly clear. It wouldn't do you any good the way things stand now, and would only make you uneasy. But if you do any praying over it, my girl, pray good and hard that I may discover some means for making that fellow squeal."

She made no response but stood gazing thoughtfully past him.

"Have you heard anything lately, Bob, about the Seventh?" she asked finally. "Since—since N troop left here?"

He answered with well-simulated carelessness. "No; but it is most likely they are well into the game by this time. Crook's column, I have just heard, was overwhelmingly attacked on the Rosebud, and forced to fall back. That leaves the Seventh to take the brunt of it, and there is going to be hell up north presently, or I've forgotten all I ever knew about Indians. But come, little girl, as I said, I'm quite likely to be off before night, provided I am fortunate enough to strike a fresh trail. Under such conditions you won't mind my kissing you out here, will you?"

She held up her lips and he touched them softly with his own. Her eyes were tear-dimmed. "Oh, Bob, I hate so to let you go," she sobbed, clinging to him. "No one could have been more to me than you have been, and you are all I have left in the world. Everything I care for goes away from me. Life is so hard, so hard!"

"Donald, I Love You."

"Yes, little girl, I know," and the man stroked her hair tenderly, his own voice faltering. "It's all hard; I learned that sad lesson long ago, but I've tried to make it a little bit easier for you since we first came together. Still, I don't see how I can possibly help this. I've been hunting after that fellow a long while now, a matter of 15 years over a mighty dim trail, and it would be a mortal sin to permit him to get away scot-free. Besides, if this affair only manages to turn out right, I can promise to make you the happiest girl in America. But, Naida, dear, don't cling to me so; it is not at all like you to break down in this fashion," and he gently unclasped her hands, holding her away from him while he continued to gaze hungrily into her troubled face.

"Sometimes I feel just like a coward, Bob. It's the woman of it; yet truly I wish to do whatever you believe to be best. But, Bob, I need you so much, and you will come back, won't you? I shall be so lonely here, for—for you are truly all I have in the world."

With one quick, impulsive motion he pressed her to him, passionately kissing the tears from her lowered lashes, unable longer to conceal the tremor that shook his own voice. "Never, never doubt it, lassie. It will not take me long, and if I live I come straight back."

He watched her slender, white-robed figure as it passed slowly down the deserted street. Once only she paused and waved back to him and he returned instant response, although scarcely realizing the act.

"Poor little lonely girl! Perhaps I ought to have told her the whole infernal story, but I simply haven't got the nerve, the way it reads now. If I can only get it straightened out, it'll be different."

Mechanically he thrust an unlighted cigar between his teeth and descended the steps, to all outward appearance the same reckless, audacious Hampton as of old.

The military telegraph occupied one-half of the small tent next the Miners' Retreat, and the youthful operator instantly recognized his debonair visitor.

"Well, Billy," was Hampton's friendly greeting, "are they keeping you fairly busy with 'wars and rumors of wars' these days?"

"Nuthin' doin' just now," was the cheerful reply. "Everything goin' ter Cheyenne. The injuns are gittin' themselves bottled up in the Big Horn country."

"Oh, that's it? Then maybe you might manage to rush a message through for me to Fort A. Lincoln without discommoding Uncle Sam?" and Hampton placed a coin upon the rough table.

"Sure; write it out."

"Here it is; now get it off early, my lad, and bring the answer to me over at the hotel. There'll be another yellow boy waiting when you come."

The reply arrived some two hours later.

Fort A. Lincoln, June 17, 1876.

Hampton, Glencaid:

Seventh gone west; probably Yellowstone. Brant with them. Murphy, government scout, at Cheyenne waiting orders. BITTON, Commanding.

He crushed the paper in his hand, thinking—thinking of the past, the present, the future. He had borne much in these last years, much mis-

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—A detachment of the Eighteenth infantry from Fort Bethune trapped by Indians in a narrow gorge. Among them is a stranger who introduces himself by the name of Hampton, also Gillis, the post trader, and his daughter. Gillis and a majority of the soldiers are killed during a three days' siege.

CHAPTER II.—Hampton offers assistance to the girl, and is at first spurned because he is known as a gambler.

CHAPTER III.—Hampton and the girl only escape from the Indians. They fall exhausted on the plains.

CHAPTER IV.—A company of the Seventh cavalry, Lieut. Brant in command, find Hampton and the girl on the plains, and restore them to consciousness. Hampton announces that he proposes to care for the girl.

CHAPTER V.—Hampton and the girl stop at the Miners' Home in Glencaid, Mrs. Duffy, proprietess. Rev. Howard Wynkoop proposes that Hampton place Miss Gillis in care of Mrs. Herndon. He consents to think it over.

CHAPTER VI.—Hampton talks the future over with Miss Gillis—the Kid. She shows him her mother's picture and tells him what she can of her parentage and life. They decide she shall live with Mrs. Herndon.

CHAPTER VII.—The Kid takes up her residence with Mrs. Herndon.

CHAPTER VIII.—Naida—the Kid—runs away from Mrs. Herndon's and rejoins Hampton. He induces her to go back, and to have nothing more to do with him.

CHAPTER IX.—Hampton plays his last game of cards. He announces to Red Slavin that he has quit, and then leaves Glencaid.

CHAPTER X.—Miss Phoebe Spencer arrives in Glencaid to teach its first school.

CHAPTER XI.—Miss Spencer meets Naida, Rev. Wynkoop, etc. She boards at Mrs. Herndon's.

CHAPTER XII.—Naida and Lieut. Brant again meet without his knowing who she is. She informs him of the coming Bachelor club ball in honor of Miss Spencer.

CHAPTER XIII.—Lieut. Brant meets Silent Murphy, Custer's scout. He reports trouble brewing among the Sioux.

CHAPTER XIV.—Social difficulties arise at the Bachelor club's ball among the admirers of Miss Spencer. Lieut. Brant meets Miss Spencer but she is not his acquaintance of the day before. She tells him of Naida, and he accidentally meets her again as he is returning to the ballroom with a fan for Miss Spencer.

CHAPTER XV.—He fails to discover her identity.

CHAPTER XVI.—Brant accompanies Naida home from the dance. On the way she informs him as to who she is, and that she is to meet Hampton. Brant meets Hampton with her, and the men make an appointment to meet the following morning.

CHAPTER XVII.—Brant and Hampton meet. Hampton informs the lieutenant that his attentions to Naida must cease, and proclaims an authority over her that justifies the statement. Brant tells Hampton of the presence of Silent Murphy, and the fact that Red Slavin receives government messages for him.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Miss Spencer called on Bob Hampton. Tells him of a red-faced stranger mistaking her for Naida.

CHAPTER XIX.—Hampton interviews Red Slavin. Finds that he is an ex-trooper in the Seventh cavalry. It was Slavin's and Murphy's testimony that more than ten years before had convicted Robert Nolan, then a captain in the Seventh, of the murder of Maj. Brant, Sr. Hampton attempts to force a confession from Slavin. Slavin insists it is Murphy he wants, and Murphy has left. In a scuffle Slavin is killed by a knife thrust.

CHAPTER XX.—Hampton surrenders to Buck Mason, marshal. Mob attempts to capture him. Mason and his prisoner escape to a hill and defend themselves. Mob lights fire to burn them out.

CHAPTER XXI.—Brant tells Naida that he loves her. She tells him there is an insurmountable barrier between them, but that she does not fully understand it.

CHAPTER XXII.—Brant and his troop rescues Hampton and Mason from the fires set by the mob. Brant carries the unconscious gambler through the lines of fire.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Hampton is taken to the hotel and Naida comes to nurse him.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1907.

THE PRESIDENTAL SITUATION.

There are striking resemblances between the Republican situation on the eve of canvass of 1908 and that which presented itself in 1888. Twelve months before the convention met in 1888, Blaine was as strong in his party, as a candidate for the ensuing election, as Roosevelt is now. Nothing except his own peremptory withdrawal could keep the Republicans from nominating him. The withdrawal was not expected. Nevertheless it came, in the latter part of January, 1888, in a letter from Florence, Italy. This threw the Republicans into confusion, but a powerful element of the party kept on working for him. Then Blaine came out with another letter which took him off the track altogether. When Blaine stepped out of the canvass, twenty years ago, a scramble for the candidacy took place which put a larger number of men in the race than has ever appeared in a Republican convention before or since. Nineteen men received votes for the nomination at one time and another during the balloting. It was the longest of all the Republican conventions, lasting six days, and Harrison was nominated. No Republican national convention since then has been particularly exciting. Harrison's renomination in 1892 was foreseen. Several weeks before the convention of 1896 met McKinley's nomination was assured. There was no opposition to McKinleys' renomination in 1906 or to the nomination of Roosevelt in 1901.

If Roosevelt intervenes and prevents the convention from considering him in 1908 we will have the first real contest in a Reoublican gathering which has been seen since 1888. It is possible that in that event the list of aspirants may be nearly as long as it was then, for many favorite sons are being mentioned, while there is no sign of a concentration of many States on one aspirant. It is within the bunds of possibility, therefore, that the convention of 1908 may be memorable for its duration and uncertainity. As the Republican party is far stronger, relatively to the Democracy, than it was twenty years ago, the Republican assemblage of 1908 will attract far more interest than the 1888 gathering commanded.—Leslie's Weekly.

A WORD OF WARNING.

Very recently a movement was started among federal officeholders which does not meet with the President's approval. A meeting was held in Washington, some say at the instigation of a Cabinet official, the purpose of which was to get ready for a stampede for President Roosevelt as his own successor at the next Republican National convention. After the meeting the word was industriously passed by the said office holders that there was "nothing to it but Roosevelt," with the injunction to get into the band wagon. The meeting was held without the President's knowledge or consent and when he heard of it he addressed a letter to the heads of the interior, treasury and postoffice departments, requesting them to inform federal employes under their jurisdiction to refrain from political activity with the object of his renomination. The text of the letter has not been made public but its contents are substantially as follows:

"I am informed that certain officeholders in your department holding various positions throughout the country, contemplate attending Republican conventions in their respective States and urging the endorsement of myself for the presidential nomination. I wish that you would direct federal office holders in your department, who have such a thing in view, that I would regard it as an act of official impropriety and discourtesy."

This will be a severe blow to the boys that are "in" and want to stay there, but the "outs" will rejoice at their handicap. And the boys know that the President means what he says, so there is likely to be a halt in the proceedings.

IN OKLAHOMA.

Three thousand barrels of beer will flow through the gutters of Oklahoma City within the next few days, unless a brewing company gets a special dispensation which will permit it to ship the foamy drink out of the State. The beer is valued at $24,000. In the mean time a large portion of Oklahoma City's population is waiting in thirsty suspense for a final decision. Should the beer flow there will no doubt be many sick citizens the day after. When Oklahoma became a State the prohibition laws went into effect at once. These laws provided that no liquor could be manufactured or sold in the State. The large brewing company [illegible] at once closed its plant, but the stock of 3,000 barrels was on hand. How to dispose of this stock is now the question. If possible, it will be shipped out of the State. Otherwise, the brewers declare that they will pour it into the streets regardless of the result. It is better for them to pour it into the streets than down the throats of the people, so just let them "go it."

THE GROWTH OF METHODISM

Conference Minutes Just Published Show Increase.

The official journal and minutes of the West Virginia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, held at Huntington, October 9 to 14, and the journal and minutes of the tenth quadrennial session of the lay electoral conference, held at Huntington, Friday, October 11th, has been issued. Rev. Sterling J. Miller, of Wheeling, was the secretary of the church conference at its 61st annual session and Wm. Burdette Mathews of Charleston, was the secretary of the lay electoral conference and the minutes this year show the result of much labor by these two officers. The journal containing the minutes is a book of about 200 pages, and the cover design was drawn by Tom Moore, a Charleston artist. The journal shows that in 1907 the membership of the Methodist Episcopal church in the West Virginia conference totaled 55,533, a net increase of 1,405 over 1906. The total values of church buildings within the conference amounts to $1,703,098, an increase for the year of $196,418. The value of the parsonages is figured at $369,700 an increase in value of $25,333 over 1906. The number of Sunday school members, according to the journal was 53,976 in 1907. It also shows that the funds going toward the support of the ministry amounts to $184,301, which is divided among 250 ministers. These figures show an increase of salary for the pastors amounting to $11,613. During the year $21,192 was contributed by the church benevolence, an increase of $3,007 over the previous year. the total amount contributed to missions to the church was $21,580 an increase of $2,919 over 1906.

The journal contains pictures of lay delegates and also a likeness of Bishop Spillinger who presided at she conference. The lay delegates to the general conference fron the West Virginia conference have been particularly strong and distinguished men. The delegates are, in the order of their death, as follows: Dr. T. H. Logan, prominent citizen and druggist, died in 1889; Chester D. Hubbard, member of congress, died in 1891; Benjamin F. Martin, member of congress, died in 1895; Arthur I. Boreman, governor, U. S. senator and judge, died in 1896; Waitman T. Willey, U. S. senator, died in 1896; A. L. Wade, educational author, died in 1904; Charles F. Scott, Judge, died in 1905, and Asbury J. Clarke, lawyer and capitalist, died in 1907. Dr. Logan and Messrs. Hubbard and Clarke resided in Wheeling; Governor Boreman and Scott in Parkersburg; Senator Willey and Prof. Wade in Morgantown and Mr. Martin in Grafton. The lay conference held October 11, last, paid fitting tribute to their christian characters and worth as men of God, whose influence for good will extend far into the future in the great commonwealth which honored them, and which in turn they also honored.

BITTINGER.

Winter seems to have begun in real earnest this week, as there is a six inch snow upon the ground and sleds are seen upon the roads for the first time this season.

Ashford Warnick, of the Backwoods settlement, was seen in this village last Monday morning.

Frederick Otto, of New Germany, was here early this week buying up Thanksgiving turkeys.

Miss Nora Broadwater, of New Germany, was visiting here last Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Fannie Wiley, who has spent the past two months at her home here, returned to Waterloo, Iowa, last week, where she will resume her duties as professional nurse.

'Squire Wade H. Lohr, of Swanton, passed through here last week.

Mrs. K. A. Bittiuger is preparing to repair her residence in this village this fall.

J. L. Beachy has secured employment at Listonburg, Pa., and will move his family to that place this week.

F. M. Bittinger had his leg slightly injured last Monday while at work in the coal mine.

When Patterson Engle went out to his barn on last Monday evening to feed his stock, he discovered that two raccoons had come in from the woods and taken shelter in the barn, and after locating the animals he called his "little yaller dog" had the satisfaction of seeing a grand fight. The dog was too much for the coons, which were young ones, and they were soon killed.

Men.

The Fort Cobb (Okla.) Record fathers this story about a bright little school girl's composition on men: "Men are what women marry. They drink and smoke and swear and have so many pockets, but they won't go to church. Perhaps if they wore bonnets they would. They are more logical than women and always more zoological. Both men and women have sprung from monkeys, but the women certainly sprung further than the men."

Subscribe for The Republican.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Garrett County Teachers Association.

PREAMBLE:

Feeling the need of more effective cooperation in order to gain those things which are of great benefit to the teacher, and which can be gained only through association and the exchange of ideas, we, the teachers of Garrett county, state of Maryland, do hereby unite ourselves into an organization, the name and more specific object of which shall be herein after stated.

Article I.—The name of this organization shall be The Garrett County Teacher's Association.

Article II.—The object of this organization shall be, to promote the interest of schools in Garrett county in general, and of the teachers thereof in particular.

Article III.—The officers shall be a President, a Vice President, Treasurer, and Recording Secretary. The duties of these officers shall be the same as those usually performed by similar officials. The term of election shall be for one year.

Article IV.—All teachers, school officials of Garrett county and any other friends of education, upon the payment of twenty-five cents, for yearly dues, shall be eligible to membership in this organization.

Article V.—A meeting of the organization shall be held at least once a year, subject to the call of the President.

Article VI.—The plan of operation shall be by stimulating and fostering education among others as well as ourselves, by keeping in touch with the larger educational meetings of the state and nation; by working in harmony with the superintendent and commissioners of the schools of Garrett county, in the promulgation of proper knowledge, and by maintaining the highest possible standard of education throughout the country.

Article VII.—Any members failing to perform the work assigned to them by the Committee or the assignment of duties, shall be subject to a fine of not more than one dollar, or less than twenty-five cents. However, any member may be excused from any penalty, provided such a one offers an excuse accepted as legitimate for not having done the work assigned, the executive Committee being the body by which such exemption from payment shall be made.

Article VIII.—There shall be several committees appointed by the President. They shall be an executive, composed of the President and the Chairman of each of the following committes: on Literature, on Arrangement, and on the assignment of duties.

The object of the executive committee shall be that it may be the one to which shall be made the reports and suggestions of the several committees.

The object of the other committees shall be to further as far as they can in the particular fields assigned to them by their names, the one main object of the association, as set forth in Article II.

SWANTON.

The festival given by the Red Men was well attended and they were pleased with the proceeds.

Mrs. Pearl Sweitzer was calling on friends at Deer Park recently.

Misses Nelle Workman and Mabel Porter were visiting at Mrs. C. M. Miller's recently.

Rev. Engle, while holding his revival meeting at North Glade, was called home on accouut of sickness. The pulpit was filled by Rev. A. F. George.

Prof. I. F. Grove and hi, class is preparing some excellent music for Thanksgiving.

The depot was broken into by some parties but nothing much was destroyed.

Miss Lottie Jackson was visiting her sister at Keyser last week.

Two horses for sale one a good work horse $75; one a good roadster $65. J. L. Wheeler, Deer Park. 2t

GOOSEBONE TELLS OF COLD WEATHER

According to the Goosebone, There Is a Hard Winter Ahead.

Notwithstanding the fact that Elias Hartz, veteran goosebone prognosticator, is no more, there remain in Reading and vicinity several of his ardent followers, who stand ready to take up his work where he left off. They are warm supporters of the goosebone theory and say prognostications of Hartz always come true.

Hartz foretold weather conditions for many years. He was taught to read goosebones when a boy and made annual predictions for over half a century. Many Reading persons waited for his annual advice. "Fill the coal bins." Others have been following the goosebone and its teachings for many years and are anxious to take up the work.

The earliest prediction of the present year is made by Amos Mayer, a farmer living in the western end of the county. The front part of the top of the center is white for a considerable distance. Beyond this it is dotted, and then comes a long dark streak. The goosebone prophet said to-day.

"According to the breast bone we will have vuite cold weather in the latter part of October and for two weeks in November. Then there will be a warm spell, lasting for a few days. December will be a cold month, with an occasional snowstorm. January will be a month of snow, hail and an occasional cold spell.

The dark color on the end of the breast bone indicates that February will be a very cold month, and there will be several blizzards. At one particular part of the bone it is almost black, which means that we shall have lots of snow and sleet. The cold weather will continue into March, and we will have a very late spring.

The goosebone was compared with several obtained from other birds killed within the past few weeks, and they seem to be marked identically the same.

Trolley Extension.

When The Star suggested, a couple of weeks ago, that the P. & M. trolley line should be extended to Oakland, we struck a very popular chord, and the idea is being very favorably commented on by many people of practical business ideas. Far-seeing men in Grantsville, Salisbury and Meyersdale have complimented The Star on its excellent suggestion, and all are enthusiastically in favor of the Oakland extension, declaring that it would without doubt be a far better paying proposition than an extension to Frostburg.

"Squire" Daniel Dorsey, of Grantsville, was in Salisbury, several days ago, and he said while here that the people of Garrett county, Md., stand ready to encourage the Oakland extension in every possible way.—Salisbury Star.

Wreck Experience Unbalanced Mind

Railroad men state that Fireman John Gerlick, who was on the runaway train on Cranberry grade when Engineer Fallon was killed, is a mental wreck, and it is feared that he will never recover. Gerlick, when told by the engineer that the train was beyond control and that there was likely to be an awful accident, climbed out of the cab and got on top of the boiler, grasping the bell frame.

It was by the greatest effort that he remained in this insecure position, and when the collision occurred and the engine went over the bank into the creek, Gerlick was thrown many feet into a field. He was stunned and dazed for some time and when found he had a portion of the bell frame in his hand. He has since been totally unbalanced by the shock of his terrible experience.

Monuments! Monuments!

Perhaps you object to buying from agents—rather see the work for your self. Then visit our yard at 99 N. Centre St., Cumberland, or Frostburg, and see the finest display of finished monuments in the State, all of which will be sold at away down prices.

J. B. WILLIAMS Co.,
Low Price Marble & Granite Dealers,
Frostburg, Md. 4t

A Boston schoolboy was tall, weak and sickly.

His arms were soft and flabby. He didn't have a strong muscle in his entire body.

The physician who had attended the family for thirty years prescribed *Scott's Emulsion.*

NOW:

To feel that boy's arm you would think he was apprenticed to a blacksmith.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

"OLD AND TRIED AND STRONG."

The Lonaconing Savings Bank OF Allegany County

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $610,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

We feel sure of our ability to handle your Banking Business to your satisfaction.

Everything of a Banking nature entrusted to our care receives our very best attention.

The majority of our patrons tell an unvarying story of satisfaction regarding our Banking accommodations, and this impels us to suggest that you also would be pleased with our service.

We shall be glad of an opportunity to talk with you.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

TAX SALES OF VALUABLE. Real Estate IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,

the 20th day of December, '07,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at puulic auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1. ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND, CONTAINING SIX ACRES, BEING A PART OF THE TRACT CALLED SWANTON, which was conveyed by J. F. Friend and wife to Mahala Friend by deed bearing date December 2, 1885, and recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 11, folio 102, etc. one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Maryland. Said land is located in Election District No. 1 of Garrett county, and is described in the deed above referred to as follows: Beginning for the same on the Southern edge of the county road a short distance West of the town of Swanton at a stake standing 1 perch from a maple tree marked with six hacks and running thence 2½ degrees East, 40 perches to a stake, South 87½ degrees West, 24 perches to a stake, West 24 perches to a stake, North 2½ degrees West to the county road, thence by a strait line to the beginning. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the heirs of Mahala Friend.

No. 2. ONE HUNDRED ACRES, MORE OR LESS, OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED SWANTON, and being the same land which was conveyed by Edward S. Gilpin and wife to Edward Pritts by deed dated May 24th, 1899, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 36, folio 362, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 1 of said Garrett county, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Edward Pritts.

No. 3. ALL THAT PART OF THE TRACT OF LAND CALLED "LATENT WORTH" which was conveyed by Levi Sweitzer and wife to Jeremiah Sweitzer by deed bearing date September 23rd, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 47, folio 407 etc, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Maryland, said land containing the quantity of SIXTY ACRES AND FORTY-EIGHT PERCHES, and is more particularly described in said deed. Said land is located in Election District No. 1 of said Garrett county, Maryland, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the balance of taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Jeremiah Sweitzer.

No. 4. THIRTY-SIX ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "LATENT WORTH," it being a portion of the same land which was conveyed by deed from Joseph Anderson and others to Charles H. Stark bearing date the 4th day of February, 1891, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 16, folio 545, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. The original conveyance was for 76 acres but 40 acres of the tract was conveyed by deed dated April 20th, 1896, to Rachael Cline, said deed being recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 30, folio 150, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county. Said residue will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1904 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of said Charles H. Stark.

No. 5. TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND LYING NEAR THE TOWN OF SWANTON, and being the same land which was conveyed by G. S. Hamill and wife to Truman L., George O. and Franklin P. Sweitzer by deed bearing date the 30th day of September, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, folio 329 etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, said land being described as follows: Beginning for the same at a bounded Spanish oak tree standing at the end of 5½ perches on the fifth line of a tract of land conveyed by Joseph R. Anderson to Levi Sweitzer, and running thence North 65 degrees East, 76 perches to a stake standing in the third line of the last mentioned conveyance, and then with the third, fourth and fifth lines thereof, with an allowance of three degrees for variation, North 78½ degrees West, 31½ perches to a stake, South 60 degrees West, 40 perches to a stake with a small pine tree marked as a pointer, South 12½ degrees East, 61½ perches, to the beginning. Said land is located in Election District No. 1 of said Garrett county, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the names of the said Truman L., George O. and Franklin P. Sweitzer.

No. 6. SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "SWANTON," being the same land which was conveyed by C. M. Miller and wife to Lulia Rawlings by deed dated the 10th day of October, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. [illegible] No. 42, folio 440, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 1 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Lulia Rawlings.

No. 7. MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX, SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX, SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY AND FOURTEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO, CONTAINING FOR THE WHOLE TWO HUNDRED ACRES, MORE OR LESS. Said land is located in Election District No. 1 of said Garrett county and is particularly described in a deed for the same from Joshua Ritchie and others to Louis Ritchie, said deed being recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 8, folio 415, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1904 and 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the names of Thomas A. and William M. Ritchie, who acquired title thereto as devisees under the last will of the late Louis Ritchie, dated the 31st day of August, 1901, which was probated in the District of Columbia and is of record in the office of the Register of Wills for Garrett county.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.

Office "Mountain Democrat Bui
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Particular Attention Given Railroad & Mine Surveying.

Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indiam Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50 and $1.00.

Williams' M'f'g. Co., Props., Cleveland, O.
Sold at Sturgiss' Pharmacy, Oakland, Md.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. Offutt, John M. Davis, G. S. Hamill.
George W. Legge, John T. Mitchell, S. T. Jones.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, VICE PRES. S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. FRALEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER

Dr. John E. Legge spent last Saturday in Washington and Baltimore.

FOR SALE—Two large and one small heating stove; also one sideboard. Apply to Mrs. D. H. Loar, Oakland.

Mr. A. M. Duckworth, the Bloomington meat dealer, was a business caller at this office Saturday afternoon.

For Sale or trade for oats, hay or corn, two work horses in good condition. Apply to Thomas Harne, Oakland, Md.

Messrs. Louis Kamp and Joseph Durst, both of near the Cove, were visitors to Oakland Friday and Saturday.

Call and see the new 1908 model "Edison Phonographs" also a large list of "Gold Moulded" records for sale now by The H. Weber & Sons Co.

Mr. Ezra B. Hook, one of our Friendsville patrons, was in the city last Thursday and made this office a brief visit.

Judge George B. McMillan, of near Lonaconing, was a pleasant visitor to this office Tuesday afternoon after the adjournment of the Orphans' Court.

WANTED.—A man to sell and set up memorial work. Steady job for the right man. Apply to J. B. Williams Co., Marble and Granite Dealers, Frostburg, Md.

Mr. D. E. Offutt, Jr., and sister, Miss Bess, returned to Oakland Tuesday morning from a week's visit to the East, including the Jamestown Exposition.

MEN WANTED—At the Garrett Leather Company's Tannery, at Huttou, Md. Ten good men can find steady employment at good wages. C. H. HAYDEN, Supt.

Charles Tusing and his brother, Henry Tusing, of Reedsville, left Oakland on Saturday last for a visit to their old home in the Shenandoah Valley. They expect to be absent several weeks.

Dr. E. J. M. Button and two daughters, Mrs. E. H. Sincell and Mrs. Eva Mitchell, who spent several weeks with Eastern Maryland relatives, returned to their home in Oakland Monday evening.

Have a few good sheep that I will place with proper parties on shares. Will only place with persons who have conveniences to shelter same in rough weather. Apply to Lock Box 96, Oakland, Maryland.

Sheriff A. L. Lee, Attorneys Renninger and Offutt, and Mr. Austin Brown went to Swanton yesterday morning where they conducted an inquiry before a jury as to the sanity of an old lady named Sweitzer.

We wonder how many parents realize that their child is a book of blank paper in which shall be recorded the record of their own lives. Be careful therefore what you have written there for the world will read it. All your secret thoughts the child will try to write.

Trial Catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by all dealers.

A very valuable draft horse, the property of Mr. F. O. Glotfelty, of Oakland, died on Friday night last of spasmodic colic. The animal was one of four owned by Mr. Glotfelty, he having recently refused an offer of more than a thousand dollars for the team.

Mr. Chas. Davis, of the firm of J. M. Davis & Co., hardware dealers, Oakland, Md., was in the city a portion of Saturday and yesterday, looking after some dusiness matters and visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Schroeder, on West Washington street.—Grafton Republican.

Stomach troubles, Heart and Kidney ailments, can be quickly corrected with a prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The prompt and surprising relief which this remedy immediately brings is entirely due to its Restorative action upon the controlling nerves of the Stomach, etc. All dealers.

The papers of the large cities are all right if you want them, but it is your own home paper that advertises your churches, your numerous societies, sympathizes with you in your afflictions and rejoices with you in your prosperity. In short it is the local paper that mentions the thousand and one items in which you are interested during the year, you do not find in papers of large cities.

Mrs. Henry Lauer, who visited her old home in the Fatherland for several weeks past, returned to Oakland last Friday evening, having landed in Baltimore from Bremen, Germany, that morning. She was accompanied to Germany by her little son William, both of whom returned to Oakland in good health and spirits. In Baltimore Mrs. Lauer was met by her husband, he having gone to that city the day previous to her arrival.

If real coffee disturbs your Stomach, your Heart or Kidneys, then try this clever Coffee imitation—Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee. Dr. Shoop has closely matched old Java and Mocha Coffee in flavor and taste, yet it has not a single grain of real Coffee in it. Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee Imitation is made from pure toasted grains or cereals, with Malt, Nuts, etc. Made in one minute. No tedious long wait. You will surely like it. Get a free sample at our store. All dealers.

How quickly can you tell a live town from a dead one by simply looking over its newspaper. A poor skim milk sort of a newspaper with a few small advertisements, and those looking as though they were run at half price, betokens a dead town just as sure as a corpse indicates a funeral, while a good, lively, well-printed newspaper, filled with good, fresh ads, and displayed locals, shows that the town is prospering and thriving. It never fails.

A dollar bill may carry to its receiver the vilest infection. It is a sponge that takes up filth and disease germs from every hand through which it passes and from everybody with whom it comes in contact. We hope our delinquent subscribers are not holding back their dollar bills for fear they may carry some contagious disease to us. If they are, we assure them we are safe, having had the mumps, whooping-cough, measles, scarlet fever, small pox and a variety of other diseases. So bring along your dollar bills and we will give you a nice clean receipt for them.

CAPITAL 50,0 0,00 — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

THE First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

ROADS ARE EXTREMELY BAD.

Farmers Are Complaining of The Condition of Highways.

There were quite a large number of farmers and other folks from different sections of the county in town yesterday, all of them, or at least the majority, bringing large loads of produce, including turkeys, and they stated that the roads leading to town are in a wretched condition, made so by the fall of snow last Saturday night and Sunday and the rains which had occurred previous to the snowfall.

In some places, so it it stated, the roads are almost impassable, large and deep ruts having been cut into the highways by the heavy hauling over them during the past week or two.

Should a cold wave strike us now and freeze the roads in their present rough condition it would make them extremely hard for teams to draw a wagon over.

DID INDIAN SUMMER GO BY UNNOTICED?

It Must Be Gone, Yet No One Caught a Glimpse Of It.

The melancholy days, "the saddest of the year," have arrived certainly. The first real article in the line having put in its appearance late on Saturday, and if the rest of them are as melancholy as it was, they will to say the least, be abundantly and overwhelmingly melancholy. The usual crowds that collect at the intersection of the streets for the past month, were thinner than usual on Saturday and by evening they had all disappeared. Everybody except the regular churchgoers, kept indoors on Sunday and read the papers. Those who went to church in the morning waded in melting snow to get there and back to their homes.

But how about Indian Summer?

Some folks say there hasn't been any seen about this neck o' the woods; some say that it's long passed and gone, and other assert that it was last week. Certainly there hasn't been the usual amount of fine weather, October being much more gloomy than is her wont. When it comes to deciding about Indian Summer, there is always some dispute as to what this season is and when it comes. Webster says "Indian Summer in North America, is a period of warm weather late in the autumn, usually characterized by a clear sky, and by a hazy or smoky appearance of the atmosphere, especially near the horizon."

From this definition it appears that those contending that last week was Indian Summer are right. And at that the only symptoms observable were a pretty clear sky and the hazy atmosphere. Usually Indian Summer furnishes a favorite theme for the Spring poet, but so far, there haven't been many contributions from this source. This is the only one received worth while:

Indian Summer's went,
If it, indeed, has came——
And we must buy an overcoat,
Which is a blasted shame!

Notice to Tax Payers.

All delinquent tax payers are hereby notified that all taxes due and in arrear for the years 1906 and 1907, must be paid on or before January 1, 1908, other wise I will proceed to collect the same in accordance with the provisions of the law.

H. R. DEWITT,
County Treasurer.

Commissions Arrived.

Clerk to the Circuit Court E. Z. Tower has received from the Governor the commissions for the recently elected county officials. Under the law the new officials must qualify within thirty days after the receipt of their commissions.

Band to Organize.

A meeting of those interested in the organization of a band in Oakland, are requested to meet in the storeroom of the Townshend building of Alder street tomorrow (Friday) evening, at which time Prof. Murphy, of Piedmont, will be present, who, in the event of the organization being effected, will be instructor. Those having band instruments are requested to have the same at the meeting Friday evening.

Church Services.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows: Ferndale at 11 a. m.; Loch Lynn at 3 p. m. and at Deer Park at 7 p. m.

Everybody invited to be be present.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Oakland that hereafter all meetings of the Town Council of Oakland will be held in the Opera House until furthur ordered.

By order of the Council,
J. C. DUNHAM,
Clerk.

For Sale Cheap.

One bay horse 11 years old; good saddler, work in buggy or light wagon; never been abused and with the exception of blemish on one knee, is sound; in good condition; weight about 1000 pounds. For further information call on or address, Mrs. William Casteel, Sr., R. F. D., No. 1, Oakland, Md. 1t

FRIENDSVILLE.

Will you please allow space in your valuable paper for a few items from Friendsville.

A delightful reception was given Rev. A. S. Wolf and family, our new pastor, on their arrival at the place on Thursday evening. About forty-five members and friends of the church visited the parsonage and showed their good will by leaving a good supply of the necessaries of life. Brother Wolf is starting well and every indication is for a good year. The congregation has increased from a small number to a well filled house

When he came to the charge at Friendsville he found no choir and no Epworth or Junior League, now we have the best choir the have had for a long time and the Epworth and Junior Leagues have been reorganized and are starting well.

A very interesting quarterly conference was held at Hoyes with a good turn out. A LAYMAN.

Call for Your Letters.

Pearl Gilpen, Wm. Clark, A. L. Corning, Lena Browning J. F. Kenney, R. A. Duncan, Pazey Nuzzell, Harved Elvyer, Josephine Miller.

Useful in the Kitchen.

It is a good idea to save all lids from fruit baskets to use as mats on kitchen tables under the tea kettle and hot vessel or as trays upon which to place jars when canning vegetables or fruit in boiling water in a large vessel. They can be burned when soiled.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Penn Garrett Coal Mining Company will be held at the office of said Company in Friendsville, Md., on

Monday, December 9th, 1907,

at 2 o'clock p. m. to consider the election of directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

J. R. TENNANT,
Secretary.

RENNINGER & OFFUTT, Solicitors.

Order of Publication.

James E. Lish, John Lish, Julia Harvey, and Dorsey Harvey her husband, Sarah Moreland, and James Moreland her husband, Huldah Lish, George Lish, Visa Uphold, and Asa Uphold her husband, Charles Lish, Lavina Brobst ——Brobst her husband, Mary A. Friend, and —— Friend her husband, Josiah Lish, Emma Runyan, John J. Lish, P. S. Lish, Lillie E. Lish, William Lish, Roy Lish, May Wahlenmaier, Philip Lish, Garlie Lish, Orna Lish, Mary Harvey, and J. O. Harvey her husband, Meina Killiona and —— Killiona her husband, Caroline Horner, and —— Horner her husband,

vs.

Thompson Lish, and —— Lish his wife, Philip Lish, and —— Lish his wife, and the unknown heirs of Grace Mutler and Lewis Lish,

No. 1466 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Garrett county, Maryland, of which Frank Lewis Lish died seized and possessed.

The bill states that Lewis Lish, late of Garrett county, deceased, was in his life time seized and possessed of a parcel of land in Garrett county, being the 14 132-160 acres of Military Lot No. 492, and 9 6-160 acres of a tract of land called "Vacancy," and being so seized and possessed the said Lewis Lish departed this life on or about the 9th day of —— 1896, intestate, leaving surviving him your orators aforesaid, des cendants and heirs at law, whom together with the said defendants, the said land has descended, viz: John Lish, Thompson Lish, James E. Lish, Julia Harvey, Sarah Moreland, Peyton Lish, Huldah Lish his wife, George Lish, Visa Uphold and Charles Lish being children and heirs at law of Jeremiah Lish a deceased brother of the said Lewis Lish; William Lish, Roy Lish, May Wahlenmaier, Garlie Lish, Philip Lish, Orna Lish, children of Charles Lish a deceased brother of said Lewis Lish; and Levina Brobst, Mary A. Friend, Josiah Lish, Emma Runyan, John Lish, P. S. Lish and Lillie E. Lish, children of Joseph Lish, a deceased brother of the said Lewis Lish and Caroline Horner, all sisters of the said Lewis Lish and Philip Lish a brother, and the unknown heirs of Grace Mutler a deceased sister, and such other unknown heirs of the said Lewis Lish, whose proper name is Frank Lewis Lish, but commonly known as Lewis Lish.

That the said real estate is not succeptible of partition without material loss and injury to the parties entitled to interests therein as above set forth, and that in order to make division of said interest it will be necessary that said real estate be sold and the proceeds thereof divided along the parties according to their several interests.

That the said defendants are non-residents of the State of Maryland.

The bill prays for the sale of said property, and that the proceeds be distributed among the parties according to their respective rights and interests, and general relief, and an order of publication against non-resident defendants and unknown heirs.

It is thereupon, this 14th day of October, 1907, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiffs by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 16th day of November, 1907, give notice to said absent defendants and the unknown heirs of Grace Mutler and Lewis Lish of the object and substance of this bill warning them to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 2nd day of December, next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 5-3

GIRLS WANTED

An opportunity to become

A Trained Nurse.

Thorough Three Years' Course of Instruction.

Send applications to

SUPT. NURSES,
GRAFTON SANITARIUM,
Grafton, W. Va.

Stock For Sale.

I have for sale 10 head of cows, 9 yearlings and 8 Calves. John Schlossnagle, Gortner, Md. 2t

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF A Valuable Farm On Hooppole Road, In Garrett County, Maryland

By a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Ralph M. Casteel and Bertha Casteel, his wife, to Agnes Whelan, dated the 10th day of November, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 53, folio 473, &c., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, the undersigned Attorneys named in said mortgage, default having occurred under the covenants therein contained, will offer at public auction to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, the 7th Day of December,

at the our of eleven o'clock A. M., in front of the First National Bank Building, in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, all those pieces or parcels of land, situate, and being in Garrett county, Maryland, described as follows:

1. Part of Military Lots Nos. 3010 and 3011 and part of a tract of land called "Davis' Discovery," containing 50 acres, more or less.
2. All those parts of Military Lots Nos. 3009, 3010 and 3011, containing 29 acres, more or less.

The above is the same property which was conveyed to the said Ralph M. Casteel by Lawrence Zwoll and wife by deed dated October 29, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 84 folio 158, &c, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Maryland, and constitutes what is commonly known as

The Lawrence Zwoll Place,

situate on both sides of Hooppole Road, leading from Oakland to Accident, six miles north of Oakland.

The improvements consist of a dwelling house, barn and other necessary outbuildings, a splendid orchard of apple and plum trees, and from 45 to 50 acres are cleared and under cultivation, the remainder of the property being in woods.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. Conveyancing at cost of Purchaser.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN,
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorneys for Mortgagee, named in Mortgage.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administrtion on the personal estate of

BENJAMIN F. SHAFFER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of November, 1907.

JOHN A. SHAFFER,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md., R. F. D. No. 2.

Adminstrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

NANCY J. MAYLE,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of May, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of November 1907.

FRED. A. THAYER,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

Administratrix's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

LEWIS J. MILLER,

late of Garrett county, Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of November, 1907.

MARY A. MILLER,
Administratrix,
Grantsville, Md.

ORDER NISI.

Roy Spiker, et al. vs. Jennie Bender, et al. No. 1487 Equity in the Circuit Court of Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, this 2nd day of November in the year 1907, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Daniel J. Bender, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the country thereof be shown on or before the 5th day of December, 1907; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 29th day of November, 1907.

The report states the amount of sale to be $600.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., November, 28, 1907.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, December 3, 1907,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

DOG TAX.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., October 24, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the Dog Tax Law is still on the Statute Books and must be enforced. Parties owning dogs are requested to see the Constable in their district and get tags at once.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Baltimore & Ohio

VERY LOW RATES
With choice of Routes to the
Jamestown Exposition.

Tickets on sale daily until Nov. 30.

The most delightful season of the year to travel and see
The Exposition at its Best.

For full details call on nearest B. & O. R. R. Ticket Agent.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL,

Successors to Charles A. Tower,
General Fire Insurance,
OAKLAND, MD.

We offer the best possible protection.
Write for rates.

Baltimore & Ohio

LOW RATE—ONE WAY.
COLONIST FARES

To principal points in California, Arizona, Colorado, British Columbia, Montana, Mexico, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, South Dakota, Utah, Washington.

On sale daily from August 31 to Oct. 30.

For tickets and full information call on or address Ticket Agents B. & O. R. R.

E. C. SHAFFER, Undertaking

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BAYARD, W.VA.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

Convenience, Protection, Economy,

are all combined in Telephone Service. We offer you the many facilities of an efficiently operated and extensively developed system of telephones.

The rates are very low.

THE C. & P. TELEPHONE CO.

Designated United States Depository

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CUMBERLAND, MD

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT
Boxes Free to Customers

This Bank Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

DANIEL ANNAN, President
LLOYD LOWNDES, Vice President
DAVID F. KUYKENDALL, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Annan — L. M. Shepherd
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J. B. WILLIAMS CO.

FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

Making Good

By Epes W. Sargent.

Copyright, 1907, by Homer Sprague.

Timidly Elda opened the door and slipped into the little low ceilinged room that she had come to know so well. Sometimes when the agent was busy she would have to wait for half an hour or so, and the photographs of entertainers with which the walls were covered had come to seem like old friends. Most of all, she liked to stand in front of a framed check for $3,000 that had been paid a prima donna of note for singing only three songs at a society function. It was evidence that the business of entertaining others did sometimes pay.

But there was no time for looking at the pictures today. No one stood by the agent's desk, and she looked over

"IT'S YOUR TURN NEXT," HE SAID.

expecting the inevitable nod and the curt: "Nothing doing today. Sorry!" that had rewarded her pilgrimages.

Her heart beat faster as the agent swung briskly around in his chair.

"I thought you would be in, so I did not write," he greeted. "I have a chance for you. It is not very much, but it will lead to better things if you make good. The Bow Lake Boat club wants some one to give a few recitations at an entertainment." He caught up a pad of paper and passed it to her after he had made a few marks. She glanced at the white surface and saw "$15." Carmontelle never spoke figures. He always wrote them.

"I shall be glad of anything," said Elda gratefully. "It is very good of you. When is it to be?"

"Thursday night. You go out on the 2:10 train. Bryum, enter Miss Testra for the Bow Lake. Come in Thursday morning for the ticket," he added as the clerk made the entry. "You pay your own fare. It will be $3.40."

He turned back to his desk with a nod of dismissal, and Elda went down the steps as though the worn boards were the softest clouds. The dreary wait was over, and her chance had come just as the little fund which represented all that was left of her father's estate was dwindling to nothingness. With her fare and the agent's commission deducted there was not very much left, but still it was a beginning, and the beginning was what she needed.

She spent the three day interval in selecting her repertory. Before her father's death following his bankruptcy she had been considered clever as an elocutionist and imitator. Now that she sought to earn her living by her single talent she planned with the utmost care.

It was a long, hot ride to Bow Lake. She could not afford a seat in the chair car, and the little package of sandwiches was but a poor substitute for a warm dinner in the dining car.

Her reception at Bow Lake was still more discouraging. A carriage had been sent for her, but at the clubhouse she sat alone for an hour before the steward showed her where to dress, and there was another dismal wait before she was summoned to the stage. The tiny space back of the curtain was crowded with men and women in evening dress. Some of them she remembered having met a few years before when she had come north on a visit, but they only stared at her blankly. They were not looking for acquaintances in paid entertainers, and no one spoke to her until the stage manager came rushing up.

"It's your turn next," he said. "We only want a couple of little bits, you know. We have so much of our own talent."

He was off again, and Elda took her place in the entrance to await the completion of the song. Then the stage manager gave her a slight shove, and she walked out upon the tiny stage. She had appeared in public scores of times and had never felt the slightest degree of nervousness, but now her whole frame shook, and it seemed for a moment as though she would fall. Then the sea of faces became a blur, and she was no longer afraid of them.

After her second selection the thunder of applause told of the success she had scored, and, faint and trembling, but very happy, she sank down into a seat in a dark corner.

No one seemed to notice her, and she missed the little attentions that had always been paid to her. She knew that she had no right to expect them now; she was a professional entertainer, but none the less it hurt.

They were passing refreshments to the others, and the sight of the food made her faint. The room seemed suddenly to blur and then grow dark.

When she opened her eyes again she was in another room—a comfortable looking room—and Nell Bradford, an old school friend, was looking down into her face with pitying eyes.

"You are all right now," she said as Elda scanned the face with puzzled glance. "You fainted back there on the stage, and we brought you here, where we could look after you better. It is one of the small parlors."

"It was the excitement," explained Elda. "You see, it was my professional debut, and it meant so much to me."

Nell stroked the thin, trembling hand. "Why didn't you come to us?" she demanded. "We have been back for three months, and we have been looking everywhere for you. Dick nearly fell off his chair when you came on the stage."

"I did write," explained Elda, "but there was no answer, and so many others dropped me that I"—

"We were in Egypt," explained Nell. "There was some trouble with a certain contract, and Dick went to look after it himself and took me with him. We never dreamed of what was happening."

"It's all right now," said Elda, with a faint smile. "I have 'made good,' as Mr. Carmontelle would say, and my future is assured."

Nell smiled at the suggestion, and the arrival of a tray with coffee and salad brought the conversation to a halt. Afterward those who had not recognized Elsa Beverly in Elda Testra, the entertainer, crowded in to congratulate her upon her success, and Nell Bradford had hard work to keep her big brother from driving them out again.

But Dick Bradford sat beside Elsa in the automobile that was carrying them to the summer cottage they had taken for the season, and Elsa smiled at the masterful way in which he planned for her future.

"I'm going to town tomorrow," he said, "and I shall have your trunk brought out. You are going to stay here until you get rested up, and then, if you'll have me, dear, there will be an entertainment at the boat club to celebrate our wedding."

"Are you sure that you really want me?" she asked timidly. "It's not just because you're sorry for me?"

"Pity!" he echoed, and Nell, sitting in the tonneau, heard and laughed.

"He's been like a bear ever since he found that you were gone," she explained. "Don't talk about pity to his sister, who has suffered from his moods the last three months. For my sake, Elsa, say 'Yes,' and put me out of my misery."

"For Dick's sake," Elsa whispered contentedly as her hand slipped into his for an instant. "Mr. Carmontelle said that if I made good I might get other engagements, but I did not suppose that they would be for life."

Standard Time.

Primarily for the convenience of the railroad a standard of time was established by mutual agreement in 1883, by which trains are run and local time regulated. According to this system the United States extending from 65 degrees to 125 degrees west longitude is divided into four time sections, each of 15 degrees of longitude, exactly equivalent to one hour. The first (eastern) section includes all territory between the Atlantic coast and an irregular line drawn from Detroit to Charleston, S. C., the latter being its most southern point. The second (central) section includes all the territory between the last named line and an irregular line from Bismarck, N. D., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third (mountain) section includes all territory between the last named line and nearly the western borders of Idaho, Utah and Arizona. The fourth (Pacific) section covers the rest of the country to the Pacific coast. Standard time is uniform inside each of these sections, and the time of each section differs from that next to it by exactly one hour. Thus at 12 o'clock noon in New York city (eastern time) the time at Chicago (central time) is 11 o'clock a. m.

Leprosy.

That leprosy is a contagious disease is unanimously admitted by the best authorities, but the exact manner of its contagion is certainly difficult to understand. There are many examples of persons living for years in the most intimate family relations with lepers and remaining uninfected. And often but one member of the family will acquire the disease. On the other hand, the history of the disease in different parts of the world shows that it never originates spontaneously, but that its origin can always be traced to human importation. There are also a very large number of recorded cases where leprosy has resulted from a single contact of an abraded surface with some lesion or secretion of an infected individual. These apparently contradictory facts must be explained on the theory that some peculiar inherent predisposition, which exists only in a limited number of individuals, is necessary for the development of this strange disease. There is no reason to believe that leprosy is a hereditary disease.—Exchange.

Temperance Notes

A NEW ORGANIZATION.

Youth's Temperance Alliance of America and What It Will Do.

A new organization, of which Rev. Dr. Alexander Alison is the head, is being organized among the children. It will be known as "The Youth's Temperance Alliance of America." Its effort will be chiefly among the children of the Sabbath schools. It is now being developed under the charter of the National Temperance society, which has been widely known in the temperance world for 52 years in its numerous publications and its aggressive campaigning in the interests of total abstinence. Membership in the Sabbath school will constitute membership in the alliance. Pledge-taking will, however, be kept to the front. Every time the alliance meets, an appeal will be made for those who are willing to sign the pledge, to do so. A book will be kept, and a report made every month, and a full report once a year, of the number thus pledging. The alliance will be organized with a president and vice presidents, the latter being the pastors of the churches and the Sabbath school superintendents. There will be two secretaries, a corresponding secretary and a recording secretary, one treasurer, and the usual committees, as the official heads of the work.

Dr. Alison is widely known in the Presbyterian church for his evangelistic labors of recent years and for his former pastoral service in Philadelphia and Seattle. He takes up this new work in the forty-third year of the existence of the National Temperance society.

ALCOHOL AND BRAIN POWER.

One Cannot Do Best Work Under Narcotic Influence.

The students of the Total Abstinence union in Sweden recently made special inquiry from well known artists and literary men for their views concerning the influence of alcohol for the inspiration of ideas. The answers were decisive and to the point. Auguste Rodin, the great sculptor, replied: "Those who depend on the use of alcohol to give them inspirations or suggestions are doomed to see themselves and their work soon forgotten." Bjornstjerne Bjornson remarked: "When I am engaged in literary work I never use alcoholic liquors, they would only hinder me. The ideas or fancies produced by alcoholic inspiration are not healthy or probable, and are useless for my works." Gustav Trenssen says: "Even a thimbleful of spirits weakens all my best faculties." The Swedish painter, George Van Rosen, concludes by saying: "Very far from believing that the use of alcohol helps to produce artistic ideas or conceptions, I am of the contrary opinion, and believe they will only be hysterical and monstrous, and in most cases they will lead to a weakening and finally to a break up of all inspiring efforts."

A Temperance State.

Mississippi has 75 counties, all but nine of which are under prohibition law. These nine counties lie entirely on the western Mississippi river border and on its narrow southern seaboard. A larger proportion of its area is under prohibition than of any other state in the union except those that rejoice in total extinction of the saloon. It is expected that two more counties will come over to the prohibition side, and men are already predicting that the day is in sight on which the Mississippi saloon shall be driven out.

An Exposition Without Liquor.

In tendering its campus of 355 acres for the purpose of the Pan-Pacific exposition, to be held in Seattle, Wash., during 1909, the University of Washington included a condition to the effect that no liquors may be sold within two miles of these state university grounds. The agreement has been reached, and the grounds are leased by the board under the condition stated.

Weary of Saloon Domination.

Senator Carmack of Tennessee said some time ago: "I am weary of saloon domination. I am weary of the saloon's open alliance with vice, its open contempt of law. I am weary of a condition of things where the man whose business it is to make the laws must hold his office by consent of the man whose business it is to break the laws."

A British Statesman's Word.

A tavern throughout the centuries has been the ante-chamber to the workhouse, the chapel-of-ease to the asylum, the recruiting station to the hospital, the rendezvous of the gambler, the gathering ground for the jail. —Rt. Hon. J. Burns, M. P.

Temperance Continues in Texas.

There are 161 temperance counties in the state of Texas. An active movement is now on foot for local option in the 30 counties now under license law.

To Be Rid of Saloons.

Jackson, Tenn., is to be free from saloons on April 1, 1908. The city's charter will be abolished and it will be reincorporated and placed under the provisions of the Pendleton bill.

Little Visits with "Uncle By"

Copyright: 1907: by Byron Williams.

Bill and Jim.

I rickellect one Autumn day
When them two kids cum, up our way!
Both mothers knew no sich a son
Hed happened since th' world begun.
Jim scowled a lot, but Bill wuz gay
And sorter chuckled in his play.
They grew t' manhood, hale and strong—
Bill seen th' good, but Jim, th' wrong!

Bill allus seemed t' sort o' sing
His way along through everything;
While Jim he fussed and fumed a lot
An' swore th' world hed gone t' pot.
In doin' bizness, Bill allowed
He'd sorter trust th' common crowd.
Th' thing looked different t' Jim—
He knew they all wuz gougein' him!

As time went on folks tuk t' Bill,
Fer meetin' him wuz sure t' fill
Th' whole blamed day chuck full o' cheer—
Come weal, come woe, Bill didn't keer!
But Jim kept gittin' crosser still—
T' meet him give yer heart a chill,
And when his wife dropped off o' cough,
We reckoned she wuz better off!

Today 'Our Bill' is candydate
Fur guvner of this great ol' state!
They ain't no question he will win,
Becus he'll laf his way right in!
Poor Jim—he's crabbeder than sin—
I allus dodge him when I kin.
Th' moral to this tale's in sight:
They's gist one life—let's live it right!

Slivers of Thought.

This is the time of year when the real sharp trader can swap his new snow shovel for a last year's make of automobile.

Some statistician says that lawyers average but $1.70 a day. Why, the plumber makes almost that much!

I never could figure out how a man or woman could want to die badly enough to take carbolic acid.

It is said that one cannot serve God and Mammon—and yet, when the preacher has pronounced the man and woman one, he frequently leaves all the better part of the service to his wife while he gives Mammon the hardest run he ever had for his money.

I am afraid automobiles will be out of style before I learn the names of their internals.

A Cheyenne newspaper man had two ribs broken by the embrace of an old friend. I will furnish the name of the friend to any nice old maid who feels lonely.

When a girl and the family Bible differ on her age, you may know that she is of marriageable age, anyhow.

What a beautiful world this would be if men had lived as their epitaphs allege.

What is the difference between a politician and a member of the village band? It's easy. No matter which way the election goes, the musician gets a job.

One of the best things to use in cleaning carpets is a newly married man.

When you see a man building a chicken house, always go over and ask him what he is doing. Maybe he is going to keep crocodiles in it.

Over at Indianapolis the guests of a prominent hotel were dumfounded when they read on the breakfast bill of fare "crushed cats," when it should have been "crushed oats."

In mentioning the fact that "a ten pound boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones," an Illinois editor had to hide out for a week because the printer got one letter wrong and it read "a ten pound box was born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones."

When a man cannot tell butter from oleomargarine, what's the use of wasting the butter?

Just Beyond the Red Barn.

A Wisconsin editor says the state of matrimony is one of the United States. It is bounded by kissing and hugging on one side and cradles and babies on the other. Its chief products are population, broom sticks and staying out at night. It was discovered by Adam and Eve while trying to find a Northwest passage out of Paradise. The climate is sultry until you pass the tropics of house keeping, when squally weather commonly sets in with such power as to keep all hands as cool as cucumbers. For the principal roads leading to this interesting state, consult the first pair of blue eyes you see.

Advice.

That peculiar imitation of a newspaper dubbed by its owners and editors the Rose Hill Times, commonly called the Weakly Squirt, emits a feist-like bark at the Journal. It pretends to presume that we knew in advance what the outcome of the recent investigation at the Athens Hospital would be. If the Times editors are mad as a result of the report of the investigation referred to, they should hasten to Athens, scale the walls of the big hospital building and bite it in the belfry, if it has one.—Hinckley (Miss.) Journal.

Idle Curiosity.

Excuse me, please, for butting in.
We'd like to ask the question:
Have you got rid of that there thing
That's labeled indigestion?
—Will F. Griffin.

Don't mention it, dear William G.—
Yes, we have lost the hummock
That used to cause us aches and pains,
By joggling of our stom-mock!

Jack's Father.

According to a Wisconsin exchange, "Grandpa Frost is now out driving around again and we are glad to see it. Mr. Frost was very sick all last winter!"

Byron Williams

THE CHRISTIAN WORLD

CHURCHES ON WHEELS.

How the Gospel Is Carried to Rural Districts in England.

For some years England has seen a strange "fleet" of "churches on wheels," or gospel wagons, 70 or 80 in number. They go out into the highways and by-ways of the country, reaching populations which otherwise would be neglected spiritually, having neither church, chapel nor Sunday school.

The fleet is manned by 180 hard-working evangelists, some of them excellent instrumentalists; men of tact in dealing with all sorts and conditions of people, says The World To-day. Each wagon carries a collecting box in the form of a tiny facsimile of itself. A generous supply of religious and healthy secular literature is taken on board, and last year the rolling churches sold more than $25,000 worth of it.

Each of these remarkable gospel wagons costs $105, and the first of them appeared nearly ten years ago among the fruit and hop pickers of southern England. In summer time they are not backward in appearing on crowded seaside beaches, and even on race courses, where they attract much attention among a class of people who certainly never enter an ordinary church or chapel.

TRAILED BY INDIANS.

The Story of One of Bishop Hare's Silver Crosses.

Bishop Hare, of the diocese of South Dakota, was sent west many years ago as a missionary bishop of the Episcopal church. He founded the mission at the Rosebud Indian agency, and it was his custom, says Youth's Companion, to give to each Indian that he confirmed a silver cross of a peculiar pattern.

A few years ago a lady from New York was visiting in South Dakota, and the bishop gave her one of these crosses.

Some years after that there was a general convention of the Episcopal church held in New York city, and several Indians were sent as delegates, all wearing Bishop Hare's crosses.

Arriving in New York, they were dazed, and at a loss to know how to find the building where the convention was to be held. But stoically they started out upon the street. Soon after they met a lady, whom they immediately began to follow. Whenever she turned, wherever she went, they went, too. The lady became much annoyed and finally thoroughly frightened to find that wherever she went a line of red men was trailing behind her.

But investigation explained it. She wore their cross, and they, seeing it, had believed her one of their number who would surely go to the meeting they wished to attend; so they had taken her for their guide.

In Japan and China.

Missionary work is often like a heavy freight train. It starts hard and for a time moves slowly, but when once under headway is hard to stop. Both China and Japan are now beginning to show the results of the Christian work which has been done there, says Youth's Companion. It is 100 years since Robert Morrison, a young Scotchman, landed in Canton. He was the first Protestant missionary to China, and his work has so grown that it is proposed to mark the centenary year by the erection of a $100,000 Young Men's Christian association building in Peking. The public lectures given by the Christian churches are attended by the families of the highest officials, and "the sisters of princes, the wives and daughters of dukes" have established ten schools for girls in Peking. From Japan comes word that the Japanese Missionary society now feels itself strong enough to take upon itself the support of 30 native churches which have hitherto been aided by the American board.

What It Costs.

What is the cost of sending this $5,807,165 to the mission fields? The cost of collection and administration of foreign mission funds last year was as follows: United Presbyterian, 4 1-3 per cent; M. E. (north), 5 2-5 per cent; M. E. (south), 5 7-10 per cent; Baptist (north), 11 1-2 per cent; Baptist (south), 6 1-10 per cent; Presbyterian (north) 6 2-10 per cent; Presbyterian (south), 7 1-10 per cent; Reformed church, 8 7-10 per cent; American Board, 10 3-5 per cent; Protestant Episcopal, 11 1-10 per cent.

Headquarters Moved to Chicago.

The International Sunday School association has established headquarters on the eighth floor of the Hartford building, Chicago, Ill., and Mr. Marion Lawrance, the general secretary, has moved from his home in Toledo, O., to that city. Heretofore the main office has been in Boston, Mass. The head of the new department of Bible class promotion is Mr. W. C. Pearce, who has been national superintendent of the teacher training work.

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" means sure defeat for Pneumonia. To stop a cold with Preventics is safer than to let it run and be obliged to cure it afterwards. To be sure, Preventics will cure even a deeply seated cold, but taken early—at the sneezing stage—they break, or head off these early colds. That's surely better. That's why they are called Preventics.

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Peace Spirit Must Permeate Educational System

By DR. ERNST RICHARD,
Columbia University.

OUR entire education up to this time is based on the old view that the virtues of the warrior are the most important qualities of the patriot, that the safety and the welfare of the nation are dependent on the warlike qualifications of her citizens.

This character of our education is easily explained by the insecure condition of internationals relations, which makes peace appear only as a temporary interruption of war and makes provision for the army and navy the principal object of national economics.

The education in the new spirit must naturally begin with those who set the standards of our educational ideals either as teachers, writers or artists. There seems to be above all an urgent need to form a higher conception of peace itself. We are used to look upon peace only in its negative sense, as absence of war, as freedom from disturbance, while in reality it is the nurse of culture and civilization, the great comprehensive power which brings the nations closer to each other. Those human activities which we call the "Arts of Peace" are not only instruments of human progress, but also furnish the impulses which by innumerable entwining threads create the solidarity of nations we see approach in this 20th century.

From this conception of peace it will be clear that the branch which will be the principal bearer of the systematic education for international solidarity will be history. But not the kind of history now taught almost exclusively usually called "political" history, the history of the new school must treat of war as one of the many elements in human evolution, but not as the most important one; it will not neglect political history entirely, but will assign it to its proper place in the total of human interests.

The principal emphasis of the new history study will be placed on the forces and persons that have built up human civilization, to the events, institutions, ideals that have caused progress. By following these forces to the present day, it will show them at their work of welding the nations together. It will show to the student how much other nations have done toward bringing us to the advanced conditions of today. He will learn that his own nation is only one of the cog-wheels which must work one into the other in the great machinery of the world organization.

The great, the all-important, yet undoubtedly very difficult problem whose solution includes all the rest is the implanting of the peace spirit, the spirit of justice and solidarity in our education and its agencies. Unless this fundamental change in considering human affairs can be brought about, an education for peace in its broadest productive sense is not possible. The traditions of the past emanating from a war-filled atmosphere can lose their dangerous influence only by an interpretation firmly settled on the new internationalism.

The Proper School Age

By PROF. A. E. DOLBEAR,
Professor Emeritus, Tufts College.

As growth proceeds from fundamental to accessory, so the older and stable organs, the large and coarse muscles, are ready for function before those used for nice discriminating movements, and hence children should not have nice, fine, accurate work given to them—needle work, fine writing or drawing. These in the organism come much later.

A teacher in writing once told me that scholars of 15 or 16 years of age would learn more of his art than in all the preceding years devoted to it. He was much chagrined with his lack of success with younger pupils, but it had not occurred to him that the machine was not ready for that art until the later date.

The tests for fatigue have taught us a great lesson—that the lesson period is almost always too long. Forty-five minutes is an extreme limit, and results are better when only half an hour is given. The school day is too long. In Worcester it was proved that with half a day school the scholars got along as fast as when two sessions were required. The period from 11 till 12 is the worst period of the day for school effort.

The old notion that one study could be substituted for another, which had wearied a scholar, is no longer maintained. The period of adolescence is to the very young much as the change from caterpillar to butterfly. Now characteristics, physical and mental, appear suddenly and need care and patience in the teacher, and especially pressure for school work should be very gentle.

At birth a baby has no teeth. Then come the so-called milk teeth; after that a temporary set, which, after a time, fall out, and are replaced one at a time. There are gaps in the dentition. The full set is not complete until the age of 20. There is a somwhat similar condition in mind growth. It is not continuous, and some elementary qualities are displaced by other growths. To require one, with his temporary set, or with the incomplete mature set, to do faithful and persistent chewing on such food as is provided, in order that his teeth, or faculties, may be properly developed, is physiological nonsense. But when the same notion is applied in education, what shall be said?

The whole tendency of child study is to warn us against so much study. Instead of beginning school work at the age of five or six, as we do now, Dr. Hall suggests it might be better to turn all children out to grass till they are a dozen years old.

The eyesight of scholars is being ruined early, so that spectacles have to be worn before school days are over, because so great demand is made for conning print every day that the muscles of the eye cannot recover their ability to focus for long distances. If present school requirements are kept up half the population of the next generation will have to wear spectacles all the time. The average scholar cannot before 16 safely stand more than two or three hours of book work per day without endangering his eyes.

To attempt to force the work before the organism is ready is wicked. Effort then is absolutely wasted, and punishment or even pressure for failure is as brutal as it would be to punish a paralytic for not walking. That almost all kinds of school work are begun too early is apparent from the slow progress made, no matter what means are adopted to help. Work in all grades is quite over the heads of scholars, and no cure can be effected by change of methods in teaching the material demanded now.

N E Dolbear

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Hester Ann's Thanksgiving

By FRANK H. SWEET.

[Copyright, 1907, by Frank H. Sweet.]

"THERE, so much done!" said Aunt Kate Evans, slamming the oven door. "Hester Ann, haven't you finished those potatoes yet? I never saw such a slow child! And look at all you've wasted by your careless paring! Give me the knife!"

Hester Ann meekly surrendered the knife and stood watching her aunt as the thin brown parings slipped through the quick fingers. She wished Aunt Kate didn't work so fast—it seemed as if it would be easier to speak to her if she did not, and there was something she wanted so much.

"Aunt Kate," she said shyly.

"Well?"

"Are we going to have any Thanksgiving?"

The last potato dropped into the pan of cold water with a splash, and Aunt Kate turned her handsome gray eyes on her niece.

"I'd like to know what put such nonsense as that in your head," she said. "As if I didn't have enough to do taking care of a great growing girl like you without getting up any fancy dinner! Perhaps you'd like turkey and mince pie?" she added sarcastically.

"Yes'm, I would."

Aunt Kate almost gasped at Hester Ann's audacity. She sat down in one of the wooden chairs and looked severely at the child.

"Hester Ann, look here," she said.

"Yes'm," answered Hester Ann humbly. There was a sorrowful curve to the childish mouth and the big brown eyes were full of tears as she raised them obediently to her aunt's face.

"Haven't I taken good care of you these two years?"

"Yes'm."

"Haven't you always had good whole clothes and plenty to eat?"

Hester Ann looked down at the queer old fashioned green dress that reached below her shoe tops. "Yes'm," she repeated.

"Then I'd like to know what call you have to be teasing for anything more. We'll have our regular boiled dinner next Thursday, just as usual, and, now mind, I don't want to hear another word of this nonsense. Now you can go and sweep off the front steps and the walk."

Hester Ann went to the shed for the old brown and then out to the front walk. She shivered in the chilling wind as she worked. The whole world seemed very cold and desolate.

The next morning the sun shone brightly, and Hester Ann in her brown merino walked to church beside her aunt.

After church was over Aunt Kate went home, but Hester Ann stayed at Sunday school. As she slipped shyly into her place in the class the girls nodded to her good naturedly and went on with their talk. They liked Hester Ann in a way, but they could not understand her. The quiet little figure in the queer old fashioned dress might almost have been a visitor from some other world, so little had they in common with her. Hester Ann was used to this. She settled back in her corner and watched admiringly the pretty girlish faces. She noticed the way the sunlight seemed tangled in Flossie Arnold's fluffy golden hair and how pretty Jessie Benton's dark eyes and glowing cheeks looked in contrast to her crimson dress. Hester Ann could never have curly golden hair, but when she was rich she was going to have a dress like Jessie Benton's—a warm dark red, like a June rose in the sunlight. The girls were chattering about Thanksgiving. "Oysters and turkey and every kind of pie and ice cream and fruits!" exclaimed one.

"Oh, we're going to have a real old time party in the evening and roast apples and popcorn and make candy. Of course we have a big dinner—everybody does," said Jessie.

Suddenly Flossie turned to Hester Ann. "What are you going to have Thanksgiving?" she asked.

Hester Ann's face grew rosy red. Her lips trembled and then set themselves in a firm line. She was so long in answering that the girls all stopped talking and looked at her curiously.

"A boiled dinner," she said at last quietly.

"A boiled dinner," repeated Flossie in a puzzled tone. "What is that? I don't believe we ever had one. What—Oh, here comes Miss Alice! Hester Ann says she's going to have a boiled dinner Thanksgiving day. Isn't that funny? Did you ever eat one?"

Miss Alice understood at once. She put her hand lovingly on Hester Ann as she answered Flossie: "I shall never forget a boiled dinner I once ate when I was a little girl. It seemed to me I had never tasted anything so delicious.

"But Thanksgiving means a great deal more than dinner, you know, girls. I wish you would make out a list of the things you have to be thankful for and give it to me Thanksgiving morning at church. You may think there are so many things you want that there isn't much on the other side, but if you are honest you will be surprised at the result. Write both sides if you want to. I should like to see which is my most thankful girl."

After dinner Hester Ann studied the lesson for the next Sunday. Then she found a bit of pencil and piece of brown paper and began to write her list. Aunt Kate looked suspiciously at her once or twice, but asked no questions. It was 5 o'clock when Hester Ann began. At 6 her aunt called her to supper. She laid the paper and pencil carefully aside and ate her bowl of bread and milk and two molasses cookies. She washed the dishes and then went back to her paper, but it was too dark to see.

"Can't you light the lamp a little earlier tonight?" she asked timidly.

"You can't read until the usual time, Hester Ann," answered her aunt. "If I can't see to work it's dark I guess you can't read."

Aunt Kate hurriedly began work on a pumpkin pie.

Hester Ann walked very soberly through the gate and down the street. She could not understand it at all; but, anyway, Aunt Kate was not cross and she would see Miss Alice—two things to be glad about.

Two hours later she came slowly up the road and closed the gate behind her. She did not feel glad or thankful just then. Every step made her rebel more against the boiled dinner. Slowly she opened the door and went into the house. Aunt Kate, with a fresh white apron over her best dress, was just placing a crisply browned turkey on the table. Hester Ann stood in the doorway, her color changing from red to white and her eyes round with amazement.

"Why, Aunt Kate," she gasped, "is the minister coming?"

"The minister! I guess it's likely he'd leave home today, don't you? No; it's only for you and me, and everything's ready, so run up and take off your things. You'll find new hair ribbons on the bureau."

Hester Ann nursed upstairs, trembling with a strange delight. Two soft crimson ribbons lay on the bureau. She smoothed them lovingly. How many many beautiful things were suggested! She would remember Thanksgiving day all her life. She put on the new ribbons and the crimson made her was also glad of the other because she could watch the gleam of the ribbons as she looked down—She

more and her

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swered so look

done the gayly ped her today." your would

Ann sat on a low stool by Aunt Kate was seated in the

she said, "I've been kind and cold. It's been so long most forgotten what girls like always loved you. Do you think could learn to love me?"

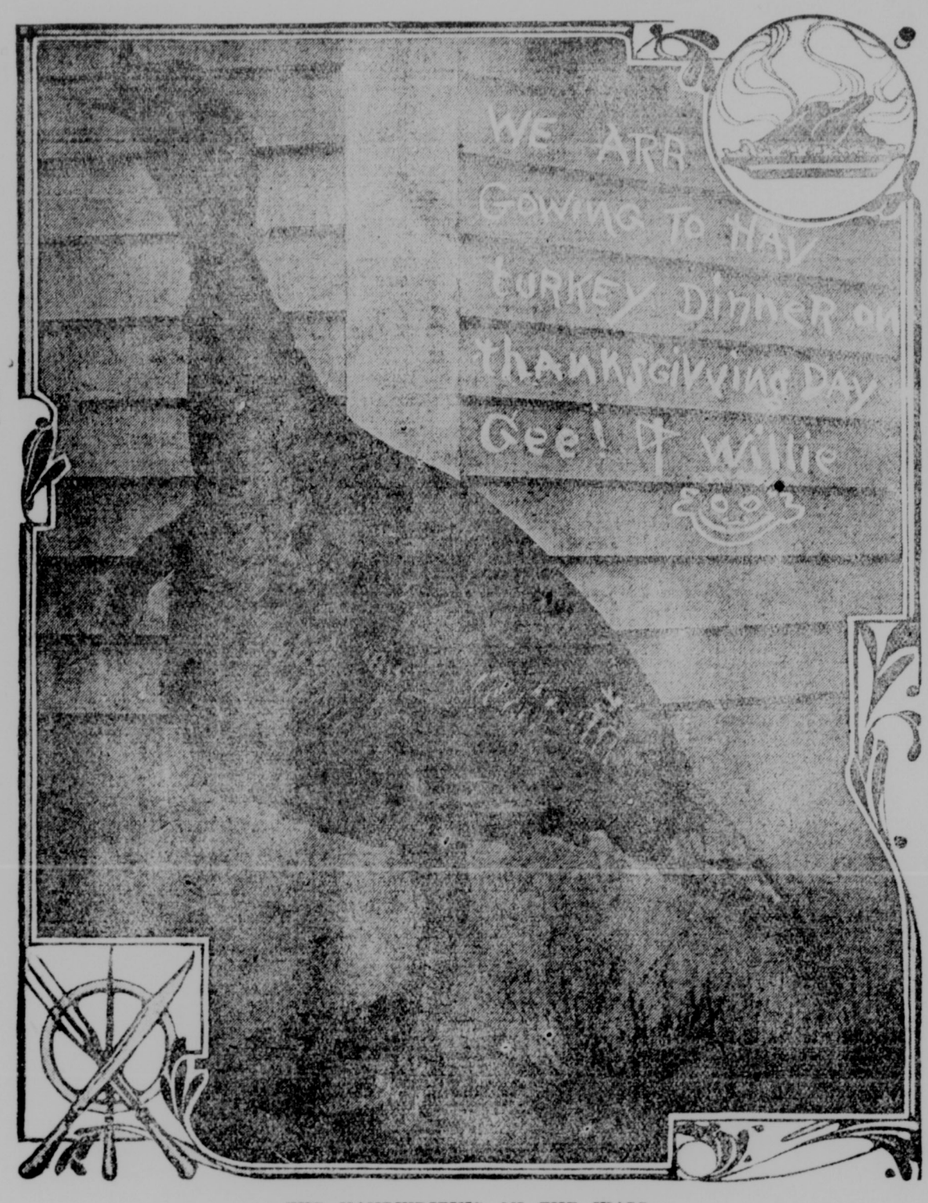
Ann jumped from her seat threw her arms around her aunt's "Oh, Aunt Kate, I always did," said, "only you were so handsome so—so tall—and I was always fearing. If you will only let me you good night, as mamma did."

Aunt Kate stroked the smooth brown head awkwardly. "I wish you would," she said. Hester Ann slipped down and picked up the kitten.

"I think we're such a beautiful family," she said contentedly. "I didn't know Thanksgiving could be so nice, Aunt Kate."

His Excellency the Turkey.

As early as 1541 the turkey was classed among the dainties in England. The wild turkey of North America has been used mainly as the foundation from which size and vigor in our domestic stock have been gained. The bronze holds the post of honor and probably originated from a cross between the wild and the tame turkey. Its beautiful plumage and size come from its wild progenitor. To maintain these desirable qualities crosses are occasionally made. The standard weight is from sixteen to thirty-six pounds, according to age and sex. In point of production the bronze exceeds all others. The coloring is a ground of black blazoned or shaded with bronze. This shading is rich and glowing, and when the sun's rays are reflected from these colors they shine like polished steel. While the female has the same color, it is not so rich as that of the male. Much of this richness of color is lost through inbreeding. On the other hand, it is improved by each cross with the wild birds.



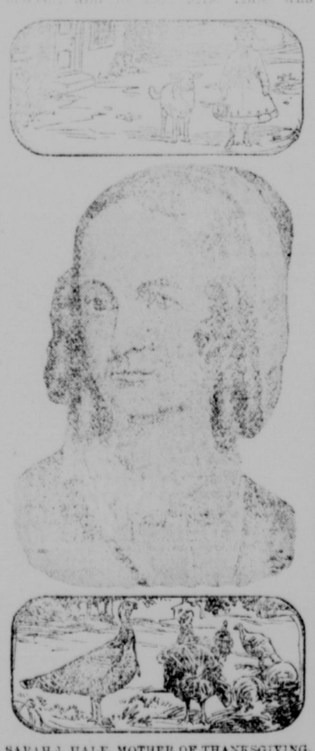
THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

The Mother of Thanksgiving

By ROBERTUS LOVE.

[Copyright, 1907, by Robertus Love.]

IT is an interesting fact that the person who immortalized the little lamb also immolated the big gobbler. The author of "Mary's Little Lamb" was the originator of the American Thanksgiving day as annually observed. It is pleasant to know that it was a woman who won these two distinctions, either of which is sufficient to carry her name to immortal renown. That name in full was Sarah Josepha Buell Hale. Her literary work was published under the name of Sarah J. Hale. Born in 1788 at Newport, N. H., she was about six months old at the time of the first inauguration of Washington as first president of the United States. From the English poets which she read assiduously, the young girl acquired her love for literature. She was married in 1813 to David Hale, a lawyer, and in 1822 Mrs. Hale was



SARAH J. HALE, MOTHER OF THANKSGIVING.

left a widow with five small children. The young widow was perhaps the first woman in the United States to support herself and family by her pen.

In 1828 she removed to Boston, where she became editor of the Ladies' Magazine, then recently established. She held this post for nine years. Then the publication was consolidated with Godey's Lady's Book at Philadelphia, and Mrs. Hale became editor of that celebrated periodical, holding the position continuously for forty years. Thus on the two magazines her editorial career extended over forty-nine years. She retired in 1877, being then eighty-nine years of age. She died in Philadelphia April 30, 1879.

The Woman's Aid society, originated in Boston by Mrs. Hale, is the parent of many similar organizations in various ports. As an editorial writer Mrs. Hale always advocated the advancement of women. She urged their employment as teachers and the establishment for them of higher seminaries of learning. She also started a movement which resulted in the training of many women for medical missionary service in foreign lands. While editor of the Ladies' Magazine in Boston Mrs. Hale proposed that the women of New England should raise $50,000 to complete the Bunker Hill monument. This proposition was carried out, the women holding a great fair for the purpose. Mrs. Hale took a leading part in the management of the fair. Thus the Bunker Hill monument stands today in a certain sense as a monument to Mrs. Sarah J. Hale.

But it is with her efforts in behalf of a national Thanksgiving day that we are chiefly concerned here. About the time that Mrs. Hale began agitating the raising of the monument fund she also suggested that Thanksgiving should be made a national festival, to be held each year on the same day throughout the country. Prior to that time New England had held Thanksgiving days, but these were usually of a very serious and somber sort, calculated to depress rather than to cheer. In the main they were days of humiliation and fasting. Mrs. Hale proposed a festival involving thanks to Almighty God for blessings rendered.

Mrs. Hale went about her work in earnest. For more than twenty years she urged the idea, through her Boston magazine first and later through the Philadelphia publication. She opened personal correspondence on the subject with the governors of various states and with each succeeding president of the United States.

There was an interval of forty-six years, from 1815 to 1861, during which no president of the United States issued a proclamation either for humiliation and prayer or for thanksgiving and praise. In New England the ancient custom was kept up by proclamations from the state governors. President Lincoln, acting upon a recommendation from a joint committee of both houses of congress proclaimed the last Thursday in September, 1861, "as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer in an effort to restore peace." Other similar proclamations were issued by Lincoln during the civil war, and by 1864 the last Thursday in November had come to be regarded as the proper Thanksgiving day.

With the close of the war and the restoration of peace Thanksgiving became a day of rejoicing rather than of humiliation, and thus at last Mrs. Hale's suggestion, which was altogether in accord with the cheerful spirit of the present age, was crystallized into one of our most popular and useful national institutions.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 31. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1907. NUMBER 40

POLITICAL NEWS OF MARYLAND.

No Friction Over Delegates to The Republican National Convention.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 2.—The approaching meeting of the republican national committee in Washington next week has started gossip over the candidate to be favored by the Maryland delegation to the next national convention. Collector William F. Stone, the local leader, who is sergeant-at-arms of the national committee, will leave here next Wednesday for the Capital city. When asked whom he regarded as the favorite for the presidential nomination, and who in his judgment should be nominated, Collector Stone begged to be excused from discussing that matter. It is generally known, however, that Mr. Stone is intensely loyal to the national administration and will be governed entirely by its wishes. Regarding the policy of the party leaders in this state, the collector was more communicative. "I do not apprehsnd any friction whatever when the time arrives to make nominations," he said today. "The party leaders in every section of the state should get together and thus insure unanimity of action. It seems to me that there should be no difficulty in the state convention in arriving at selections for delegates at large and alternates who will be entirely satisfactory to the party as a whole.

"I take it for granted," continued Collector Stone, "that Representatives Mudd, Pearre and Jackson, State Chairman Parran and National Committeeman Stevenson A. Williams and the various county leaders are deeply interested in the work of the convention and that they are willing and ready to get together, just as they did in selecting our republican gubernatorial candidates last August, so as to present a harmonious front. So far as the district delegates are concerned they are chosen by the several congressional districts in conventions entirely independent of each other. The primary election law has been so amended by the legislature as to permit the holding of primaries for the selection of delegates to these conventions under the auspices of the party organizations, and our party constitution was so amended that 'unit rule' would prevail in several districts of the state. Hence each district may choose such delegate to the national convention as it may deem proper, and in my judgment these delegates will be in good accord with the national administration."

The democrats, on the other hand, are all at sea over the national situation in their party. One thing, however, is assured, and that is that there will not be a Bryan delegation selected. Those in control of the party machinery now do not take kindly to the silver-tongued orator from Nebraska—in fact absolutely refused support on the two occasions when Bryan was the party candidate. During the stay of Mr. Bryan in this city last Sunday not a single organization leader of prominence called upon him. Representative Talbott, who is the national committeeman from Maryland, returned this week from a visit to National Chairman Taggart in Indiana, where a number of other national committeemen also visited Mr. Taggart. When asked by a press correspondent if there was any great sentiment for Bryan in 1908 among the committeemen, Mr. Talbott replied: "Quite a number of the national committeemen hold the view that the nomination of Bryan would be inexpedient at this time. The impression, however, seemed to be general that if Bryan wanted the nomination he could get it, but there was a division of sentiment as to whether he really wanted it." Mr. Talbott declined to discuss the man who would be favored by the Maryland delegation, saying that the date for the convention was too far off.

One of the knotty problems that will confront the party leaders when the democratic legislature meets are the demands to be made by the Anti-Saloon League and the local option advocates regarding Baltimore city. The political leaders of influence are opposed to such a thing as ward or precinct local option, and legislation along such lines will not be passed if they can prevent it. The city leaders have a plan in mind which includes the holding of a special election to decide whether local option shall prevail all over the city. Those who favor such a plan assert that no part of the city has the right to escape its responsibilty for the existence of the saloon at the expense of any other part. It is, therefore, right, they claim, that the voters of the city should settle the local option question as one community —and they do not believe that the whole people will turn down the saloons. By adopting this plan the politicans say they can escape the responsibility, as the people will be free to decide for themselves.

Great impetus was given the local option movement during the week by Mayor Mahool, who declared in favor of it. This was a jar to the local democratic leders, but they got a more positive jit when Mayor Mahool went squarely on record in favor of the merit system in the conduct of municipal affairs. The mayor at the meeting of the electrial commission this week flatly refused to sanction the wholesale dismissal of employes simply because they happened to be republicans and the battle will be fought out at the next meeting. The two other members of the commision are City Register Thomas and President Parrish of the fire board, who will dominate the commission when the vote is taken. Report has it that Thomas and Parrish will refuse to vote for the reappointment of the general foreman, and a locking of horn with the mayor is confidently expected. The leaders and ward heelers are watching the fight with great interest, for the outcome will decide whether the spoils or merit system is to prevail.

Unavoidable delays, due principally to bad weather, have caused another postponement of the opening of the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis electric railway scheduled for tomorrow. It is now stated that the road cannot be ready for operation before January 1 next and possibly a month later. Practically all of the work in Baltimore has been finished excepting the stringing of wires. The executive offices of the company were moved this week from the Maryland Trust building to the new terminal station at Marion street, Park avenue and Liberty street. The offices take up the entire second floor of the building, while on the first floor there is a large waiting room for passengers, a ticket office and three stores one on Park avenue and two on Liberty street, in addition to space occupied by tracks. In the basement there are toilet rooms and the baggage department. Cars will enter the station from Liberty street and leave by way of Park avenue. The equipment of the company will consist of nineteen passenger coaches, costing $20,000 each; four combination baggage and passenger cars, costing $16,000 each, and two freight express cars, costing $12,000 each. Eight of the coaches have been delivered and are now at the company's shops at Academy Junction.

HENRY G. DAVIS TO BE MARRIED.

Woman of 35 to Become Bride of Well Known Millionaire.

Former United States Senator Henry Gassaway Davis, of West Virginia, 84 years old, multi-millionaire and Democratic candidate for Vice President in the last campaign, is to be married, his intimate friends assert.

The bride-to-be, according to the announcement, is Miss Maud Ashford, daughter of the late Mahlon Ashford, poor in her own right and only a few months ago earning her living by working as a society reporter for a Washington newspaper. Through her marriage she will come into vast wealth, as Senator Davis has a fortune of $30,000,000.

The same friends say the wedding bells will ring out before the new year dawns and that with the marriage of their father Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, wife of Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, and Mrs. Arthur Lee will be cut off from millions. Miss Ashford is a close friend of Mrs. Lee.

Miss Ashford is perhaps 35 years old and has a charming personality, a musical voice and great self-poise.

Attractive Thanksgiving Observances in the U. B. Church of Swanton.

Thursday, November 28th, 1907, the day designated by proclamation of the President of the United States, the governor of the several States and ecclesiastical functionaries of the country at large, as the day set apart from the common pursuits of man as a day of praise and thank offerings was a typical one in Swanton. While hills and peaks were white in their winter robes with breezes stiff and biting, all was warm, bright and glowing within the walls of the Swanton United Brethern church where a goodly congregation had gathered at an early hour for previously announced unification of worship designed to embrace the various shades of religioug thought extant in the community.

Proceedings were opened with, and the sermon and addresses were interspersed by, excellent music appropriate to the services and rendered by the choir of the congregation.

Rev. J. E. Johnson, who has supplied the chancel for more than nine successive years and has won a enviable place in the popular esteem, opened the ceremonies in brief but timely chosen preliminary remark sgivingan rapid review of the civil and religious origin of Thangsgiving customs, and stated that the sermon would be delivered by the Rev. Oliver Stoneking of Terra Alta, W. Va., and that following the sermon a temperance pledge, to exist only from date to the first Monday in January next—covering the holiday season—would be read and explained. Mr. Stoneking preached an animated sermon harmonizing with the National and State call upon the people to the place of appointed prayer and praise.

At the close of this discourse the announced temperance feature was presented by C. M. Miller and thirty subscribed to the pledge binding until the 6th day of January, 1908.

Probably the more pleasing part of the evening's services and entertainments was reserved for the end when Mr. Johnson, the pastor, was made the recipient of many useful gifts and donations brought by worshippers present, and the glad and generous spirit of the doners happily relieved them from the taint on tinge found in the declaration of the beautiful Ophelia:

"Rich gifts wax poor when the givers prove unkind." RELLIM.

WRECK AT B. & O. STATION.

Many Railroad Men Had to Miss Their Thanksgiving Dinner In Consequence.

About eight o'clock last Thursday morning—Thanksgiving Day—a wreck occurred at the railroad station in Oakland, which delayed eastbound traffic several hours and impeded to a great extent trains westward bound, besides disappointing many railroad men who had planned to eat Thanksgiving dinner with their families either at Cumberland or Grafton.

The wreck was caused by a brake rigging under a coal car dropping down and striking upon the hotel crossing, which derailed the car and uncoupling it from the front of the train at the same time. Before its momentum was checked it plowed into the platform adjoining the track on the south side, tearing it to pieces for a distance of about fifty feet. In addition to wrecking the boardwalk the track was badly damaged and twisted out of shape. The track damage, however, was soon repaired by Foreman Morrison and his force of men. To replace the derailed car the steam crane from Keyser was called into service.

Thanksgiving Service in M. E. Church at Swanton.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Never has Swanton had a more interesting and successful Thanksgiving service than that held in the Methodist Episcopal church on Thursday night, Nov. 28th. The church which is very pretty in its architectural style and finish, was nicely decorated for the occasion, the arrangement of the decorations showing that some master hand had been at work. Among other things that attracted attention was this, in large letters, nicely arranged, "O, give thanks to the Lord, for He is good."

The flowers for the occasion were furnished by Mrs. S. M. Fairall.

Although the roads were in a very bad condition, making driving very unpleasant, yet the church, which is the largest in the district, was well filled by as an attentive and appreciative audience as ever assembled in Swanton.

The song service was in charge of Prof. J. F. Groves assisted by his class and the Loch Lynn Male Quartette. At 7 p. m., the organist, Miss Percie George, began to play "America," and "My Country, 'tis of Thee" was sung as never before in this place. This was followed in rapid succession by one appropriate song after after another by the choir and the Loch Lynn Male Quartette, all being well rendered. The singing of the Swanton class proved that they had been well trained by Prof. Groves, while the Quartette in singing their fine selections so well, made a most favorable impression.

At 8 p. m. the Rev. J. B. Workman, of St. Paul's M. E. church, Oakland, began a Thanksgiving sermon, from the text "Blessed is that Nation whose God is the Lord," 33 Psalm, 12 verse.

The song service had well repaid every one present for their trip through the mud, but for nearly one hour Rev. Workman gave us one of the best Thanksgiving Sermons it has ever been our privilege to hear. The audience gave close attention to the eloquent words as the speaker called attention in a masterly way to some of the many things for which we as a people and a nation should give thanks to Almighty God. Surely God hath not dealt so with any Nation.

At the close of this eloquent and very appropriate sermon our postmaster, Mr. W. W. Sweet, in a very apt and interesting address, called attention to the fact that the pastor, Rev. Albert Engle, was to be ponnded then and there. The pastor seemed to take the matter good naturedly and replied in a way that he had not been hurt very badly by the "pounding" he had received, and by his kind and appreciative remarks in reply one would almost have supposed that he could "stand it some more." The "pounding" amounted to $14 19 in cash and a large box of groceries. The service then closed by singing "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow," and from the manner in which it was sung it seemed that each one present was grateful for this happy and very successful Thanksgiving service.

Badly Injured in Coal Mine.

Last Saturday Geo. Folk, a son of Frank Folk, was badly injured by a fall of coal in what is known as the Aaron Beachy mine, near Grantsville, Md.

The young man's skull was fractured, and he also sustained other injuries, the extent of which could not be ascertained at the time. He was at once taken to the Cumberland hospital.

For Sale.

Two Shropshire bucks, and one Oxford. One of Shropshire is registered.
W. McCULLOH BROWN,
near Fort Pendleton, Md
P. O. Bayard, W. Va.

ACCDENT.

Deputy Sheriff Lee was in and about Accident several days last week. He seemed busy summoning people to December Court.

Mr. "Bert" Frazee and family, from Pennsylvania were visiting his brother here this week. Mr. Frazee was a welcome caller at the Accident school and gave the children a good talk.

Thanksgiving services here were well attended.

His many friends will regret to know that J. L. Englehart is quite ill.

J. C. Beahm and family were guests at Rev. J. W. Beeghly's hospital home last Saturday and Sunday. Eld. Jeremiah Beeghly, who is very poorly, sent Mr. Beahm a special invitation to come and see him. Eld. Beeghly has lived to a ripe old age through an active life and his many friends and acquaintances will be sad to learn of his serious illness.

Mrs. B. W. Frantz and Miss Rush, of Friendsville, were pleasant callers at the home of Miss Sophia Ault this week.

Miss Olia Mattingly spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents at Hoyes.

John Gies is the champion coon hunter of our town. He has sold $7.50 worth of coon hides. He is one of the few who can teach well through the day and catch coons at night.

Our merchants are placing on exhibition a nice lot of Christmas goods.

The Accident school will render a choice literary programme December 20th, 1907, 7.30 p. m. They say the programme is to be one of unusual merit. Aside from the excellent work prepared by the school, there will be some very fine music furnished by the Rev. Zimmerman. He will have his fine piano down and render choice selections. Miss Martha Mintz will render some well adapted solos. Then too you are to be entertained by some hightoned male quartette music given by the Accident Glee Club. There will be a small admission fee looking to the purchase of a library for the school. All are invited ty attend and help along in the good work.

SECRETARY.

A Wrong Version.

A wrong version of the difficulty between officers of the Maryland Sunday School Association and myself has been circulated in many parts of the state. This fact compels me to do the unpleasant thing of publishing a true version that the real facts may be known. I ask my friends to await my statement on oath before they form an opinion. It is an awful arraignment of men professing to be religious leaders, and it saddens me to send it out, but I feel that I am justified in doing so.

GEO. H. NOCK.

Baltimore, Dec. 3, 1907.

The Republican for Job Printing.

MR. ASA B. FRIEND ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Board of County Commissioners Organized Tuesday Morning.

Tuesday of this week Mr. Otho J. Fike, the recently elected member of the Board of County Commissioners, took the oath of office before Clerk of the Court Tower and immediately entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

In organizing the Board Mr. Asa B. Friend was elected President, succeeding Mr. Peter J. Stephen, whose term as Commissioner expired with the induction into office of Mr. Fike.

During the day the usual routine of business was transacted by the Board, Mr. Fike, the new member, showing a keen insight into the business methods of the Commissioners' office, impressing those who had matters to transact as being a man of more than ordinary qualifications.

THE REPUBLICAN extends its best wishes to the new Board for a successful administration of public affairs.

Mr. Ross, who was elected Clerk at the last election, was also sworn into office.

A Rural Reading Circle.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN:

A teachers' meeting will be held at the Red House school, District No. 8, Friday evening, Dec. 6, to discuss methods in meeting and overcoming difficulties in teaching English.

Friends of education are respectfully invited. This will be the seventh meeting of the little circle organized in Cherry Creek school house, Sept. 27, to act in full accordance with the Garrett County Teachers' Association, and to take up the studies assigned by the State Reading Circle.

The study of historical subjects occupied part of the time but recently discussion of method has been taken up and many helpful ideas have been exchanged.

We believe several such sub-circles could accomplish much good by awakening great interest in the public schools of our county.

Newspaper Suspends.

The Georges Creek Press, published at Lonaconing by Mr. C. T. Clayton, suspended publication with its issue of last week. Mr. Clayton will continue in business at Lonaconing. He has been engaged in journalism in Maryland for the past ten years, first embarking at Midland, Allegany county, where he established a newspaper, later removing the plan to Lonaconing.

Public School Holiday.

County Superintendent E. A. Browning requests this paper to announce that for the Holidays the public schools of the county will close on the 20th inst., and will reopen on January 2nd.

DIXON & KELSO

Don't forget that we will be Headquarters for

Everything Good To Eat,

WEAR AND GIVE AWAY.

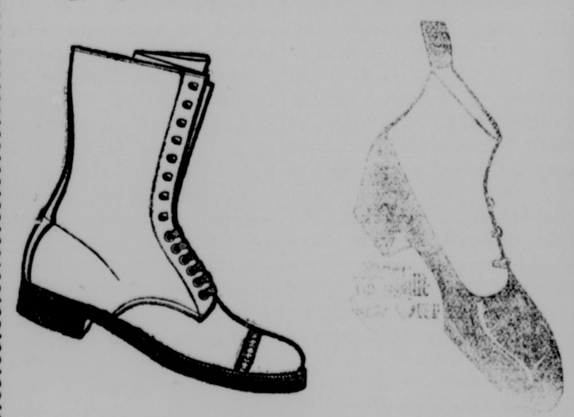
We have just returned from the city where we bought the largest and best line of useful presents that ever hit the town, and will have them all ready for your inspection the first of next week.

Come and look them over before you buy elsewhere.

Yours to Please,
DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

GOOD SHOES.



DID YOU Ever stop to think that it COSTS LESS TO WEAR GOOD SHOES than the other kind?

Well, it does, and I have the GOOD SHOES right here for you. I have them from the cheapest that's good to the best that's made.

Let me show you.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.
NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

ADVISES AGAINST HASTY WEDDINGS.

Judge Dennis, Baltimore, Comments on Causes Leading to Divorces.

Looking back over a long experience on the bench, Judge Upshur Dennis, of Baltimore, has reached the conclusion that the press and pulpit do not pay enough attention to the question of marriage. He believes that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure; that if people were wisely advised before marriage they would not keep the divorce courts so busy afterward.

In his cosy office in the Courthouse Judge Dennis discussed the question of marriage and divorce. "The divorce laws are all right," he said. "There is no necessity for altering them. The trouble about marriage is that so many people go into it without giving it proper consideration. They ought to be advised on the subject by the pulpit and the press. We do not want more divorce laws; we want more common sense advice about matrimony."

"What is the leading cause of divorce, Judge?" he was asked.

"The many imperfections of human nature," he said promptly. "You cannot ascribe the general failings of matrimony to any specific cause. Here's a poor fellow, for instance, who makes a dollar or so a day. He comes home some evening and the dinner isn't just right, and there's a quarrel. The upshot of it is that he clears out and leaves the wife to shift for herself. It makes no difference to him. Perhaps he'll get a job in some other city; any place where he has a job is home to him. Well, his wife ought to be allowed to divorce him and marry some fellow who'll take care of her—that is, if she wants to. As it is, she's neither maid, widow nor wife. The point is that the couple went into the married state headlong, without duly considering the fact that marriage is a bond for life. They hadn't been advised on the subject. If they had they probably wouldn't have been married in the first place. This is where the pulpit ought to come in. Preachers ought to talk more about these questions; so ought the newspapers.

"As a matter of fact the newspapers pay more attention to the exploitation of divorce scandals than they do to advising people about being married. And it does a great deal of harm. Some half-baked intellects see these long accounts of the marital troubles of prominent people, and finally they begin to think that they'll have to get a divorce, too, in order to be in the swim."

"Do you think, Judge, that poverty causes much of the divorce courts business?"

"It is responsible for some. But understand me, I do not mean to say that poor people ought not to be married. I do mean to say that they ought to consider it carefully before taking so serious a step, just as rich people should do."

"As I say," remarked the Judge, "the divorce laws in Maryland are entirely sufficient. We don't want any changes. What we do want is more thought on the subject by the educators of the people."

"Who are the most to blame for divorce—men or women?"

"Lord bless you, that question cannot be answered by any general statement. Humanity isn't perfect; it's full of imperfections, and trouble is bound to come when two people settle down to live the remainder of their natural lives together. It makes no difference which side is to blame. As a matter of fact, I suppose one side is as often at fault as the other. The point is that trouble does come, that much of it ends in the divorce courts, and some of it could certainly be prevented if people were made to realize beforehand the irrevocability of the step—the fact that it isn't a temporal arrangement, but a life contract—and could be made to think seriously before getting into it."

Judge Dennis was moved to make these observations on the subject of matrimony by the fact that he has been busied lately with the hearing of a large number of alimony cases.

INSTRUCTIONS.

As the holiday season will soon be here, and as many will use the mails for sending presents, etc., so we give for the guidance of our readers the following postal instruction.

Address.—Mail matter should be addressed legibly and completly. The name of the addressee, the postoffice, and the state must be given. If the addressee resides in a city having free delivery, the house number and street, or the postoffice box, if known, should be given. If the addressee resides on a rural free-delivery route, the number of the route, if known, should be given. If the matter is intended for delivery through the general delivery at the postoffice, the words "General Delivery" should be added.

To secure return in case of non-delivery because of misdirection, insufficient payment of postage, or other causes, the sender's name should be written or printed in the upper left hand corner of the mail matter.

Postage stamps should be placed upon the upper right hand corner of the address side of all mail matter, care being taken that they are securely affixed.

Registered mails reach every postoffice in the world. The system insures safe transit and correct delivery.

In case of loss, the sender or owner of a registered article prepaid at the letter rate of postage, mailed at, and addressed to, a United States postoffice, is indemnified for its value up to $25.

Valuable letters and parcels, and those which the sender wishes positively to know have been correctly delivered, should be registered.

The registry fee is 8 cents for each separate letter or parcel, in addition to the postage, both to be fully prepaid with postage stamps attached to the letter or parcel.

All mail matter shodld be so wrapped as to safely bear transmission without breaking, or injuring mail bags or the contents of mail bags or the persons of those handling them.

Second, third, and fourth class matter must be so wrapped or enveloped that the contents may be examined easily by postal officials. When not so wrapped, or when bearing or containing writing not authorized by law, the matter will be treated as of the first class.

Harmful articles of the fourth class not absolutely excluded from the mails may be transmitten when packed in accordance with the following postal regulations.

(a) When not liquid or liquefiable, they must be placed in a bag, box, or removal envelope, or wrapping, made of paper, cloth, or parchment.

(b) Such bag, box, envelope, or wrapping must again be placed in a box or tube made of metal or some hard wood, with sliding clasp or screw lid.

(c) In cases of articles liable to break, the inside box, bag, envlope, or wrapping must be surrounded by sawdust, cotton, or other elastic substance.

Where sharp-pointed instruments are offered for mailing the points must be capped or incased so that they may not by any means be liable to cut through their inclosure, and where they have blades such blades must be bound with wire so that they shall remain firmly attached to each other and within their handles or sockets. Needles must be inclosed in metal or woolen cases so that they cannot by any means prick through or pass out of their inclosures.

Two horses for sale one a good work horse $75; one a good roadster $65. J. L. Wheeler, Deer Park. 2t

LIFE IS ARMED IN THE DESERT

How Animal and Vegetable Life Is Protected.

THE TRIALS OF PROSPECTORS

The Trade Rat and His Nightly Visits The Gila Monster is Seldom Seen A Year in Death Valley—An Unwritten Law Among the Miners.

From the Los Angeles Times.

Almost all life on the desert goes armed. In the vegetation world of the desert the cactus comes first with its numberless species. They are all armed with long or short tough spines that can penetrate the thickest boot. The solitary and often grotesque "Joshua" or Yucca, the mesquite, the catsclaw, and numberless shrubs whose names have not been written, all are armed in one way or another. Some exude poisonous sap, others nauseating odors. The sage brush is about the only one that does not seem to have any protection.

In the animal kingdom most are either armed with sharp teeth, spines, odors, or poison to serve to keep their enemies at a distance, while the others depend upon their fleetness or artful skulking and hiding.

The spiked and repulsive Gila monster, the horned toad, the sidewinder with his two horns and deadly fangs, and its cousin, the desert rattlesnake; the tarantula, scorpion, and desert bee, each of whose sting is exceedingly painful and some times fatal, are among the desert's denizens. There are many varieties of lizards, large and small and of many colors, which protect themselves by their speed alone. The prowling coyote, bobcat, mountain lion, jack-rabbit, cottontail, mountain sheep, ibex, antelope and an occasional deer are there.

Among the smaller animals are the gopher, kangaroo rat, trade rat, hydropeobia skunk, ground squirrel and innumerable mice. But the traveler seldom sees any of these. The prospector, however, becomes acquainted with them. The first, or at the latest, second night of his stay in any one camp, he will be visited by a trade rat, that will carry away all that portion of his outfit that is not too heavy for his ratship to handle and religiously leave some stick or stone in its place.

A hydrophobia skunk will be apt to call and lunch from any bacon rinds that may be lying about, not disdaining a nip at Mr. Prospector's nose if the opportunity offers. It is said and firmly believed by the sons of the desert that the bite of this little skunk produces hydrophobia. The Gila monster is seldom seen, and the writer after having spent nearly a year on the borders of Death Valley has yet to see one of them at large. Rattlesnakes are also scarce, except in some favorable locality.

The mountain sheep and ibex are gradually becoming tame, and this summer they have come to springs where miners were camped as regularly as domestic stock and with little more timidity. The mountain quail follows the miner and his burro. In the Avawatz Mountains they were unknown until this year, but they are abundant there now. It is an unwritten law among the miners on the desert that no game animals or birds shall be killed or in any way disturbed unless one is in actual want, and he must make proof convincing of that fact if he kills a quail or sheep.

All life on the desert lives by its power to resist thirst. All desert plants are so constructed that they are able to conserve and store up moisture against the time of drought. This necessity has wrought peculiar forms of both animals and plants, and in time it also leaves its indelible mark upon men who dwell amid its wastes. The leaves of all desert trees are small and thick, so that they expose as little surface as posible for evaporation in the dry air. The great and ever present evidence of the struggle for water is noticeable everywhere where men come together on the desert. In this struggle all who come to the desert must engage instantly. Every wagon must have its water barrels, every burro his water bags, each man his canteen.

TWO-MILE CONCRETE CAUSEWAY.

Link in The Railway Route to Key West.

Reference has been made previously in this department to an extension of the East Florida Railway to the island of Key West. The line will make use of several of the keys or islets on the southern coast, these serving as stepping stones. They are to be connected with each other by viaducts composed of concrete, spanning shallow depths. As rather heavy storms visit this region at times it has been decided to carry the structure up thirty feet above water level. What is known as the Long Key section, reaching from Long Key to Conch Key, and two miles in length, is now approaching completion. It will probably be finished by next New Year's day. In fact, the concrete work on that span is probably ended already, and the month of December will be devoted to track laying.

According to "The Engineering Record" the structure consists of a series of 180 concrete arches, heavily reinforced with steel rods. The radius is twenty-five feet, making the full span fifty feet from pier to pier and the height above mean low water twenty-five feet. Spandrel walls are built on each side of the arch. Between these walls the space is filled with sand and marl dredged from the vicinity of the viaduct.

The bottom is a coraline rock, incrusted with a surface of harder material, somewhat like that which forms around a geyser. For the most part the bottom was comparatively clean, but in places it was covered for several feet in depth with a deposit of marl and sand. When the crust, which varied in depth from four inches to more than a foot, was broken through softer material was encountered, which, though requiring blasting for its removal, was comparatively easy to penetrate with a drill, or even allowed of driving piling in the ordinary manner.

Three vital steps were taken in constructing the piers between the arches. First a water-tight timber well, or coffee dam, was sunk in the proper place, with the assistance of boats. Then in order to secure a firm anchorage piles were driven inside the coffer dam, portions sticking up. Finally the concrete was filled in. So well was this work done that a heavy storm which interrupted proceedings a year ago left the piers unharmed, though much of the other material and appliances were destroyed. It ought to be added that the coffer dam was not the mould for a pier. A special form was placed inside the dam when it was once in place. Later both the form and coffer dam were removed.

You Read the Other Fellow's Ad

You are reading this one. That should convince you that advertising in these columns is a profitable proposition; that it will bring business to your store. The fact that the other fellow advertises is probably the reason he is getting more business than is falling to you. Would it not be well to give the other fellow a chance

To Read Your Ad In These Columns

WORK DONE ON PANAMA CANAL.

First Report Submitted by The Commission.

CONTRACT LABOR IS NO GOOD.

Shows an Aggregate Expenditure of Over Forty-eight Millions, Besides The Fifty Millions Paid to France and Panama.

Full details of the work done on the Panama canal during the fiscal year 1907, with a showing of what has been accomplished since the project has been in American hands, are disclosed in the annual report of the Isthmian Canal Commission made public today. It is the first report made of operations on the isthmus since construction work has been in charge of army engineers. Aside from the $50,000, paid to the French company and to Panama, an aggregate of $52,285,110 has been expended by the government on the project adopted by Congress, and which it was estimated by the board of consulting engineers would ultimately cost $139,705,200. This estimate, however, did not include sanitation and expenses of the zone government, waterworks, sewers and paving in Panama and Colon and the re-equipment of the Panama railroad. There is no reference in the report to the proposition which has been brought forward to extend the width of the locks to 110 feet so as to accommodate without difficulty the extreme bredth in the development of shipbuilding, and this will be made the subject of a special commission.

A strong position is taken favorable to a continuation of the policy of doing the work by hire instead of by contract labor, a step at one time seriously considered by the administration, and many arguments are presented to justify the commission in its conclusion that the canal can be built better, cheaper and more quickly by the government. Sanitation, upon which so much depends for the comfort and health of the employes, is treated of in the report, a statement is made of what has been done, and the declaration made that there was no yellow fever originating on the ishmus during the year.

As bearing on the question of the suitability of the foundations for the proposed lock sites, the report quotes from the conclusions of a board of consulting engineers, who made a personal examination of the material at the lock sites and which found that all of the locks of the dimensions then proposed (an 85-foo level canal) would rest on rock of such character that would finish a safe and stable foundation.

The completion of the canal will necessitate the abandonment of the present main line of the Panama railroad, and preliminary surveys for location of a new line on the east side of the canal were commenced the latter part of July and completed in November. The location of the line was practically determined in March, and involves the excavation of 20,000,000 cubic yards of material and the placing of 12,000,000 cubic yards of embankments.

By June 20 branches from the main line had been started at Pedro Miguel, Gatun, Lion Hill, Gamboa, Miraflores, San Pablo and La Boca Junction. A trestle 500 feet in length was driven at Gaton and a dumping trestle was being driven at Pedro Miguel. Three permanent culverts were begun at Pedro Miguel and one at Mindi.

For the accommodation of gold employes 656 quarters, both bachelors and family, were constructed, and for silver employes 335 buildings were erected, consisting of barracks, bathhouses, cooksheds, family quarters and kitchens. For the sanitary department 33 buildings were constructed for hospital purposes.

Of the 2,265 buildings which were received from the French Canal Company 252 were repaired during the year and 113 destroyed. There are 678 of these buildings yet remaining to be repaired, remodeled or demolished.

A total of 767 new new buildings were and on June 30, 1907, there were on constructed covered by this report, had 2,190 buildings of all classes.

CARRIE NATION SCORES ROOSEVELT

She Resents His Taking the M[illegible] From U. S. Coins.

"He's an infidel. That's all I've got to say about him," cried Carrie Nation, she of hatchet fame, when she arrived in Cleveland, O., and had ensconced herself in the Y. M. C. A., a hotel without a bar.

She was referring to President Roosevelt and the omission of "In God We Trust" from the new coins.

"Now, Roosevelt is laughing at the Christians in this country. That's what the infidels do at the Christians work. He is failing to advertise God and do his work when he orders those words off the coins.

"IN GOD WE TRUST."

As a matter of fact, how many of the excellent gentlemen who protest so violently are familiar with the coinage of the United States? It was not until 1864 that the words whose disappearance agitates them first appeared on the two-cent piece, which has long since been with drawn from circulation. In 1866 the motto was first stamped on the eagle. Can any of the clergymen now so bitterly condemning President Roosevelt say offhand, without examining the coins, on which pieces of currency the motto "In God We Trust" is and is not to be found. Is there a single one that knows as an actual fact that it appears on quarters, half-dollars and dollars silver pieces and on all the gold, and does not appear on the one-cent, five-cent and ten-cent pieces. How many practical men in every day life can describe correctly the designs and lettering on one [illegible] all of these coins? Here is a [illegible] ple test as to the effect of the motto upon the daily life of the average person.—N. Y. World.

Weather Talk.

"How true it is—though strange it be!—
That when we meet together,
And on other things fail to agree,
We all agree on the weather!"
—Ballads of Balderdash.

Smith meets Jones, Nine A. M.
"Morning Jones."
"Morning, Smith."
"Beastly weather!"
"Horrible!"
"Not much like the brisk, bracing kink we had a year ago now!"
"Should say not!"
"Hope it'll change for the better soon."
"Hope so."
Brown meets Smith ten minutes later.
"Hallo, Smith!"
"Hallo, Brown."
"Fine, bracing weather."
"Beats all!"
"Quite different from the nasty, muggy spell we had a year ago."
"Isn't it, though?"
"And it's going to stay with us a while."
"Hope so."
Robinson meets Brown.
"Howdy, Brown?"
"Howdy, Robinson?"
"Funny sort o' weather!"
"Just about to say so."
"Neither one thing nor the other."
"Nope!"
"Had just the same sort a year ago."
"Exactly the same!"
"No sign of its getting better either."
"Not a bit!"
Sinkins meets Robinson.
"Hallo, Robinson!"
"Hallo, Simpkins!"
"Feels like snow in the air this morning."
"Does, for a fact."
"Rained like Sam Hill this time last year."
"Well, rather!"
"Don't need rain this time o' year."
"No, indeed!"
"Hope we won't get any."
"Hope not!"
Jinkins meets Simpins on the co[illegible]
"Morning, Simpkins!"
"Morning, Jinkins!"
"Fixing up for a soaking old rain?"
"Sure thing!"
"I'd rather see snow."
"Me, too."
"Snowed to beat the band last year about this time."
"Didn't it, though."
"Fine thing for the country, though, if we had a good rain."
"Yes. Needs it."
"Well, then, I hope we'll have it."
"Hope so."—Browning's Magazine.

BOB HAMPTON of PLACER

By RANDALL PARRISH AUTHOR OF "WHEN WILD BILL WAS KING" "MY LADY OF THE NORTH" "HISTORIC ILLINOIS" ETC.

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representation, much loneliness of soul. To run this Murphy to cover remained his final hope for retrieving those dead, dark years. Ay, and there was Naida! Her future, scarcely less than his own, hung trembling in the balance. The sudden flashing of that name into his brain was like an electric shock. He cursed his inactivity. Great God! had he become a child again, to tremble before imagined evil, a mere hobgoblin of the mind? He had already wasted time enough; now he must wring from the lips of that misshapen savage the last vestige of his secret.

He dressed for the road, for hard, exacting service, buckling his loaded cartridge belt outside his rough coat and testing his revolvers with unusual care. He spoke a few parting words of instruction to Mrs. Guffy and went quietly out. Ten minutes later he was in the saddle, galloping down the dusty stage road toward Cheyenne.

CHAPTER XXVII.

The Trail of Silent Murphy.

The young infantryman who had been detailed for the important service of telegraph operator sat in the Cheyenne office, his feet on the rude table, his face buried behind a newspaper.

"Could you inform me where I might find Silent Murphy, a government scout?"

The voice had the unmistakable ring of military authority, and the soldier operator instinctively dropped his feet to the floor.

"Well, my lad, you are not dumb, are you?"

The telegrapher's momentary hesitation vanished; his ambition to become a martyr to the strict laws of service secrecy was not sufficiently strong to cause him to take the doubtful chances of a lie. "He was here, but has gone."

"Where?"

"The devil knows. He rode north, carrying dispatches for Custer."

"When?"

"Oh, three or four hours ago."

Hampton swore softly but fervently, behind his clinched teeth.

"Where is Custer?"

"Don't know exactly. Supposed to be with Terry and Gibbons, somewhere near the mouth of the Powder, although he may have left there by this time, moving down the Yellowstone. Murphy's orders were to intercept his column somewhere between the Rosebud and the Big Horn. No other scout along this border would take such a detail. But that old devil of a Murphy just enjoys such a trip. He started off as happy as ever I see him."

"How far will he have to ride?"

"Oh, 'bout 300 miles as the crow flies, a little west of north, and the better part of the distance, they tell me, it's almighty rough country for night work. But then Murphy, he knows the way all right. Sorry you didn't come along a little earlier," he said, genially. "Do you know Murphy?"

"I'm not quite certain. Did you happen to notice a peculiar black scar on the back of his right hand?"

"Sure; looks like the half of a spear. He said it was powder under the skin."

A new look of reviving determination swept into Hampton's gloomy eyes—beyond doubt this must be his man.

"How many horses did he have??"

"Two."

"Did you overhear him say anything definite about his plans for the trip?"

"What, him? He never talks, that fellow. He can't do nothing but sputter if he tries. But I wrote out his orders, and they give him to the 25th to make the Big Horn. You wasn't planning to strike out after him, was you?"

"I might risk it if I only thought I could overtake him within two days; my business is of some importance."

"Well, stranger, I should reckon you might do that with a dog-gone good outfit. Murphy's sure to take things pretty easy to-day, and he's almost certain to follow the old mining trail as far as the ford over the Belle Fourche, and that's plain enough to travel. Beyond that point the devil only knows where he will go, for then is when his hard ridin' begins."

The moment the operator mentioned that odd scar on Murphy's hand, every vestige of hesitation varnished. Beyond any possibility of doubt he was on the right scent this time. Murphy was riding north upon a mission as desperate as ever man was called upon to perform. The chance of his coming forth alive from that Indian-haunted land was, as the operator truthfully said, barely one out of a hundred. To the end, to the death if need were, he would follow!

The memory of his old plain craft would not permit any neglect of the few necessaries for the trip. He bought without haggling over prices, but insisted on the best. So it was four in the afternoon when he finally struck into the trail leading northward. He rode a mettlesome, half-broken bronco, a wicked-eyed brute, which required to be conquered twice within the first hour of travel; a second and more quiet animal trailed behind at the end of a lariat, bearing the necessary equipment.

He had, by persistent questioning, acquired considerable information, during that busy hour spent in Cheyenne, regarding the untracked regions lying before him, as well as the character and disposition of the man he pursued. Both by instinct and training he was able to comprehend those brief hints that must prove of vast benefit in the pathless wilderness.

The night was already dark, but stars were gleaming brilliantly overhead, and the trail remained easily traceable. It became terribly lonely on that wilderness stretching away for unknown leagues in every direction, yet Hampton scarcely noted this, so watchful was he lest he miss the trail. To his judgment, Murphy would not be likely to ride during the night until after he had crossed the Fourche. There was no reason to suspect that there were any hostile Indians south of that stream, and probably therefore the old scout would endeavor to conserve his own strength and that of his horses, for the more perilous travel beyond.

About midnight, the trail becoming obscure, the rider made camp, confident he must have already gained heavily on the man he pursued. He lariated his horses and flinging himself down on some soft turf, almost immediately dropped asleep. He was up again before daylight, and, after a hasty meal, pressed on. The nature of the country had changed considerably, becoming more broken, the view circumscribed by towering cliffs and deep ravines.

Late in the afternoon he reined up his horse and gazed forward into a broad valley, bounded with precipitous bluffs. The trail led directly down toward where a considerable stream of water shone silvery in the sun, half concealed behind a fringe of willows. And yonder, close in against those distant willows, some black dots were moving. Hampton glued his anxious eyes to the glass. The leveled tubes clearly revealed a man on horseback, leading another horse. The animals were walking. There could be little doubt that this was Silent Murphy.

Hampton lariated his tired horses behind the bluff and returned to the summit, lying flat upon the ground, with the field-glass at his eyes. The distant figures passed slowly forward into the midst of the willows, and for half an hour the patient watcher scanned the surface of the stream beyond, but there was no sign of attempted passage. The sun sank lower and finally disappeared behind those desolate ridges to the westward. Hampton's knowledge of plainscraft rendered Murphy's actions sufficiently clear. This was the Fourche; beyond those waters lay the terrible peril of Indian raiders. Further advance must be made by swift, secret night riding, and never-ceasing vigilance. This was what Murphy had been saving himself and his horses for. Beyond conjecture, he was resting now within the shadows of those willows, studying the opposite shore and making ready for the dash northward. Hampton believed he would linger thus for some time after dark, to see if Indian fires would afford any guidance. Confident of this, he passed back to his horses, rubbed them down with grass, and then ate his lonely supper, not venturing to light a fire, certain that Murphy's eyes were scanning every inch of skyline.

Darkness came rapidly, while Hampton sat planning again the details of his night's work. Then, with the two animals trailing cautiously behind, he felt his slow way on foot down the steep bluff, into the denser blackness of the valley.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

The Haunting of a Crime.

Murphy rested on his back in the midst of a thicket of willows, wide awake, yet not quite ready to ford the Fourche and plunge into the dense shadows shrouding the northern shore. Crouched behind a log, he had so far yielded unto temptation as to light his pipe.

Murphy had been amid just such unpleasant environments many times before, and the experience had grown somewhat prosaic. Even Indian-scouting degenerates into a commonplace at last. So Murphy puffed contentedly at his old pipe.

But suddenly there was the faint crackle of a branch to his left, and one hand instantly closed over his pipe bowl, the other grasping the heavy revolver at his hip. There came a plain, undisguised rustling in the grass,—some prowling coyote, probably; then his tense muscles immediately relaxed, and he cursed himself for being so startled, yet he continued to grasp the "45" in his right hand, his eyes alert.

"Murphy!"

That single word, hurled thus unexpectedly out of the black night, startled him more than would a volley of rifles. He sprang half erect, then as swiftly crouched behind a willow, utterly unable to articulate. For the instant his very blood ran cold; he appeared to shrivel up.

"Hampton Glued His Anxious Eyes to the Glass."

"Oh, come, Murphy; speak up, man; I know you're in here."

That terror of the unknown instantly vanished. This was the familiar language of the world, and, however the fellow came to be there, it was assuredly a man who spoke.

"Who—the hell—are ye?" he blurted out.

The visitor laughed, the bushes rustling as he pushed toward the sound of the voice. "It's all right, old boy. Gave ye quite a scare, I reckon."

Murphy could now dimly perceive the other advancing through the intervening willows, and his Colt shot up to the level. "Stop!—ye take another—step an' I'll—let drive. Ye tell me—first—who ye be."

The invader paused, but he realized the nervous finger pressing the trigger and made haste to answer. "It's all right, I tell ye. I'm one o' Terry's scouts."

"Ye are? Jist the same—I've heard—yer voice—afore."

"Likely 'nough. I saw service in the Seventh."

Murphy was still a trifle suspicious. "How'd ye git yere? How'd ye come ter know—whar I wus?"

The man laughed again. "Sorter hurts yer perfessional feelins, don't it, old feller, to be dropped in on in this unceremonious way? But it was dead easy, old man. Ye see I happened thro' Cheyenne only a couple o' hours behind ye, with a bunch o' papers fer the Yellowstone. The trail's plain enough out this far, and I loped 'long at a pretty fair hickory, so thet I was up on the bluff yonder, and saw ye go into camp yere just afore dark. You wus a-keepin' yer eyes skinned across the Fourche, and naturally didn't expect no callers from them hills behind. The rest wus nuthin', an' here I am. It's a darn sight pleasanter ter hev company travelin', ter my notion. Now kin I cum on?"

Murphy reluctantly lowered his Colt, every movement betraying annoyance. "I reckon. But I'd—a damn sight—rather risk it—alone."

The stranger came forward without further hesitation. The night was far too dark to reveal features, but to Murphy's strained vision the newcomer appeared somewhat slender in build, and of good height.

"Whar'd—ye say ye—wus bound?"

"Mouth o' the Powder. We kin ride tergether fer a night or two."

"Ye kin—do as ye—please, but—I ain't a huntin'—no company,—an' I'm a'—goin' 'cross now."

He advanced a few strides toward his horses. Then suddenly he gave vent to a smothered cry, so startling as to cause the stranger to spring hastily after him.

"Oh! My God! Oh! Look there!"

"What is it, man?"

"There! there! The picture! Don't you see?"

"Naw; I don't see nuthin'. Ye ain't gone cracked, hev ye? Whose picture?"

"It's there!—O Lord!—it's there! My God! can't ye see?—An' it's his face—all a-gleamin' with green flames—Holy Mary—an' I ain't seen it—afore in—15 year!"

He seemed suddenly to collapse, and the stranger permitted him to drop limp to the earth.

"Darn if I kin see anythin', old man, but I'll scout 'round thar a bit, jest ter ease yer mind, an' see what I kin skeer up."

He had hardly taken a half dozen steps before Murphy called after him: "Don't—don't go an' leave me—it's not there now—thet's queer!"

The other returned and stood gazing down upon his huddled figure. "You're a fine scout! afeard o' spooks. Do ye take these yere turns often? Fer if ye do, I reckon as how I'd sooner be ridin' alone."

Murphy struggled to his feet and gripped the other's arm. "Never hed nuthin' like it—afore. But—but it was thar—all creepy—an' green—ain't seen thet face—in 15 year!"

"What face?"

"A—a fellow I knew—once. He—he's dead."

The other grunted disdainfully. "Bad luck ter see them sort," he volunteered, solemnly. "Blame glad it warn't me es see it, an' I don't know as I keer much right now 'bout keepin' company with ye fer very long. However, I reckon if either of us calculates on doin' much ridin' ternight, we better stop foolin' with ghosts, an' go ter saddlin' up."

They made rapid work of it, the newcomer proving somewhat loquacious, yet holding his voice to a judicious whisper. It was he who led the way down the bank, the four horses slowly splashing through the shallow water to the northern shore. Before them stretched a broad plain, the surface rocky and uneven, the northern stars obscured by ridges of higher land. Murphy promptly gave his horse the spur, never once glancing behind, while the other imitated his example, holding his animal well in check, being apparently the better mounted.

They rode silently. The way became more broken and rough as they advanced, causing them to exercise greater caution. Flying clouds obscured the stars, yet through the rifts they caught fleeting glimpses sufficient to hold them to their course. And the encroaching hills swept in closer upon either hand, leaving them groping their way between as in a pocket, yet ever advancing north.

Finally they attained to the steep bank of a considerable stream, found the water of sufficient depth to compel swimming, and crept up the opposite shore dripping and miserable, yet with ammunition dry. Murphy stood swearing disjointedly, wiping the blood from a wound in his forehead where the jagged edge of a rock had broken the skin, but suddenly stopped with a quick intake of breath that left him panting. The other man crept toward him, leading his horse.

"What is it now?" he asked, gruffly. "Hev' ye got 'em agin?"

The dazed old scout stared, pointing directly across the other's shoulder, his arm shaking desperately.

"It's thar!—an' it's his face! Oh, God!—I know it—15 years!"

The man glanced backward into the pitch darkness, but without moving his body.

"There's nuthin' out there, 'less it's a firefly," he insisted, in a tone of contempt. "You're plum crazy, Murphy; the night's got on yer nerves. What is it ye think ye see?"

"His face, I tell ye! Don't I know? It's all green and ghastly, with snaky flames playin' about it! But I know; 15 years, an' I ain't fergot."

He sank down feebly—sank until he was on his knees, his head craned forward. The man watching touched the miserable, hunched-up figure compassionately, and it shook beneath his hand, endeavoring to shrink away.

"My God! was thet you? I thought it was him a-reachin' fer me. Here, let me take yer hand. Oh, Lord! An' can't ye see? It's just there beyond them horses—all green, crawlin', devilish—but it's him."

"Who?"

"Brant! Brant—15 year!"

"Brant? Fifteen years? Do you mean Maj. Brant, the one Nolan killed over at Bethune?"

"He—he didn't—"

The old man heaved forward, his head rocking from side to side; then suddenly he toppled over on his face, gasping for breath. His companion caught him and ripped open the heavy flannel shirt. Then he strode savagely across in front of his shrinking horse, tore down the flaring picture, and hastily thrust it into his pocket, the light of the phosphorous with which it had been rubbed being reflected for a moment on his features.

"A dirty, miserable, low-down trick," he muttered. "Poor old devil! Yet I've got to do it for the little girl."

He stumbled back through the darkness, his hat filled with water, and dashed it into Murphy's face. "Come on, Murphy! There's one good thing 'bout spooks; they don't hang 'round fer long at a time. Likely es not this 'un is gone by now. Brace up, man, for you an' I have got ter get out o' here afore mornin'."

Then Murphy grasped his arm and drew himself slowly to his feet.

"Don't see nuthin' now, do ye?"

"No. Where's my—horse?"

The other silently reached him the loose rein, marking as he did so the quick, nervous peering this way and that, the starting at the slightest sound.

"Did ye say, Murphy, as how it wasn't Nolan after all who plugged the major?"

"I'm damned—if I did. Who—else was it?"

"Why, I dunno. Sorter blamed odd though, thet ghost should be a-hauntin' ye. Darn if it ain't creepy 'nough ter make a feller believe most anythin'."

Murphy drew himself up heavily into his saddle. Then all at once he shoved the muzzle of a "45" into the other's face. "Ye say nuther word—'bout thet, an' I'll make—a ghost outer ye—blame lively. Now, ye shet up—if ye ride with me."

They moved forward at a walk and reached a higher level, across which the night wind swept, bearing a touch of cold in its breath as though coming from the snow-capped mountains to the west. There was renewed life in this invigorating air and Murphy spurred forward, his companion pressing steadily after.

When the first signs of returning day appeared in the east, the two left their horses in a narrow canyon, and crept to the summit of a ridge. Below lay the broad valley of the Powder. Then Murphy turned his head, and looked back into the other's face.

CHAPTER XXIX.

The Verge of Confession.

Murphy uttered one sputtering cry of surprise, flinging his hand instinctively to his hip, but attempted no more. Hampton's ready weapon was thrusting its muzzle into the astounded face, and the gray eyes gleaming along the polished barrel held the fellow motionless.

"Hands up! Not a move, Murphy! I have the drop!" The voice was low, but stern, and the old frontiersman obeyed mechanically, although his seamed face was fairly distorted with rage.

"You! Damn you!—I thought I knew—the voice."

"Yes, I am here all right. Rather odd place for us to meet, isn't it? But, you see, you've had the advantage all these years; you knew whom you were running away from, while I was compelled to plod along in the dark. But I've caught up just the same, if it has been a long race."

"What do ye—want me fer?" The look in the face was cunning.

"Hold your hands quiet—higher, you fool! That's it. Now, don't play with me. I honestly didn't know for certain I did want you, Murphy, when I first started out on this trip. I merely suspected that I might, from some things I had been told. When somebody took the liberty of slashing at my back in a poker-room at Glencaid, and drove the knife into Slavin by mistake, I chanced to catch a glimpse of the hand on the hilt, and there was a scar on it. About 15 years before, I was acting as officer of the guard one night at Bethune. It was a bright starlit night, you remember, and just as I turned the corner of the old powder-house there came a sudden flash, a report, a sharp cry. I sprang forward only to fall headlong over a dead body; but in that flash I had seen the hand grasping the revolver, and there was a scar on the back of it, a very peculiar scar. It chanced I had the evening previous slightly quarreled with the officer who was killed; I was the only person known to be near at the time he was shot; certain other circumstantial evidence was dug up, while Slavin and one other—no, it was not you—gave some damaging, manufactured testimony against me. As a result I was held guilty of murder in the second degree, dismissed from the army in disgrace, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. So, you see, it was not exactly you I have been hunting, Murphy,—it was a scar."

Murphy's face was distorted into a hideous grin.

"I notice you bear exactly that kind of a scar, my man, and you spoke last night as if you had some recollection of the case."

The mocking grin expanded; into the husky voice crept a snarl of defiance, for now Murphy's courage had come back—he was fronting flesh and blood. "Oh, stop preachin'—an' shoot—an' be damned ter ye!"

"You do me a grave injustice, Murphy. Your slashing at me down in Glencaid hasn't left so much as a sting behind. It's completely blotted out, forgotten. I haven't the slightest desire to kill you, man; but I do want to clear my name of the stain of that crime. I want you to tell the whole truth about that night's work at Bethune, and when you have done so, you can go. I'll never lay a finger on you; you can go where you please."

"Bah!—ye ain't got no proof—agin me—'sides, the case is closed—it can't be opened agin—by law."

"You devil! I'd be perfectly justified in killing you," exclaimed Hampton, savagely.

Murphy stared at him stupidly, the cunning of incipient insanity in his eyes. "En' whar—do ye expect—me ter say—all this, pervidin', of course—I wus fule 'nough—ter do it?"

"Hands Up!. Not a Move, Muhpry! I Have the Drop!"

"Up yonder before Custer and the officers of the Seventh, when we get in."

"They'd nab me—likely."

"Now, see here, you say it is impossible for them to touch you, because the case is closed legally. But I've had to suffer for your crime, Murphy, suffer for 15 years, ten of them behind stone walls; and there are others who have suffered with me. It has cost me love, home, all that a man holds dear. The very least you can do in ordinary decency is to speak the truth now. It will not hurt you, but it will lift me out of hell."

"Well—maybe I might. Anyhow, I'll go on—with ye. Kin I sit up? I'm dog tired—lyin' yere."

"Unbuckle your belt, and throw that over first."

"I'm damned—if I will. Not—in no Injun—country."

"I know it's tough," retorted Hampton, with exasperating coolness, his revolver's muzzle held steady; "but, just the same, it's got to be done. I know you far too well to take chances on your gun. So unlimber."

"Oh, I—guess not," and Murphy spat contemptuously. "Do ye think—I'm afeard o' yer—shootin'? Ye don't dare—fer I'm no good ter ye—dead."

"You are perfectly right. You are quite a philosopher in your way. You would be no good to me dead, Murphy, but you might prove fully as valuable maimed. Now I'm playing this game to the limit, and that limit is just about reached. You unlimber before I count ten, you murderer, or I'll spoil both your hands!"

The mocking, sardonic grin deserted Murphy's features.

"Unlimber! It's the last call."

With a snarl the scout unclasped his army belt, dropped it to the ground and sullenly kicked it over toward Hampton. "Now—now—you, you gray-eyed—devil, kin I—sit up?"

The other nodded. He had drawn the fangs of the wolf, and now that he no longer feared, a sudden, unexplainable feeling of sympathy took possession of him. Murphy sputtered and swore, but his victorious companion neither spoke nor moved. There were several distant smokes out to the northward now, evidently the answering signals of different bands of savages, while far away, beneath the shadow of the low bluffs bordering the stream, numerous black, moving dots began to show against the light brown background. Hampton, noticing that Murphy had stopped swearing to gaze, swung forward his field-glasses for a better view.

"They are Indians, right enough," he said, at last. "Here, take a look, Murphy. I could count about 20 in that bunch and they are traveling north."

The older man adjusted the tubes to his eyes and looked long and steadily at the party.

"They seem—to be a-closin' in," he declared, finally, staring around into the other's face, all bravado gone. "There's another lot—bucks, all o' 'em—out west yonder—an' over east a smudge is—just startin'. Looks like—we wus in a pocket—an' thar' might be some—har-raisin' fore long."

"Well, Murphy, you are the older hand at this business. What do you advise doing?"

"Me? Why, push right 'long—while we kin keep under cover. Then—after dark—trust ter bull luck an' make—'nuther dash. It's mostly luck, anyhow."

"You mean we should start now?"

"Better—let the cattle rest—first. An'—if ye ever feed prisoners—I'd like ter eat a bite—mesilf."

They rested there for over two hours, the tired horses contentedly munching the succulent grass of the coulee, their two masters scarcely exchanging a word. Murphy, after satisfying his appetite, rested flat upon his back, one arm flung over his eyes to protect them from the sun.

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—A detachment of the Eighteenth infantry from Fort Bethune trapped by Indians in a narrow gorge. Among them is a stranger who introduces himself by the name of Hampton, also Gillis, the post trader, and his daughter. Gillis and a majority of the soldiers are killed during a three days' siege.

CHAPTER II.—Hampton offers assistance to the girl, and is at first spurned because he is known as a gambler.

CHAPTER III.—Hampton and the girl only escape from the Indians. They fall exhausted on the plains.

CHAPTER IV.—A company of the Seventh cavalry, Lieut. Brant in command, find Hampton and the girl on the plains, and restore them to consciousness. Hampton announces that he proposes to care for the girl.

CHAPTER V.—Hampton and the girl stop at the Miners' Home in Glencaid, Mrs. Duffy, proprietess. Rev. Howard Wynkoop proposes that Hampton place Miss Gillis in care of Mrs. Herndon. He consents to think it over.

CHAPTER VI.—Hampton talks the future over with Miss Gillis—the Kid. She shows him her mother's picture and tells him what she can of her parentage and life. They decide she shall live with Mrs. Herndon.

CHAPTER VII.—The Kid takes up her residence with Mrs. Herndon.

CHAPTER VIII.—Naida—the Kid—runs away from Mrs. Herndon's and rejoins Hampton. He induces her to go back, and to have nothing more to do with him.

CHAPTER IX.—Hampton plays his last game of cards. He announces to Red Slavin that he has quit, and then leaves Glencaid.

CHAPTER X.—Miss Phoebe Spencer arrives in Glencaid to teach its first school.

CHAPTER XI.—Miss Spencer meets Naida, Rev. Wynkoop, etc. She boards at Mrs. Herndon's.

CHAPTER XII.—Naida and Lieut. Brant again meet without his knowing who she is. She informs him of the coming Bachelor club ball in honor of Miss Spencer.

CHAPTER XIII.—Lieut. Brant meets Silent Murphy, Custer's scout. He reports trouble brewing among the Sioux.

CHAPTER XIV.—Social difficulties arise at the Bachelor club's ball among the admirers of Miss Spencer. Lieut. Brant meets Miss Spencer but she is not his acquaintance of the day before. She tells him of Naida, and he accidentally meets her again as he is returning to the ballroom with a fan for Miss Spencer.

CHAPTER XV.—He fails to discover her identity.

CHAPTER XVI.—Brant accompanies Naida home from the dance. On the way she informs him as to who she is, and that she is to meet Hampton. Brant meets Hampton with her, and the men make an appointment to meet the following morning.

CHAPTER XVII.—Brant and Hampton meet. Hampton informs the lieutenant that his attentions to Naida must cease, and proclaims an authority over her that justifies the statement. Brant tells Hampton of the presence of Silent Murphy, and the fact that Red Slavin receives government messages fer him.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Miss Spencer called on Bob Hampton. Tells him of a red-faced stranger mistaking her for Naida.

CHAPTER XIX.—Hampton interviews Red Slavin. Finds that he is an ex-trooper in the Seventh cavalry. It was Slavin's and Murphy's testimony that more than ten years before had convicted Robert Nolan, then a captain in the Seventh, of the murder of Maj. Brant, Sr. Hampton attempts to force a confession from Slavin. Slavin insists it is Murphy he wants, and Murphy has left. In a scuffle Slavin is killed by a knife thrust.

CHAPTER XX.—Hampton surrenders to Buck Mason, marshal. Mob attempts to capture him. Mason and his prisoner escape to a hill and defend themselves. Mob lights fire to burn them out.

CHAPTER XXI.—Brant tells Naida that he loves her. She tells him there is an insurmountable barrier between them, but that she does not fully understand it.

CHAPTER XXII.—Brant and his troop rescues Hampton and Mason from the fires set by the mob. Brant carries the unconscious gambler through the lines of fire.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Hampton is taken to the hotel and Naida comes to nurse him.

CHAPTER XXIV.—Miss Spencer has a humorous adventure with her admirers and then accepts the heart and hand of Rev. Wynkoop.

CHAPTER XXV.—Brant is ordered to take the field. Before he goes Naida tells him she loves him, but cannot become his wife, or cannot offer an explanation. He insists that he will return to her.

CHAPTER XXVI.—Hampton goes on the trail of Silent Murphy, then at Cheyenne, as the one man who can clear Capt. Nolan of the charge of murder of Maj. Brant 15 years before.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY. DEC. 5, 1907.

TEMPERANCE ABROAD.

It is not only south of Mason and Dixon's line nor only in the United States that prohibition and other forms of temperance work are being pushed. The countries of the Old World or some of them, are feeling the same impulse, and are making or proposing some extraordinary measures for the abatement of the drinking evil. It was supposed years ago that the socalled Gothenburg system in Sweden was a permanent solution of the problem, but recently it has been deemed necessary to revise that system in a radical manner. In Great Britain in some way a marked decrease in the consumption of liquors is noted, and measures are in contemplation for promoting that process through Parliamentary or local enactments. Now come reports to the same effect from Germany. The Prussian Minister of Justice is leading a movement for the abolition of compulsory beer drinking among university students, and even to discourage voluntary guzzling, while a formidable petition has been presented to the government for the separation of sober and drunken persons on railroad trains by the use of special cars, though there seems to be some uncertainty whether the cars should be reserved for those who are sober or for those who are tipsy.

Up in Finland the most remarkable anti-alcoholic legislation of all has actually been enacted and now awaits the Grand Duke's approval, which it may not receive. Largely because of woman suffrage and the spread of the Socialist propaganda, the most stringent prohibition bill on record has been passed by the Diet. This amazing measure not only forbids all manufacture or sale of spirits, beer and wine, but it prohibits any traffic in alcohol of any kind, save through a strict government monopoly. Churches are forbidden, under heavy penalties, to use wine in the communion service. People who had wines in their possession before the enactment of the law may continue to hold them, but any one hereafter acquiring any liquors will be subject to fine and imprisonment. The police and other officials are authorized, without special warrant and on mere suspicion, to enter and search any house for liquors. Any ship entering Finnish waters with a cargo consisting largely of alcoholic liquors will be seized and confiscated. All the breweries, distilleries and liquor stores and shops in the country must at once go out of business, without compensation. Indeed, in framing the law the Diet seems really to have acted upon the exhortation of one of its members, Baroness Gripenberg, to "leave reason aside and let sentiment prevail."

These things at least serve to emphasize the point which we have frequently made in these columns, that complaints of puritanism and fanaticism in this country as contrasted with the liberalism of Europe are not altogether well founded. More than one European country is taking even more advanced ground in temperance reform than has been proposed here. We cannot recall any American prohibition law as stringent as that which Finland is seeking to establish. When in one of our states it was discovered that through inadvertence the law was so drawn as possibly to prevent the use of wine at the communion services of churches it was quickly and generally conceded that an amendment must be made so that there would be no interference with worship. But in Finland the clause expressly banishing wine from the communion table was purposely inserted into the bill. The interference with "personal liberty" in sumptuary matters is far more marked in several European countries than it is here. The merits of some of our temperance legislation may be open to discussion; but at least it cannot be truthfully maintained that this country or any part of it is alone or unique or even extremely advanced in meddling with man's supposed right to get drunk.

A TOUGH LOT.

It is not surprising that so many of us have such hard work to be decent. Just remember that the first man to dwell upon the earth was no saint. If we can rely upon history he was a liar and a sneak. The first woman kept bad company, and woman-like, pried into things that did not concern her. The first child born was a murderer, and killed his brother. Our first ancestors were a bough lot, and it is hard to get it out of the blood.—Oakland Journal.

All that, brother dear, has been atoned for.

The bad that is in us now is there by our own consent, our own indulgence—if not our own will.

So if you would be "decent," the essential requirement is—"cease to do evil and learn to do good."

Especially don't hold any of your ancestors responsible for a debt that has been paid, but for yourself do as the Rev. Sam Jones enjoined—

Quit your meanness!—Frostburg Mining Journal.

Now will you be good?

FOR SALE—Two large and one small heating stove; also one sideboard, apply to Mrs. D. H. Loar, Oakland.

A BIG BATCH OF BILLS PRESENTED

Congressman Pearre Offered 57 Measures, Some of Them Resurrected.

Congressman George A. Pearre offered 57 bills in the House on Monday last. Among them was one to provide for an additional judge of the district court for the district of Maryland, to reside in Cumberland.

Among other bills offered by Mr. Pearre were these:

To prevent intimidation and corruption of voters at all primary and general elections.

To change the form of paying pensioners.

Granting a pension of $30 a month to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Civil War who have reached the age of 70 years.

For the relief of laborers, mechanics and other employees of the United State Government injured and the families of those killed, without fault of their own, while in the discharge of their duties.

For the examination and license of all telegraph operators engaged in handling block signals and telegraphic train orders.

To improve the free delivery system of the Postoffice Department.

To amend the currency laws.

To provide pensions for those who are blind.

For a monument to the heroes of the Revolution.

To establish a military park at Fort Frederick.

To establish a fish hatchery and fish station in Maryland.

To provide for a macadamized road way from the town of Sharpsburg to the Connecticut monument on the battlefield of Antietam.

To regulate the issuance of restraining orders and injunctions and procedure thereon, and to limit the meaning of "conspiracy" in certain cases.

To provide for the erection of a monument to Gen. Otho Holland Williams.

To provide for the relief of the following: Council of Zion Evangelical Lutheran church, Williamsport; Thos. J. Austin; heirs of Sophia Van Lear Findlay; estate of Rowen While; Andrew Jackson Moudy; Le Grange Lodge, No. 36, Odd Fellows, Boonsboro; Johnson Benson; Daniel Smith; Adam Ault; estate of Jacob Richard, deceased; estate of Thos. Walters; James H. Forsythe, executor of the estate of William Forsythe; Nathan Shaw; Francis O. Renner, executor of Isaac Renner, deceased; to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Samuel A. Motter; for the relief of Everett Wroe; Elizabeth Cramer, administratrix of J. Henry Cramer; heirs of Abel Welton; heirs of Henry N. Harris; estate of David Hollenberger; estate of George E. House, deceased; to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Tobias K. Brenner.

To divide the judicial district of Maryland into two judical districts, to be known as the Eastern and the Western districts of Maryland; to provide for the time of the holding of the courts and for other purposes.

To remove the charge of desertion for the records of William H. Reynolds, Thomas Coughlin and Thomas Sedgwick.

To remove certain disabilities in the case of Ezekiel Ayers; for the relief of the estate of Susanna Fleming and the relief of Isaiah J. Smith.

BITTINGER.

On last Monday morning the thermometers in this village registered 8 degrees above zero, the coldest morning of the season thus far.

W. L. Thomas visited his home at Fike, Md., over Sunday. He was accompanied by Masters Edgar Hayward and George Reckner.

Miss Malinda Orendorf, of this place, and Mr. Earle Stanton, of Grantsville, drove up to Oakland last week and it is said they called upon a clergyman while there and were made man and wife.

Misses Myrtle and Bessie Wiley spent Thanksgiving day with their brother, S. O. Wiley and wife, of Meyersdale, Pa.

John W. Green of Meadow Mountain, was a pleasant caller in this village last Monday morning.

Miss Missouri Bowman was seeing her friends in this neighborhood last Sunday.

Mrs. Dennis Deitriech returned last week from Baltimore, where she had been receiving medical treatment at the University hospital for a few weeks.

Lloyd F. Brenneman is spending this week at Oakland attending court as a spectator.

J. L. Beachy moved his family and household effects to Listonburg, Pa., last week.

Conductor's Home Destroyed.

Sunday evening while Frank Casteel, conductor on Baltimore and Ohio train No. 10, was out on his run and the other members of the family were absent from home, fire destroyed his residence on Renova street, Glenwood. The fire originated from an overheated furnace. The loss on the building and contents was $8,000, fully covered by insurance. Mr. Casteel had one of the most beautiful homes in Glenwood—Glenwood Dispatch.

CIRCUIT COURT

The December Term of Court Now in Session.

The December term of the Circuit Court for Garrett county commenced on Monday last, with Hon. Robert R. Henderson on the bench.

Mr. N. U. Band was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury and the usual charge was delivered to that body.

The several dockets were called over and entries made, after which the appeal docket was takes up and disposed of as follows:

No. 1, Stuart F. Hamill, trustee, vs. A. E. Bosley; appeal dismissed by order of the appellants attorney. Hamill—Peddicord.

2, Albert J. Beckman vs. Isaac C. Woodford, trading as the Century Supply Co.; tried before the Court, Judgment for the appellant for $52.40. Hamill—Peddicord.

3, Lloyd Dean vs. George R. Long; appellees witnesses absent and case continued and set for trial at March term. Hamill—Peddicord.

4, Lloyd Dean vs. George R. Long; case continued and set for trial at March tern, 1908. Hamill—Peddicord.

5, William W. Sweet vs. County Commissioners of Garrett county; tried before the Court. Judgment reversed and judgment for $8. Thayer and Peddicord—Hamill, Renninger and Offutt.

6, Joseph Shultz vs. Joseph Groer; continued. Peddicord—Renninger and Offutt.

7, Roy C. Holbrook vs. Town of Loch Lynn, application for removal denied; application for continuance over ruled. Motion to dismiss appeal, sub curia. Holbroos—Renninger and Offutt.

Thos. J. Roy vs. Wilbur Stock Co.; appeal dismissed. Hamill.

9, Beechwood Cumberland Coal Co. vs. J. R. Garman; continued. Peddicord—McHenry.

10, Charles S. Kisner vs. A. D. Naylor; tried before the Court. Judgment for Kisner. Hamill and Matthews—Renninger.

11, James Evans vs. Bowser and Fike; continued. Papers remained for correction, Hamill—Peddicord.

12, Galusha H. Pritchard vs. M. A. Wortman; Continued; no attorneys.

TRIALS.

1, Joseph T. Osborn vs. Elijah Livengood; continued; Thayer and Sincell—Mitchel Hamill Semmes.

2, Emma F. Root, Ex, vs. Bear Creek Lumber Co.; continued. Williams, Sincell—Peddicord.

3, D. E. Bolden vs. John Shartzer. Renninger and Offutt—Hamill.

4, DeW. H. Reynolds vs. John Shartzer et al; stet. Renninger and Offutt—Hamill.

D. E. Offutt vs. C. A. and Allie M. Ashby; continued; Renninger & Offutt.

6, John Friend; et al vs. Yough Manor Land Co.: continued; Hamill—Peddicord—Gordon, Thayer & Sincell.

7, Merrit Wilson vs. Emma E. Root Admr.; dismissed. Sincell.

8, Valley Saving Bank vs. W. W. and J. Mowtry; continued; Mitchell—Heindell.

9, Burt W. McClure vs. Wachovid Coal Co.; continued. Sincell.

10. James Carey vs. Sarah, J. C. and C. A. Murphy; continued; Peddicord—Sincell and Thayer.

11, Hugh O'Haver vs. Joseph P. Reid; tried before the court. Judgment for plaintiff $126.34. Hamill—Peddicord.

Arrested for Causing Run on Bank.

The U. S. National Bank at Johnstown had Joseph Cauffiel arrested, charged with criminal libel in starting talk that brought a run on the bank. He was charged with notifying friends to take their money out. Cauffiel is a wealthy merchant.

Sales Advertised.

In this paper today will be noticed sales of real estate advertised by—

Mr. J. B. Emory, assignee of a mortgage, of a farm located near Bittinger.

Mr. E. A. Weimer, late County Treasurer, a number of parcels of land for the non-payment of taxes due and in arrear.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

A protracted meeting of considerable interest is being held in the M. E. church. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

The new heating plant placed in the church by Messrs. A. D. Naylor & Co., of Oakland, is giving entire satisfaction. The plant cost about $170.00.

Superintendent Davis was in the Park Tuesday attending to business.

Mr. John Wilt, who was so seriously injured about two weeks ago by being crushed by a falling tree, is much improved but still unable to use his lower limbs.

Mr. Thomas Harris has returned from Baltimore where he was flitted with a jacket that so strengthens his back that he is enabled to move about with greater freedom and less pain.

Mr. Jacob Echard, wife and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Conley and baby Charles are again with us. They had been in Fayette county, Pa., for several weeks where Mr. Echard had a hauling contract.

Mr. J. Grant Hayden, wife and little daughter took Thanksgiving dinner in the Park with Mr. Hayden's parents.

Miss Sada Laughlin is on a visit to relatives and friends in Fairmont and Grafton, W. Va.

Serious Fire Averted.

What promised to be a very serious fire was happily averted last Sunday night at Morrison's restaurant on Railroad street, when the gasoline used for heating a coffee urn exploded, setting fire to the shelving and the under part of the lunch counter. After the naptha had burned out water was thrown on the flames by Mr. Morrison, which quickly subsided. The damage was only nominal.

Notice.

A very important meeting of the Young Men's Club will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7:30 at the club rooms. All members are requested to be present.

Improvements at Crellin.

Last week the Kendall Lumber Company, operating the immense lumber mills at Crellin, four miles south of Oakland, installed additional sawing facilities in the mill, which will increase the output of the plant very materially. While the new machinery was being installed, which required four days' time, the mill was closed down.

Church Services.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching at Elder Hill at 11 a. m. and at Deer Park at 7 p. m.

Everybody invited to be be present.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE.

Services next Sunday as follows:

Revival services at Mt. Lake Park, preaching every night this week. All are cordially invited to attend.

Preaching at Deer Park M. E. church at 11 a. m.

E. J. WESTFALL, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching at 10:30 a. m., Subject, Great Work on a Half-Acre.

Sunday school 2.15 p. m.

Preaching at 7.30 p. m., Subject, Unconscious loss of Spiritual Power.

Epworth League Monday 7.30 p. m.

Junior League Wednesday 4.15 p. m.

Prayer meeting Wednesday 7.30 p. m.

You are cordially invited to all of our services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.

Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Catechise Saturday at 2 p. m.

Luther League every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.

Preaching at Hutton next Thursday at 8 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

"OLD AND TRIED AND STRONG."

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany County

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $610,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

We feel sure of our ability to handle your Banking Business to your satisfaction.

Everything of a Banking nature entrusted to our care receives our very best attention.

The majority of our patrons tell an unvarying story of satisfaction regarding our Banking accommodations, and this impels us to suggest that you also would be pleased with our service.

We shall be glad of an opportunity to talk with you.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

D. E. BOLDEN & CO.

Murder in the First Degree!

What makes a Pair of Boots Two Boots?
What makes a House look Beautiful?

FURNITURE.

We have the Finest Line of Furniture that ever came down the pike. You could not buy anything nicer for a

Christmas Present

than an article from our store. We have everything in the Furniture Line from a Goose Yoke to a Pocket Saw Mill. We are going to GIVE AWAY a

Beautiful Cookoo Clock

on New Year's Day. Call and find out how you might be the lucky one. We will give you legal interest off the price on all goods bought between now and Jan. 1, 1908. 6 per cent. off for spot cash.

FAIR TREATMENT & ONE PRICE

to all is our motto. Wishing everybody a Merry Xmas and a Prosperous New Year.

When is a door not a door? When it is a Jar.

D. E. BOLDEN & CO.
Oakland, - - Maryland.

A Boston schoolboy was tall, weak and sickly.

His arms were soft and flabby. He didn't have a strong muscle in his entire body.

The physician who had attended the family for thirty years prescribed *Scott's Emulsion.*

NOW:

To feel that boy's arm you would think he was apprenticed to a blacksmith.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

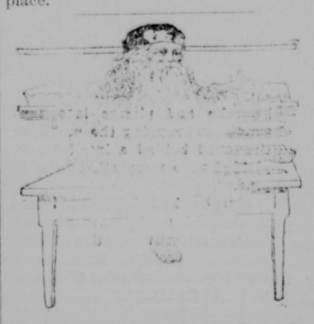
A NATURAL CURIOSITY.

Petrified Nut Found at Depth of Twenty-Five Feet.

One day last week at the White Rock Sand Company's plant, located a few miles west of Oakland on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a perfect specimen of the common butternut, encased in its outer shell and perfect in every detail, was unearthed at a depth of twenty-five feet, the nut being embedded in a solid boulder, and was petrified as hard as flint.

Mr. C. F. Hammond, owner of the plant where the nut was discovered, exhibited the find to a number of gentlemen on Saturday night. It was weighed and was a fraction heavier than three ounces.

At the plant where the nut was found there is no evidence of a tree bearing the nut, but as other specimens have been brought to the surface one is naturally led to believe that at one time the butternut tree was prolific at that place.



If Santa Claus was Greedy

he would eat every bit of cake in this bakery, it is so delicious. But as he is a generous old chap he has left enough to supply you with the most delicious cake you ever tasted. Better order your share early, though.

SUCH BEAUTIFUL CAKE

is apt to make other people want your share as well as their own. We warn you that the longer you delay ordering the more you run a chance of being disappointed.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery,
HY. LAUER, Prop.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF A Valuable Farm

On Hooppole Road,
In Garrett County, Maryland

By a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Ralph M. Casteel and Bertha Casteel, his wife, to Agnes Whelan, dated the 10th day of November, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 53, folio 479, &c., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, the undersigned Attorneys named in said mortgage, default having occurred under the covenants therein contained, will offer at public auction to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY,

the 7th Day of December,

at the our of eleven o'clock A. M., in front of the First National Bank Building, in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, all those pieces or parcels of land, situate, and being in Garrett county, Maryland, described as follows:

1. Part of Military Lots Nos. 3010 and 3011 and part of a tract of land called "Davis' Discovery," containing 50 acres, more or less.
2. All those parts of Military Lots Nos. 3009, 3010 and 3011, containing 29 acres, more or less.

The above is the same property which was conveyed to the said Ralph M. Casteel by Lawrence Zwoll and wife by deed dated October 29, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 64 folio 178, &c, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Maryland, and constitutes what is commonly known as

The Lawrence Zwoll Place,

situate on both sides of Hooppole Road, leading from Oakland to Accident, six miles north of Oakland.

The improvements consist of a dwelling house, barn and other necessary outbuildings, a splendid orchard of apple and plum trees, and from 45 to 50 acres are cleared and under cultivation, the remainder of the property being in woods.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. Conveyancing at cost of Purchaser.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN,
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorneys for Mortgagee, named in Mortgage.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50 and $1.00.

Williams' M'f'g. Co., Props., Cleveland, O.

Sold by Stanley's Pharmacy Oakland, Md.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. OFFUTT, JOHN M. DAVIS, G. S. HAMILL.
GEORGE W. LEGGE, JOHN T. MITCHELL, S. T. JONES.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, VICE-PRESIDENT S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. FRALEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER

Mr. Louis Bush spent Monday at his farm near Eglon.

Ex-Sheriff E. J. Frantz spent Sunday in Cumberland.

Judge U. S. Kendall, of Crellin, spent Sunday in Oakland.

Mr. J. A. Kelly was at Rowlesburg last Thursday afternoon on business.

Mr. Harvey J. Speicher, of Accident, was in Oakland yesterday on business.

Mr. George Loar, of Grafton, spent Sunday in Oakland with his home folks.

Born, on Tuesday, unto Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Smith, of Parsons, a daughter.

Mr. B. Fraley, of Terra Alta, spent last Thursday in Oakland with relatives.

Mr. C. W. Cuppett, of the Cranesville country, was in the city Tuesday on business.

Mrs. William G. Hinebaugh visited friends in Clarksburg, West Va., a few days last and this week.

Miss Nell Offutt, who spent several days in Baltimore, returned home last Wednesday evening.

Call and see the new 1908 model "Edison Phonographs" also a large list of "Gold Moulded" records for sale now by The H. Weber & Sons Co.

Mr. Emanuel Custer, one of the jurymen at this term of court, was a visitor to this office Tuesday afternoon.

The second snow of the present winter, barely sufficient to cover the ground, fell early Sunday morning.

Miss Ora Bush, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis bush, left Oakland last Friday for a visit to friends at Saxton, Pa.

Miss Lulu Fringer, who spent several week at Bloomsburg, Pa., returned to her home in Oakland last Friday afternoon.

Mr. Carl B. White, of the Dixon & Kelso store, is in Pittsburg this week buying a stock of Christmas goods for his firm.

Who said good roads? Ask those who have traveled them this week in getting to court if they would not be a good thing.

Born, unto Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Helbig, on Thanksgiving morning, a son, it being the tenth child born to this couple.

Mr. Jonas Weitzell, of District No. 11, who was in Oakland Tuesday on court business, was a business visitor to this office.

Miss Kate Leary, who as a trained nurse is located in Pittsburg, Pa., is spending a short vacation with her sisters in Oakland.

Dr. J. O. Bolton, of Wheeling, was the guest for a few days last week of Rev. and Mrs. R. B. Ward at their home in Oakland.

Miss Orpha Ashby, who visited relatives in Pittsburg for the past several weeks returned to her home in Oakland last Saturday evening.

Mr. Louis F. Tasker, formerly of near Swanton, but for a year or two residing near Westernport, was in Oakland Tuesday on business.

Hon. James S. Lakin, of Terra Alta, spent a portion of Friday in Oakland as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Offutt, at their home on Second street.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Sturgiss, who spent several weeks with the latter's parents in Meyersdale, Pa., returned to their home in Oakland on last Saturday night.

Mrs. John G. Robinson went to Baltimore last Wednesday night, accompanied by two of her children, where a visit of ten days will be made to relatives and friends.

Dr. W. W. Davis, Superintendent of the Park, was in Oakland a few hours Saturday, going from here to Grafton, where he spent Sunday. He returned to Oakland Tuesday afternoon.

Postmaster John L. Englehart, of Accident, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in that town. His attending physician, Dr. Mason, of Friendsville, states that his condition is precarious.

Mr. Joseph Cogley and force of stonemasons, have been engaged for the past several weeks building abutments for a bridge over Preston county, West Va. The contract was awarded Mr. Cogley by the County Court of Preston.

The Frostburg Mining Journal, last Saturday, said: C. J. Otto, of New Germany, Garrett county, was here Tuesday. Said his first name is Christian, which is the individual synonym for good man, and, en masse, a Republican majority." The Journal forgot the adjective "large."

Train No. 12, the St. Louis-New York flyer, was wrecked at Shenandoah Junction, West Va., a few miles west of Martinsburg, on Sunday night, by colliding with a derailed freight car. As a result of the wreck three passengers were killed and eleven more or less seriously injured.

Prof. E. A. Browning, County Superintendent of schools, went to Baltimore Tuesday afternoon where he will attend a meeting of the school superintendents from various parts of the state. He was accompanied to Baltimore by Mr. C. E. Ellithorp, of Bittinger, one of the members of the School Board.

Trial Catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy: Sold by all dealers.

Mr. E. G. Naylor, who recently purchased the Porter brick dwelling on Second street, moved his household goods into his new home Monday, after having made some necessary repairs to the property. The location is an excellent one and the house makes an ideal residence.

When the Stomach, Heart, or Kidney nerves get weak, then these organs always fail. Don't drug the Stomach, nor stimulate the Heart or Kidneys. That is simply makeshift. Get a prescription known to Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The Restorative is prepared expressly for these weak inside nerves. Strengthen these nerves, build them up with Dr. Shoop's Restorative—tablets or liquid—and see how quickly help will come. Free sample test sent on request by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Your health is surely worth this simple test. Sold by all dealers.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

The average farmer is probably not aware of the fact that an average mule sells for $10 a head more than horses. Such is the case, and the price has been gradually rising for a number of years. There has never been what would be called an over-production of mules, while the market has often been unable to fully supply.

County Commissioner Otho Fike, of District No. 11, was a social caller at this office Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Fike, we believe, will make an excellent public official. In the few moments conversation with him he impressed us as being broad-minded, well informed and a gentleman of good business qualities.

This paper recently received a short communication from Mr. L. H. Karn, formerly of Oakland, but now a resident of Port Orange, Fla., in which he stated that everything in the land of sunshine was going along in its beaten path and that the mercury registered 85 degrees on November 25th, the day upon which he penned the note.

The fellow who stops his paper because he becomes offended at some item that does not suit his fancy, always imagines he is getting even with the publisher, but he is never missed. This only happens occasionally for there are only a few people in any community who imagine a paper should contain nothing but what they approve of.

Mrs. G. Semmes Hamill and little son, who spent several weeks with Baltimore relatives, returned to their home in Oakland last Friday afternoon.

Constable C. J. Burkholder, of Grantsville, was in Oakland attending court Monday and Tuesday. While not engaged in his official duties Mr. Burkholder is at work opening a new coal mine for Mr. Peter Durst on the Beachy farm near Grantsville. The coal is of good quality and the demand at the present time far exceeding the output.

Mr. W. Creed Dunnington, formerly of Hotel Chautauqua, Mountain Lake Park, but now proprietor of The Inn, Kingwood, West Va., spent Saturday in Oakland on business. As a hotel man Mr. Dunnington stands preeminent and the hostelry which he is operating at Kingwood is taking first rank as a modern stopping place for the traveling public.

The finest Coffee Substitute ever made has recently been produced by Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis. You don't have to boil it twenty or thirty minutes. "Made in a minute," says the doctor. "Health Coffee" is really the closest Coffee Imitation ever yet produced. Not a grain of real Coffee in it either. Health Coffee Imitation is made from pure toasted cereals or grains, with malt, nuts, etc. Really it would fool an expert—were he to unknowingly drink it for Coffee. Sold by all dealers.

Members of Oakland Lodge No. 192, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, will meet on next Tuesday evening for the purpose of electing officers for next year. The regular meeting for the election would be on Tuesday, the 24th inst., but as this will be Christmas Eve, a dispensation has been granted the local lodge to hold the election on the evening above mentioned, when all members are requested to be present.

The "big head" is a popular way of expressing a common and very frequent ailment. It arises from various sources, but the real foundation is a lack of sense. A little money develops it in some people; a few good clothes gives it to others; a little office, where a chance is given to exercise a little authority, is often the cause of it, while others get it having a little better job than their associates. The truth is no sensible person gets the "big head." The one who became stuck up and stiff-necked from sources of any kind, are weak in the intellectual caliber.

A tickling cough, from any cause, is quickly stopped by Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. And it is so thoroughly harmless and safe, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers everywhere to give it without hesitation even to very young babes. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung healing mountainous shrub, furnish the curative properties of Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sore and sensative bronchial membranes. No opium, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress, simply a resinous plant extract, that helps to heal aching lungs. The Spaniards call this shrub which the Doctor uses, "The Sacred Herb." Demand Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. Sold by all dealers.

Young men, you are the architects of your own fortunes. Rely upon your own strength of body and soul. Take for your star, self-reliance. Don't take too much advice—keep at your helm and steer your own ship, and remember that the great art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Think well of yourself. Strike out. Assume your own position. Put potatoes in a cart over a rough road, and the small ones go to the bottom. Rise above the envious and jealous. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Energy, invincible determination, with a right motive, are the levers that move the world. Be in earnest. Be self-reliant. Be generous. Be civil. Read the papers. Advertise your business. Make money, and do good with it.

Call for Your Letters.

Jno. W. Sudler, W. H. Gaither, Alberta Kemphler, Chas. Orcutt, R. S. Marshall, Fannie Davis, Frank Dillmore, J. H. Lynn, Julia Waning, W. J. Vining.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Garrett National Bank

AT OAKLAND,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business December 3, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$321,690 32
Overdrafts, secured		17 88
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,500 00
Bonds, securities, etc.		129,030 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		13,000 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		668 25
Due from State Banks and Bankers		83 77
Due from approved reserve agents		31,791 09
Checks and other cash items		153 26
Notes of other National Banks		880 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		339 49
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$24,353 15	
Legal-tender notes	5,370 00	29,723 15
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,500 00
Total		$581,377 21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	30,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	6,921 54
National Bank notes outstanding	49,500 00
Due to other National Banks	4,225 50
Due to State Banks and Bankers	1,145 57
Individual deposits subject to check	194,908 08
Time certificates of deposit	234,627 08
Cashier's checks outstanding	49 44
Notes and bills rediscounted	10,000 00
Total	$581,377 21

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, S. T. JONES, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of December, 1907.

HARLAND L. JONES, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: D. E. OFFUTT, GILMOR S. HAMILL, J. M. DAVIS, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT OAKLAND,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, December 5, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$193,457 00
Overdrafts		49 73
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits		50,000 00
Premium on U. S. Bonds		5,540 00
Bonds, securities, etc.		31,429 15
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		42,997 19
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		1,217 93
Due from State Banks and Bankers		572 02
Due from approved reserve agents		10,630 43
Checks and other cash items		847 88
Notes of other National Banks		255 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		502 91
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$22,066 90	22,066 90
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,500 00
Total		$412,066 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	28,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	3,405 56
National Bank notes out standing	50,000 00
Due to other National Banks	1,218 21
Dividends unpaid	42 00
Individual deposits subject to check	93,048 59
Savings Department	134,481 60
Time certificates of deposit	1,765 82
Cashier's checks outstanding	104 31
United States deposits	50,000 00
Total	$412,066 19

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, R. E. Sliger, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of December, 1907.

JAMES P. TREACY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: F. A. THAYER, A. G. STURGISS, OWEN TREACY, Directors.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Penn Garrett Coal Mining Company will be held at the office of said Company in Friendsville, Md., on

Monday, December 9th, 1907,

at 2 o'clock p. m. to consider the election of directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

J. R. TENNANT, Secretary.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL,

Successors to Charles A. Tower,

General Fire Insurance,

OAKLAND, MD.

We offer the best possible protection. Write for rates.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT FRIENDSVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business December 3, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$159,388 95
Overdrafts		214 67
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,734 37
Bonds, securities, etc.		28,316 66
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		6,098 51
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		948 12
Due from State Banks and Bankers		7,512 57
Due from approved reserve agents		6,525 43
Checks and other cash items		472 87
Notes of other National Banks		675 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		99 07
Lawful money reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$4,018 75	
Legal-tender notes	10,965 00	14,983 75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,250 00
Total		$253,219 97

LIABILITES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	20,977 69
Undivided profits	3,300 16
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to other National Banks	252 68
Due to State Banks and Bankers	1,538 99
Individual deposits subject to check	100,342 60
Time certificates of deposit	76,807 85
Total	$253,219 97

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, R. C. McCandlish, Cashier of the above bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1907.

ORVAL A. WELCH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: WM. H. H. FRIEND, L. E. FRIEND, D. S. CUSTER, W. W. SAVAGE, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT KITZMILLERVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, December 3, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$54,622 31
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		6,250 00
Premium on U. S. Bonds		218 75
Bonds, securities, etc.		9,821 39
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		3,328 95
Other real estate owned		400 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		1,011 57
Due to State Banks and Bankers		99 19
Due from approved reserve agents		13,238 70
Notes of other National Banks		55 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		10 95
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$4,540 95	
Legal-tender notes	1,620 00	6,160 95
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent, of circulation)		312 50
Total		$95,530 26

LIABILITHES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	1,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,411 96
National Bank notes out standing	5,945 00
Due to other National Banks	827 43
Individual deposits subject to check	35,237 77
Time certificates of deposit	25,954 61
Certified Checks	10 69
Cashier's checks outstanding	142 80
Total	$95,530 26

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, E. J. Hamill, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. HAMILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1907.

GEO. J. POOL, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: R. A. SMITH, WADE SAPP, CHAS. M. WILSON, Directors.

Convenience, Protection, Economy,

are all combined in Telephone Service. We offer you the many facilities of an efficiently operated and extensively developed system of telephones.

The rates are very low.

THE C. & P. TELEPHONE CO.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING
Send for prices

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

BENJAMIN F. SHAFFER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of November, 1907.

JOHN A. SHAFFER, Administrator, Oakland, Md., R. F. D No. 2.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letter of Administration on the personal estate of

NANCY J. MAYLE,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of May, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of November 1907.

FRED. A. THAYER, Administrator, Oakland, Md.

Administratrix's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

LEWIS J. MILLER,

late of Garrett county, Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of November, 1907.

MARY A. MILLER, Administratrix, Grantsville, Md.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF A Valuable Farm

In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Jacob Fazenbaker, dated the 13th day of November, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 84, folio 465, etc., one of the Mortgage records of Garrett county, Md., and assigned to the undersigned for the purpose of foreclosure; default having been made in the conditions of said mortgage, the undersigned assignee for the purpose of foreclosure hereby gives notice that he will on

Friday, the 27th day of December

1907, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the postoffice in the town of Bittinger Garrett county, Md., offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following real estate described in said mortgage, to wit:

All that piece or parcel of land known as part of a tract of land situate in Garrett county, Md., called "GLENEYRE,"

containing fifty acres, and is more fully described as follows: Beginning for the same at a bounded white oak tree standing on the East Ridge with two white oak trees and and a rock oak tree marked as pointers, and running thence South 50 degrees West 100 perches to a stake and stone pile with a small chestnut tree marked as pointers with six cuts. North 30 degrees West, 60 perches to a stake and stone pile on Short Ridge with three chestnut trees marked as pointers with one cut each. North 60 degrees East, 100 perches to a stake and stone pile with a hickory tree with six hacks as pointers, South 30 degrees East, 80 perches to the beginning. This being the land which was conveyed to Jacob Fazenbaker by deed from C. W. Witt dated the 20th day of October, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 84, folio 115 one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Md.

This property is improved by a Dwelling House and Young Orchard.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of the purchase money cash on day of sale and the balance in two equal installments at six months and one year from the date of sale, the purchaser giving his notes with security satisfactory to the undersigned, deferred payments to bear interest from date of sale, or all cash on day of sale or ratification thereof by court.

J. B. EMORY, Assignee of Mortgage for the purpose of Foreclosure.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

GETTY BROWNING, CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING.

Office—"Mountain Democrat Building," OAKLAND, MARYLAND,

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

Particular Attention Given Railroad & Mine Surveying.

Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars

Cameras and Photo Supplies

A Rowing Lesson.

By Jane Ludlum Lee.

Copyright, 1907, by J. Morgan.

"Come along, Dora, and I'll take you for a row on the sound. You have darned stockings until I have the fidgets."

"I thought you did not know how to row, Julia. At least that is what you told Colonel Winston the other day when he asked you to row him over to that coal barge of his."

"I wasn't going to row that big fat colonel across Puget sound just to exercise my muscles, and a little white fib now and then won't hurt anybody. Come along."

Dora finally gathered up her stocking bag and, with a suggestion of "take your life in your hand" expression, started down the hill with Julia.

Several of the hotel employees were about the float and helped the girls to find a boat that was fairly clean. One of them stepped up, saying: "Are you going to row yourself, Miss Abbot? Puget sound is a bit tricky at times, and the harbor is pretty full of boats just now. Better take a man along."

"I don't want a man along. That's just why I am going for a row—to get rid of the men. The piazza is full of them, and anyway Mrs. Mills and I are both good swimmers. Push her off, John."

Julia seemed to pull a pretty good stroke for a girl who had said in presence of witnesses that she could not row, and soon Dora's frightened expression had faded into one of content as a soft breeze blew across her forehead.

"I thought you couldn't row, Julia."

"Of course I can row. Who ever heard of a college girl that couldn't? You see, I went to Cornell, and we girls had a rowing club to compete with the boys. Fred—you know Fred,

"WAS THERE MONEY IN THE BAG OR JEWELS?"

don't you? Well, he used to coach me on Saturdays, and that is how I have such a good stroke."

"Do you mean Fred Conroy that went to Japan last year?"

"Course I do! Whom did you think I meant?"

"I thought you never mentioned his name any more. I know I referred to him a month or so ago, and you politely asked me never to refer to him in your presence again—that he was 'a dead one,' I think you said."

"Well, he is dead—that is, as far as I am concerned—and, oh, Dora, I sometimes feel that maybe he really is dead, and it's all my fault!"

With this last remark Julia gave a couple of terrific pulls on the oars as if to emphasize the meaning of it, and crash they went into a little sailboat that lay at anchor.

"Even if he is dead there is no use of our joining him in this watery grave, Julia. Please look where you are going or I'll get out."

"Did you think of walking ashore or driving, Dora?"

"Well, I didn't want to come, Julia Abbot, and you know it, and I'll just thank you to row me ashore and leave me to my daraing."

"Oh, Dora, I'm sorry you're cross, and I'm sorry I said anything! Only the thought of Fred way out there in Japan nearly drives me crazy. I'll give you a lesson in rowing if you'll come over here and take one oar."

After much persuasion and argument Dora began to collect her belongings and tuck up her skirts preparatory to moving over on the seat with Julia. The harbor was full of boats, and they had quite an audience, but Julia had made up her mind that Dora should take a lesson, and she bullied her into making the change. The boat 'urched about as Dora came over, and, with a scream, she pointed to a large bundle that fell overboard.

"My stockings, my stockings!" she screamed, pointing frantically at the bag that was still floating.

"Well, of all the sillies," exclaimed Julia, "to bring your darning with you in a rowboat. Wait a minute, I can reach it."

She leaned over the edge of the boat, which was a small, round bottomed affair, lost her balance and darted over the side into the water. Screams arose from all sides of "Woman over board!" while Dora set up a frantic moan, wringing her hands, but not daring to move otherwise in her helpless situation.

In a second Julia was swimming toward the bag, and laughingly she grabbed it. By this time several sailors were overboard to her rescue, but she refused all offers of assistance. She swam to the nearest large vessel, which was a tea barge from Japan that had anchored there to leave its freight.

"Won't you go to my friend?" she said as they offered her assistance. "She is really very much frightened. Please row her over here, and then we can go home."

Julia climbed up the gangway in her dripping raiment and sank into a chair that the pilot offered her. The girl was a wreck in more ways than one.

"I'll be all right in a minute," she said to the pilot—"just as soon as I can get my breath. You see, my friend lost her bag overboard, and I—well, I just fell reaching for it. Awfully stupid of me, wasn't it?"

"Was there money in the bag or jewels?" asked the pilot with some concern.

"Neither—just stockings," meekly replied Julia as she held up to his view an armful of sopping hosiery.

"Stockings!" yelled the surprised pilot. "What will women do next? Ha, ha!" Turning around, he called, "I say, Conroy, come along here and see what we rescued while I help the rest of the party aboard."

Julia did not laugh, but sat up very straight when the name of Conroy was mentioned. How silly, she thought! Conroy is a simple enough name, and she leaned back again in the easy steamer chair. But not for very long. A tall, pale and sickly looking face appeared at the door, peering around in search of the rescued party. His glance finally fell upon Julia and met hers, and the college girl who had won medals for her bravery and muscle was just woman enough to faint as she gasped his name.

In a moment or two he was at her side, imploring her to look at him, while Mrs. Mills and the pilot seemed suddenly struck blind and walked around the deck.

"Julia, my Julia! Darling, look at me once more that I may know it is you! Water, you lazy dumbhead!" he called to a passing sailor. "Can't you see the lady has fainted?"

The water seemed to revive her, and she leaned back into his arms as she had done in the chair before.

"Fred, it is Julia, or, rather, what is left of her. Let me rest in your arms a minute, dear, just to make sure it's you. Fred, dear, why are you so pale?"

"Just a bit of yellow fever, dear, but it put me in bed for a few weeks and gave me time enough to yearn for you and to know that I could never be happy without you, so I shipped with this old tea vessel, and here I am. Will you give yourself to me now, dear?"

"I cannot give you what is already yours, Fred, only I hope for your sake that I'll make a better wife than I did a rowing teacher."

She Gave Tolstoi a Tip.

In his reminiscences of Leo Tolstoi in his later years, says Transatlantic Tales, Ivan Bulanovski relates the following anecdote:

One day the count was standing on the platform of a railway station of Tula when an express train came whizzing up and stopped. A young man jumped out of a first class compartment and hurried to the refreshment room. A young lady followed him to the platform, calling, "George, George!" but George did not hear.

"Little grandfather," she said, turning to Tolstoi, who stood close by, "do me a favor! Run after that man and tell him that I want him. I will give you a tip."

Count Tolstoi did as requested and received 5 kopecks for his trouble. Meanwhile the platform had gradually filled with people, and the young lady heard the passengers saying to each other:

"Look, look! There is Tolstoi!"

"Where is Tolstoi?" she hastened to inquire.

The great Russian writer was pointed out to her, and with lightning speed she rushed toward him and begged to be forgiven.

"Forgive me, count! I am so ashamed. Do forgive me, I beg of you," and she shamefacedly asked for the return of the 5 kopecks.

"Oh, no," Tolstoi replied, with a laugh, "the 5 kopecks were honestly earned."

Tastes In Tobacco.

There's no accounting for tastes. Take tobacco, for instance.

The man who smokes a pipe wants to commit murder if he gets on the back platform of a car and finds a callow youth smoking a ready made cigarette. He sniffs disdainfully every time the offensive odor gets into his nostrils, and the youth's features bear a look of disgust if he gets a whiff of what he considers an evil smelling pipe.

The cigar smoker may smoke both pipe and cigarettes, but usually he abhors both.

The man who smokes Havanas will throw away a domestic after a couple of puffs, provided the friend who gave it to him is out of sight.

The cigar smoker will scorn a stogie.

The confirmed smoker of stogies doesn't give a rap about a "good" cigar. The smoker of "good" cigars will say it is because his taste has degenerated from smoking an inferior grade of tobacco.

And then again there is the man who will smoke any old thing that will burn.—Milwaukee Free Press.

THE CHURCH AT WORK

HISTORIC INDIANA CHURCH.

Belleview Edifice Which Has Been the Center of Many Notable Incidents.

Surrounded by scenery as beautiful as there is to be found in Indiana stands the historic old Belleview church at Homestead, in Dearborn county, Indiana. Here Edward Eggleston, as the assistant to the preacher in charge, rode his first circuit, and here it was, in this early home of Indiana Methodism, that Morgan's raiders, wounded and bleeding, were carried into an improvised hospital in its sacred shelter.

Belleview M. E. church was built in 1852 and has been a prosperous charge on the Guilford circuit all these years. Its walls have echoed with the eloquence of many a noted Methodist divine. The church is well preserved and seems good for a hundred years more. One of the features of its history is that, during the celebrated raid of John Morgan, the church was used as a hospital.

As is indicated by its name the church stands on an elevation overlooking the valley of the Great Miami and from its rear is as pretty a view as can be found in southeastern Indiana. Hardinsburg lies at its feet in the lower bottom. The battle was known at the time as the battle of Hardinsburg, Homestead being a product of more recent years.

Because of its historic associations several notable Methodist gatherings have been held at Belleview.

CHANGES IN CHINESE WORSHIP.

Money Formerly Wasted on Ancestral Rites Used to Educate People.

Some months ago the Shanghai Taotai suggested that the large sums of money squandered on ancestral rites should be used for modern education. Already a remarkable response has come from the Chinese of Singapore, who have decided to devote to education the money hitherto spent in processions and feasts in ancestor worship. It is estimated that some $100,000 will thus be made available. This indicates an attitude of mind towards ancestor worship which is quite unprecedented.

If the millions of China would act upon the advice of the Shanghai magistrate, not only would a great obstacle to missionary work be removed, but the national finances would be materially helped by the economizing of the extravagant and useless outlay which is said to cost the empire some $100,000,000 annually.

A remarkable imperial edict announces that Confucius has been elevated to a position of equality with heaven and earth, the supramundane powers, as the Chinese regard them, inferior only to Shang-Ti, the supreme ruler. This step seems to have been taken to avoid the difficulty which has existed in the case of Chinese Christian students, who had conscientious scruples with regard to the "worship of Confucius" which was required of all who sought admittance to the new schools and colleges. As a result of this edict Confucius will now be regarded as above the plane where worship is permitted for any except the emperor. Thus, says Record of Christian Work, by a clever ruse a great difficulty has been removed from the educated Chinese Christians.

Interdenominational Beneficence.

The late Edmund P. Dwight, who died in Philadelphia in 1903, and left large sums of money to religious causes, evidently was not a strong denominationalist. The orphans' court of Philadelphia has just awarded these bequests: Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, $50,000; Presbyterian Church of America, $50,000; Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, $20,000; Young Men's Christian Association, $15,000; and American Sunday School Union, $15,000.

Small Pay.

The average salary paid to the missionary is as follows: To the unmarried college-bred man, $700; to the married man, $1,000 to $1,200 (with $100 extra for each child); to the unmarried woman, $500 to $700. The basis for fixing the remuneration is not compensation for work done, but merely support.

Fresh Air Work Supervision.

Rev. John B. Devins, D. D., the editor of the New York Observer, has been appointed superintendent of the fresh air fund of New York city, which for 30 years has been providing country outings for the children of the slums in hot summer weather.

Will Act Independently.

The Atlantic section of the council of Jewish women has severed its connection with the united charities and will continue as a separate organization.

Copyright, 1907, by Byron Williams.

The News.

"Ah, ha!" says Abner Henderson, behind the grocery fire,
"I see they's news frum Hopkinton in this here County Lyre!
It sez, 'A bouncing baby boy is born t' Henry Bell,'
And Hank, it sez, 'is sick abed, the mother doin' well!'
Now this reminds me, boys, of when th' mother run away
With Henry Bell an' married him in spite of Abner Day.
Yew see, her pa was rather proud and owned a bank er two,
While Hank—his pa was 'Old Man' Bell; his ma was Sary Crew.

"He sorter worked his way through school, reportin' on th' Press,
An' seemed t' somehow git above his fambly run, I guess.
He writ short poems and sich truck which sounded kinda queer,
And some folks hinted, 'Henry Bell is gittin' cracked, I fear!'
When Susan Day tuk up with him, th' town was horryfied;
Her pa at onct giv out th' news, he'd ruther she had died!
And then he swore, acrost his heart, that if she married Hank,
He'd disinherit her fer good and take away her bank!

"She cried a lot, as wimmen will, and pleaded with her dad,
But he gist stomped around and roared—I tell yew he was mad!
They run away next day by rail and hitched up on the sly.
She telegraphed her dad th' news: 'We're happy, pa. Good bye!'
Nobody heerd a word frum them fer gist about a year,
And all th' world fer Abner Day was destitute of cheer!
Then rumor come from Hopkinton—'twas gist th' faintest breath—
That fer a month er two, b' gosh, they almost starved t' death!

"Th' next thing Henry writ a book that sold like all git out!
'Th' best big seller of th' year!' It made th' hum folks shout!
But Abner Day refused t' bend and sniffed at Henry's pluck,
Refusin' t' be reconciled, an' sed 't was mostly luck!
Hum! Hum! I see by this report—What's that? Her pa is there?
'To spend a week or so in town a-visitin' his heir'?
Well, great jehosiphat! I guess that gal at last has won—
She's got her Henry and her dad—and, now, she's got a son!

Chords and Dischords.

"Magazine editors are interested in the new club for poets," says an exchange. Stuffed or hickory?

When a woman marries a man to reform him, she should not be entirely blind to the possibilities of alimony.

Sometimes the automobile kills father and takes the mortgage off the mule!

When asking a woman to sing at a function, tease persistently. This will assist her in proving that she did not lie when she said she couldn't sing, and that she wouldn't have tried to had you minded your own business. In other words, it gives her some one on whom to lay the blame.

Turning the parlor light low may be apropos for lovers, but if persisted in, it usually leads to the addition of two more letters, viz: "al."

Not having a million dollars has saved many a promising bachelor from marrying a widow who knows how to manage men.

A woman has to love something. If it isn't a man it may be a pug dog, but it's got to be something that needs watching.

You couldn't raise some men out of the rut with a derrick.

Some people are so blamed stingy that when a man gets into trouble, they think it's good enough for him, instead of extending a bit of sympathy.

When a fellow proposes to a girl at a card party, she should be careful that she does not get the "booby" prize.

Some men know a heap more about stacking up chips than they do about sawing wood. Come on with your ante!

I am afraid to look at my last year's overcoat for fear my wife won't get her new seal skin.

A fellow cannot help wondering what the dickens is in that letter, anyhow, which his wife gave him a week ago to mail, and which he has just found in his breast pocket!

The Dark Side.

The scarcity of crickets and grasshoppers has made this rather a bad year for our subscribers to raise turkeys.—Livingston (S. Dak.) Herald.

Byron Williams

THE "WHITE RIBBON."

Influence This Badge of Purity Exerted Over One Life.

At a camp meeting I was attending one summer, a certain public meeting was being held, and a large number were present, writes Rev. O. W. Scott in Home Herald.

During the service a young lady arose, and, while in the act of removing her jacket, she exposed a small bow of white ribbon on her breast.

A little farther to the rear, two gentlemen were seated side by side. They were utter strangers to each other.

One asked the other, "What is that bow of ribbon on the young lady's dress?" His neighbor replied, "That is a badge which the women of the Woman's Christian Temperance union wear," and he went on to describe its use and significance.

The first speaker then said: "I once had a sister who wore one, but she is now in heaven." Saying this he withdrew from the service, and, as it proved afterward, under deep conviction, and returned to his hotel in the village near by.

For hours there in his room he had a long struggle. He was wrought upon mightily by the holy spirit, and at last yielding, he was happily and soundly converted. He had not seen the young lady wearing the badge to speak to her, and she was all unconscious of her silent influence until the following morning, when a letter was handed to her from this stranger.

The purport of the letter was this: When he saw the little white bow it carried him back to his boyhood days, and revived the memory of his sister who had worn the "white ribbon." He wrote that some influence had brought him over from the village to the camp, for which he was most grateful. He revealed that he was a "drummer" for a liquor firm in a certain city, but that he was through with that buisiness, for he had promised God that he would never sell another drop of rum so long as he lived.

He added: "You don't know what you have done for me, though you have never spoken a word to me. I am going home to-day. I spent the past night mostly on my knees, and I was saved, and God told me that it was all right with my soul. May God bless you and help you to wear the 'ribbon,' and may it and you help many more as you have helped me. Pray for me."

Truly the "white ribbon" has preached many a sermon for purity and righteousness.

ITS POSITION PLAIN.

The Catholic Church Vigorously Fighting the Saloon.

The saloon has become the germ-center of lawlessness.

While it debauches some of the people with drunkenness and takes from them that knowledge necessary for an intelligent ballot, it snaps its fingers at the law made for its restriction. It has become the unscrupulous and conscienceless tyrant of American politics.

There are three great causes of drunkenness in this country to-day. The saloon is one of them, and perhaps the greatest, and the so-called moderate drinker is another.

The Catholic church is putting up a strenuous fight against the drink evil, by using all the resources in her power to antagonize the saloon and at the same time put in its place the substitutes for the saloon.—Very Rev. Alexander P. Doyle, of the Catholic university of Washington.

A New Organization.

The name of a new organization is "The Student Recruits for the Christian Ministry," and it originated only a short time ago at a college Young Men's Christian association conference at Pacific Grove, Cal. One-fourth of the men present bound themselves together with an avowed purpose "to become ministers of Jesus Christ and to aggressively promote the consideration of the ministry as a vocation for Christian young men."

Wins Against the Saloon.

The great struggle in Indian territory between the federal government, represented by William E. Johnson, special officer of the department of the interior, and the drink traffic, is over. The federal government, thanks to the prowess and absolute fearlessness of its agent, has won out. As a dozen papers in the territory have recently announced in glaring headlines, "The beer period is over."

The Inspiration of Bad Politics.

The saloon, as the center and inspiration of bad politics, bad government, disorder, poverty and sin, has now been scheduled for extermination, not by fanatics and theorists alone, but by practical and clear-headed workers along lines of public welfare, who will hardly cease before that evil institution, as it is known to-day, shall have been laid to rest—Editorial in Collier's Weekly.

The Death Rate Among Drinkers.

The conclusion reached from the statistics gathered during the past year by the register general of England, as to the average number of deaths among 61,215 persons was that there were two deaths among drinkers and three among liquor sellers for every one among abstainers.

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" means sure defeat for Pneumonia. To stop a cold with Preventics is safer than to let it run and be obliged to cure it afterwards. To be sure, Preventics will cure even a deeply seated cold, but taken early—at the sneeze stage—they break, or head off these early colds. That's surely better. That's why they are called Preventics.

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For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.
For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.
For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

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on my home, at the same time, several other houses near me were painted with other paints. There is a big contrast today between the appearance of my house and others.' J. H. PRUITT, Chincoteague, Va.

If you compare adulterated paint with Davis 100 per cent Pure, you will readily know why my house painted with Davis looks well and wears well.

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WANTS BETTER ROADS.

Carville D. Benson Would Build Great Thoroughfares Through the State.

Mr. Carville D. Benson, Speaker of the last and member of the next Legislature, thinks the time has arrived for a strong advance movement by the State in the matter of good roads, and will introduce a bill in the Legislature providing for the construction by the State of long-distance improved roads between important terminals, roads that will constitute the main arteries of traffic in the State.

"My idea," he said this morning, "is to supplement the Shoemaker law by providing for the construction by the State of improved roads between important centres, running through several counties if necessary—a following up of the precedent established by the last Legislature in authorizing the building of the Baltimore-to-Washington boulevard.

"Most of these roads naturally would have Baltimore as one terminus, although I think there should be one running the whole length of the Eastern Shore, with branch roads to various shipping points on the bay and rivers. One from Baltimore to Belair naturally suggests itself, and there are many others.

"I think the work should be on the line of acquiring and improving toll roads, as far as possible. A toll road is a very expensive thing. The indirect taxation paid by users of them is far greater that the direct taxation would be if the State acquired these roads and improved them.

"There are at least three roads within the limits of Baltimore city on which toll is charged—the Liberty pike, the Reisterstown pike and the Frederick pike. This is a rather absurd state of affairs. It is the biggest argument the Annex residents have against paying full city taxes. They say, naturally, that they are paying a heavy tax already in the tolls levied against them.

"Many of these toll roads are anything but a profitable investment to the owners, and some of them have been abandoned. Some would probably be turned over to the State for nothing, or they could be purchased at a nominal figure. They could be used to advantage in the scheme which I have in mind.

"The state should do this work rather than the counties, as it can do it more satisfactorily. Under the Shoemaker law some trouble has arisen because different districts of a county held different opinions as to the advisability of new road construction. In Baltimore county, for instance, the people of the First district wanted Wilkens avenue improved, whereas the people of the Thirteenth district, through which also the avenue runs, didn't think it worth the cost. It was finally arranged only by changing the boundary line of the district, so as to bring the avenue altogether within the First district.

"It might be best also to let the State pay the full cost of construction of these roads, though I am not certain of this. If we don't, we will be up against this proposition—the counties will object to the improvement. They will want to do the work themselves, saying they can do it cheaper than the State. As a matter of fact, they cannot, except by building inferior roads. The State Bureau of Highways is the best organization we have to look after these things.

"If the State pays for the work, it will receive its compensation in the increased development and increased taxable basis. But this end of the problem can be investigated and the best method adopted. I do not propose that all this work be done at once, but a start should be made at once. In 10 or 15 years there would be a tremendous improvement throughout the State."

The Republican for Job Printing.

STEERING WITHOUT A RUDDER

Keeping a Steamship on Its Course by Its Screws.

An exceedingly clever feat was performed a week or two ago by the captain of the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. Shortly after the vessel started across the Atlantic from New York its rudder became disabled and useless. When the sea is reasonably calm, as it is in summer, a sort of substitute can sometimes be put in place of a rudder without waiting to get into port. That plan is not feasible always, and is hardly to be thought of in winter, when the ocean is stormy. Another method of holding a vessel to it course has, however, been discovered, though it requires great skill and has been employed thus for only with steamers having two screw propellers, each driven by a separate engine.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II has two engines of the kind in which the work is done with pistons. Ordinarily, the engines go ahead or reverse simultaneously, but each can be used independently of the other. The right hand engine can be driven at full speed, while the left hand one is either slowed down or stopped, or the left hand engine can be made to work at its full capacity while the right one it slowed. Now, if the backward thrust against the water by the two screws is equal, the ship ought to keep her course fairly well, though the wind and waves often play mean tricks even then in causing deviations. On the other hand, if one screw does more work than the other, the vessel's course will change. If the right hand screw exerts the strongest push, the bow will swing to the left, and if the left hand screw exerts the strong pressure, the vessel's head will swing in the other directon. By following this plan the captain of the Kaiser Wilhelm II got his ship safely to the English Channel, where she made two calls, and finally to her home port, Bremen. It was necessary to sacrifice a little of her speed, and her arrival was delayed, but the ship was kept from going astray or stopping entirely until some other vessel came along and helped her.

Just now a kind of engine which has no piston is coming into use for driving steamships. This is the turbine. With two notable exceptions it has been arranged so that one engine operates three shafts and three screws. Such is the case with the Caronia, for instance. On that vessel the steam goes first to the middle cylinder, and, after partial expansion there, is led into the two side cylinders for further work. Now, if one side cylinder could be shut off and and its shaft stopped while the other side cylinder, the same result could be reached as was attained with the Kaiser Wilhelm II. There is room for doubt, however, whether provision has been made for varying the speed of one side screw independently of the other. If it was necessary either to shut the cylinder off completely or leave it working at its full force, steering with the screws would seem difficult, if not impossible. In the case here considered the the right hand cylinder is not a separate engine, but separate part o the same engine to which the left hand cylinder belongs.

Whatever uncertainty there may be in regard to steamships like the Caronia, it is probable that the new Cunard liner Lusitania (and her sister, the Maoretania) could be steered as the Bremen steamer was. Lusitania has four shafts, but they are driven by two separate engines. Each engine is made up of one high pressure and one low pressure cylinder, the two screws on the right hand of the rudder being worked by one engine and the two on the left by the other engine. It might not be possible to slow down the screws rotated by the right hand low pressure cylinder without slowing down the other right hand screw, but they could both be slowed down or stopped while the left hand pair were kept busy.

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SIXTIETH CONGRESS ORGANIZED MONDAY

Hon. Joseph G. Cannon Re-Elected Speaker of House of Representatives.

THE SESSION WAS VERY BRIEF

More of a Social Function Than a Gathering for the Transaction of Important Business—William Jennings Bryan Present Accorded Reception.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Double-gaveled detonations sounded promptly on the stroke of 12 today at the wide-winged Capitol pile on the hill, and the Sixtieth Congress flashed into existence. In the Senate Vice President Fairbanks, with customary lack of violence, tapped the sounding board, while in the House Clerk McDowell awoke the echoes with half a dozen crashing, all-compelling slams. Then a bit of quiet, prayers by the chaplains, and a resumption in both chambers of the hum of the temporarily discontinued conversation of the chosen reunited.

In both Senate and House the galleries, private and public, were crowded to the doors, and outside in the corridors long lines of the patient, but improvident, stood ticketless, awaiting the exit of the hopelessly bored. Lots of folks who had carefully saved blank Senate and House gallery tickets from last year to cunningly fill them in for this grand opening day were destined to be disappointed, as only special bits of pasteboard were honored by the doorkeepers. And quite a while before the fruitful noon moment for which the birth of a new Congress was scheduled the special-ticket holders—femininity in gowns from Paris, France, and Paris, Ill., jewels of price and the tottering towered hats of present fashion, mere males in the inevitable frock coats and shiny hats—were holding down all the seats tiered above history making chambers.

In both Senate and House details of organization were first considered. In the upper branch of the National legislature, which is a continuing body, no formal organization was necessary, and after the swearing in of the new members and some other routine business official notice was given of the deaths of Senator Morgan and Pettus, and adjournment out of respect was had until tomorrow. Senators Owen and Gore of Oklahoma were not sworn in, the Senate declining to recognize their gubernatorial appointments and condemning them to wait for their togas until the legislature of the new state shall appoint them in due form.

In the House all members were sworn in. Speaker Cannon and other House officers already caucus-chosen, were formally elected and the regular new-Congress drawing for seats was held. The President's message will be read in both houses tomorrow.

The Senate convened promptly at 12 noon. After Vice President Fairbanks sounded the gavel the proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Chaplain of the Senate.

Senator La Follette was the first senator to be recognized, and presented the credentials of Senator Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin.

The Vice President ordered that the roll of senators-elect be called alphabetically, and they were sworn in by fours, being escorted to the desk by their colleagues.

All of the senators-elect were present in the chamber except Senator Bankhead of Alabama, who is detained at his home by illness.

Under the form observed by the Senate neither Senator Bankhead nor Senator Johnsson can be sworn in until the deaths of Senators Morgan and Pettus have been announced, and as the Senate adjourned in their honor neither of their successors was admitted.

Messrs. Robert L. Owen and T. P. Gore of Oklahoma, not having been elected to the Senate by their legislature, were not received by the Senate and their credentials will not be accepted until after their formal election on the 10th instant.

The Vice President ordered the call of the roll and Senator Lodge questioned the method of procedure, saying his idea was that the roll should have been called before the swearing in new senators, but the Vice President maintained that for fourteen years, at the beginning of a new Congress, the proceeding had been in accordance with his ruling. The roll call showed eighty-five senators present.

Resolutions providing for a committee to inform the President that Congress had assembled and is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make were adopted, and Senators Allison and Teller were designated to wait upon the President.

Senator Teller offered resolutions of respect to the memory of Senators Morgan and Pettus of Alabama, and they were adopted, and the Senate adjourned at 12:37 p. m. until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

Today's opening session of the House was a real record breaker. Enthusiasm was unrestrained, racket unfettered, there were more spectators in the corridors than in many years, and the number of bills thrown into the hopper was something near 4,000.

Promptly at noon the clerk of the House brought down his gavel with a smash. Chaplain Couden offered up prayer, and without further preliminaries the roll was called by state delegations. After other necessary preliminaries the House got down to business and elected Mr. Cannon Speaker by 207 to 154, Representative John Sharp Williams receiving the Democratic vote.

A committee, consisting of Representatives Williams, James of Kentucky and Sulloway of New Hampshire, was appointed to bring the Speaker into the House. Amid thunderous applause, in which Republicans and Democrats alike joined, Speaker Cannon was escorted down the center aisle to his chair.

In a brief speech Representative Williams said the speakership was the second highest office in the United States. He had the honor, he said, for the third time "of not introducing, but presenting to the Congress of the United States the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois as its Speaker."

Then occurred the most interesting event of the day and one that demonstrated to the spectators in the galleries—no one around the Capitol needed any evidence on the subject—just what Uncle Joe's colleagues think of him. For when he came in on the floor, escorted by John Sharp Williams, and ascended the rostrum to his big high-backed chair, the racket that broke loose made everything else in the way of applause a single handclap by comparison. Ordinary cheers mingled with the oldtime rebel yell. Democrats and Republicans hollered until they were hoarse, pretty nearly every man on the floor banged his desk lid up and down like a schoolboy with the teacher out of the room. The demonstration lasted for five minutes, and was a tribute of enthusiasm and noise that no one around here has received in equal measure for many a long day.

For over an hour today before the House of Representatives convened William Jennings Bryan was the central figure in the lobby back of the Speaker's desk. He was given a cordial greeting, and afterward conferred with Representatives John Sharp Williams, James of Kentucky, Bartlett of Georgia and others, although he declared that these conferences were without significance.

Mr. Bryan, as an ex-member of the House was entitled to the privileges of the floor. He entered the chamber at 11:45 o'clock and was given an ovation by the Democrats and the occupants of the galleries.

Station Agent H. A. Rasche was in Cumberland Thursday evening, returning to Oakland Friday morning.

TAX SALES
OF VALUABLE.
Real Estate
IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,
the 20th day of December, '07,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 2. ONE HUNDRED ACRES, MORE OR LESS, OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED SWANTON, and being the same land which was conveyed by Edward S. Gilpin and wife to Edward Pritts by deed dated May 24th, 1899, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 36, folio 262, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 1 of said Garrett county, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Edward Pritts.

No. 4. THIRTY-SIX ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "LATENT WORTH," it being a portion of the same land which was conveyed by deed from Joseph Anderson and others to Charles H. Stark bearing date the 4th day of February, 1891, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 16, folio 545, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. The original conveyance was for 76 acres but 40 acres of the tract was conveyed by deed dated April 20th, 1896, to Rachael Cline, said deed being recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 30, folio 150, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county. Said residue will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1904 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of said Charles H. Stark.

No. 5. TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND LYING NEAR THE TOWN OF SWANTON, and being the same land which was conveyed by C. S. Hamill and wife to Truman L., George O. and Franklin P. Sweitzer by deed bearing date the 30th day of September, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, folio 329 etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, said land being described as follows: Beginning for the same at a bounded Spanish oak tree standing at the end of 5¼ perches on the fifth line of a tract of land conveyed by Joseph R. Anderson to Levi Sweitzer, and running thence North 65 degrees East, 76 perches to a stake standing in the third line of the last mentioned conveyance, and then with the third, fourth and fifth lines thereof, with an allowance of three degrees for variation, North 78½ degrees West, 31½ perches to a stake, South 60 degrees West, 40 perches to a stake with a small pine tree marked as a pointer, South 12½ degrees East, 61¼ perches, to the beginning. Said land is located in Election District No. 1 of said Garrett county, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the names of the said Truman L., George O. and Franklin P. Sweitzer.

No. 6. SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "SWANTON," being the same land which was conveyed by C. M. Miller and wife to Lulia Rawlings by deed dated the 10th day of October, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, folio 440, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 1 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Lulia Rawlings.

No. 7. MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX, SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX, SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY AND FOURTEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO, CONTAINING FOR THE WHOLE TWO HUNDRED ACRES, MORE OR LESS. Said land is located in Election District No. 1 of said Garrett county and is particularly described in a deed for the same from Joshua Ritchie and others to Louis Ritchie, said deed being recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 8, folio 415, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1904 and 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the names of Thomas A. and William M. Ritchie, who acquired title thereto as devisees under the last will of the late Louis Ritchie, dated the 31st day of August, 1901, which was probated in the District of Columbia and is of record in the office of the Register of Wills for Garrett county.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its Banking house on

Tuesday, January 14, 1908,

from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 14, 1908,

at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Pursuant to the required legal notice a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Friendsville, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 14, 1908.

at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business that may lawfully come before them.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Kitzmillerville, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 14, 1908,

from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

E. J. HAMILL, Cashier.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 31. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1907. NUMBER 41

MESHAC SHULTZ AN OLD PIONEER.

Died at Shipman, Ill., Aged Seventy-Seven Years.

AN OLD SETTLER OF GARRETT.

Then a Part of Allegany County—Mrs. Royer, a Sister, Over Ninety Still Living Near Grantsville. Story of The Family.

Meshac Shultz died December 3, 1907, his home in Shipman, Illinois, in his th year. On the 29th of the past month came a fatal stroke of paralysis, which deprived him of all consciousness to the close of life. He had been a well and active man beyond his years, but death came suddenly and unexpected. He left a widow, a member of the well known Augustine family, and six living children; three sons and three daughters; all comfortably situated in the great state of Illinois.

He was one of the 18 children of Adam Shultz born at the old Shultz Stone House, near Salisbury, Somerset county, Pennsylvania. Three brothers died in this year: Alexander, in Kansas; Chancey F., of St. Louis, and Meshac. Only four members of this numerous and prominent family remain alive, but strange as it may seem the first of the 18 is living, Mrs. Eliza Royer, of Garrett Co., Md., high up in her nineties, but sound and healthy in mind and body.

The Shultz family about the year 1836 moved to Grantsville, Md., where they lived, prospered and were prominent for many years. They were engaged in the tannery and leather business for a number of years. The old father died in 1864 in Grantsville, and rests in the cemetery at that place. Some of the family had already gone West. Soon thereafter all the family followed with the one exception mentioned. This exodus as it may be termed, was considerately and wisely made many years

It was plainly for the better, as all saw. None of them ever regretted the change. They had the foresight to see the advantages of the resourceful and prosperous West. Meshac had a fine farm at Grartsville, but sold it and went west to join the Shultz family. During the last summer season he made his final home visit to the Grantsville region, and had a warm greeting. Several years ago he retired from active business with a considerable surplus from fair dealings for the use of his worthy family. He was a grandson of a revolutionary soldier, Christian Shocky.

Meshac Shultz was honest fair and even generous where generosity was proper.

He was sociable, warm and friendly with a lively and cheerful disposition, his society quite pleasant and acceptable. As a husband he was affectionate and faithful to a devoted wife for a period equal to the "golden fifty" or more. As a parent, watchful and helpful of a well bread family of children. In religion he was deeply pious for long years a devoted member of the Lutheran church—for more than a generation the soul of it in his home town. Much of his time and means were given for its workings. The thriving town of Shipman has met with a loss, not soon to be repaired, and many persons in his old home regions will share in the loss, including him, who offers this poor tribute. AN OLD FRIEND.

Dec. 8, 1907.

ATTACKED BY GOV. WARFIELD.

Democratic Leaders Accused of Sharp Practices in Senatorial Primary.

In a statement given out last Friday evening Gov. Warfield announces that his expenses in the Senatorial primary amounted to $1,222.82, which money, he says, was spent legitimately. He then proceeds to criticise the Democratic organization which sent word down the line to support John Walter Smith, notwithstanding that he (Warfield) had consented to go into the fight solely for the purpose of electing the Democratic ticket.

He reviews the vote cast in the various counties in the State controlled by the organization and cites the fact that his successful opponent had in some of these received more votes than there were Democratic votes cast at the regular election. The governor intimates he did not receive fair treatment, and resents the manner in which he was beaten.

FIKE.

The weather last week was stormy and the roads are very bad to travel.

Alta Umble, daughter of Lloyd Umble, has been ill some time and is being attended by Dr. Meyers, of Markleysburg, Pa.

Mr. P. F. Fike and family of Uniontown, Pa., are visiting relatives and friends around here.

Most of the people of this vicinity have butchered their hogs. There was complaint in general that they could not get their hogs fat.

Mr. John S. Fike was on the sick list for a short time.

Wm. H. Thomas has a large bunch of furs on hand at present and will continue to buy all he can get.

Geo. W. Bowser and John R. Fike were up to Oakland last week on business.

The teachers around here are making preperations for closing their schools for the holidays on Dec. 20, 1907.

Most Horrible Tragedy in History of Coal Mining

Hundreds of Lives Lost Friday Morning Caused by the Explosion of Gas in Monongah Mines---Story of the Carnage Wrought and Scenes Depitced by Leo J. Rasche

MONONGAH, W. Va., December 7.—The disastor which occurred here at 10:25 o'clock Friday morning becomes more appalling as the hours advance and at the time I arrived on the scene at 8:30 there were fully 2,000 people assembled around the mouth of No. 6 mine anxiously awaiting for news of those entombed.

At this time there was no hope entertained for the lives of those who were in the mines and the whole city was plunged in sorrow by the distressing accident which robbed it suddenly of at least 100 of its best citizens not to mention the 300 and some foreigners making a total of at least 425 who were killed in the mines.

Many women, mostly foreigners, were seen about the mouth of the mines and most all of them bore the marks of their fingernails which were inflicted Friday morning when the news of the horrible disaster first reached them.

Ropes were stretched upon the bank aboye the mines along which runs the street car line and here there was such a solid mass of humanity that it was with great difficulty that I was able to penetrate to the steps leading down to the mines, where a sentry kept a vigorous watch to bar troublesome intruders from the mouth of the mine, who went solely out of morbid curiosity.

At this time no one had been recovered. The first figures of the catastrophe had been placed too low, and the list of fatalities instead of being 300, will reach over 400. Friday morning 425 men took out working checks and nearly all of these entered the mines. About eight miners stated that there are at least 415 men in the mines.

At this time the rescuing party which was constantly being relieved by others as the poisonous fumes overcame them and the hard work tired them out, ceased to work as vigorously as at first, all being convinced that every single man in the mines was dead, and in No. 6 mine the rescuers penetrated about one mile.

They have yet about one quarter of a mile to go before they reach the point where the bodies lie. Just about this point is situated the tunnel which connects the two mines, and which communicated the explosion from No. 8 to No. 6.

The explosion was terrific and shook the earth in this vicinity as though an earthquake had suddenly rumbled beneath the surface. The mine cars inside the mines at the time were mostly all turned upside down and Fred Cooper, the motorman, was found under one of these in No 6 mine badly crushed. It was supposed that he was blown from the car and before it stopped was run over. Some of the brick from the engine house of No. 8 were found about a quarter of a mile away.

At 7:30 o'clock last evening the body of Charles Honiker, who was at first supposed to have been blown into the the river, was found under the debris at the mouth of mine No. 8.

William Bice, who ran the fan at No. 8 mine, was so badly injured that he was put in an ambulance and started to a Fairmont hospital, but he died on the way and was brought back to his home here.

A colored man whose name could not be learned, was also so badly injured that he died at 6:30 o'clock last evening.

Francisco Lario was found early after the catastrophe in No. 8 mine lying on the dead body of his brother. He is insane from the shock.

The new First National Bank building which has just recently been completed, but which has not yet been occupied, has been turned into a temporary morgue and there the bodies are taken as fast as they are recovered.

About 12 undertakers were in the morgue at 10:25, representing Eli Musgrave & Sons, R. L. Cunningham, R. C. Jones Undertaking Co., C. S. Cleppy and John H. Clifford, all of Clarksburg.

Two bodies only were in the morgue at this time, the others which were recovered having been kept in the mines in order to keep down the excitement of the people.

The storage room where the mine cars are kept at No. 6 mine was also turned into a temporary morgue and there a great crowd was assembled in order to identify the dead.

Your correspondent was able, after obtaining permission from Mr. Hall, the gentleman in charge of the work at No. 6, to penetrate about 500 feet into the mine but was unable to withstand the poisonous fumes and was compelled to return. Several of the miners also, who were too hasty in the work of the rescue, were almost overcome. The progress into the interior of the mine was very slow on account of the fact that brattices had to be constantly built as the men worked their way in so that the air would keep in circulation in order to drive away the "black damp," or "after damp" as it is called by the miners.

In a conversation with Martin Cole, assistant boss of drivers in No. 8 mine, he stated that not less than 425 men were killed and that out of his own force he had but three left. On account of a very fortunate sickness he was not in the mines.

The bodies of John Harman, Lonny Hinerman and Fred Cooper were carried out of No. 6 mine last night, having been in the mine since morning where they were kept in order to suppress the anxiety of the people.

The capacity of the fans was excellent and the mines were supposed to be the best equipped in the state. The capacity of No. 6 was 200,000 feet of air per minute and that of No. 8 was 240,000 per minute.

The air fans at No. 8 mine were got in running order at a little after 1 o'clock last night and a few minutes after the bodies of Howard Preston, a negro and four Italians were brought out through a "toad hole," a place where the coal is worked out near the surface of the mine. When found they were all lying face downward, showing that they had been suffocated and had fallen in this manner to protest themselves from the poisonous "black damp." They were found about one mile from the mouth of the mine and there was about two feet of dust at that point.

No. 8 mine caught fire at 3:00 o'clock this morning and the flames raged fiercely for a time, but were soon gotten under control. Hose companies No. 1 and 2 hurried to the mine and after a time were able to extinguish the fire which threatened the cremation of the dead miners within.

From 3:00 o'clock on there were no developments of any great importance, more than the occasional fainting of the relief men.

The wreckage at the mouth of No. 8 mine is simply indescribable and it is impossible to estimate the great force that would be necessary to tear loose such a solid mass of stone. The mass of earth and stone that was lifted would be about 40 feet deep and it was torn away for a space of about an equal number of yards and blown to atoms, leaving nothing but a jagged gap.

The two mines are about one mile apart and a trolley car ran constantly from one to another throughout the night carrying hot coffee and sandwiches for the refreshment of the relief corps.

Almost all the business houses of Monongah were closed immediately following the disaster and a funeral pall seemed to have settled over the town. It was a gruesome sight to see the great number of teams engaged in hauling the cots on which rested the corpses which were in all sorts of shapes. There were also a large number of teams which were constantly going back and forth hauling coffins and rough boxes.

The citizens of Monongah are a generous hearted and extremely hospitable people and are very courteous to the stranger under the trying circumstances to which they have been so called upon to undergo. While the men are entombed and they are not called upon to look upon so many dead, they scarcely appear to realize the intensity of the catastrophe, excepting the foreign women, who wailed piteously whenever they approached the mines.

At 8:30 o'clock a special train bearing President Oscar G. Murray, General Manager Thomas Fitzgerald, Vice president Potter, and Superintendent Williams, of the B. & O. arrived in Monongah. They had been on an inspection trip, but hearing of the disaster, they hastened at once to the scene.

President C. W. Watson, of the Fairmont Coal Company, rushed to the scene in a special train from Parkersburg.

I succeded in gaining a few moments interview with President Watson shortly after midnight but he was unable to explain the cause of the disaster and stated that it grieved him much. "Nos. 6 and 8," he said, "are the finest mines of the Fairmont Coal Company, and every precaution had been taken for the safety of the miners."

He further stated that they were the best equipped mines in the state and that the tunnel connecting the two was dug solely for the purpose of giving better air circulation. In this the miners bear out his statements and none of them place the least blame on the company.

Gas was the only cause they say, and the accumulation of gas cannot be prevented, but they are unable to say why the fans, which were working well, did not keep the air clear and simply give as their theory that a pocket was struck somewhere in the mine which had too much pressure for the fans to overcome.

One miner stated that he understood that a train of cars had broken loose while being drawn out of No. 8 mine and in running back into the pit struck with such force at the bottom that the sparks emitted by the sudden contact ignited the gas with the appalling results which have been hitherto narrated.

This statement could not be verified, but several gave as their opinion that this was probable.

John T. McGraw, the pit boss, had just entered the mine about three minutes prior to the explosion and had remarked sometime, upon entering, to the fanman, Bice, about the air not being strong enough, to which Bice replied that everything was all right. McGraw was a member of the Citizens' Band, of Fairmont and was well known to the writer.

At 9 o'clock this morning five members of the relief corps were carried out of No. 8 mine by their fellow workmen in an unconscious condition, having been almost suffocated and it required great effort to restore them.

There are great numbers of experts from all over the country who hurried to the scene and at least 5,000 people were gathered around the mines this morning.

Up until noon to day there were only 11 men recovered and at Fairmont the crowds were pouring in on every train and stampeding the trolley cars in an endeavor to reach the dreadful scene of death and destruction.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

CRIMINAL DOCKET UP IN THE CIRCUIT COURT

Charles Hood Tried Tuesday and Sentenced to Serve Five Years in The Penitentiary

FOR KILLING ROBERT CLINGAN.

Crime Was Committed in Oakland July 18th Last, Hood Being Admitted to Bond By The Court Shortly Afterward.

Monday the criminal docket was taken up in the Circuit Court for this county, since which time the bar and Court have been engaged in trying and disposing of the cases.

Tuesday morning the case of Charles Hood, indicted for the murder of Robert Clingan, which crime was committed in Oakland on July 18th last, was tried before Judges Boyd and Henderson, sitting as a jury. The case was presented for the State by Mr. Thayer and Mr. Peddicord appeared for the traverser.

The testimony of the State's witnesses tended to show that Hood assualted Clingan with a pop bottle, striking him over the head, which produced a concussion of the brain, his death resulting within a very few minutes thereafter.

The Court rendered its verdict yesterday morning and passed sentence upon Hood confining him to the Maryland Penitentiary for a term of five years.

HUNTING FATALITY AT BLOOMINGTON.

Alonzo Buckhannon, While Hunting Rabbits, Shot Himself.

Last Thursday morning Alonzo Buckhannon, son of Hanson Buckhannon, residing at Bloomington, fatally shot himself while hunting rabbits near that town, dying alone in the woods after dragging himself a hundred yards or more from the spot where the shooting took place.

How the accident occurred will probably never be known, as the young man was unaccompanied and so far as known there were no eye-witnesses. The spot where the shooting is presumably to have taken plabe is where his gun was found lying on the ground, which had exploded in some manner, the charge of shot entering his left side. From there the young man endeavored to reach his home or some place where he could receive help, but his strength evidently failed after he had gone a distance of a hundred yards or more. The deceased was aged 21 years.

DIXON & KELSO

Wanted! Wanted! Wanted!

THREE GIRLS

to sell the following goods at the extra low prices at our store for one week only:

Black Walnuts, 25 cents per peck.
New Mixed Nuts, 14 cents per pound.
Cocoa Nuts, 7 cents each.
Swan's Down Cake flour, 25 cents per package.
Gilberts Lemon and Vanilla, 25 cent size for 20 cents.
Chocolate Baker's and Hersey's, 20 cents per cake.
Nice eating and cooking Apples, 35 cents per peck.
Oranges and Lemons, 25 cents per dozen.
Fresh Raisins and Currants, 12½ cents per pound.
Granulated Sugar, 5½ cents per pound.
Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel, 25 cents per pound.
Dates fresh, 10 cents per pound.
Figs fresh, 12½ cents per pound.
Cran Berries, 15 cents per quart.
Evoporated Peaches, 15 cents per pound.
Mixed Candy, from 6½ to 12½ per pound.

Don't forget that we have the best line of goods suitable for Christmas Presents in town.

P. S. We want 2000 pounds fat dry picked Turkeys to be delivered Dec. 16th to 10th.

Yours to Please,

DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

DO YOU KNOW

That right here is the best place in Garrett County to buy clothing and shoes?

The largest assortment and low prices

I have a lot of Men's and Youths' suits as low as $3.00 to $4.00; others at $5.00, $6.50, $8.00 and $10.00; still better goods at $12.00, $15.00 and $18.00.

Rain Coats, the genuine "Cravenette," at $7.50 to $15.00.

All Ladies' coats and Men's and Boys' overcoats at greatly reduced prices while they last.

I also have a lot of nice things suitable for Christmas gifts such as Ties, Suspenders and Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes, Cuff buttoms, Pins, Combs, Gloves, Hand Bags, Umbrellas and a great many other useful articles. Come and See.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.

NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

QUEER MODES OF TRAVEL.

Poor Substitute for the Horse in Oriental Countries.

A writer for "The National Geographic Magazine" lays great stress on the service to civilization which is rendered by the horse. That animal, he says, is found chiefly in those countries which lie within the temperate zone, and which may be regarded as Occidental. There are believed to be 100,000,000 horses in the world today, and four-fifths of them are in the regions just indicated. In tropical and Oriental countries the work of carrying burdens and drawing vehicles is performed by donkeys, oxen or buffaloes, camels, elephants and man himself.

The writer just mentioned, O. P. Austin, of the National Bureau of Statistics, has information about the numbers of these animals employed in the work described. He has reason to thing that there are 3,000,000 camels, 20,000,000 buffaloes and 10,000,000 donkeys. In the United States and Canada there is one horse on an average to every three and a half persons; in Mexico, one to every twelve; in Japan, one to every forty; in the Philippines, one to every fifty, and in India and Southern China one to every 200.

Mr. Austin estimates the weight a horse will carry at from 200 to 250 pounds, a donkey from 100 to 200, an ox about the same, the llama (South American relative of the camel) from 50 to 200, the true camel from 350 to 500 and the elephant from 1,800 to 2,500 pounds. A man can carry from 75 to 150 pounds, though his ability depends not only on his general strength but also on the method of sustaining the load. If he uses a neck, as the Chinaman does, and divides the burden, he may be able to handle more than if he takes it in a single package. In Southern Europe and in Asiatic countries a practice is common which is notable for the skill exhibited rather than the weight sustained. Women often poise on their heads huge parcels or jars containing some fluid. For instance, milk is thus brought into Manila from the rural districts. So deftly are these loads balanced that they do not need to be put in place and removed.

Of course, if a burden is put on wheels it can be moved by man or beast more easily than if actually carried. In Belgium and some other countries carts are drawn by dogs. The same kind of animal pulls the sledges of the Esquimau, and Laplander, though the reindeer also performs such service in the Arctic regions. Camels usually carry freight and passengers on their backs, but occasionally they are hitched to wagons. Palanquins are sometimes borne by camels walking tandem, the two poles of the vehicle being exceptionally long. Their front ends by the leader and the near ends by the second one, the poles resting in straps which hang down on either side of the animal from a sort of saddle. India women of rank use a carriage drawn by a pair of bullocks, but also ride in palanquins having human bearers.

Still another vehicle which is much patronized in Oriental countries is the jinriksha. This has two wheels and a top like a buggy, and is drawn by a man or boy. This jinriksha is provided with two rods which correspond to the thills of a buggy, but are shorter. The forward ends are connected by a crossbar, against which the man leans when pulling the vehicle. Heavy carts for freight are arranged in the srme general way, but are pushed from behind. In the island of Madeira a low sled, drawn by oxen, if often used for transporting passengers, who are sheltered from the sun by a rude canopy.

Primitive but igenious methods of crossing a stream are sometimes practiced in India. Mr. Austin says that huge bags, made of buffalo skin and inflated like balloons, are employed there as rafts. Rawhide ropes are made to serve as bridges. The same writer refers also to the houseboat of the Chinaman, which is a place of residence, not a means of transportation. Millions of Chinamen lives in such craft, the boats being anchored in large rivers or harbors. These floating abodes usually contain a remarkable combination of things. There are conveniences for cooking a tiny flower garden at one end and a pigsty at the other. The boats are often sculled from one place to another by the mother of the family, with her children playing about her and her youngest strapped upon her back.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY.

All predictions that the present financial disturbance will be brief and not severe are based upon this country's large crops and the general prosperity of the farming community. How vast a part the farm plays in creating national wealth may be learned from the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture. The total value of farm products in 1907 was $7,412,000,000, an increase of more than $600,000,000 over the value of the 1906 crops, of more than a billion over the value of the crops of each of the two-proceding years and 57 per cent greater than the value of the crops of 1899. How stupendous is this source of national wealth may be seen from Mr. Wilson's declaration that the crops of eight years, it equal in value to that of 1907, would pay for "duplicating "every mile of steam railroads in the country and pay for their cost, terminals, rolling stock and all property. In thirteen years they would replace the present banking power of the United States in banking capital, surplus deposits and circulation, and in seventeen years they would replace the banking power of the world." The bulk of our exports are agricultural products. They sustain our credit abroad, and it is on the strength of American crops already sold or to be sold abroad that the bankers of this country have been able to obtain the $100,000,000 or more of gold recently brought to or engaged for this country. The shortage of the wheat crop, much greater in other parts of the world than in this country, insures a strong foreign demand for American wheat at high prices.

Conditions with respect to the great agricultural sections of this country are very different now from those prevailing in 1893. In that year, when a business recession ended in general disaster, the farmers were not prosperous. Western farms were covered with mortgages. The crops were adding little to the national wealth. The financial trouble extended to the farming communities. Farm values fell and banking institutions interested in mortgages on farm lands were ruined by their losses. If the American farmer had been creating wealth then as rapidly as he is today the panic of 1893 could not have lasted so long and brought so much distress as it did. If we are suffering from a psychologic condition, our greatest producing class enjoys a splendid immunity from that condition. If we are injuriously affected by waste and destruction of capital, the farmer is producing new capital at a more rapid rate than ever before in the country's history. His strong position is almost a guarantee of the future.

Churches to Unite.

The Baltimore American of yesterday says: There is no doubt but that at the meeting of the General Conference of Methodist Protestants in May next plans will be formulated for the union of that denomination with the Congregationalists and United Brethren. Such plans were prepared sometime ago, but when submitted to the Congregationalists the latter found that there was a spirit of dissension in their ranks and it was deemed advisable not to do anything that might cause a split. Therefore, the matter was dropped for the time.

The Republican for Job Printing.

OVERWORK MAY CAUSE CRIME

Mental Strain Render Men Unaccountable.

There is no doubt that overwork often unhinges the nervous system and renders the victim irresponsible for his actions, and weakens his power of self-control.

The banker is confined to his counter, the student is tempted to push his sedentary habits into the hours required for repose, the public man and politician undergo every form of mental strain. The cerebral system is overtaxed, the normal controlling power becomes diminished, and the person becomes more of less for a certain time abnormal, not only in his judgment, but in his natural propensities.

To such an extent is this sometimes seen that crime is often the result of this disordered state of the nervous system.

Overwork not only increases the number of the insane, as is admitted by all, but, as I have just stated, is responsible for an increase in crime. Where crime exists there is often bad insanity, and vice versa, so what leads to one result will obviously leads to one other. Increased cerebral activity is the cause of this calamity.

The evils of excessive study generally do not act in one direction only, they manifest themselves in a morbid condition of the organ of thought, which reacting on the mind itself, disorders its manifestations. Excessive mental thought causes disorganization of the while nervous system and fibers of the delicately made brain.

It is a well known psychological fact that suicide is often the result of an overworked brain, and a desire to commit murder can often be attributed to the same cause. These, in my opinion, are two of the most terrible crimes that can possible be committed.

Excessive mental labor has thus often stolen away many a valuable life which might, with ordinary precaution, have been saved. The attack is often sudden, the brain having been pressed till it can go no further, suddenly collapses and gives way. The long and gallant struggle with circumstances, the work of toil, tells the tale when the brain refuses to further respond. I believe that many cases of crime can be traced to the overwork and over pressure which is going on in our large public schools and our universities.

I hold a very strong opinion that before overwork can produce crime in an ivdividual it must first weaken the nervous system, and produce an incipient form of mental disorder.

I cannot see that overwork per se can in any way be stated to be a cause for crime unless, as I have said before, the brain is partially affected, and as a result in some cases, the mental and moral power of control is lost and a criminal act is often the direct result.

The evils of excessive study generally, and not simply in one exclusive direction, manifest themselves in morbid conditions of the organ of thought, which, reacting on the mind itself, disorders its manifestations.

Hence, it has often been observed how narrow the bonds are between madness and crime, and how frequently the organ breaks down under the strain to which it has been subjected; hence it is that many intellectual suns have arisen in brightness, and set in darkness; have illumined the world by their morning or midday glory, and then they have been forever eclipsed by suicide, insanity, or crime.

Maryland's Unique Senatorial Distinction.

Maryland enjoys the distinction of having the oldest, as well as the youngest, member of the Sixtieth Congress, which is now in session, and not the least remarkable circumstance of this coincidence is the difference in their respective walks of life. Senator William Pinkney Whyte, Maryland's "Grand Old Man," is a grandson of William Pinkney, perhaps the ablest lawyer of his day and one who served his State and country in many responsible positions. Senator Whyte, now in his eighty-fourth vear, is still vigorous in mind and body, during the recent campaign in Maryland stumped the State with the same intensity of feeling and brilliance of oratory as he did 50 years ago. In his long public career he has filled with honor every high office within the gift of the people of his State. Harry Wolf, the infant of the House of Representrtives, was born and reared under conditions just the opposite. Compelled in early life to make his living, young Wolf sold newspapers; later he became an office boy, and finally studied law. This was accomplished only through privations which would have subdued the ardor of a less resolute character, but this ambitious young man plodded on with energy, pluck snd ability, and when a little more than 25 years of age he carried a district which for many years had been represented by a Republican. The distinguished grandson of the illustrious Pinkney reached out his fatherly hand to the once barefooted Wolf, guiding the boy along the lines of a useful and honored public servant.

FISHNET MACHINE.

It Ties Exactly The Same Knot That Is Usually Made by Hand.

Machines which will knit stockings and underwear have been known for fifty years or more. One which will lessen the labor of making nets for fishermen is much more of a novelty. Norway is a country which has large fishing interests, and one of her sons, Cornelius Lie, of Bergen, has invented such apparatus.

The thread used in making a net is first wound on a big spool, either by hand or with the assistance of a special winder, which is supplied with each machine. It is said that the stitch is identical with the one made by hand in weaving a net, and is extremely neat and firm. The mechanism shown near the end of the long steel rod is for the purpose of keeping the rows of meshes parallel during the construction of the net, and this, combined with the excellence of the "handmade" knot, has the effect of giving the net a good stretch and hang. The machine is operated by turning a large wheel.

There is no limit to the length of the net which can be made on the machine, and the width may reach four hundred meshes. The arm which carries the row of meshes as these are formed can be made longer, and thus a larger width of net can be obtained. If it is desired to have a net tapering away at the end like the belly of a trawnet, that can be done by dropping a mesh at each side as each row of meshes is formed. The machine is, to a large extent, handmade, and it has been worked at the rate of about sixty to eighty knots a minute. It is estimated that it will be possible to place the machine on the market at a price not far exceeding $90.

Two horses for sale one a good work horse $75; one a good roadster $65. J. L. Wheeler, Deer Park. 2t

You Read the Other Fellow's Ad

You are reading this one. That should convince you that advertising in these columns is a profitable proposition; that it will bring business to your store. The fact that the other fellow advertises is probably the reason he is getting more business than is falling to you. Would it not be well to give the other fellow a chance

To Read Your Ad In These Columns

SENATOR DAVIS TO MARRY.

It is Said The Ceremony Will Take Place January First.

Notwithstanding the positive denial of Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis and Miss Maud Ashford of their engagement and probable early marriage, it is learned today on unquestionable authority that an engagement has existed for six weeks, and that the wedding day is fixed for January 1. That the announcement of last Monday was premature, but true, has been the general opinion in society, notwithstanding the flat denial of Mr. Davis, Miss Ashford and Mr. Davis' daughter—Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, wife of the Senator from West Virginia, and Mrs. Arthur Lee.

The relation between the 84-year-old bridegroom-elect and his daughters are at present badly strained, but friends of the family believe a better understanding will prevail before the wedding day, as the affection of the aged statesman for his children has been one of his chief characteristics all through life. That Mrs. Lee is opposed to the marriage comes as a surprise to many who have known of the intimacy existing between her and Miss Ashford from girlhood. Miss Ashford was her social secretary throughout last season.

Miss Ashford, who is the daughter of the late Mahlon Ashford of the District bar, has always been identified with Washington's smart resident set.

Mrs. John T. Davis, the young daughter-in-law of the Senator, is said to be in entire sympathy with the romance. Since the death of his wife five or six years age Mr. Davis has divided his time between this, his former home, and the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lee on Massachusetts avenue. His summers are always passed at his estate in West Virginia, where Miss Ashford was a guest for five weeks last summer.

It is said his fortune, estimated variously from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000, will be divided in a way satisfactory to his future wife, his children and grandchildren.

The former are Mrs. Elkins, Mrs. Lee and John T. Davis. Mrs. Elkins has four sons and one daughter. Mrs. Lee has four children, the eldest 7 years of age, while Mr. and Mrs. John T. Davis have only one child, a little girl. Another prospective heir to the West Virginian's millions is Miss Katharine Davis Brown, only child of the late Commander R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., whose deceased wife was a daughter of the Ex-Senator.

Miss Ashford told a friend today that the intention had been to announce her engagement on Christmas Day, when all distressing complicatications of family and business affairs such as are now confronting Mr. Davis would probably have been amicably adjusted.

GLOBULAR LIGHTNING.

Formed With a Clear Sky Before a Storm.

In the latest issue of "The United States Weather Review" there appears an account of a remarkable phenomenon observed in Burlington Vt., last July. The conditions were favorable to the development of thunderstorms on the day in question, and one rather heavy, short shower really did occur. While the rain was falling no thunder or lightning was noticed, but a few minutes before the storm there appeared a slowly moving globe of fire, which passed passed almost horizontally over the tops of the buildings and then exploded. The noise was so loud that many persons feared that some building had been wrecked by dynamite, and then looked for bricks or other fragments of the structure in the air. No visible harm was done, however, except that a horse was so frightened that it fell to the pavement, but the sound was loud enough to be heard all over Burlington.

One observer describes the globe as having a diameter of from eight to ten inches before it exploded, but leaving a halo as many feet through for several seconds. Another man reported having seen an elongated object, resembling a torpedo six feet long and eight inches in diameter. The difference in the stories may have been due to the fact that at one instant the globe moved rapidly enough to look like a streak, whereas at another time it travelled slowly.

Ball lightning is an exceedingly rare phenomenon, but there are well authenticated instances o[f] Most of the accounts given of it agree in saying that it lasts for several seconds, and rolls along the ground or a house top, without injuring anything seriously, if at all. As it always comes as a surprise, accurate measurements of size and time are impossible, but there can be little doubt about the main facts. The most novel feature in the case here reported seems to have been the formation of the globe before the storm.

Oil Well Pays Preacher's Salary.

A few years ago the Rev. George Hood Anderson organized the Epworth Methodist Episcopal church and later secured sufficient funds to erect a modern stone structure. Knowing there was oil about Lima, he conceived the idea of boring a well in the church's back lot.

A subscription paper was passed, $1,200 was pledged to make up losses if they came and the Rev. Mr. Anderson started his oil well. It proved a small type gusher, and ever since the oil well, operated daily by a gas engine, which also operates the church heating and lighting plant, has been pouring out sufficient crude oil to not only pay the minister's salary and all other church expenses, but to make up a bank account big enough to build the church over again.—Lima Cor. Columbus Dispatch.

PENSION CONFEDERATES.

Hobson Thinks Congress Ought to Add to What South Pays.

Richmond Pearson Hobson, the Alabama sailor, statesman, and hero of the Merrimac in Santiago harbor, intends to ask Congress to pension Confederate soldiers. He is preparing a bill, which he will introduce, and has written Gov. Hoke Smith for data concerning Georgia's Confederate pension roll.

Hobson says his purpose is to have the national government appropriate an amount so the Confederate veter[ans] now on the rolls of the States of South may receive from the nation[al] government a pension sufficient when added to that received from the State government to equal that received by Union veterans.

The South, says Hobson, has long been contributing to pay the pensions of Northern soldiers, and as the United States has adopted a policy of returning war indemnities to foreign nations, he thinks the government ought to return a small part of the pension money already paid by the Southern States.

To Whiten Hands.

A safe bleach for the hands is to rub them well with a lotion made of equal parts of lemon juice and glycerine. Let this dry on the hands and wear a heavy pair of gloves all night. In the morning rinse off the lotion with hot water, into which put a few drops of tincture of benzoin.

Dog Tax Notice.

Owners of dogs who have not paid their tax for the year 1907 in Districts Nos. 7 and 14, will please pay at once. Possibly it will be convenient to make above payment on election day.

2t W. A. MAFFETT, Constable.

The woman who is always well and neatly dressed is able to exercise a greater influence for good than one who is the reverse. The well dressed woman is attractive to the eye and the eye is one of the main avenues to the heart. Other things being equal, her influence is more potent than her neighbor's, whose reputation of dressing "just as it happens" at home in some indefinable way casts a shade over whatever virtue she may possess. A woman neatly dressed is ready for emergencies. The chance caller and the unexpected guest find her ready to receive them. But perhaps the greatest necessity for looking well at home exists in the home itself. To the members of their families they owe the first duty.

To check a cold quickly, get from your druggist some little Candy Cold Tablets called Preventics. Druggists everywhere are now dispensing Preventics for they are not only safe, but decidedly certain and prompt. Preventics contain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh nor sickening. Taken at the "sneeze stage" Preventics will prevent Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, etc. Hence the name, Preventics. Good for feverish children. 48 Preventics 25 cents. Trial Boxes 5 cts. Sold by all dealers.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

At last they saddled up and passed down the coulee into the more precipitous depths of the narrow canyon.

Their early advance was slow and cautious, as they never felt certain what hidden enemies might lurk behind the sharp corners of the winding defile, and they kept vigilant eyes upon the serrated skyline. The savages were moving north and so were they.

It was fully three o'clock when they attained to the bank of the Powder and crouched among the rocks to wait for the shades of night to shroud their further advance. Murphy climbed the bluff for a wider view, bearing Hampton's field-glasses slung across his shoulder, for the latter would not leave him alone with the horses. He returned finally to grunt out that there was nothing special in sight, except a shifting of those smoke signals to points farther north. Then they lay down again, Hampton smoking. Murphy either sleeping or pretending to sleep. And slowly the shadows of another black night swept down and shut them in.

It must have been two hours later when they ventured forth. Silence and loneliness brooded everywhere, not so much as a breath of air stirring the leaves. Murphy continued to lead, the light tread of his horse barely audible, Hampton pressing closely behind, revolver in hand, the two packhorses trailing in the rear.

Midnight, and they pulled up amid the deeper gloom of a great, overhanging bluff, having numerous trees near its summit. There was the glow of a distant fire upon their left, which reddened the sky, and reflected oddly on the edges of a vast cloud-mass rolling up threateningly from the west.

Their horses stood with heads hanging wearily down, their sides rising and falling, and Hampton, rolling stiffly from the saddle, hastily loosened his girth.

"They'll drop under us if we don't give them an hour or two," he said, quietly. "They're both dead beat."

Murphy muttered something, incoherent and garnished with oaths, and for a moment he succeeded in releasing the buckle, sank down limp at the very feet of his horse, rolling up into a queer ball. The other stared and took a step nearer.

"What's the matter? Are you sick, Murphy?"

"No—tired—don't want ter see—thet thing agin."

"What thing?"

"Thet green, devlish,—crawlin' face—if ye must know!" And he twisted his long, ape-like arms across his eyes, lying curled up as a dog might.

For a moment Hampton stood gazing down upon him, listening to his incoherent mutterings, his own face grave and sympathetic. Then he moved back and sat down. Suddenly the full conception of what this meant came to his mind—the man had gone mad. The strained cords of that diseased brain had snapped in the presence of imagined terrors, and now all was chaos. The horror of it overwhelmed Hampton; not only did this unexpected denouement leave him utterly hopeless, but what was he to do with the fellow? They were in the very heart of the Indian country,—the country of the savage Sioux. He stared at the curled-up man, now silent and breathing heavily as if asleep. If he only might light a pipe, or boil himself a cup of black coffee! Murphy never stirred; the horses were seemingly too weary to browse. Then Hampton nodded and sank into an uneasy doze.

CHAPTER XXX.
Alone with the Insane.

Beneath the shade of uplifted arms Murphy's eyes remained unclosed. Whatever terrors may have dominated that diseased brain, the one purpose of revenge and escape never deserted it. With patient cunning he could plan and wait, scheme and execute. He was all animal now, dreaming only of how to tear and kill.

He was many minutes thoroughly satisfying himself that Hampton actually slept. His every movement was

There Was a Sudden Glint in the Faint Starlight as He Struck the Maniac.

slow, crafty, cowardly, the savage in his perverted nature becoming more and more manifest. It was more beast than man that finally crept forward on all-fours, the eyes gleaming cruel as a cat's in the night. Within a yard of the peacefully slumbering man he rose up, crouching on his toes and bending stealthily forward, possibly feeling the close proximity of that horrible presence. Then the maniac took one more stealthy, slouching step nearer, and flung himself at the exposed throat, uttering a fierce snarl as his fingers clutched the soft flesh. Hampton awoke, gasping and choking, to find those mad eyes glaring into his own, those murderous hands throttling him with the strength of madness.

At first the stupefied, half-awakened man struggled as if in delirium, scarcely realizing the danger. He was aware of suffering, of horror, of suffocation. Then the brain flashed into life, and he grappled fiercely with his dread antagonist. Murphy snapped like a mad dog, his lips snarling curses; but Hampton fought silently, desperately, his brain clearing as he succeeded in wrenching those claws from his lacerated throat, and forced his way up on to one knee. He worked his way, inch by inch, to his feet, his slender figure rigid as steel and closed in upon the other, but Murphy writhed out of his grasp, as a snake might. The younger man realized now to the full his peril, and his hand slipped down to the gun upon his hip. There was a sudden glint in the faint starlight as he struck, and the stunned maniac went down quivering, and lay motionless on the hard ground. With the quick decision of one long accustomed to meet emergencies, Hampton unbuckled the lariat from one of the led animals and bound Murphy's hands and limbs securely.

As he worked he thought rapidly. He comprehended the extreme desperation of their present situation. While the revolver blow might possibly restore Murphy to a degree of sanity, it was far more probable that he would awaken violent. Yet he could not deliberately leave this man to meet a fate of horror in the wilderness. That which would have been quickly decided had he been alone became a most serious problem when considered in connection with the insane, helpless scout. Then, there were the dispatches! They must be of vital importance to have required the sending of Murphy forth on so dangerous a ride; other lives, ay, the result of the entire campaign might depend upon their early delivery. Hampton had been a soldier, the spirit of the service was still with him, and that thought brought him to final decision. Unless they were halted by Sioux bullets, they would push on toward the Big Horn and Custer should have the papers.

He knelt down beside Murphy, unbuckled the leather dispatch bag, and rebuckled it across his own shoulder. Then he set to work to revive the prostrate man. The eyes, when opened, stared up at him, wild and glaring; the ugly face bore the expression of abject fear. The man was no longer violent; he had become a child, frightened at the dark.

Securely strapping Murphy to his saddle and packing all their remaining store of provisions upon one horse, leaving the other to follow or remain behind as it pleased, he advanced directly into the hills, steering by aid of the stars, his left hand ever on Murphy's bridle rein, his low voice of expostulation seeking to calm the other's wild fancies and to curb his violent speech.

At dawn they were in a narrow gorge among the hills, a dark and gloomy hole, yet a peculiarly safe spot in which to hide, having steep, rocky ledges on either side, with sufficient grass for the horses. Leaving Murphy bound, Hampton clambered up the front of the rock to where he was able to look out. All was silent and his heart sank as he surveyed the brown sterile hills stretching to the horizon, having merely narrow gulches of rock and sand between, the sheer nakedness of the picture unrelieved by green shrub or any living thing. Then, almost despairing, he slid back, stretched himself out amid the soft grass, and sank into the slumber of exhaustion, his conscious memory the incoherent babbling of his insane companion.

He awoke shortly after noon, feeling refreshed and renewed in both body and mind. Murphy was sleeping when he first turned to look at him, but he awoke in season to be fed, and accepted the proffered food with all the apparent delight of a child. While he rested, their remaining pack-animal had strayed, and Hampton was compelled to go on with only the two horses, strapping the depleted store of provisions behind his own saddle. Then he carefully hoisted Murphy into place and bound his feet beneath the animal's belly. Then he resumed the journey down one of those sand-strewn depressions pointing toward the Rosebud, pressing the refreshed ponies into a canter, confident now that their greatest measure of safety lay in audacity.

It was already becoming dusk when they swept down into a little nest of green trees and grass. It appeared so suddenly and was such an unexpected oasis amid that surrounding wilderness, that Hampton gave vent to a sudden exclamation of delight. But that was all. Instantly he perceived numerous dark forms leaping from out the shrubbery, and he wheeled his horses to the left, lashing them into a rapid run. It was all over in a moment—a sputtering of rifles, a wild medley of cries, a glimpse of savage figures, and the two were tearing down the rocks, the din of pursuit away behind them. The band were evidently all on foot, yet Hampton continued to press his mount at a swift pace, taking turn after turn about the sharp hills, confident that the hard earth would leave no trace of their passage.

Then suddenly the horse he rode sank like a log, but his tight grip upon the rein of the other landed him on his feet. A stray Sioux bullet had found its mark, but the gallant animal had struggled on until it dropped lifeless; and the brave man it had borne so long and so well bent down and stroked tenderly the unconscious head. Then he shifted the provisions to the back of the other horse, grasped the loose rein once more in his left hand, and started forward on foot.

CHAPTER XXXI.
On the Little Big Horn.

N troop, guarding, much to their emphatically expressed disgust, the more slowly moving pack-train, were following Custer's advancing column of horsemen down the right bank of the Little Big Horn. The troopers, carbines at knee, sitting erect in their saddles, their faces browned by the hot winds of the plains, were riding steadily northward. Beside them, mounted upon a rangy chestnut, Brant kept his watchful eyes on those scattered flankers dotting the summit of the near-by bluff. Suddenly one of these waved his hand eagerly, and the lieutenant went dashing up the sharp ascent.

"What is it, now, Lane?"

"Somethin' movin' out yonder, sir," and the trooper pointed into the southeast. "They're down in a coulee now, I reckon; but will be up on a ridge agin in a minute. I got sight of 'em twice afore I waved."

The officer gazed earnestly in the direction indicated, and was almost immediately rewarded by the glimpse of some indistinct, dark figures dimly showing against the lighter background of sky.

"White men," he announced, shortly. "Come with me."

At a brisk trot they rode out, the trooper lagging a pace to the rear, the watchful eyes of both men sweeping suspiciously across the prairie. The two parties met suddenly upon the summit of a sharp ridge and Brant drew in his horse with an exclamation of astonishment. It was a pathetic spectacle he stared at—a horse scarcely able to stagger forward; on his back, with feet strapped securely beneath and hands bound to the high pommel, the lips grinning ferociously, perched a misshapen creature clothed as a man. Beside these, hatless, his shoes barely holding together, a man of slender figure and sunburnt face held the bridle-rein. An instant they gazed at each other, the young officer's eyes filled with sympathetic horror, the other staring apathetically at his rescuer.

"My God! Can this be you, Hampton? What does it mean? Why are you here?"

Hampton, leaning against the trembling horse to keep erect, slowly lifted his hand in a semblance of military salute. "Dispatches from Cheyenne. This is Murphy—went crazy out yonder. For God's sake—water, food!"

"Your canteen, Lane!" exclaimed Brant. "Now hold this cup," and he dashed into it a liberal supply of brandy from a pocket-flask. "Drink that all down, Hampton."

The man did mechanically as he was ordered, his hand never relaxing its grasp of the rein. Then a gleam of reawakened intelligence appeared in his eyes; he glanced up into the leering countenance of Murphy, and then back at those others. "Give me another for him."

Brant handed to him the filled cup, noting as he did so the strange steadiness of the hand which accepted it. Hampton lifted the tin to the figure in the saddle.

"Drink it," he commanded, curtly, "every drop!"

For an instant the maniac glared back at him sullenly; then he appeared to shrink in terror, and drank swiftly.

"We can make the rest of the way now," Hampton announced, quietly. "Lord, but this has been a trip!"

Lane dismounted at Brant's order and assisted Hampton to climb into the vacated saddle. Then the trooper grasped the rein of Murphy's horse, and the little party started toward where the pack-train was hidden in the valley.

"Is Custer here?" said Hampton.

"No; that is, not with my party. We are guarding the pack-train. The others are ahead, and Custer, with five troops, has moved to the right. He is somewhere among those ridges back of the bluff."

The man turned and looked where the officer pointed, shading his eyes with his hand.

"Can you give me a fresh horse, a bite to eat, and a cup of coffee, down there?" he asked, anxiously. "You see I've got to go on."

"Go on? Good God! man, do you realize what you are saying? Why, you can hardly sit the saddle! You carry dispatches, you say? Well, there are plenty of good men in my troop who will volunteer to take them on. You need rest."

"Not much," said Hampton. "I'm fit enough, or shall be as soon as I get food. Good Lord, boy, I am not done up yet, by a long way! It's the cursed loneliness out yonder," he swept his hand toward the horizon, "and the having to care for him that has broken my heart. He went that way clear back on the Powder, and it's been a fight between us ever since. I'll be all right now if you lads will only look after him. This is going to reach Custer, and I'll take it!" He flung back his ragged coat, his hand on the dispatch-bag. "I've earned the right."

Brant reached forth his hand cordially. "That's true; you have. What's more, if you're able to make the trip, there is no one here who will attempt to stop you. But now tell me how this thing happened. I want to know the story before we get in."

For a moment Hampton remained silent, his thoughtful gaze on the near-by videttes, his hands leaning heavily upon the saddle pommel. Perhaps he did not remember clearly; possibly he could not instantly decide just how much of that story to tell. Brant suspected this last to be his difficulty, and he spoke impulsively.

"Hampton, there has been trouble and misunderstanding between us, but that's all past and gone now. I sincerely believe in your purpose of right, and I ask you to trust me. Either of us would give his life if need were, to be of real service to a little girl back yonder in the hills. I don't know what you are to her; I don't ask. I know she has every confidence in you, and that is enough. Now, I want to do what is right with both of you, and if you have a word to say to me regarding this matter, I'll treat it confidentially. This trip with Murphy has some bearing upon Naida Gillis, has it not?"

"Yes."

"Will you tell me the story?"

The thoughtful gray eyes looked at him long and searchingly. "Brant, do you love that girl?"

Just as unwaveringly the blue eyes returned the look. "I do. I have asked her to become my wife."

"And her answer?"

"She said no; that a dead man was between us."

"Is that all you know?"

The younger man bent his head, his face grave and perplexed. "Practically all."

Hampton wet his dry lips with his tongue, his breath quickening.

"And in that she was right," he said at last, his eyes lowered to the ground. "I will tell you why. It was the father of Naida Gillis who was convicted of the murder of Maj. Brant."

"Oh, my father? Is she Capt. Nolan's daughter? But you say 'convicted.' Was there ever any doubt? Do you question his being guilty?"

Hampton pointed in silence to the hideous creature behind them. "That man could tell, but he has gone mad."

Brant endeavored to speak, but the words would not come; his brain seemed paralyzed. Hampton held himself under better control.

"I have confidence, Lieut. Brant, in your honesty," he began, gravely, "and I believe you will strive to do whatever is best for her, if anything should happen to me out yonder. But for the possibility of my being knocked out, I wouldn't talk about this, not even to you. The affair is a long way from being straightened out so as to make a pleasant story, but I'll give you all you actually require to know in order to make it clear to her, provided I shouldn't come back. You see, she doesn't know very much more than you do—only what I was obliged to

"That Man Could Tell, But He Has Gone Mad."

tell to keep her from getting too closely entangled with you. Maybe I ought to have given her the full story before I started on this trip. I've since wished I had, but you see, I never dreamed it was going to end here, on the Big Horn; besides, I didn't have the nerve.

"You see, Brant, I feel that I simply have to carry these dispatches through. I have a pride in giving them to Custer myself, because of the trouble I've had in getting them here. But perhaps I may not come back, and in that case there wouldn't be anyone living to tell her the truth. It seems to me that there is going to be a big fight somewhere in these hills before long. So I want to leave these private papers with you until I come back. It will relieve my mind to know they are safe; if I don't come, then I want you to open them and do whatever you decide is best for the little girl. You will do that, won't you?"

He handed over a long manila envelope securely sealed, and the younger man accepted it, noticing that it was unaddressed before depositing it safely in an inner pocket of his fatigue jacket.

"Certainly, Hampton," he said. "Is that all?"

"All except what I am going to tell you now regarding Murphy. There is no use my attempting to explain exactly how I chanced to find out all these things, for they came to me little by little during several years. I knew Nolan, and I knew your father, and I had reason to doubt the guilt of the captain, in spite of the verdict of the jury that condemned him. In fact, I knew at the time, although it was not in my power to prove it, that the two principal witnesses against Nolan lied. I thought I could guess why, but we drifted apart, and finally I lost all track of every one connected with the affair. Then I happened to pick up that girl down in the canyon beyond the Bear Water, and pulled her out alive just because she chanced to be of that sex, and I couldn't stand to see her fall into Indian clutches. I didn't feel any special interest in her at the time, supposing she belonged to Old Gillis, but she somehow grew on me—she's that kind, you know; and when I discovered, purely by accident, that she was Capt. Nolan's girl, but that it all had been kept from her, I just naturally made up my mind I'd dig out the truth if I possibly could, for her sake. The fact is, I began to think a lot about her—not the way you do, you understand; I'm getting too old for that, and have known too much about women,—but maybe somewhat as a father might feel. Anyhow, I wanted to give her a chance, a square deal, so that she wouldn't be ashamed of her own name if ever she found out what it was.

"About that time I fell foul of Murphy and Slavin there in Glencaid. I never got my eyes on Murphy, you know, and Slavin was so changed by that big red beard that I failed to recognize him. But their actions aroused my suspicions, and I went after them good and hard. I wanted to find out what they knew, and why those lies were told on Nolan at the trial. I had an idea they could tell me. So, for a starter I tackled Slavin, supposing we were alone, and I was pumping the facts out of him successfully by holding a gun under his nose, and occasionally jogging his memory, when this fellow Murphy got excited, and chasseed into the game, but happened to nip his partner instead of me. In the course of our little scuffle I chanced to catch a glimpse of the fellow's right hand, and it had a scar on the back of it that looked mighty familiar. I had seen it before, and I wanted to see it again. So, when I got out of that scrape, and the doctor had dug a stray bullet out of my anatomy, there didn't seem to be any one left for me to chase excepting Murphy, for Slavin was dead. I wasn't exactly sure he was the owner of that scar, but I had my suspicions and wanted to verify them. Having struck his trail, I reached Cheyenne just about four hours after he left there with these dispatches for the Big Horn. I caught up with the fellow on the south bank of the Belle Fourche, and being well aware that no threat or gun play would ever force him to confess the truth, I undertook to frighten him by trickery. I brought along some drawing-paper and drew your father's picture in phosphorus and gave him the benefit in the dark. That caught Murphy all right, and everything was coming my way. He threw up his hands and even agreed to come in here with me and tell the whole story, but the poor fellow's brain couldn't stand the strain of the scare I had given him. He went raving mad on the Powder; he jumped on me while I was asleep, and since then every mile has been a little hell. That's the whole of it to date."

They were up with the pack-train by now, and the cavalrymen gazed with interest at the new arrivals. Several among them seemed to recognize Murphy, and crowded about his horse with rough expressions of sympathy. Brant scarcely glanced at them, his grave eyes on Hampton's stern face.

"And what is it you wish me to do?"

"Take care of Murphy. Don't let him remain alone for a minute. If he has any return of reason, compel him to talk. He knows you, and will be as greatly frightened at your presence and knowledge as at mine. Besides, you have fully as much at stake as anyone, for in no other way can the existing barrier between Naida and yourself be broken down."

Insisting that now he felt perfectly fit for any service, the impatient Hampton was quickly supplied with the necessary food and clothing, while Murphy, grown violently abusive, was strapped on a litter between two mules, a guard on either side. Brant rode with the civilian on a sharp trot as far as the head of the pack-train, endeavoring to the very last to persuade the wearied man to relinquish this work to another.

"Foster," he said to the sergeant in command of the advance, "did you chance to notice just what coulee Custer turned into when his column swung to the right?"

"I think it must have been the second yonder, sir; where you see that bunch of trees. We was a long ways back, but I could see the boys plain enough as they come out on the bluff up there. Some of 'em waved their hats back at us. Is this man goin' after them, sir?"

"Yes, he has dispatches from Cheyenne."

"Well he ought ter have no trouble findin' the trail. It ought ter be 'bout plain as a road back in God's country, sir, fer there were more than 200 horses, and they'd leave a good mark even on hard ground."

Brant held out his hand. "I'll certainly do all in my power, Hampton, to bring this out right. You can rely on that, and I will be faithful to the little girl."

The two men clasped hands, their eyes filled with mutual confidence. Then Hampton touched spurs to his horse and galloped swiftly forward.

CHAPTER XXXII.
The Fight in the Valley.

Far below, in the heart of the sunny depression bordering the left bank of the Little Big Horn, the stalwart troopers under Reno's command gazed up the steep bluff to wave farewell to their comrades disappearing to the right. Last of all, Custer halted his horse an instant, silhouetted against the blue sky, and swung his hat before spurring out of sight.

The plan of battle was most simple and direct. It involved a nearly simultaneous attack upon the vast Indian village from below and above, success depending altogether upon the prompt co-operation of the separate detachments. Scarcely had Custer's slender column of horsemen vanished across the summit before Reno's command advanced, trotting down the valley, the Arikara scouts in the lead. They had been chosen to strike the first blow, to force their way into the lower village, and thus to draw the defending warriors to their front, while Custer's men were to charge upon the rear.

A half-mile, a mile, Reno's troops rode, with no sound breaking the silence but the pounding of hoofs, the tinkle of accoutrements. Then, rounding a sharp projection of earth and rock, the scattered lodges of the Indian village already partially revealed to those in advance, the riders were brought to sudden halt by a fierce

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—A detachment of the Eighteenth infantry from Fort Bethune trapped by Indians in a narrow gorge. Among them is a stranger who introduces himself by the name of Hampton, also Gillis, the post trader, and his daughter. Gillis and a majority of the soldiers are killed during a three days' siege.

CHAPTER II.—Hampton offers assistance to the girl, and is at first spurned because he is known as a gambler.

CHAPTER III.—Hampton and the girl only escape from the Indians. They fall exhausted on the plains.

CHAPTER IV.—A company of the Seventh cavalry, Lieut. Brant in command, find Hampton and the girl on the plains, and restore them to consciousness. Hampton announces that he proposes to care for the girl.

CHAPTER V.—Hampton and the girl stop at the Miners' Home in Glencaid, Mrs. Duffy, proprietess. Rev. Howard Wynkoop proposes that Hampton place Miss Gillis in care of Mrs. Herndon. He consents to think it over.

CHAPTER VI.—Hampton talks the future over with Miss Gillis—the Kid. She shows him her mother's picture and tells him what she can of her parentage and life. They decide she shall live with Mrs. Herndon.

CHAPTER VII.—The Kid takes up her residence with Mrs. Herndon.

CHAPTER VIII.—Naida—the Kid—runs away from Mrs. Herndon's and rejoins Hampton. He induces her to go back, and to have nothing more to do with him.

CHAPTER IX.—Hampton plays his last game of cards. He announces to Red Slavin that he has quit, and then leaves Glencaid.

CHAPTER X.—Miss Phoebe Spencer arrives in Glencaid to teach its first school.

CHAPTER XI.—Miss Spencer meets Naida, Rev. Wynkoop, etc. She boards at Mrs. Herndon's.

CHAPTER XII.—Naida and Lieut. Brant again meet without his knowing who she is. She informs him of the coming Bachelor club ball in honor of Miss Spencer.

CHAPTER XIII.—Lieut. Brant meets Silent Murphy, Custer's scout. He reports trouble brewing among the Sioux.

CHAPTER XIV.—Social difficulties arise at the Bachelor club's ball among the admirers of Miss Spencer. Lieut. Brant meets Miss Spencer but she is not his acquaintance of the day before. She tells him of Naida, and he accidentally meets her again as he is returning to the ballroom with a fan for Miss Spencer.

CHAPTER XV.—He fails to discover her identity.

CHAPTER XVI.—Brant accompanies Naida home from the dance. On the way she informs him as to who she is, and that she is to meet Hampton. Brant meets Hampton with her, and the men make an appointment to meet the following morning.

CHAPTER XVII.—Brant and Hampton meet. Hampton informs the lieutenant that his attentions to Naida must cease, and proclaims an authority over her that justifies the statement. Brant tells Hampton of the presence of Silent Murphy, and the fact that Red Slavin receives government messages for him.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Miss Spencer called on Bob Hampton. Tells him of a red-faced stranger mistaking her for Naida.

CHAPTER XIX.—Hampton interviews Red Slavin. Finds that he is an ex-trooper in the Seventh cavalry. It was Slavin's and Murphy's testimony that more than ten years before had convicted Robert Nolan, then a captain in the Seventh, of the murder of Maj. Brant, Sr. Hampton attempts to force a confession from Slavin. Slavin insists it is Murphy he wants, and Murphy has left. In a scuffle Slavin is killed by a knife thrust.

CHAPTER XX.—Hampton surrenders to Buck Mason, marshal. Mob attempts to capture him. Mason and his prisoner escape to a hill and defend themselves. Mob lights fire to burn them out.

CHAPTER XXI.—Brant tells Naida that he loves her. She tells him there is an insurmountable barrier between them, but that she does not fully understand it.

CHAPTER XXII.—Brant and his troop rescues Hampton and Mason from the fires set by the mob. Brant carries the unconscious gambler through the lines of fire.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Hampton is taken to the hotel and Naida comes to nurse him.

CHAPTER XXIV.—Miss Spencer has a humorous adventure with her admirers and then accepts the heart and hand of Rev. Wynkoop.

CHAPTER XXV.—Brant is ordered to take the field. Before he goes Naida tells him she loves him, but cannot become his wife, or cannot offer an explanation. He insists that he will return to her.

CHAPTER XXVI.—Hampton goes on the trail of Silent Murphy, then at Cheyenne, as the one man who can clear Capt. Nolan of the charge of murder of Maj. Brant 15 years before.

CHAPTER XXVII.—Hampton arrives at Cheyenne after Murphy had left with dispatches for Custer. He follows the scout, determined to wring from him a confession. Comes within sight of Murphy on the edge of the Indian country.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Murphy is surprised at a night camp and sees a ghost of Maj. Brant.

CHAPTER XXIX.—Murphy practically confesses to the killing of Maj. Brant for which Capt. Nolan was convicted and sentenced to dismissal from the army and ten years in the penitentiary. Hampton proposes to take him through to Custer where he is to make his statement before the old regiment. They travel through the Indian country.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY. DEC. 12. 1907.

A DIFFERENCE.

A great deal is being said and much more will be said in the next year on the question of tariff revision. It is generally conceded that there are some schedules that need adjusting to prevent certain inequalities that have arisen during the years of increasing prosperity. This age would be different from all others if that were not true. The tariff has to be looked after and the schedules adjusted occasionally just the same as the tax rate or any other economic scale. But the great question for the people to think about is whether we want a tariff at all. Our Democratic friends are not half so much concerned about the matter of the adjustment of the tariff as they are with wiping it out altogether and putting the American product and American labor on the same footing as foreign products and foreign labor. The real question is, are we to have tariff adjustment by Republicans, the friends and advocates of protection to American labor and American industries or shall we turn the whole thing over to the enemies of the tariff and protection—the Democratic party led by Mr. Bryan and his free trade allies? These are the vital points for the American people to think about while hunting around to locate an issue and getting ready to cast their votes at next year's election.

What a Risk.

What a risk people take who withdraw their savings from banks and hide them about their homes! Money is the thing that the thief and robber seek above every thing else. It is of more use to him than anything else that he can steal, and it is easier to use it without detection than anything else. In communities where people have their saving in banks, the thieves confine themselves to stealing other things, but when they know that there is money in the house, that is the one thing they seek. And they'll get it, even if they have to commit murder. Your savings are of great value to you, but not so valuable as your life. To make them both safe, put your money in the bank. Don't invite desperate character to torture and murder you by keeping it about the house.

BITTINGER.

Though darkest cloud your path may shroud,
And mighty griefs betide you;
In life's great din you aye must win,
With Faith and Hope to guide you.

G. W. Broadwater, of New Germany, was in this village last Monday morning gathering a load of produce for the George's Creek market.

C. E. Ellithorp made a business trip to Baltimore last week, returning to his home at this place on Saturday afternoon.

Miss Mary Laffey, assistant teacher in the public school at Jennings, was called to her home at Frankville last Monday by the death of her grandmother.

Deputy Sheriff Lee, of Oakland, passed through this village last Sunday.

Carpenters are at work this week repairing the residence of Mrs. K. A. Bittinger in this village.

Miss Sadie Sechler, of Kime, Pa., is visiting here this week.

E. S. Brenneman was entertaining a few friends last Sunday afternoon by some choice selections on his graphophone.

Last Sunday was an exceptionally fine day, but Monday gave us a heavy rain and very warm weather.

ACCDENT.

The beautiful snow has gone and left
the youngster all alone;
He gallantly unloaded his sled, and
quietly drew it into the shed.

Miss Effie Gnagey, of West Milton, Ohio, is here visiting friends and relatives. Effie is one of the really cheerful souls and her host of friends are glad to see her again.

Our congeniel bachelor friend, Fred Menhorn, is busy butchering, but he finds time to talk to the ladies.

Mr. U. J. Beeghly, who has been on the Pacific coast for years is East on a visit. He came to Connellsville to visit his brother William, from which place he accompanied his parents to their home here. He likes the far West and reports a prosperous stay there. Mr. Beeghley will remain East till the holidays, visiting friends and relatives. Of course he will not neglect the girls.

Prof. Groupe reports good prospects for music at the literary in the Accident school on the evening of the 20th inst. Miss Martha Meitz the popular soloist, will render choice selections.

B.

The Republican for Job Printing.

A SKETCH OF THE OLD NATIONAL PIKE

From Indian Trail by Evolution to Great Highway.

THE OLD CUMBERLAND ROAD.

Commenced in 1806—Various Appropriations by the Government—Question of Public Road Improvements a Political One.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Good many years ago I took a lone-horse back ride upon the old Cumberland road for a number of miles for the purpose of refeshing early recollections of that old highway, which was commonly, but not correctly called the National road or Pike no doubt because the national treasury furnished all the money or means to build it.

I propose in this paper to give an authentic and accurate history in a suitable form and space of this old historic highway. Every person who knows something of the Braddock's old road that it was hastily made from Cumberland over the Allegany mountains in 1755 by Genneral Braddock as a military way, in his disastrous expedition to capture Fort Pitt. He however, followed the route or way of Col. Washington with his 120 men, the previous year across the mountains in his unfortunate expedition.

Before these times it was a mere pathway of the Indians, but later used by footmen, and horse men of the white race to reach the frontier regions to traffic with the Indians in their primitive commodities. This now historic road, when it was first made, was insufficient to pass vehicles carrying burdens. Articles of necessity were carried on "packhorses," with tremendous saddles upon them, almost weight enough for a horse to carry. I saw one of the antiquated articles in early days. The sight of one now would be a wonder to enlightened persons. In those early times there was no appropriation of the engineering science in making this road. The Indian pathway was the guide, grades were not thought of or cared, for a way or outlet was the object.

The first public notice of this road was by an act of the Maryland Legislature in 1793, which provided for the straightening and amending the road leading from Uniontown, Pa., to Winding Ridge at the Maryland line. This meant the Braddock Road. The commissioners named in the act were George Dent, grandfather of Mrs. Gen. Grant, Wm. McMahon and Evan Lynn.

The road was not to be over 40 feet wide and the expenses of the improvement was to be paid by the parties asking for it.

As the eastern part of our country increased in population and wealth, its accretions moved to the opposite places over Braddock's road, and in time it became the most important thoroughfare in the country to the inviting West. Its now dim lines in places can still be identified, but upon general view it is not visible. Full grown trees now stand in its track in many places where years ago trenches existed. The obliterated road was entirely abandoned as a thoroughfare nearly a century since; and every tavern and building that once lined it at least in Maryland has entirely disappeared. The Tomlinson Inn, the most noted of all, was ruthlessly torn down, fifty years ago, and afterwards the ground made a truck patch. In this famous house a splendid family was reared, all passed away long since, with but few descendents.

After the organization of the general government in 1789, the tides from the East to the West, mainly over this way, increased rapidly, so much so that it became worn out and utterly inadequate as the public artery and was the first to receive national treatment. As early as 1806, the year of the advent of Henry Clay to the U. S. Senate, Congress saw, and acted on the necessity of making internal improvements. This year the sum of $30,000 was appropriated to open and make the Cumberland road to the Ohio river.

From this time its legal name was Cumberland road. In 1810, $60,000 were appropriated to be spent between Cumberland and Brownsville, Pa. In 1811 $50,000 were appropriated to be spent between Cumberland and Brownsville, Pa. In 1813 $50,000 were appropriated to be applied between these two places: in 1815, $30,000 in the same manner; in 1818 the sum of $52,984, and $260,000 for the Cumberland road, generally. In 1820, $10,000 were appropriated preliminary to the extensiou of the road West of Wheeling. In 1823 $250,000 appropriated for the road between Cumberland and Wheeling.

This law for the first time authorized a superintendent to be appointed by the President. David Shriver, of Cumberland, was appointed. In 1825 $150,000 were appropriated to be spent between Canton and Zanesville, Ohio; in 1827, $30,000 between Cumberland and Wheeling; in 1829 $100,000 to extend the road beyond Zanesville, Ohio; in 1831, the aggregate sum of $244,915.85 was appropriated for the road in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; in 1832, $150,000 to be used east of the Ohio river. The act of Congress of 1833, Chapter 79, is the assent to the act of Virginia, to take control of the part of the road in that State. The act of 1834 appropriated $450,000 to be applied in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and $300,000 east of the Ohio river. In 1835 $200,000 in Ohio; $100,000 in Indiana, and $346,186.58 for the road east of the Ohio river. This was the last appropriation of money for the road East of the Ohio.

In 1836 $200,000 were given to Ohio's part; $250,000 to Indiana, and $50,000 to Illinois. In 1837 $190,000 were appropriated for the road in Ohio, and $100,000 to Indiana and Illinois each. And in 1838 $150,000 for the road to be used in each of these then rising States.

Here Congress seemed to have tied up its purse, and never to have opened it again for the Cumberland road.

All these appropriations spent east of the Ohio, came from the general funds of the government, but the monies applied to the road in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, came entirely from the sales of public lands in these States. The whole amount of money, appropriated by Congress, and expended upon the Cumberland road amounted to the sum of $4,284,086,41. A large aggregate of these early times. These many appropriations covered a space of about 32 years. In all these years there was opposition to the appropriations upon the grounds that the constitution did not authorize Congress to favor internal improvements.

At least one of the appropriations was vetoed by President Monroe. President Jackson vetoed the Maysville road bill upon the same grounds. The Cumberland road was not strictly parallel with Braddock's but they were very close to each other, crossing each other at sharp angles in several places, and never over one-fourth of a mile apart west of Cumberland. Really Braddock's route or road commenced at Alexandria, Va., but continued on the Virginia side to a point near Cumberland, but the Virginia part never seemed to have much notice or history.

J. B.

Accident School Honor Roll.

The following named pupils merited 100 per cent in deportment and made an average of not less than 90 per cent in daily studies for Nov. 1907.

8th Grade—Albert Snyder.

7th Grade—Roy Turney, Earl Ault, Lawrence Speicher, Vesta Beeghly, Leola Richter, Bertha Garringer, and Elsie Garringer.

6th Grade—Emma Buckhard, Katie Burkhard, Laura Ries, Prema Schlossnagle, Amelia Ries, Frank George, Carl Frazee.

5th Grade—Anna Mosser, Emma Margroff, Harry Schlossnagle, Bruce Frazee, Francis Ault, Walter Haenftling, and Jonas Margroff.

J. C. BEAHM, Principal.

Masonic Election.

At the regular communication of Oakland Lodge No. 192, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, held on Tuesday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Worshipful Master, Capt. John M. Jarboe; Senior Warden, Mr. R. E. Sliger; Junior Warden, Mr. A. Totten Matthews; Treasurer, Mr. E. J. Fringer; Secretary, Dr. B. F. Selby.

These officers, along with those to be appointed by the lodge, will be installed the first regular communication in January.

NEW GERMANY.

H. S. Crum entertained quite a crowd of young people at his home last Sunday evening.

Quite a number of young people of this place, attended literary at Mt. Nebo Saturday evening and report a good time

Robert Crowe made a business trip to Frostburg one day last week.

D. W. Crowe, John and Urbin Wiland, who have been visiting friends and relatives at Threesisters, Oregon, have returned home. We are glad to have them with us again.

Arch Warnick, who has been employed in the machine shops at Pittaburg, is home on a visit.

C. F. Broadwater passed through here with a fine drove of cattle enroute to Salisbury, Pa.

Mrs. Laura Fresh is on the sick list at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Asa J. Fresh were visiting their sister Mrs. Lewis Stanton at Frostburg Saturday and Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Duckworth are visiting their sister, Mrs. Jess Wilt, of Bond.

Messrs. James Stephen and Sam Broadwater, who have been visiting friends at New York, have returned home.

Waldo Broadwater, of Avilton, was seen shaking hands with his many friends in this vicinity last Sunday.

BLUE BELLE.

SWANTON.

Rev. Geo. C. Shaw, of South Cumberland, will hold a service at 7:30 o'clock Friday evening, Dec. 13th, in Anderson Chapel, Swanton.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mosser lost their infant of about six months of age, Saturday evening, December 7th, 1907. The parents had taken their sick child to the Keyser hospital for treatment but it was too prostrated for the requisite treatment and died on the train before reaching Swanton.

Mrs. Daniel Mosser, of Swanton, is dangerously ill and serious apprehensions are entertained as to her recovery.

Mr. Arch Barnard has gotten the machinery of the Swanton gristmill in motion and is making first class buckwheat floor.

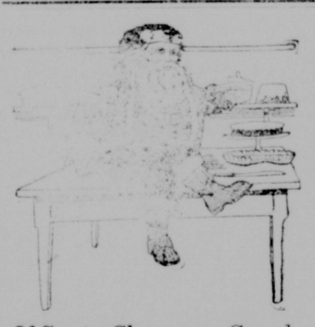
FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. Archibald Barnard, who purchased the Swanton Flour Mill about two months since, started the same in operation last Thursday, after it had been idle for several years. Mr. Barnard has made extensive improvements in the mill by putting a thirty-two horse power engine and a complete roller process of the latest and most improved type. Mr. Luther Jackson, of the Romney (W. Va.) Roller Mills, is now in charge while Mr. E. N. Jackson will soon be installed as the miller. This means good work. Mr. Barnard is an honest and progressive young man and we wish him great success in his new enterprise.

The Methodist Episcopal Sunday school, which is among the up-to-date and progressive schools of the county, will render a fine program on the night of Dec. 24th. Prof. I. F. Groves is in charge of the musical part of the entertainment. A full notice of this service will be given later. A good time can be expected.

Mr. Geo. H. Rodeheaver is succeeding nicely as the teacher of the Painter public school.

The Methodist Episcopal church has been improved by the addition of two nice chandeliers.



If Santa Claus was Greedy

he would eat every bit of cake in this bakery, it is so delicious. But as he is a generous old chap he has left enough to supply you with the most delicious cake you ever tasted. Better order your share early, though.

SUCH BEAUTIFUL CAKE

is apt to make other people want your share as well as their own. We warn you that the longer you delay ordering the more you run a chance of being disappointed.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery.

HY. LAUER, Prop

A Boston schoolboy was tall, weak and sickly.

His arms were soft and flabby. He didn't have a strong muscle in his entire body.

The physician who had attended the family for thirty years prescribed *Scott's Emulsion.*

NOW:

To feel that boy's arm you would think he was apprenticed to a blacksmith.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany County

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

D. E. BOLDEN & CO.

Murder in the First Degree!

What makes a Pair of Boots Two Boots?
What makes a House look Beautiful?

FURNITURE.

We have the Finest Line of Furniture that ever came down the pike. You could not buy anything nicer for a

Christmas Present

than an article from our store. We have everything in the Furniture Line from a Goose Yoke to a Pocket Saw Mill. We are going to GIVE AWAY a

Beautiful Cookoo Clock

on New Year's Day. Call and find out how you might be the lucky one. We will give you legal interest off the price on all goods bought between now and Jan. 1, 1908. 6 per cent. off for spot cash.

FAIR TREATMENT & ONE PRICE

to all is our motto. Wishing everybody a Merry Xma and a Prosperous New Year.

When is a door not a door? When it is a Jar.

D. E. BOLDEN & CO.
Oakland, - - Maryland.

Ready for Christmas?

IF NOT GO TO

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND'S

AND GET READY.

There you will find a nice seasonable assortment of—

Fancy Baskets, Fancy Toilet Sets, Brush and Comb Sets, Fancy Ink Stands, Mirrors, Leatherette Writing Tablets, Brush and Comb Trays, beautiful Pictures in Gilt Frames, College Bags, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Collar and Cuff Boxes, and heaps of other things for the Holidays

COME TO SEE US AND BUY.

At The Gold Mine Store.

Santa has his samples open for you to see and pick out just what you want at the Gold Mine Store. Come and have a look before the best are picked out; it cost you nothing to look at the Gold Mine Store. If you can't see what you want tell it to me.

GEO. M. MASON, Prop.
Gold Mine Store.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Allegany County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Charles E. A. Reichelt, late of Allegany County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of June, 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1907.

MARY A. HETZ,
Executrix.
Lonaconing, Md.

ORDER NISI.

Agnes Whelen vs Ralph M. Casteel, et ux. No. 1499 Equity in the Circuit Court of Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, this 9th day of December in the year nineteen hundred and seven, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. Lindley Sloan and Edward H. Sincell, attorneys for the Mortgagee in said cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 10th day of January, 1908; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 3rd day of January, 1907.

The report states the amount of sale to $700.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50 and $1.00.

Williams' M'f'g. Co., Props., Cleveland, O.
Sold at Sturgiss' Pharmacy Oakland, Md.

Two horses for sale one a good work horse $75; one a good roads er $65. J. L. Wheeler, Deer Park. 2t

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. Offutt, John M. Davis, G. S. Hamill.
George W. Legge, John T. Mitchell, S. T. Jones.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, VICE PRES. S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. FRALEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER

Hello, Santa, get my toys at Grand Pap Mason's.

Sheriff-elect Austin Brown went to Clarksburg Sunday morning.

Jewelry at half price till Xmas day only, at the Gold Mine Store.

Mrs. E. M. Spedden and son Edward, of Crellin, was in Oakland Tuesday.

Mr. George L. Sincell, of Keyser, spent Sunday in Oakland with relatives.

At the Gold Mine Store you can find something for the boys, girls and babies.

Mr. A. Bliss McCrum, attorney of Kingwood, West Va., spent Sunday in Oakland.

At the Gold Mine Store a fresh box of Lowney's or Apollo candy for your best girl.

Mr. William C. Kidd, of Baltimore, was in the city a day or two last week on business.

At the Gold Mine Store not a car load, but three big wagon loads of the best Toy's in town.

Call and see the new 1908 model "Edison Phonographs" also a large list of "Gold Moulded" records for sale now by The H. Weber & Sons Co.

Rev. E. Manges went over to Bedford county, Pa., Monday morning on a visit to his old home, returning to Oakland yesterday.

Capt. Robert H. Gordon and Judge Ferdinand Williams, of the Cumberland bar, were engaged this week in court at Oakland.

Miss Margaret Tower, who was on an extended visit to relatives and friends in Allegany county, has returned to her home in Oakland.

Mrs. John G. Robinson and two children, who spent a week with Baltimore relatives, returned to their home in Oakland Monday morning.

Mr. A. J. Alexander, one of our good friends from down McHenry-way, was in the city on Monday when he made this office a brief business visit.

Ex-Sheriff Lloyd C. Shaffer, of Carmel, West Va., was in Oakland Sunday afternoon where he took train No. 14 for the east on a business mission.

Mr. Levi Echard and family, and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Echard, all of Mountain Lake Park, spent Sunday last at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Echard in Oakland.

Judson Loar, who has been here for several days as the guest of his brothers, Messrs. Lawson and George Loar, left for his home in Oakland this afternoon. —Grafton Sentinel.

Mr. J. W. Moon and family, of near Deer Park, will leave that place this morning for Brosius, West Va., near which town Mr. Moon has purchased a farm which will be his future home.

Many of our exchanges are publishing etiquette rules for 'phone use. We would like to add one. If you happen to hear something over the 'phone that is not meant for you, it is not best to repeat it.

The Chesapeake and Ohio canal will probably be closed next week for the winter. The freezing weather of the past week has alarmed the boatmen, who are residents of Williamsport and other towns on the lower part of the canal, and who are now in Cumberland.

Mr. U. B. McCandlish, cashier of the Davis National Bank, Piedmont, West Va., was in Oakland Tuesday evening visiting his brother, Mr. R. C. McCandlish, of Friendsville, who was here that evening when he was initiated into the mysteries of Free Masonry by Oakland Lodge.

Trial Catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy: Sold by all dealers.

Mr. Joseph E. Harned, who is convalescing from an attack of typhoid fever, was able on Sunday afternoon to take some outdoor exercise. Mr. Harned was housed up for a period of four monthf less two days. His many friends in Oakland and elsewnere will be pleased to learn of his improved condition.

Preparations are already under way among the scholars and teachers in the various Sunday schools for a proper observance of Christmas in the schools. Very appropriate programs have been mapped out by those who have charge of the proposed entertainments at the various churches in town and a most enjoyable time is anticipated by all members of the schools.

When the Stomach, Heart, or Kidney nerves get weak, then these organs always fail. Don't drug the Stomach, nor stimulate the Heart or Kidneys. That is simply makeshift. Get a prescription known to Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The Restorative is prepared expressly for these weak inside nerves. Strengthen these nerves, build them up with Dr. Shoop's Restorative—tablets or liquid—and see how quickly help will come. Free sample test sent on request by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Your health is surely worth this simple test. Sold by all dealers.

A word to you sonny—you little twelve or thirteen-year-old boy who is smoking cigarettes on the sly. What do you want to be when you grow up—a stalwart, healthy, vigorous, broad-shouldered man, or a little, puny, measly, no 'count weakminded dude? If you want to be a man, strong like a man, with hair on your face, brains in your head and muscles in your limbs, you just let those cigarettes alone. If you want to be a thing, pitied by your folks, despised by the girls, and held in contempt by the fellows, keep right on smoking and end your days in the insane asylum.

A tickling cough, from any cause, is quickly stopped by Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. And it is so thoroughly harmless and safe, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers everywhere to give it without hesitation even to very young babes. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung healing mountainous shrub, furnish the curative properties of Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sore and sensative bronchial membranes. No opium, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. simply a resinous plant extract, that helps to heal aching lungs. The Spaniards call this shrub which the Doctor uses, "The Sacred Herb." Demand Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. Sold by all dealers.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time sits—Compounded emi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

A LARGE ORDER COMPLETED.

Printed Matter From The Republican Office Shipped to India and Other Foreign Countries.

Probably the first order for printed matter ever shipped to a foreign country from this section, was recently forwarded to Calcutta, India, from the job printing department of THE REPUBLICAN, it being a portion of an order executed for Rev. D. H. and Mrs. Ada Lee, managers of the Lee Memorial Bengali Mission, located at Calcutta, of which Mrs. Fannie L. Sherry, of Mountain Lake Park, is the home secretary.

The entire order embraced ten thousand calendars, requiring over twelve hundred pounds of cardboard; twenty thousand letter sheets and a case of heavy manila mailing envelopes, in which to enclose the calendars for mailing to individuals.

The secretary of the Mission shipped from her home at the Park direct to parties in England and Scotland large numbers of the calendars and several hundred were sent to missionary workers in New England and other sections of the United States.

Rev. and Mrs. Lee, who sailed on October 5th from New York for Calcutta, being accompanied by three young ladies and two young gentlemen who will become missionaries in India, expected to reach their destination on last Thursday—Thanksgiving Day.

In Calcutta the Mission which Rev. and Mrs. Lee manage is composed of a number of buildings, including a home for girls, a hospital and workship for boys, a training school and a hospital, the entire value of the holdings being about $80,000, which is vested in a board of trustees. A new building, known as the Memorial Building, is in course of completion, and will stand in memory of the six children of Rev. and Mrs. Lee, who were killed in a landslide at Darjeeling, India, in October, 1899.

Mr. Leo J. Rasche, formerly of this office, is doing special newspaper reporting for the Grafton Daily Sentinel and other papers of that section of West Virginia. Mr. Rasche's write-up of the mine explosion at Monongah, published in Saturday's issue of the Sentinel, was by far the best account of the awful catastrophe appearing in any of the dailies up to that time.

The finest Coffee Substitute ever made has recently been produced by Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis. You don't have to boil it twenty or thirty minutes. "Made in a minute," says the doctor. "Health Coffee" is really the closest Coffee Imitation ever yet produced. Not a grain of real Coffee in it either. Health Coffee Imitation is made from pure toasted cereals or grains, with malt, nuts, etc. Really it would fool an expert—were he to unknowingly drink it for Coffee. Sold by all dealers.

Sheriff A. L. Lee, who recently purchased the Kitzmiller hotel at Kitzmillerville, is making preparations to move to that point as soon as he turns his office over to his recently elected successor, Mr. Austin Brown, which will probably be the latter part of this or the first of next week. Mr. Lee and his estimable wife have made many friends in Oakland during their two years' stay in the countyseat, many of whom noped they would remain permanent residents of the city. The best wishes of our citizens accompany them, however, to their new place of abode. Mr. Brown and his family will take possession of the sheriff's residence immediately after Sheriff Lee vacates.

One of our good farmers was telling on the streets yesterday a conversation he chaaced to hear between a young boy in his teens and a Christian Scientist. It appears the Scientist came across a small boy sitting under an apple tree doubled up with pain. "My little man," he said, "what is the matter?" "I ate some green apples," moaned the boy, "and, ah, how I ache!" Answered the follower of Mrs. Eddy, "you only think so." The boy looked up in astonishment at such a statement, and then replied in a most positive manner: "That's all right: you may think so, but I've got inside information."

Miss Tekla Johnson entertained a number of friends at her home in Oakland on last Friday evening at a hunting party. The hostess provided each of her guests with a guide and armed with a formidable weapon they went on a hunting expedition through the house for the ferocious and untamable "Teddy Bears," the hunter succeeding in capturing the greatest number being awarded a handsome prize and the less fortunate one secured a prize of less value. The guides were the ladies and they, of course, were responsible to a more or less degree for the success of the hunters. The first prize was awarded to Mr. W. O. Davis, who had as his guide Miss Corinne Manges and the booby prize to Mr. Fred Furbee with Miss Anna Manges for his guide. Other games were played during the evening for which prizes were given. At a seasonable hour delicious refreshments were served after which the guests took their departure thanking their hostess for a most delightful time. The other guests present were Misses Catharine Manges, Nell Sturgiss, Alice and Elizabeth Hart; Messrs. Stuart F. Hamill, A. Totten Matthews, Albert W. Clary, George Weber and Prof. L. Bassett.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

Body Adjourned Friday Morning, After a Session of Five Days.

The grand jury adjourned Friday morning after having made the following report to the court:

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Circuit Court for Garrett county.

The Grand Jury for the December term of said Garrett county having to the best of their ability performed the duties devolving upon us as members of this body, we now desire to report our proceedings and receive our discharge.

In the performance of the trust reposed in us we have endeavored to do so without fear or favor in accordance with the oath that was administered to us and the charge your Honor delivered in our presence in committing these matters to our consideration and judgment.

We have found presentments in all cases in which we believe the evidence justifies and have ignored trivial cases and cases in which the evidence did not appear to warrant a presentment.

In our deliberations we have examined one hundred and thirty-eight witnesses and have found twenty-eight true bills of indictment.

With but two exceptions there has been no crimes of a very serious nature committed in this county since the last term of court, and upon a careful examination we find that there has been less violation of the liquor law than usual, and we believe that the majority of the dealers throughout the county are endeavoring to obey the law in this respect.

As required by law we have inspected the records and visited the public buildings and are pleased to be able to report that the records are in as good condition as their present quarters will permit, and the county is to be congratulated on having such a careful and proficient officer as Mr. Tower in looking after the same.

We deem it unnecessary to recommend any change or improvement to the old court house, as we think it will serve the purpose in its present condition until the new court house is completed. We are glad to note that the new court house is under construction and the work, so far as it has progressed, is done in a substantial and satisfactory manner.

The county is to be congratulated in having a sheriff who takes such an interest in seeing that the jail and sheriff's residence are kept in such good condition. As far as we can see there is no suggestion that we could offer.

We desire to acknowledge the kindness and courtesy received by us from your Honor and all of the officials of the county with whom our labors brought us in contact, and we especially desire to express our appreciation of the valuable aid and assistance of the State's Attorney, Mr. Thayer, and we wish to personally thank him for the assistance rendered us in the course of our investigations which materially aided us in the discharge of our duties.

NINIAN U. BOND, Foreman.
H. L. PRICE,
FRANCIS H. TURNER, Clerks.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching at 7:30 p. m.
Catechise Saturday at 2 p. m.
Luther League every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.
Preaching at Deer Park Lutheran church neqt Sabbath at 11 a. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Preaching at Deer Park at 11 a. m. and at Loch Lynn at 7 p. m.
Everybody invited to be be present.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

Call for Your Letters.

Grace G. Stern, Jno. Y. Hite, Pres.: A. C. Mayle, A. C. Davis, Secty; J. M. Davis, Pres.; Mystle Lathrum,

Prices of Beef Reduced.

To the People of Oakland and Vicinity:

Western Beef has not fallen in price, but Garrett county beef has, which I will sell at the prices following:

Porterhouse Steak, 10 to 12½ cents; Tenderloin Steak, 10 to 12½ cents; Round Steak, 10 to 12 cents; Roast, 7 to 10 cents; Boiling Beef, 5 to 7 cents. A poor man's dollar looks as big to me as a rich man's. If your are too poor to buy I will give it to you.

Yours to stay,
H. CREUTZTURG,
Meat Dealer and Grocer.

Save Money.

Now is the time to save money by buying property now. Do not wait until Spring as you can save several hundred dollars by buying the Oakland View Poultry and Truck Farm now. For further particulars call on or address CHAS. J. NEWMAN.

Calendar Received.

This office acknowleeges the receipt, from the Ashby Lumber Company of Oakland and Belington, of a handsome calendar for service after January 1st next.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Full Report of Cases Disposed Up to Present Time.

Since the last issue of THE REPUBLICAN the following cases have been disposed of in the Circuit Court for this county:

TRIAL DOCKET.

12, Forman & Bros, vs. John Felty, Jr; tried before the court, judgment for plaintiff for $291.48. Hamill & Semmes—Peddicord.

13, John J. Moon vs. Harvey H. Miller et al; continued. Peddicord—Hamill.

14, The Wolf Co. vs. C. S. May & Co. and P. T. Garthright; settled by judgment for $676.28 for plaintiff with stay until March 1st. Hamill—Peddicord.

15, E. R. Pence vs. Charles D. Gillaspie; continued. Peddicord—Sincell.

16, E. R. Pence vs. Charles D. Gillaspie; continued. Peddicord—Sincell.

17, J. E. Gnagy vs. William Bailey; fiat. Sincell.

18, William T. Nine vs. James Louzier & Bro.; judgment in terms to be filed.

20, William Emmerson vs. Richard E. Garlitz; tried before the court. Williams—Hamill & Semmes.

21, John S. Nayler & Co. vs. William A. Harvey & Co.; tried before the court. Matthews & Hamill—Sincell.

22, John C. Forman vs. Leroy Guthrie et at; continued. Peddicord—Thayer.

23, Ami Forman vs. same; continued. Peddicord—Thayer.

24, Joseph W. King vs. Henry B. Harvey and Charles Lesh; continued. Peddicord—Hamill.

25, D. James Blackiston vs. Cornelius W. Friend; dismissed. Peddicord—Thayer.

26, Vance Shoe Co. vs. W. A. Harvey & Co.; tried before the court.

27, Same vs. J. F. Lee; tried before the court.

28, Same vs. John L. Harvey; tried before the court.

29, Same vs. Susan Harvey; tried before the court.

30, Horace R. Boyce vs. J. L. Englehart; continued. Hamill, Williams—Peddicord.

31, D. James Blackiston vs. Kendall Lumber Co.; continued. Peddicord—Hamill.

32, Same vs. same; continued Peddicord—Hamill.

33, Mary E. Pysel vs. George P. Fitzwater.

34, W. H. Rhoages vs. Annie L. and H. E. Felty; continued. Peddicord—Williams.

35, Elizabeth A. Twigg vs. Peter Sinclair.

39, Shultz Renziehauser & Co. vs. C. A. Hesen; judgment on rule $156.50. Hamill—Peddicord.

40, M. Tamburini vs. The Nethkin Coal Co.; judgment $115. Renninger—Peddicord.

41, M. Tamburini vs. same; dismissed. Renninger—Peddicord.

42, John H. Dye vs. H. M. Vanzandt; cantinued. Hamill—Sincell.

43, Paul Jones Co. vs. C. A. Hesen; judgment on rule for $240. Hamill—Peddicord.

44, William H. Malette vs. Mt. Lake Park Association; continued. Peddicord—Hamill.

45, P. T. Garthright vs. Charles F. Martin; judgment of condemnation $18.75. Hamill—Matthews.

46, Same vs. same; dismissed. Hamill & Matthews—Thayer.

47, B. Steiding vs. C. H. Glotfelty; stet. Peddicord—Hamill.

48, Ralph M. Casteel vs. Sidney Harvey; tried before the court. Judgment for the defendant. Peddicord—Hamill.

49, Eli and J. U. Stanton vs. Gilead Broadwater; continued. Peddicord—Hamill.

50, Miles F. Bixler vs. Hyde & Hesen; continued. S. F. Hamill—Peddicord.

51, James A. Sincell vs. Truman W. Casteel; settled and satisfied. Peddicord—Hamill.

52, Nethkin Coal & Coke Co. vs. J. R. Pope; rule secured for costs and continued. Peddicord—Hamill.

53, E. A. Browning vs. O. A. Lacey; continued. Peddicord.

54, Isaac C. Woodford vs. John Shartzer; judgment for plaintiff $958.78. Peddicord.

55, I. C. Woodford vs. Andrew Shartzer; judgment in favor of plaintiff for $958.78. Peddicord.

56, John E. Miller vs. Kendall Lumber Company; tried before the court; judgment for plantiff for $385.62. Thayer & Semmes—Hamill, Peddicord.

57, Galusha H. Pritchard vs. Mt. Lake Water & Light Co. non pros. Heindell—Peddicord.

58, David Stitler vs. J. C. Condron; settled.

59, Daniel Mosser vs. Joseph W. Hogue; continued. Renninger & Offutt—Hamill.

60, Isaiah McHenry vs. same; judgment on rule.

Three Months in Jail.

William G. Wagner, of Swanton, who was indicated in the United States District Court at Cumberland yesterday for having used the mails for fraudulent purposes, gleaded guilty and was sentenced to serve three months in jail by Judge Morris.

FOR SALE—Two large and one smal heating stove; also one sideboard. apply to Mrs. D. H. Loar, Oakland.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administrtion on the personal estate of

BENJAMIN F. SHAFFER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate to payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of November, 1907.

JOHN A. SHAFFER,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md., R. F. D No. 2.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

NANCY J. MAYLE,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of May, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of November 1907.

FRED. A. THAYER,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

Administratrix's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

LEWIS J. MILLER,

late of Garrett county, Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of November, 1907.

MARY A. MILLER,
Administratrix,
Grantsville, Md.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF A Valuable Farm In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Jacob Fazenbaker, dated the 13th day of November, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 53, folio 465, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Md., and assigned to the undersigned for the purpose of foreclosure; default having been made in the conditions of said mortgage, the undersigned assignee for the purpose of foreclosure hereby gives notice that he will on

Friday, the 27th day of December

1907, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the postoffice in the town of Bittinger, Garrett county, Md., offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following real estate described in said mortgage, to-wit:

All that piece or parcel of land known as part of a tract of land situate in Garrett county, Md., called "GLENEYRE,"

containing fifty acres, and particularly described as follows: Beginning for the same at a bounded white oak tree standing on the East Ridge with two white oak trees and and a rock oak tree marked as pointers, and running thence South 50 degrees West 109 perches to a stake and stone pile with a small chestnut tree marked as a pointer with six cuts, North 30 degrees West, 60 perches to a stake and stone pile on Short Ridge with three chestnut trees marked as pointers with one cut each, North 60 degrees East, 109 perches to a stake and stone pile with a hickory tree with six hacks as pointers, South 30 degrees East, 80 perches to the beginning. This being the land which was conveyed to Jaco Fazenbaker by deed from C. W. Wilt dated the 30th day of October, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 54, folio 115 one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Md.

This property is improved by a Dwelling House and Young Orchard.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of the purchase money cash on day of sale and the balance in two equal installments at six months and one year from the date of sale, the purchaser giving his notes with security satisfactory to the undersigned, deferred payments to bear interest from date of sale, or all cash on day of sale or ratification thereof by court.

J. B. EMORY,
Assignee of Mortgage for the purpose of Foreclosure.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.
Office—"Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Particular Attention Given Railroad & Mine Surveying.
Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

- - In - -
Dormitory 10.

By TEMPLE BAILEY.

Copyright, 1907, by P. C. Eastment.

Betty Belle, coming in that morning from "English two," found on the table in her room in the dormitory a cocoanut cake, a plate of chicken sandwiches and a card. The card read. "Compliments of Prudence Conway."

Prudence was the colored maid on the third floor of dormitory 10 of the summer school. To be chosen as a pet by Prudence meant many privileges. To the girl she liked she brought unlimited towels, while some less favored maiden might languish with two a week, and now in providing Betty Belle with materials for a midnight spread Prudence showed evidence of high regard.

Betty Belle was from the south, hence her name. There had been two aunts beloved by her mother, and the little girl had been called after them always. Betty Belle wondered why the northern girls thought it funny.

"Well, we don't string ours together that way, as a rule," Drusilla Davis told her. "And I don't believe we place such value on names. But you are a dear, Betty Belle, only you are different."

"How different?" Betty Belle questioned, and Drusilla laughed:

"Oh, you are so old fashioned and pretty and serious."

Betty Belle blushed. "You are pretty, too, Drusilla."

Drusilla shook her head. "Not in the fascinating way that you are, Betty Belle."

The scholars of the summer school ate at an adjoining boarding house, and at the lunch table that day Betty Belle told about the chicken sandwiches and the cocoanut cake.

There were four men at the table besides the girls. As Betty Belle described the deliciousness the men groaned enviously.

"And we don't come in for any of that?" asked Dick Chase, who had flunked in his studies the winter before and was making up during the

"I THINK WE COULD BE GOOD FRIENDS IF YOU WOULD PULL UP."

summer term. His father was worth a million, and it was hard for Dick to understand why he needed to grind over books.

"No," Betty Belle told him; "no men are allowed above the first floor of our dormitory."

"Well, we will serenade you while you are eating it," Dick said.

"Please don't," Betty begged.

"Why not?" Dick asked in surprise. His attentions had always been sought rather than refused, and he had meant that Betty Belle should appreciate the high honor he was conferring.

"It's against the rules," Betty Belle said.

"I shouldn't think you would mind a little thing like that."

"I don't," said Betty Belle, "but you can't afford to lose any standing."

He flushed. "You needn't hit a fellow when he's down. I don't care whether I get through next year or not."

"Well, I do," said little Betty Belle. "You told me about your mother, and I don't think you ought to disappoint her."

Dick's eyes dropped before the clear ones of the little southern girl.

"I shouldn't like to disappoint her," he murmured.

But that night as six girls in all the comfort of dainty kimonos and dressing sacks ate cocoanut cake and chicken sandwiches with ginger ale accompaniment there floated up through the air the strains of "Dixie."

"There," said Drusilla Davis; "that is in your honor, Betty Belle."

Betty, pink and white and charming in her rosy kimono, tapped a small foot impatiently.

"Well, I wish he wouldn't," she said.

Margaret Mills looked at her with raised eyebrows. "Why, Betty Belle Fairfax," she exclaimed, "he is worth a million! Any girl would be glad to have him pay her attention."

"I don't care if he is worth ten millions," Betty Belle returned quickly; "he isn't a gentleman."

The girls looked at her, startled. "Why, Betty Belle," one gasped, "what makes you say such a thing?"

"He isn't," affirmed Betty Belle, with her head held high. "The gentlemen at my home have consideration for the wishes of ladies, and I told him not to sing. And he has an invalid mother who is just praying for his success, and he is wasting his time. It isn't right; it isn't right!" And Betty Belle clapped both hands over her ears to shut out the strains of "Dixie."

"Some one will tell Dick Chase what you said about him," Drusilla told the small maiden after the other girls had gone to their rooms.

"I don't care," said Betty Belle hotly, but when Drusilla went away she got down at the window and looked out for a long time upon the moon lighted campus.

Then she rose and took the one piece of cocoanut cake that was left and wrapped it up in a dainty parcel and tied it with ribbon, and in the morning she sent it by Prudence to Dick Chase, with a little note.

"I said things about you last night," was the confession he read in her clear cut writing. "I said you were not a gentleman. Some one may tell you, and I shouldn't like to have you hear it that way. But I didn't think you were courteous to disregard my wishes, and I worried about your mother. I know you won't forgive me, but I had to explain."

At noon on the campus Dick Chase came up to Betty Belle.

"It was right—what you said," he told her soberly. "I've been a fearful cad, and I needed a good jolt."

Betty Belle sat down on a seat under the elms. "You see, I have lots of brothers," she confided, "and I know how mothers feel about their boys—and, then, I couldn't bear to see you going to the bad."

There was a little tremble in her voice, and Dick looked up quickly. "Do you care?" he asked eagerly.

"Yes," Betty Belle told him without coquetry. "I think we could be good friends if you would pull up."

Dick flung himself down on the bench beside her. "I would have to be more than friends, Betty Belle," he said. "I—have grown to think a lot of you; you are so—different."

"That's what Drusilla says," Betty Belle remarker, "and I don't just see what you all mean."

"Well, you are so good and true, little Betty Belle. You make a fellow feel that life is worth while."

That night in dormitory 10 Betty Belle made a confession.

"I am sorry that I said such things about Dick Chase." They were sitting in the dark, and the other girls could not see her blushes. "I was in a bit of a temper, you know."

"Southern blood?" commented Margaret Mills.

"Maybe," said Betty Belle.

Across the campus they could see the lights in the men's dormitory. In one room a crowd of boys had gathered around a piano, and their voices floated out in a rollicking college song. In another room a lamp with a green shade made a halo around a man's bent head.

"Why, I believe Dick Chase is studying," said Drusilla Davis. "What is going to happen?"

"He is going to turn over a new leaf," said Betty Belle demurely.

Something in her voice made the girls ask in a chorus, "How do you know?"

"Because I am engaged to him," said Betty Belle.

Shadow Sketches.

Nature was the first artist, and a shadow sketch was the first picture made. She is still spreading her beautiful designs wherever a beautiful object stands in the sunlight, and we are about to learn what she can teach us of her method. In going along country roads and paths have you not admired the shadows that the flowers and all graceful plants cast on the ground? Those of leaves and vines actually display the outlines of the plants to even better advantage than can be seen in the objects themselves, because shadows have no perspective and no shading. An easy way to arrange a vase of flowers or of leafy twigs for drawing is to study their shadow on a wall while the vase is slowly turned until the shadow shows them to be suitably placed.

As a rule objects like large leaves and birds' nests are best for simple outlining, while delicate and complicated shadows like those cast by vines and by most flowers are best for the blackened surface of the silhouette. Shadow outlines make good records of flowers and plants if accompanied by the usual notes on color and habit. —St. Nicholas.

A "Peach" of a War Story.

Humor is not associated with the bloody days of Kentucky in Revolutionary times. But a bit of fun of the grewsome kind is recited by Lynn Tew Sprague in the Outing Magazine in an article entitled "General Isaac Shelby, First Governor of Kentucky." The incident follows:

"A patriot soldier of the neighborhood named Culbertson, who subsequently became a captain, was at the time acting as a scout to Shelby's command, and while gathering information before the action he came suddenly upon a British dragoon, far from support, who was eating a peach. Both were startled by the meeting, and the Britisher swallowed the fruit, stone and all, and reached for his gun. A shooting match ensued. The dragoon perished in the duel and was hastily buried by the scout in a shallow hole. Visiting the grave next year, Culbertson found a peach tree growing from it, and he boasted of living to enjoy fruit rooted in British soil and fertilized by his adversary. The story, we may add, is Culbertson's very own, but who shall say that the patriot army lacked constructive imagination?"

WOMEN WHO WENT TO WAR.

Devoted Wives Who Could Not Bear Separation from Husbands.

The women of America had their full share of the burdens of war when they gave their husbands, sons and brothers to the country which called upon them in dire need. It is conceded that of the two, the woman who stayed at home and the man who marched away, the woman had the harder task.

But the records of the war department show that women were not, in all cases, willing to remain at home, parted from those they loved. Strange stories, writes Ada C. Sweet, in Chicago Journal, are told, some of them well authenticated, of girls who enlisted as men and maintained their disguise for a longer time than would be imagined possible.

She Saw Her Husband Shot Dead by Her Side.

Love of one man, rather than love of country, was the ruling passion with most of the war-going women. But there were exceptions, apparently, one of which I shall describe.

It was easy, especially after the first two years, for a woman to pass the careless inspection of recruiting officers who were mainly anxious to fill their lists regardless of the fitness of the volunteers as fighters. That they were "food for powder" was thought to be enough. If the new recruit came somewhere near five feet in height, and was not obviously lame, halt or blind, admission to the ranks was sure.

Annie Dillybridge, a 16-year-old girl, enlisted at Detroit, so that she might be near her sweetheart, a lieutenant in the Twenty-first Michigan regiment. To her dismay she was assigned to another company than the one in which her lover was on duty, and though she made every effort to get into his company, she never succeeded. She carried out her duties as a soldier, however, taking part in a number of battles and doing good service.

When, in 1863, she was wounded in the arm, the surgeon who was called to dress the wound discovered her sex, and the young heroine was summarily dismissed from the service and sent home.

"Frank Miller" was the name taken by Frances Hook, a 14-year-old girl who enlisted in Chicago with her brother, early in the civil war. The pair were in one of the "home guard" regiments for three months, and when the term of service was finished they again enlisted, it is said, in the Nineteenth Illinois regiment.

The brother was killed in battle, but the sister remained in her regiment until she was taken prisoner. In attempting to escape from the confederate prison the girl was shot, and her wound led to the discovery of her secret. She was held a prisoner for some weeks, and then exchanged, presumably for a genuine "Johnny Reb," and so she disappeared from the story.

These warlike feminine creatures were, it will be noted, all very young. Mary Owens, a young Pennsylvania girl, but just in her teens, married a young soldier, much against the will of her parents. Fearing to go home after the wedding, she enlisted in her husband's company, declaring that she would never be parted from him. She took the name "John Evans," put on the blue uniform and endured patiently all the hardships of soldier life.

She saw her husband shot dead by her side, and she was wounded in the same battle in which her husband was killed. She was sent home, invalided, after 18 months' service, and her sex remained undiscovered during the whole time of her army experience.

The one girl whose love of war, or of country, seems to have led her to enlist, is an unnamed heroine. I can not help thinking that love led her into the army, although it is not in the story as told by the people who knew her. She was determined to enlist, from the first, but her parents, who lived in New York state, considered her desire to enlist but a crazy notion, and they sent her west to visit some friends, hoping that change of scene and surroundings would bring her to her senses.

But she enlisted, in Detroit, as a drummer, and marched away with her regiment. She kept her secret, and endured the hardships of the march, the camp and the fighting, until she was mortally wounded at the battle of Lookout mountain.

The kind-hearted surgeon who attended her coaxed from her the name of her father and wrote to him of his daughter's position. The identification was complete, but the girl died, almost immediately, in the field hospital—died, as she had lived, alone.

These are a few of the tales of strange happenings; tales which float about in the homes of old men who once wore the blue. Some of them are recorded in the books which make few mistakes as to bald fact, but every one knows that more is left unsaid than can be said, or known, in any history.

FIRST ENLISTED UNION MAN.

Contest for the Honor Between Two Doctors.

A contest for the honor of being the first man to enlist in the army of the north during the civil war has been in progress in congress and in the war department bureaus between William M. De Hart, of Logansport, Ind., and Charles Franklin Rand, of Washington, both doctors. The claims of De Hart have been in the hands of Senator Albert J. Beveridge and Congressman Frederick Landis. His champions have been fighting to gain for the Logansport man an honor that has already been bestowed upon the Washington man by act of congress. They are fighting, writes A. R. Keesling in Leslie's Weekly, to secure for Indiana an honor which they claim has been wrongly appropriated, by act of the legislature at Albany, as a prerogative of the state of New York.

Within an hour after the news of the fall of Fort Sumter had been flashed over the wires, De Hart had enrolled himself, the first, as he believes, of an army that, all told, subsequently consisted of 2,778,304 men. The records of congress and the records of New York state, however, declare Rand to have been the first. These same records also show Rand enlisted two days after De Hart. Documents sent to Washington attest the enlistment of De Hart at nine o'clock, April 13, 1861. The honors Rand has been given were based on official records showing he enlisted April 15 and was mustered in May 13, 1861. Meanwhile, De Hart, according to his supporters, was already on his way to the front, arriving in time to participate in the first battle of the civil war—at Philippi, June 3.

De Hart's documents indicate he enlisted two days before Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops. Rand's claim is simply to have been "the first man to volunteer after Lincoln's call," and this honor awarded him by congress, it is claimed, makes no recognition of several Indiana men who, seeing the nation's peril, volunteered before the call was issued. In Albany's state house Rand's picture is hung, with a record of his history as the first volunteer among the 448,850 men the state sent to the war. Honors have been showered upon Rand by England, Russia, Germany, France, Persia, Mexico, Egypt, India, Norway, and Japan. The war department has given him a large pension; the senate records devote six pages to a tribute to his services; and a lot in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, has been presented to him to shelter his remains when "taps" sounds. De Hart does not seek to disparage one triumph of Rand, but demands recognition as the first volunteer of the northern army.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

How He Got His Name—A Good Story of His Boyhood.

Ulysses S. Grant received his given name in deference to the wishes of his maternal grandfather, who had a high opinion of the Greek soldier Ulysses, who was distinguished for his wisdom and for his ability to keep silent about affairs of state. Grant made this warrior his model. Grant's mother sometimes joked about his name, saying, "Be careful not to be useless, but try to be Ulysses."

He attended the district school, where he was a fair pupil and noted for his kindly disposition—a trait of character which he inherited from his mother. In after years, one of his early playmates said of him: "I never saw him show any resentment, and I do not believe that he ever felt a tinge of it. He was never rude, oppressive or disagreeable to other children. Once, when he was a very young scholar, he was very much troubled by one of his lessons. A schoolmate, noticing his perplexity, said, 'You can't master that.' Ulysses replied: 'Can't! What does that mean?' 'Why,' replied the boy, 'it means that—that you can't. There!' Ulysses went to the dictionary, and tried unsuccessfully to find the word there. Then he went to his teacher and asked him what was the meaning of the word 'can't,' telling him that he had searched for it in vain in the dictionary. The teacher gave a proper explanation, and added: 'Ulysses, if in the struggles of life any person should assert that you can't do a thing you desire to accomplish, let your answer be, 'The word "can't" is not in the dictionary.'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

No woman legislator in Finland could outdo that French deputy who fainted at the description of bloodshed and had to be carried out of the chamber.

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Fate.

A weaver in weaving a woven silken hose,
Was careful to fashion some very cute toes,
But down at the heel, where the things seldom fit,
The weaver, in weaving, he blundered a bit.
The weaver, in weaving a woven silk hose,
At the heel where the shoe always rub-a-dub goes,
Had dropped—(Ah, gad zook, we are now at the hitch!)
Just one little, wee little bit of a stitch!

A maid named McGlade, very gaily arrayed,
Was breaking a man to call love—well, a spade!
She happened to see just the pair of silk hose
The weaver had woven with very cute toes.
She bought what the weaver had woven with care
And, save this one stitch, 'twas a very nice pair.
She carried them home in a sweet, modest way,
For she was as nice as you'd meet any day!

A mouse from the house of Hi Krause did the rest—
He galloped around just a-squeaking his best.
The maid named McGlade got a terrible scare
And shrieking with fright, clambered onto a chair!
And then she permitted—it frightened her so—
A wee little bit of her stocking to show!
But horrors, the sight that she saw 'neath her clothes!
Right there at the heel was a HOLE in her hose!

The weaver in weaving had made a bad hitch
And, just as I've told you, he bungled a stitch.
The man, who was nice and had plenty of rocks,
Deserted his love for a scold with whole socks.
He thought her a slattern, tho' gally arrayed,
And passed from the life of Miss Mabel McGlade!
He took to the habit of drinking bad gin,
While Mabel sobbed long over what might have been!

At last, having waited in vain for her ship,
She married a cuss with a hair-parted lip.
He treated her mean and she left him one day
And strangled herself with a cob, so they say!
The moral is plain: Do your weaving with care
And make stockings safe for a girl on a chair.
If weaving, a weaver of woven silk hose,
Be careful of heels just as well as of toes!

A Few Well Chosen Remarks.

Don't be too hard on the criminal who is caught in a repetition of his crime. Frequently, well-meaning people marry twice.

There is only the difference of an "a" between an idle and an ideal husband.

Remember, that every Christmas present bought now, saves worry and cash during the last mad rush under the wire.

Don't forget to fatten a turkey for the editor!

Many a man has gone to bed with the gas turned on and suffered no further injury than that done his pocket book.

It would be impossible to get in on the ground floor of a flying machine project.

More people would toboggan if they had energy enough to get to the top.

Be kind to your neighbors and they will borrow your nice fresh eggs.

Sometimes tramps are welcomed by the newly married housewife. Somebody has to eat the sponge cake!

The handles on the coffin of the man who talked about a mule behind its back, cost $3.10.

Speaking to a girl always did cost money. If it is in Chicago and you don't know her, the policeman "will get you if you don't watch out." On the other hand, marriage licenses are no cheaper now than formerly, so far as I know.

There is no hope for the fool that is always right.

It is almost a year now since Tom Browne, the English cartoonist, returned to England after asserting that he wouldn't spend another winter in Chicago for $50,000. It is not unseasonable or untoward, at this time, to remark that I haven't heard of anyone offering Tom that amount to come back.

Amenities.

Our amiable contemporary let loose a yawp last week about the return of Ike Winslow. The Journal don't intend to pay much attention to this said contemporary, but we stop adding new subscribers long enough to say that Ike has for sure returned. We were keeping him safe from the prying eyes of those who are unable to find much more than half the news the Journal is printing every day, until today, when he called on his wife and made an effort to effect a reconciliation. Mrs. Winslow, we are informed, refused to have anything more to do with him.—Orton (Mich.) Journal.

Respect.

No matter how small he is,
A man should a short maid woo,
For when you are tied for good,
She'll always look up to you!

Sick of Bilious.

Ye editor was sick of bilious for three days.—Horton (Neb.) Echo.

Byron Williams

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" means sure defeat for Pneumonia. To stop a cold with Preventics is safer than to let it run and be obliged to cure it afterwards. To be sure, Preventics will cure even a deeply seated cold, but taken early—at the sneeze stage—they break, or head off these early colds. That's surely better. That's why they are called Preventics.

Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Quinine, no physic, nothing sickening. Nice for the children—and thoroughly safe too. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, think of Preventics. Promptness may also save half your usual sickness. And don't forget your child, if there is feverishness, night or day. Herein probably lies Preventics' greatest efficiency. Sold in 5c boxes for the pocket, also in 25c boxes of 48 Preventics. Insist on your druggists giving you

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Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.51 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *5.37 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.
For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.
For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.
For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.51 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

FOR SALE.

We will sell at private sale at our farms between Mt. Lake Park and Oakland,

3 Thoroughbred Jersey Cows.

An excellent opportunity to purchase a good family cow.

1 Dark Bay Yearling Colt.

1 Five Year Old Bay Mare;

Hamiltonian; $250.

1 Gasoline Engine,

8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $275.

1 Hay Bailer,

operated by horse-power. Makes standard size bales.

For further information call on or write to

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New Buildings with modern improvements.
Location unsurpassed for health. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Laundry, Board, Medical attention, Annual Deposit, Chemical and Athletic fees All included in an annual charge of $200 payable quarterly in advance. Daily visit by Physician in charge. Sanitarium for isolation of any patient with contagious diseases.
Catalog giving full particulars sent on application.
Attention is called to Short Course of Ten Weeks in Agriculture.
Write for particulars.
Term commences September 19th, 1907.
Early application necessary for admittance.
R. W. SILVESTER, Pres't.
College Park Md.
22-8t

A Comparison.

"Some years ago, I used

Davis' 100 per cent Pure Paint

on my home, at the same time, several other houses near me were painted with other paints. There is a big contrast today between the appearance of my house and others." J. H. PRUITT,
Chincoteague, Va.

If you compare adulterated paint with Davis 100 per cent Pure, you will readily know why my house painted with Davis looks well and wears well.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS,
Agents.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

ne Garrett National Bank

AT OAKLAND,

n the State of Maryland, at the close of business December 3, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$321,690 32
Overdrafts, secured		17 88
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,500 60
Bonds, securities, etc.		129,030 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		13,000 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		668 25
Due from State Banks and Bankers		83 77
Due from approved reserve agents		31,791 09
Checks and other cash items		153 26
Notes of other National Banks		880 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		339 49
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$24,353 15	
Legal-tender notes	5,370 00	29,723 15
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,500 00
Total		$581,377 21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	30,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	6,921 54
National Bank notes outstanding	49,500 00
Due to other National Banks	4,225 50
Due to State Banks and Bankers	1,145 57
Individual deposits subject to to check	194,908 08
Time certificates of deposit	234,627 08
Cashier's checks outstanding	49 44
Notes and bills rediscounted	10,000 00
Total	$581,377 21

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, S. T. JONES, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of December, 1907.

HARLAND L. JONES, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: D. E. OFFUTT, GILMOR S. HAMILL, J. M. DAVIS, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT FRIENDSVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business December 3, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$159,388 95
Overdrafts		214 67
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,734 37
Bonds, securities, etc.		28,316 66
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		6,698 51
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		948 12
Due from State Banks and Bankers		7,512 57
Due from approved reserve agents		6,525 43
Checks and other cash items		472 87
Notes of other National Banks		675 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		99 07
Lawful money reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$4,018 75	
Legal-tender notes	10,965 00	14,983 75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,250 00
Total		$253,219 97

LIABILITES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	20,977 69
Undivided profits	3,300 16
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to other National Banks	252 68
Due to State Banks and Bankers	1,538 99
Individual deposits subject to check	100,342 60
Time certificates of deposit	76,807 85
Total	$253,219 97

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, R. C. McCandlish, Cashier of the above bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1907.

ORVAL A. WELCH, Notary Public.

Corr Attest:
WM. H. H. FRIEND,
L. E. FRIEND,
D. S. CUSTER,
W. W. SAVAGE,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT OAKLAND,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, December 5, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$193,457 00
Overdrafts		49 78
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits		50,000 00
Premium on U. S. Bonds		5,540 00
Bonds, securities, etc.		31,429 15
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		42,997 19
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		1,217 93
Due from State Banks and Bankers		572 02
Due from approved reserve agents		10,630 43
Checks and other cash items		847 88
Notes of other National Banks		255 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		502 91
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$22,066 90	22,066 90
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,500 00
Total		$412,066 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	28,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	3,405 56
National Bank notes out standing	50,000 00
Due to other National Banks	1,218 21
Dividends unpaid	42 00
Individual deposits subject to check	93,048 59
Savings Department	134,481 60
Time certificates of deposit	1,765 82
Cashier's checks outstanding	104 31
United States deposits	50,000 00
Total	$412,066 19

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, R. E. Sliger, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of December, 1907.

JAMES P. TREACY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
F. A. THAYER,
A. G. STURGISS,
OWEN TREACY,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT KITZMILLERVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, December 3, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$54,622 31
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		6,250 00
Premium on U. S. Bonds		218 75
Bonds, securities, etc.		9,821 39
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		3,328 95
Other real estate owned		400 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		1,611 57
Due to State Banks and Bankers		99 19
Due from approved reserve agents		13,238 70
Notes of other National Banks		55 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		10 95
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$4,540 95	
Legal-tender notes	1,620 00	6,160 95
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent, of circulation)		312 50
Total		$95,530 26

LIABILITHES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	1,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,411 96
National Bank notes out standing	5,945 00
Due to other National Banks	827 43
Individual deposits subject to check	35,237 77
Time certificates of deposit	25,954 61
Certified Checks	10 69
Cashier's checks outstanding	142 80
Total	$95,530 26

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, E. J. Hamill, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. HAMILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1907.

GEO. J. POOL, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
R. A. SMITH,
WADE SAPP,
CHAS. M. WILSON,
Directors.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Penn Garrett Coal Mining Company will be held at the office of said Company in Friendsville, Md., on

Monday, December 9th, 1907,

at 2 o'clock p. m. to consider the election of directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

J. R. TENNANT, Secretary.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL,

Successors to Charles A. Tower,

General Fire Insurance,

OAKLAND, MD.

We offer the best possible protection. Write for rates.

Convenience, Protection, Economy,

are all combined in Telephone Service. We offer you the many facilities of an efficiently operated and extensively developed system of telephones.

The rates are very low.

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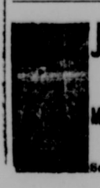

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

Vacations Necessary to High-Pressure Business

By CAPT. R. G. F. CANDAGE, Marine Surveyor.

FIFTY or more years ago our fathers labored from dawn to dusk, in many employments, to gain a livelihood and to accomplish what can now be better done in half the time, and day are in active business frequently until they reach threescore and ten, and even fourscore.

In that earlier period there were few labor-saving appliances as compared with the present, such as improved machinery of every kind, factories, railroads, telegraphs, telephones and electrical appliances. Steamships now cross the ocean and circumnavigate the globe in a quarter of the time it took to do it in the old sailing ship, and carry the cargoes and passengers of a dozen of the largest ships dependent upon the wind for propulsion.

These changes have enabled the business man and his employes to concentrate their energies, so as to hurry their goods and wares to and from their shops and warehouses in a quarter of the time formerly needed, first having made arrangements to do so from the counting room or office, through the telegraph or telephone. The electric wires anticipate the arrival of trains, steamships and the mails, and through them cargoes of merchandise are ordered today in China, India, Australia, Europe and the world over, to be sent on their way tomorrow, where formerly months and even years were required.

To keep up in alertness and activity the concentrated efforts caused by the needs of today in business life produces a strain which was unknown to our fathers, and there must be a relaxation and rest, or a breakdown will ensue.

A machine has its limitations, and if kept in constant motion without being stopped for rest, repairs and oilings, it is sure to wear out sooner than under more moderate speed. A human being is in a certain sense a machine of delicate organism, limited to a certain capacity, and if run at high pressure continuously, year in and year out, without rest, relaxation and oiling, will break down in time and cease to be able to turn out the best work, if any.

The stress on brain and mind in business life at the present time is so much greater than in the days of our fathers that it has led to shortening the hours given to business and also to the taking and giving of vacations, which seem to be needful, and are, in my opinion, helpful to the business community, and not detrimental. We have more than enough of nervous breakdowns, even with vacations, and if they were to be withheld I fear we should have many more, to the injury of business and of the general public.

B. G. F. Candage

The Well-Managed Husband

By HELEN OLDFIELD.

There are some men who were born to be managed by other people, usually some woman, mother or wife, and from their babyhood a henpecked atmosphere has been the part and portion of their daily lives. All men by no means are able to stand alone. There undeniably are numbers of able men, men of affairs, who in their own homes are figureheads, who pay the bills. But the women who rule in their stead rarely fail in their own persons, still less do they permit any other to fail, in the full payment of all honor and respect to the nominal head of the house. This personage in no sense whatever is a nonentity.

It often happens that men who are noted for their energy and success in business, who are marvels of firmness, not to say obstinacy, in their dealings with other men, are those who are most indulgent, even submissive, to their womenfolk. At home they like to be relieved from all worry and bother, to be made comfortable without the annoyance of seeing the wheels go round. The woman who knows what such a man wants and sees that he has it; who anticipates his wishes; who manages her household without fuss or friction; who never contradicts or nags; who, in short, makes herself essential to his comfort, generally is allowed to have her own way without let or hindrance so long as she takes care (and she usually does) that that way does not cross or conflict with his.

It is an amusing paradox that big men physically, Samson and Hercules, frequently are dominated, openly and candidly, by their wives, who in such cases are little women whom the good humored giants easily could master with one hand. Such a man, with such a wife, reminds the spectator of nothing so much as a big ship in convoy of a little steam tug, puffing and whistling, while the great ship follows in heavy silence. He usually admires his wife for her "smartness" and energy, admits her rule, and makes a joke of it; too thoroughly conscious of his own strength to resent her "bossing."

Young Women Too Dressy

By HETTY GREEN.

Young girls of today are too extravagant. They think too much about clothes, and they don't have enough to do. If they had some useful work to occupy their thoughts they would not run to such extravagance.

I speak from experience. Perhaps you don't know it, but I was quite a bell when I was young. But I outgrew all that sort of thing. These rainbow silks and metal fingers are not to my taste. I used to wear those things. I used to have more fixings and trimmings on me than there is on a Christmas tree. I have more sense now.

Society hasn't enough to do to keep it out of mischief. Those so-called fashionable women spend all their time these days at bridge and smoking cigarettes and drinking pale tea and strong whiskey. Every one of them ought to be down here, working, and they would be better off.

The airs some of those people put on amuse me! Before they got their money some of them made pants for their children out of their husband's old trousers, and now they drive about in their own carriages and hold their noses up in the air as if the dust was too good for them. They do not know how to use their money yet. They are not accustomed to it.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on

2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.

2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.

2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank

Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.

Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.

C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.

C. H. Jennings, J. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y

JUST RECEIVED Eight Car Loads of

Farm Wagons, Road Wagons, Buggies, Surries, Runabouts, Carriages, Plows, Harrows, Corn Planters, Cultivators, Mowers, Binders, Grain Drills, Grass Seeders, Spray Pumps, Roofing, Fertilizers and everything in the Farm Implement line. :: :: :: Call and get our prices.

IF YOU BUY FROM US YOU GET THE BEST FOR YOUR MONEY A. D. Naylor & Co.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contagious germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,

Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell Real Estate Agt and Surveyor
Sincell Building, OAKLAND, MD.

H. C. SINCELL & COMPANY.

BARGAIN SALE

That Should Not Go Unnoticed.

Our entire stock of SUITS, SKIRTS, COATS and JACKETS will be sold for Manufacturers' cost. This is a line of goods that is very seldom offered at a sacrifice, but as we do not carry anytning over in this line we are compelled to make this sale.

If you miss this sale you miss a money saving opportunity. This is not a lot of cheap stuff bought for a cheap sale, but a line of the best values ever turned out of a factory.

SEE US FOR

Christmas Goods.

WE HAVE THEM.

THIS STORE IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

MENS' CLOTHING,

and for the next two weeks we will sell the entire line at a great reduction in price in order that we may reduce our stock.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

Oakland, Maryland.

WARFIELD AT WAR WITH ORGANIZATION.

Indications of a Warm Time at Coming Session of The Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Md. December 11.—There will be a hot time in the historic old statehouse at Annapolis next month if Gov. Warfield and the organization leaders in the legislature make good their respective threats. The message to be sent to the lawmaking branch of the state government by Gov. Warfield will not be one calculated to please those who occupy seats in the senate and house. The governor has stated that he intends to "throw on the light" and acquaint the public with certain matters of which it is in ignorance. It is understood that, among other things, he will criticise certain expenditures of the legislature and recommend certnin reforms which, in his judgment, would materially lessen the expenses of a legislative session. Former governors have counseled economy in this particular, but none save Warfield has ever gone to the extent of vetoing an item in the appropriation bill which prevents the employment of any employes other than those specifically named in the bill. The item referred to is the lump sum of $15,000 set apart to defray the expenses of the coming session. Of this sum the amount really vetoed by the governor is $72,000, the appropriation for the various officials of the general assembly being incorporated in separate items.

The fight against the governor, which will open as soon as the message is read will be led by Senator Gorman, whose enmity for Gov. Warfield is not only political, but personal as well. At the present time the "old guard" leaders plan to have introduced as soon as the reading of the message is concluded an appropriation bill making good the deficiency caused by the governor's veto. The temper of the "old guard" regarding Warfield is indeed ugly, and they can be relied upon to embrace every opportunity to make it warm for the governor before he leaves the executive chair. Several senators are busily engaged in storing up ammunition for the coming battle between the governor and the "old guard." They assert that Warfield is not invulnerable and that they will show up the weak spots in his administration. The indications are therefore, that the old order of things will be reversed. As a rule the first month of the session is anything but lively, both houses devoting time to routine matters preparatory to the important legislation to follow, but this session will border on the sensational almost immediately after the general assembly convenes.

That the incoming administration is to be machine from the start is evidenced by the fact that the bosses, under the leadershship of former Gov. Smith, have already fixed up the slate for presiding officers. Of course, the usual party caucus will be held on the evening preceding the opening of the session, but it will be only a farce, as the new boss has picked Gen. Joseph B. Seth of Talbot county to succeed himself as the president of the senate and Delegate J. Enos Ray of Prince George county to be speaker of the house of delegates. The legislature will elect Col. John Walter Smith to the United States Senate for the long term beginning March 4, 1909; Senator Whyte will be elected for the short term ending March 4, 1909, and Murray Vandiver, chairman of the state democratic committee, will be re-elected treasurer of Maryland. The democrats have overwhelming majorities in both branches of the general assembly, and ring measures may be pushed through without a hitch. In the senate there will be 17 democrats, 9 republicans and 1 fusionist; in the house, 71 democrats and 29 republicans; on joint ballot the vote will be: Democrats, 88; republicans, 39; fusionists, 1.

Probably the first act of the new assembly will be to pass a suffrage amendment to be submitted to the people in 1909. The work of drafting this measure is now in the hands of Attorney-General-elect Straus, who will be governed in framing the amendment by the "old guard" leaders. It is understood that an effort will be made to reach an agreement on an amendment similar to the Worthington measure, which met with the approval of Gov Warfield and the independent democrats, but which was rejected by the late Senator Gorman, who favored the Poe Amendment. Of course, the leaders have no fears about the passage by the legislature of any measure they may decide upon, but they fully realize in the light of past experience that the people, the final arbiters of the fate of any amendment, must be reckoned with, and for this reason a special effort will be made to suit all brands of democrats. The impression prevails in some quarters that the election law may be amended so as to provide for majority instead of bipartisan system of election judges.

Aside from the disfranchisement amendment the democrats with a considerable working majority in both branches and a governor in sympathy with them will be able to enact such legislation as they may desire.

One of the most difficult problems that will confront the lawmakers at Annapolis will be the liquor or saloon question sentiment has been growing in this state for years both sides admit, but their are many who doubt that Baltimore can ever be made a "dry" city. The prohibitionists in this city have been gaining votes at each succeeding election until the liquor interests have become thoroughly frightened. That the liquor interests were unable to make any sort of a showing against the present state's attorney, who made a crusrde against them during the past year, has caused much jubilation among the prohibitionists. For the first time in years the wholesalers and retailers united and conducted a joint campaign against those candidates last month who had in the past opposed the saloon. The result of the election in this city was a complete rout for the liquor interests. When the question comes up before the legislature next month the "drys" will present a solid front, while the "wets" will be in a decidedly demoralized condition. There is no gainsaying the fact that the prohibition sentiment is growing in this city and that those who would blot out the saloons are gaining ground each day.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. MATTHEW WALSH.

Died, at her home in Westernport, Allegany county, on December 2nd, after a month's illness, Mrs. Matthew Walsh, aged 56 years, formerly of Skionish, this county. Mrs. Walsh is survived by her husband and six sons, all grown, who acted as pall bearers at the funeral which was held from St. Peter's Catholic church in Oakland Monday morning, Rev. James E. Connell officiating.

MRS. ANNA MILLER.

Mrs. Anna Miller, a highly respected lady of Red House, passed quietly away Sunday morning, December 8th, at 4:45. Her maiden name was Miss Anna Fike until May 30, 1852, when she was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Mr. Jermiah M. Miller. It was a happy union, they living together for almost 55 years. To this happy union were born four children, three yet survive her. The children were Mrs. Martha Pletcher, of Connellsville, Pa.; Mrs. Elizabeth Weimer, of near Eglon, W. Va., and Mr. Samuel Miller, of this place. Mrs. Miller gave her heart to God and the German Baptist Brethren church in the year 1852 and was a devout member up to the time of her death. She was born March 25, 1833, and died Dec. 8, 1907, aged 74 years, 8 months and 13 days. She goes to meet her infant daughter Rebecca. Mrs. Miller's health has been failing rapidly for almost a year until sweet sleep came.

A. W. R.

For Sale.

Two Shropshire bucks, and one Oxford. One of Shropshire is registered.
W. McCULLOH BROWN,
near Fort Pendleton, Md.
P. O. Bayard, W. Va.

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE.

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,

the 20th day of December, '07,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at puulic auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 2. ONE HUNDRED ACRES, MORE OR LESS, OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED SWANTON, and being the same land which was conveyed by Edward S. Gilpin and wife to Edward Pritts by deed dated May 24th, 1899, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 36, folio 362, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 1 of said Garrett county, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Edward Pritts.

No. 4. THIRTY-SIX ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "LATENT WORTH," it being a portion of the same land which was conveyed by deed from Joseph Anderson and others to Charles H. Stark bearing date the 4th day of February, 1891, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 16, folio 545, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. The original conveyance was for 76 acres but 40 acres of the tract was conveyed by deed dated April 20th, 1896, to Rachael Cline, said deed being recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 30, folio 150, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county. Said residue will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1904 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of said Charles H. Stark.

No. 5. TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND LYING NEAR THE TOWN OF SWANTON, and being the same land which was conveyed by G. S. Hamill and wife to Truman L., George O. and Franklin P. Sweitzer by deed bearing date the 30th day of September, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, folio 329 etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, said land being described as follows: Beginning for the same at a bounded Spanish oak tree standing at the end of 5¼ perches on the fifth line of a tract of land conveyed by Joseph R. Anderson to Levi Sweitzer, and running thence North 65 degrees East, 76 perches to a stake standing in the third line of the last mentioned conveyance, and then with the third, fourth and fifth lines thereof, with an allowance of three degrees for variation, North 78½ degrees West, 31½ perches to a stake, South 60 degrees West, 40 perches to a stake with a small pine tree marked as a pointer, South 12½ degrees East, 61½ perches, to the beginning. Said land is located in Election District No. 1 of said Garrett county, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the names of the said Truman L., George O. and Franklin P. Sweitzer.

No. 6. SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "SWANTON," being the same land which was conveyed by C. M. Miller and wife to Lulia Rawlings by deed dated the 10th day of October, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, folio 440, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 1 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Lulia Rawlings.

No. 7. MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX, SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX, SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY AND FOURTEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO, CONTAINING FOR THE WHOLE TWO HUNDRED ACRES, MORE OR LESS. Said land is located in Election District No. 1 of said Garrett county and is particularly described in a deed for the same from Joshua Ritchie and others to Louis Ritchie, said deed being recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 8, folio 415, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1904 and 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the names of Thomas A. and William M. Ritchie, who acquired title thereto as devisees under the last will of the late Louis Ritchie, dated the 31st day of August, 1901, which was probated in the District of Columbia and is of record in the office of the Register of Wills for Garrett county.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its Banking house on

Tuesday, January 14, 1908,

from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 14, 1908,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Pursuant to the required legal notice a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Friendsville, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 14, 1908.

at 1 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business that may lawfully be done.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Kitzmillerville, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 14, 1908,

from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

E. J. HAMILL, Cashier.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 31. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1907. NUMBER 42

CAUSED BY BREAK IN THE COUPLING

Fractured Iron From Wreck of Runaway Trip Found at Monongah.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Dec. 18.—One small piece of iron, weighing less than a pound, the fatal coupling pin that attached the cars running out of the death hole known as mine No. 6 was revealed to the sight of a few tonight at Monongah. It is a relic of death. It will exercise its part as an exhibit when the coroner's inquest is held. It will be exhibit A, and upon it depends whether or not the Fairmont Coal Company will have to pay damages to the hundreds of victims of the mine disaster.

That the investigations immediately after the frightful calamity were correct as to the causes leading to it are being varified on every side by mine experts. Personal inspection was made at the entry of mine No. 6 and it was found that there had been a wreck of a load of cars that had been started with heavy loads from the far recesses of the subterranean passages.

Every mine expert that has entered the death holes agrees that dust was the cause of the double explosion that snuffed out the lives of hundreds of miners and boys. Now that both mines have been penetrated for a distance of several thousand feet and no pockets of gas sufficient to cause an explosion of any great extent being encountered the dust theory is regarded as the only plausible one.

The specter coupling pin that broke and allowed the dozen two-ton cars run back into the bowels of the earth, break up all of the great electric system of the company and then the insidious deadly dust and wiped out the lives of hundreds of miners is on exhibition here.

The fatal coupling pin now reposes in the desk in the private office of President Watson of the coal company. It was discovered after a number of bodies had been removed from under the fated cars. It is broken squarely in the middle. The other half has not been recovered.

President Watson exhibited the small piece of iron. It is a staunch piece and broken squarely in the center. He said that he did not care to discuss the causes that lead to the explosion at this time, but will defer until a thorough investigation has been made. Professor F. M. Payne, head of the State School of Mining, and State Geologist, Professor I. C. White, arrived here last night and are making a thorough investigaiion of the mines. They will remain for several days.

Chief State Mine Inspector J. W. Paul, who has been on the ground since the evening of the disaster and who has carefully followed every move of the workmen in and about the mines stated today that he believed that the explosion was caused by an electric spark, due to the smash at the bottom of the slope when the trip of loaded cars broke loose and ran back into the mine. The wreck naturally caused a flurry of coal dust and this, together with the fire generated when the heavily charged feed wires which carry all the current used for working both motors and cutting machine were broken, caused the explosion which swept through both mines.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MATTIE AMELIA THRASHER.

Last Sunday morning, Dec. 8, death entered our town and took away a bright young girl, Mattie Amelia Thrasher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Thrasher, aged seventeen years, six months and twenty-four days. Two years ago she was afflicted with tuberculosis of the bone. It was found necessary to amputate her limb, but the disease had such a firm hold on her system it could not be arrested. Mattie bore her suffering patiently and never complained of her affliction. When she realized that the end was coming she expressed a wish to lie at rest. For almost her last words were: "There is no suffering in Heaven, and I will soon be there." The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. L. Thomas, assisted by Rev. J. H. Funk, interment in Hamill's cemetery. Those attending the funeral from a distance were Mr. Jos. Thrasher, of Martinsburg, W. Va., Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Thrasher, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Thrasher, Mr. and Mrs. L. Friend, Harley Friend, Robt. Thrasher, Sada Thrasher and Mrs. Jane Sollars of Deer Park, and many others. Misses Blanche and Mary O'Donnell, Jane Wilson, Susie Sharpless, Emma Pritts and Delpha Duling acted as pall bearers. The floral offerings were beautiful. One sister and three brothers survive.

A FRIEND.

FIKE.

We have been having a week of very nice weather for winter as there is some snow but not enough to make sledding as yet.

Mr. P. F. Fike, who moved from this section some weeks ago to Lycenring, Pa., has returned to this place with his family.

Mr. F. J. Bowser was out buying furs one day a short time ago, but he only purchased two skunks.

Mr. Wm. M. Fike sold quite a lot of hay last week.

Mr. Jonas Conner has quit working for F. T. Fike and it is said he is working in a coal mine for U. G. Savage.

The school of this place is progressing nicely so far as we can learn.

CARTER.

At the Gold Mine Store not a car load, but three big wagon loads of the best Toy's in town.

SHERIFF BROWN IN CHARGE.

Recently Elected Official Took Charge of Office Tuesday Afternoon.

Sheriff Austin Brown, who was elected last month to succeed Mr. Albert L. Lee, who has served the public faithfully and well for the past two years as Sheriff, was sworn into office Tuesday afternoon by Clerk to the Circuit Court E. Z. Tower and immediately assumed the duties of the office, relieving Mr. Lee, who vacated the sheriff's residence yesterday, Mr. Brown moving his household effects from his residence on Second street to the sheriff's house the same day. In taking charge of the office Mr. Brown does so with a full knowledge of the duties devolving upon him, he having been sheriff a number of years ago, when he conducted the affairs of the office faithfully and conscientiously.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee have shipped their goods to Kitzmillerville, this county, where the former has purchased the Kitzmiller hotel which will be thoroughly renovated and fitted up as a first-class stopping place.

LOCUST GROVE.

The people around here are all waiting for merry, merry Christmas.

For the few last days it appears as though winter is at the door.

Mr. Oryal Friend says he has a fine Dove in Hazelton.

Mr. Claud Friend spent Saturday and Sunday at Fike, Md.

Miss Dessye Wakefield was in our village last Sunday.

Mr. J. M. Fike is starting out butchering.

Miss Ruth Friend is quite ill at present. We hope for her recover.

Miss Lena Friend is improving rapidly from her attack of gripp and the school and teacher hopes that she will soon be able to be in school again.

JONNIE JUMP UP.

BITTINGER.

To the good editor of THE REPUBLICAN and to all its readers, we extend our best wishes for an exceedingly Merry Christmas and a most enjoyable holiday season throughout.

Rev. Alvin Jugel will preach a trial sermon in the Lutheran church at this place on next Sunday morning, Dec. 22nd, at 10 o'clock. He will remain among the people of this charge for a period of three weeks and it is hoped that his services may be secured as a permanent pastor.

Mr. Benjamin Shrock and Miss Susie Orendorf, both of this neighborhood, were married in the Amish church near here on Thursday of last week.

Jonas Bittinger, who has been suffering from an affection of the heart for some weeks, is still confined to the house much of the time.

Mrs. Patterson Engle and grandson, Master Ray, leave this week for Baltimore, where they will spend the roliddays with G. W. Engle and family.

F. M. Bittinger drove over to Kime, Pa., last Sunday, in company with Miss Sadie Sechler and it is rumored that Fred. will shortly embark on the turbulent waters of matrimony.

If your heart would know true gladness,
Feel the throb of Christmas cheer;
Help to lift some load of sadness,
Heal one pain, or dry one tear.

Wasn't Ready For Gabriel.

Jack Parker, an aged and eccentric man at Hayfield, Frederick county, Va., was most scared to death Thursday night by some boys shooting skyrockets. He had never seen them before, and when he saw the strange fire in the sky he thought the world was going to be burned up. He first went out with his shotgun to shoot the angel Gabriel, but when another bunch went high in the air with a great sound and he couldn't see Gabriel he ran to the house and covered up in bed and stayed there till next day after the sun was high. He is a wicked old man and was not prepared for Gabriel's horn.

Notice to Tax Payers.

All delinquent tax payers are hereby notified that all taxes due and in arrear for the years 1906 and 1907, must be paid on or before January 1, 1908, otherwise I will proceed to collect the same in accordance with the provisions of the law.

H. R. DEWITT,
County Treasurer.

Strayed Away.

Strayed, from my farm near Kitzmillerville, a small dark roan, dehorned cow. Reward for information or return of the animal to Edward Harvey, Kitzmilleryille, Md. 3t

MUNONGAH, THE STRICKEN WEST VA. CITY, ASKS AID

Governor of West Virginia Heads Appeal Committee.

$50,000 ALREADY SUBSCRIBED

250 Widows and 1,000 Children To Be Provided For—Some Relief To Be Sent Abroad.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Dec. 15—The permanent relief committee, headed by Gov. W. M. O. Dawson, to provide for the widows and orphans in distress through the recent explosion at the mines of the Fairmont Coal Company, at Monongah, today prepared an appeal for funds that is being sent to chambers of commerce and kindred organizations all over the country.

All newspapers are urged to aid the work by receiving contributions, acknowledging them through their columns and sending them to the treasurer.

Contributions of clothing, toys for the orphans at Christmas time and similar donations are to be sent to W. H. Moore, Mayor of Monongah and chairman of the committe looking after the temporary wants of the victims. The committee's appeal follows:

"At Monongah, W. Va., on Friday, December 6, an explosion in mines of the Fairmont Coal Company resulted in the death of approximately 350 employes.

"Monongah is a mining town of about 3,000 inhabitanta. This disaster has destroyed almost one-half of the breadwinners. The other half is composed of the employes of two other mines of the same company, and of the usual stores, etc., which go to make up purely a mining community.

"Fully 250 widows and 1,000 children are left without any means of support. The most of these families live in company houses at Monongah, the remaining ones in various countries of Europe. The company has generously declared that the families may remain until other provisions is made for them, but operations cannot be resumed at the damaged mines until these houses are available for the new force. Many of the resident families will want to return to their relatives in their native countries in Europe. The other residents' families must seek a community in which they can earn a livelihood.

"Aid must be given these families to reach their new abodes and to help them establish themselves, and the families living abroad must be provided for until they can adjust themselves to their new conditions.

"As near as can be determined at this time about $50,000 from all sources has been subscribed. Upon the basis of $300 for each widow and $100 for each child under 16 years of age $175.000 will be required. At least $25,000 additional will be needed to provide, on relatively the same basis, for the aged dependents of the unmarried victims, the many now unborn children and the undoubted accessions to the married victims' list when complete information has been received.

"The committee feels that a basis lower than the above will not be adequate to properly care for the needs of the bereaved ones, and a total of $200,000 will therefore be required to carry out the relief work on this basis.

"The immediate needs of the resident families are being amply met by the company and a committee of women from Fairmont and Monongah.

"The committee begs to express its profound gratitude for the contributions already so generously made and to earnestly appeal for the further assistance that it feels is so badly needed.

"The magnitude of this disaster is too great for West Virginia to alone render all the help required. It commands national attention, and the committee feels assured that its appeal will be heard and responded to by the nation.

"All checks should be made payable to the Monogah mines relief committee, J. E. Sands, treasurer, Fairmont, W. Va.

W. M. O. DAWSON,
Governor of West Virginia, chairman;
P. J. DONAHUE,
Bishop of Wheeling;
JOHN W. MASON,
Juge Circuit Court;
W. E. ARNETT,
Mayor of Fairmont;
W. H. MOORE,
Mayor of Monongah;
A. HOWARD FLEMING,
Postmaster of Fairmont, Secretary.

At the Gold Mine Store a fresh box of Lowney's or Apollo candy for your best girl.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

John B. Friend, of Near Swanton, Died at His Home Thursday.

The news of the death of John B. Friend, one of the best know citizens of Swanton District, came as a distinct shock to his many friends and acquaintances last Thursday evening at a late hour, his demise having occurred that evening while seated at the table at his home partaking of the evening meal.

Mr. Friend had been a juror at the recent term of the Circuit Court held in Oakland, receiving his discharge from further service on Thursday morning along with the rest of the jurors. He returned to Swanton Thursday afternoon on the accommodation train and walked from the station there in company with Mr. A. F. George, to the latter's home, and proceeded to his domicile alone, which is located a short distance beyond that of Mr. George's, arriving there about seven o'clock, when he started to partake of his supper with the members of his family. While thus engaged he was stricken with heart failure and died within a very few moments, and before aid could be summoned by the members of his household.

Mr. Friend was an excellent citizen, a farmer by occupation and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Mr. Friend was born within one-half mile of where he died, on Jan. 22, 1849. Mr. Friend was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Comp in January, 1871. To this union nine sons and seven daughters were born. Mrs. Friend and seven sons and six daughters survive him, all of whom were present at the funeral. One son, George W., who was a former Garrett county school teacher but who is now connected with the U. S. Recruiting office at Toledo, Ohio, came from that place to attend the funeral. The funeral sermon was preached in in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday morning, by Rev. Albert Engle.

Swanton Grange No. 194, attended in a body and had charge of the services. The beautiful and impressive burial service of the Grange was used at the grave. The pall bearers were Thomas A. McRobie, Theo. George, Calvin H. Glotfelty, James P. Fitzwater, Geo. G. Lee and Henry Johnson.

The last work of Mr. Friend was in the service of his native county, as stated above, serving as a juryman only being discharged on the day of his death and how sudden the summons. With the poet it can be said "God's finger touch him and he slept."

The bereaved family have the sympathy of the entire community.

For Sale.

Two Shropshire bucks, and one Oxford. One of Shropshire is registered.
W. MCCULLOH BROWN,
near Fort Pendleton, Md.
P. O. Bayard, W. Va.

Hello, Santa, get my toys at Grand Pap Mason's.

Y. W. C. A. CONFERENCE.

Session Will Be Held at Mt. Lake Park Aug. 28-Sept. 7, 1908.

From three hundred to four hundred college students, coming from many institutions of learning scattered all over the eastern section of the United States, will assemble at Mountain Lake Park, the last week in August and first week in September of next year as delegates from the student bodies to the Young Women's Christian Association Conference, which has been arranged to meet at the Park beginning on August 28th, immediately after the close of the Mountain Chautauqua, and continuing until September 7th.

The young people composing this conference will represent nearly every female institution of learning east of the Mississippi, the conference being an additional one to the string of Conferences conducted by the Association reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Each year these conferences become more and more interesting and large numbers of delegates are added, so that with the institution of the Mountain Lake Park Conference that resort as well as the entire community surrounding it will become better known.

The probabilities are that if the Mountain Lake Park Conference is the success it should be the yearly gatherings of the delegates will become a permanent feature of the Park.

NEW GERMANY.

We are having another little skift of snow. The farmers are all wishing for a good sledding snow to do their winter hauling.

Mr. and Mrs. Asa Fresh were calling on friends and relatives in Frostburg Saturday and Sunday last.

Mrs. J. L. Fresh and Miss Missouri Bowman were calling on Mrs. Henry Durst and family Sunday last.

Rumor says we are to have another double wedding on Christmas.

Quite a number of young folks attended the entertainment held at the Compton school Saturday last and all report a very pleasant time.

T. C. Bittinger, of Jennings, was calling on friends at this place Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. C. J. Hanft of Pittsburg, Pa., was the guest of Miss Lydia Selders Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. McCoy preached a very interesting sermon to a large congregation in the M. E. church Sunday.

Another fiddler's contest will be held at the home of J. L. Fresh in the near future. All are cordially invited to attend. Premiums will be awarded according to the best players.

The Reform church is preparing a very interesting program for Christmas eve, Dec. 24. All are cordially invited to attend.

DIXON & KELSO

Wanted! Wanted! Wanted!

THREE GIRLS

to sell the following goods at the extra low prices at our store for one week only:

Black Walnuts, 25 cents per peck.
New Mixed Nuts, 15 cents per pound.
Cocoa Nuts, 7 cents each.
Swan's Down Cake flour, 25 cents per package.
Gilberts Lemon and Vanilla, 25 cent size for 20 cents.
Chocolate Baker's and Hersey's, 20 cents per cake.
Nice eating and cooking Apples, 35 cents per peck.
Oranges and Lemons, 25 cents per dozen.
Fresh Raisins and Currants, 12½ cents per pound.
Granulated Sugar, 5½ cents per pound.
Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel, 25 cents per pound.
Dates fresh, 10 cents per pound.
Figs fresh, 12½ cents per pound.
Cran Berries, 15 cents per quart.
Evaporated Peaches, 15 cents per pound.
Mixed Candy, from 6½ to 12½ per pound.

Don't forget that we have the best line of goods suitable for Christmas Presents in town.

P. S. We want 2000 pounds fat dry picked Turkeys to be delivered Dec. 16th to 10th.

Yours to Please,
DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

DO YOU KNOW

That right here is the best place in Garrett County to buy clothing and shoes?

The largest assortment and low prices

I have a lot of Men's and Youths' suits as low as $3.00 to $4.00; others at $5.00, $6.50, $8.00 and $10.00; still better goods at $12.00, $15.00 and $18.00.

Rain Coats, the genuine "Cravenette," at $7.50 to $15.00.

All Ladies' coats and Men's and Boys' overcoats at greatly reduced prices while they last.

I also have a lot of nice things suitable for Christmas gifts such as Ties, Suspenders and Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes, Cuff buttoms, Pins, Combs, Gloves, Hand Bags, Umbrellas and a great many other useful articles. Come and See.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.
NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

SAFETY FILM

ROOSEVELT DECLARES HE IS NOT IN RACE

Announcement Leaves No Doubt He Is Not a Presidential Candidate.

ROOSEVELT RESPECTS PRECEDENT

He Reiterates His Statement Made on the Night of Election and Says Most Positively That He Will Not Change His Mind.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—President Roosevelt will not be a candidate for a third term. All doubt on this point was dispelled by the authoritative statement from the White House last Thursday that Mr. Roosevelt still adheres to the declaration of renunciation made on the night of the election three years ago. In the statement issued President Roosevelt says he has not changed and shall not change the decision communicated to the American people in 1904.

It appears that the President had been awaiting the call for the Republican National Convention to afford the proper opportunity for making his position clear and unmistakable, thus leaving the field clear for Fairbanks, Taft, Cannon, Knox, Foraker and other declared or receptive candidates for the Republican nomination.

The President's statement follows:

On the night after election I made the following announcement: "I am deeply sensible for the honor done me by the American people in thus expressing their confidence in what I have done and have tried to do. I appreciate to the full the solemn responsibility this confidence imposes upon me, and I shall do all that in my power lies not to forfeit it. On the fourth of March next I shall have served three and a half years, and this three and a half years constitute my first term. The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

"I have not changed and shall not change the decision thus announced."

The announcement that the President would not accept the Republican nomination, if tendered, came at too late an hour to become generally known in political circles, but among those who learned of it, Democrats and Republicans alike, the feeling was general that it left no element of doubt in the Presidential situation, so far as relates to the third term talk, and that it definitely eliminates Mr. Roosevelt from the contest now being waged. Some Democrats, however, expressed a belief that a Roosevelt stampede in the Republican Convention would shake his resolution, and that he would prove no exception to the historic precedent that no American citizen ever refused a Presidential nomination.

Administration Republicans declare that the announcement gives a great impetus on the Taft boom, while the Democrats, many of the leaders of which party are here to attend the meeting of their National committee today, are shouting that it means "Bryan in a walk."

Speaker Cannon, when shown the President's statement said:

"The President speaks for himself. It would be useless and inappropriate for me to attempt to interpret the President's words."

Senator Foraker, the only other declared candidate who could be seen said:

"That has been his position all the while, I suppose, but I don't care to discuss the matter, thank you."

The National Anthem.

Washingtonians who attend band concerts are rapidly adopting the foreign custom of arising and uncovering the heads when national airs are played. "The Star Spangled Banner" especially evokes the mark of respect, and a salute to the flag accompanies other patriotic demonstrations. At the beginning of the season of band concerts very few people troubled themselves to observe the custom, and those few were either soldiers or former members of military organizations in which the salute is required. The lack of respect received unfavorable notice, and Lieut. Santelmann, director of the United States Marine Band, more than once expressed regret that the crowds at the concerts failed to attest their patriotic sentiment when the national anthem was played. It was said by the director of the band that Americans prided themselves upon being the most patriotic people on earth, and had as a common expression, "Insult the flag and you insult each of us," yet when they had an opportunity to show respect for that flag they let it slip by. Foreigners also have made slighting remarks about the attitude of the Americans when their national airs were rendered, and looked on in surprise when "The Star Spangled Banner" was played before the crowd sitting or lounging around on the ground apparently listless. But during the past summer hundreds of foreigners have frequented the city, and the soldiers from the marine barracks and Fort Myer, Va., who are very much in evidence at the concerts, have taught the plain American citizens respect for the colors. Their teachings have had the effect which Lieut. Santelmann has longed desired. When the first strains of the anthem are begun the soldiers are first to leap to their feet, but civilians follow immediately. Of course some salute with as much ease and grace as to make it impossible for the observer to distinguish the former soldiers from these who have never been nearer battle more real than those put on by the moving-picture shows. Army and Navy Life.

IN ONE MINER'S HOME.

This morning I visited the home of James Flaherty, who was killed in the explosion. In the small, unpainted shanty which he called home Flaherty left a widow and five small children, stair-stepping from 10 years old down to a baby in arms. The oldest child scarcely understood the nature of the disaster that had fallen upon them. The younger ones gazed in round-eyed astonishment at the unwonted sight of a visitor.

It was as sordid a home as one could imagine, but no doubt Flaherty loved it well. It was neat and tidy, but filled with the unutterable pathos of poverty. A pair of heavy miner's boots, run down at the heels, stood in one corner. An old safety lamp was on the mantel, together with a cracked glass vase and a clock that ticked rheumatically.

Through an open door could be seen an ancient fireless stove and a bed swathed in a drapery of ragged quilts. The floors were bare and cheerless, the entire atmosphere of the place dismal and empty and full of gloom.

On the wall were mottoes woven in colored yarn on cardboard. One was "God Love Us." and the other the simple and ancient plea, "God Bless Our Home."

The widow stood in the middle of the room with her thin infant in her arms. It whined weakly and drooled on its mother's breast. She gave no heed to it.

"Have you heard anything?" she asked abruptly. I told her I had not.

"Oh!" she continued, "I thought you were from the coal company. They are sending men around."

Then she wiped off a chair with her dress skirt and asked me to sit down. "Yes, my man is in there with the others," she continued, apathetically. "I have given up hopes of ever seeing him again. There is no use in crying. I have cried until I cannot cry any more, and it only worries the children. I will have to look after them somehow, and I don't know how I am ever going to do it. I could support myself before me and James was married, but now, you see, I have five others to care for. But maybe the company will give me some work. They were good to James."

Then her limited thoughts took a sudden turn.

"Poor James!" she whispered, her thin lips trembled in her effort to suppress her tears. "He is without coffin or shroud or the priest, in there. And I never kissed him goodbye that morning, but I remember that he waved his hand at me and the children. That was the last I saw of him, and I don't think I will ever see him again."

I could not reassure her; she was only one of 200 women with the same grief, the same heartache.—Langdon Smith in New York American.

A GREAT RELIGIOUS FEAST

Being Celebrated For 374th Time By Pious Mexicans.

For the 374th time the feast of the Virgin of Guadalupe, the greatest festival in the Mexican religious calendar, was celebrated at the city of Mexico on Thursday. Special excursions on all railroads brought thousands of pious pilgrims from all parts of the republic, and it is estimated that before the day was over not less than 50,000 devotees paid visits to the shrine in the famous church at the villa de Guadalupe, just outside the city. In every city throughout the country, and in all the villages and rural communities, similar devotion was paid to the memory of Mexico's patron saint. Since the passage of the reform laws, marking the absolute separation of church and State in Mexico, the president and the government officials no longer take any part in the celebration, but its observance is none the less enthusiastic on the part of the populace.

For days preparations for the festival went forward and, as usual they illustrate that curious mixture of piety and worldiness that is a trait of the Mexicans. No other country in the world promises such a medley of devotion and barbarism in the observance of its national festival. Prayers and devotional exercises, while an important part of the day's programme, by no means satisfy the enthusiasm of the pilgrims who come to pay their respects to Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe. Games of chance flourish, and the most pious peon, after satisfying the demands of the church by dipping his fingers in the holy water, crossing himself and uttering a prayer, hastens back to the gaming table or the cock pit, supremely unconcious that his actions are in the least paradoxial or incongruous.

In booths located at advantageous positions near the shrine are sold the tamales, the chili con carne and the other curious concoctions of food so dear to the Mexican taste, while at other booths liquid refreshments of an exceedingly maddening character are dispensed. The tourist who visits the scene of the festivities is able to buy, at a price not more than a dozen times that which a native would have to pay, the marvelous articles for personal adornment, novel specimens of Indian handiwork, pottery and other bric-a-brac peculiar to Mexican curiosity shops. The merry-go-round furnished amusement for thousands of Mexicans, clad in serapes of many colors and crowned with immense sombreros, and the gay sight is not less amusing and novel for the visitor who sees it for the first time. Indian dances, barbarous performances accompanied by the weird, wild music of Indian instruments, are a feature of the celebration and give a touch of savagery to the scene. The dancers were attired in fantastic costumes and chant the dolorous ditties handed down to them by their forefathers, in honor of the Virgin of Guadalupe. The crack of firecrakers and the drunken babbling of revellers who have drank more than is good for them was heard on every side. A great display of fireworks closed the festivities.

In accordance with the usual custom on Guadalupe day, a picture of the Virgin is displayed in front of nearly every home in Mexico, whether that home be the palace of a Spanish grandee, the hovel of a peon or the hut of an Indian.

According to tradition, it was in 1531, ten years after the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards, that the Virgin Mary appeared to an Indian on the spot where the famous church now stands and commanded him to build an edifice to her honor on the site. This Indian was Juan Diego. It was on December 12 that he received his mission, which he proved to the bishop by showing him his blanket, on which had been miraculously imprinted an image of the Virgin.

This Blanket, bearing the miraculous image, is still preserved in the church of Guadalupe. Money and costly jewels aggregating in value many millions of dollars have been given for its adornment, and it now lies in a frame of solid gold, covered a crystal plate, above the altar of the church which was erected by command of the Virgin. On each side of the image, within the golden frame, are strips of gold in which glitter and flash myriad diamonds, emeralds, pearls and other precious stones.

Despite the scepticism of some of these high in authority in the republic, the great masses of the Mexican people still believe unfalteringly in the authenticity of the image which has become one of the features of the republic for sightseers. "Our Lady of Guadalupe" is a national institution and the celebration in her honor surpasses in enthusiasm even that of Mexican independence day. As a matter of fact, the Virgin of Guadalupe was the inspiration of the Mexican army when it fought for freedom from the Spanish regime, and her image was borne aloft on the flags of the soldiers of Hidalgo.

Prices of Beef Reduced.

To the People of Oakland and Vicinity:

Western Beef has not fallen in price, but Garrett county beef has, which I will sell at the prices following:

Porterhouse Steak, 10 to 12½ cents; Tenderloin Steak, 10 to 12½ cents; Round Steak, 10 to 12 cents; Roast, 7 to 10 cents; Boiling Beef, 5 to 7 cents. A poor man's dollar looks as big to me as a rich man's. If your are too poor to buy I will give it to you.

Yours to stay,
H. CREUTZTURG.
Meat Dealer and Grocer.

Trial Catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by all dealers.

Our Sympathy

is always extended to those in distress, but we have no sympathy to waste on the man who borrows his neighbor's paper when he can have one of his own at a mere nominal expense. Your home paper *stands for your interests* and the interests of your home town. It deserves your moral and financial support. If you are not a member of our family of readers you should begin now by sending in your subscription.

THE OLD STEM OF B. & O. REBUILT.

Better Progress in Handling of Freight Expected to Follow Improvement.

Railroad men and others interested in the quick handling of freight on the B. & O. expect to see much evidence of progress in the handling of increased tonnage over the main line of the B. & O. since the rebuilding and improvement of the old stem of the road from Washington Junction on the west to Relay station, near Baltimore on the east. The rehabilitiation of this portion of the road has just been completed with the Alberton cut off.

Over this portion of the road is hauled all of the company's through freight traffic, together with the local freight and passenger business. The work of converting this stretch of track from a crooked line with steep grades to a low grade line of easy curvature was begun with the advent of the Murray regime on the Baltimore and Ohio shortly after the road passed out of the hands of receivers.

President Oscar G. Murray and other executives of the Baltimore and Ohio, after devoting more than four weeks to a general inspection of that system, have just returned to general headquarters in Baltimore. When Mr. Murray was given charge of the traffic department of the Baltimore and Ohio system in 1896 he adopted the slogan, "Get the terminals and roadway in condition to handle the business quickly, and keep them that way, and the tonnage will be forthcoming." Since that time he has devoted a great of attention to terminals in the different districts.

It is admitted that larger terminals are needed in the Pittsburg district and these improvements will in all probability be taken up later. When in Pittsburg President Murray declined to discuss this matter, as the improvement program for next year has not yet been outlined. President Murray devoted considerable time to the new freight terminal at Brunswick which is about completed and which will be used for the classification of eastbound freight. The officials also inspected the new yard at Brunswick, which is among the largest individual yards in the country. Robert Finney general superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore and Ohio, who accompanied the party east from Pittsburg, has returned to headquarters in that city.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S WAY.

Oliver Cromwell, who was absolutely ruler of England from 1648 to 1658, although a man of great force of will, was crude and and uncouth. His religious fervor amounted almost to faniticism. He was of vigorous mold and strong convictions. He appeared to be equally great as a military captain and statesman. He arose to every occasion. His vigorous foreign policy made England as much feared abroad as the Lord Protector was at home. That this unlettered farmer could wrest from the hands of Charles I the scepter of a hundred kings, "cut off his head with his crown on it," as he expressed it and make himself absolute, is one of the marvels of history.

In the Long Parliament Cromwell represented the County of Cambrige. Sir Philip Warwick, a royalist contemporary, gives the following description of him.

"I came into the House one morning, well clad, and perceived a gentleman speaking whom I knew not very ordinarily apparelled, for it was a plain cloth suit, which seemed to have been made by an ill country tailor. His linen was plain and not very clean, and I remember a speck or two of blood upon his little band, which was not much larger than his collar. His hat was without a hat-band. His stature was of a good size; his sword stuck close to his side; his countenance swollen and reddish; his voice sharp and untunable, and his eloquence full of fervor, for the subject matter would not bear much of reason, it being in behalf of a servant of Mr. Prynne's, who had dispersed libels against the Queen for her dancing, and such like innocent sports. And he aggravated the imprisonment of this man by the council table upon that height that one would have believed the very government itself had been in great danger by it."

After Cromwell's military successes had fired him with the ambition of "taking it upon him to be a king," his first step was to dissolve the Long Parliament, which was not disposed to take orders implicitiy. He repaired to the Parliament House with a strong military force and after making the following speech, turned the members out of doors.

"It is high time for me to put an end to your sitting in this place, which you have dishonored by your contempt of all virtue, and defiled by your practice of every vice. Ye are a factious crew and enemies to all good government. Ye are a pack of mercenary wretches, and would, like Esau, sell your country for a mess of pottage; and like Judas, betray your God for a few pieces of money. Is there a single virtue now remaining among you? Is there one vice you do not possess? You have no more religion than my horse. Gold is your god. Which of you has not bartered away your conscience for bribes? Is there a man among you that has the care for the good of the commonwealth? You, who were deputed here by the people to get their grievances redressed, are yourselves become their greatest grievance. Your country, therefore, calls upon me to cleanse this Augean stable, by putting a final period to your iniquitous proceedings. And by God's help and the strength He has given me I am come to do it. I command you, therefore, upon the peril of your lives, to depart immediately out of this place. Go, get you out; make haste; ye venal slaves, begone!"

To check a cold quickly, get from your druggist some little Candy Cold Tablets called Preventics. Druggists everywhere are now dispensing Preventics, for they are not only safe, but decidedly certain and prompt. Preventics contain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh nor sickening. Taken at the "sneeze stage" Preventics will prevent Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, etc. Hence the name, Preventics. Good for feverish children. 48 Preventics 25 cents. Trial Boxes 5 cts. Sold by all dealers.

Call and see the new 1908 model "Edison Phonographs" also a large list of "Gold Moulded" records for sale now by The H. Weber & Sons Co.

If you are a business man, did you ever think of the field of opportunity that advertising opens to you? There is almost no limit to the possibilities of your business if you study how to turn trade into your store. If you are not getting your share of the business of your community *there's a reason.* People go where they are attracted—where they *know* what they can get and how much it is sold for. If you make direct statements in your advertising see to it that you are able to fulfill every promise you make. You will add to your business reputation and hold your customers. It will not cost as much to run your ad in this paper as you think. It is the persistent advertiser who gets there. Have something in the paper every issue, no matter how small. We will be pleased to quote you our advertising rates, particularly on the year's business.

cracking of rifles from rock and ravine. Men fell cursing, and the frightened horses swerved, their riders struggling madly with their mounts, the column thrown into momentary confusion. But the surprised cavalrymen, quailing beneath the hot fire poured into them, rallied to the shouts of their officers, and swung into a slender battle front, stretching out their thin line from the bank of the river to the sharp uplift of the western bluffs. Scarcely 150 white troopers waited to stem as best they might that fierce onrush of 1,200 battle-crazed braves.

For an almost-breathless space those mingled hordes of Sioux and Cheyennes hesitated to drive straight home their death-blow. They knew those silent men in the blue shirts, knew they died hard. Upon that slight pause pivoted the fate of the day; upon it hung the lives of those other men riding boldly and trustfully across the sunlit ridges above. "Audacity, always audacity," that is the accepted motto for a cavalryman. And be the cause what it may, it was here that Maj. Reno failed. In that supreme instant he was guilty of hesitancy, doubt, delay. He chose defense in preference to attack, dallied where he should have acted. The observing savages, gathering courage from his apparent weakness, burst forth in resistless torrent against the slender, unsupported line, turned his flank by one fierce charge, and hurled the struggling troopers back with a rush into the narrow strip of timber bordering the river.

The whole narrow valley seemed to swarm with braves; they poured forth from sheltering coulees and shadowed ravines; they dashed down in countless numbers from the distant village. Custer, now far away behind the bluffs, and almost beyond sound of the firing, was utterly ignored. Every savage chief knew exactly where that column was, but it could wait its turn.

In leaderless effort to break away from that swift-gathering cordon, before the red, remorseless folds should close tighter and crush them to death, the troopers, half of them already dismounted, burst from cover in an endeavor to attain the shelter of the bluffs. The deadly Indian rifles flamed in their faces, and they were hurled back, a mere fleeing mob, searching for nothing in that moment of terror but a possible passageway across the stream. Through some rare providence of God, they chanced to strike the banks at a spot where the river proved fordable. They plunged headlong in, officers and men commingled, the Indian bullets churning up the water on every side. The loss in that wild retreat (which Reno later called a "charge") was heavy, the effect demoralizing; but those who escaped found a spot well suited for defense. Even as they swung down from off their wounded, panting horses and flung themselves flat upon their faces to sweep with hastily leveled carbines the river banks below, Benteen came trotting gallantly down the valley to their aid, his troopers fresh and eager to be thrown forward on the firing-line. The worst was over, and like maddened lions, the rallied soldiers of the Seventh, cursing their folly, turned to strike and slay.

A line of skirmishers was hastily thrown forward along the edge of the bluff, while volunteers, urged by the agonized cries of the wounded, endeavored vainly to procure a supply of water from the river. Again and again they made the effort, only to be driven back by the deadly Indian rifle fire. By three o'clock, although the majority of the savages had departed down the river, enough remained to keep up a galling fire, and hold Reno strictly on the defensive.

As the men lay exposed to the continuous sniping fire, above the surrounding din were borne to their ears the reports of distant guns. It came distinctly from the northward, growing heavier and more continuous. None among them doubted its ominous meaning. Custer was already engaged in hot action at the right of the Indian village. Why were they kept lying there in idleness? Why were they not pushed forward to do their part? They looked into each other's faces. God! They were 300 nor; they could sweep aside like chaff that fringe of red skirmishers if only they got the word! Officer after office, unable to restrain his impatience, strode back across the bluff summit, and whistling bullets, and personally legged the major to speak the one word which should hurl them to the rescue. They cried like women, they swore through clinched teeth, they openly exhibited their contempt for such a commander, yet the discipline of army service made active disobedience impossible. They went reluctantly back, as helpless as children.

It was four o'clock, the shadows of the western bluffs already darkening the river bank. Suddenly a faint cheer ran along the lines, and the men lifted themselves to gaze up the river. Urging the tired animals to a trot, the strong hand of a trooper grasping every halter-strap, Brant was swinging his long pack-train up the smoke-wreathed valley. The outriding flankers exchanged constant shots with the skulking savages hiding in every ravine and coulee. Pausing only to protect their wounded, fighting their way step by step, N troop ran the gantlet and came charging into the cheering lines with every pound of their treasure safe. Weir of D, whose dismounted troopers held that portion of the line, strode a pace forward to greet the leader, and as the extended hands of the officers met, there echoed down to them from the north the reports of two heavy volleys, fired in rapid succession. The sounds were clear, distinctly audible even above the uproar of the valley. The heavy eyes of the two soldiers met, their dust-streaked faces flushed.

"That was a signal, Custer's signal for help!" the younger man cried, impulsively, his voice full of agony. "For God's sake, Weir, what are you fellows waiting here for?"

The other uttered a groan, his hand flung in contempt back toward the bluff summit. "The cowardly fool won't move; he's whipped to death now."

"Reno, you mean? Whipped? You haven't lost 20 men. Is this the Seventh?—skulking here under cover while Custer begs help? Doesn't the man know? Doesn't he understand? By heaven, I'll face him myself! I'll make him act, even if I have to damn him to his face."

He swung his horse with a jerk to the left, but even as the spurs touched, Weir grasped the taut rein firmly.

"It's no use, Brant. It's been done; we've all been at him. He's simply lost his head. Know? Of course he knows. Martini struck us just below here, as we were coming in, with a message from Custer. It would have stirred the blood of anyone but him—Oh, God! It's terrible."

"A message? What was it?"

"Cook wrote it, and addressed it to Benteen. It read: 'Come on. Big village. Be quick. Bring packs.' And then, 'P. S.—Bring packs.' That means they want ammunition badly; they're fighting to the death out yonder, and they need powder. Oh, the coward!"

Brant's eyes ran down the waiting line of his own men, sitting their saddles beside the halted pack animals.

Brant Was Swinging His Pack-Train Up the Smoke-Wreathed Valley.

He leaned over and dropped one hand heavily on Weir's shoulder. "The rest of you can do as you please, but N troop is going to take those ammunition packs to Custer if there's any possible way to get through, orders or no orders." He straightened up in the saddle, and his voice sounded down the wearied line like the blast of a trumpet.

"Attention! N troop! Right face; dress. Number four bring forward the ammunition packs. No, leave the others where they are: move lively, men!"

He watched them swing like magic into formation, their dust-begrimed faces lighting up with animation. They knew their officer, and this meant business.

"Unsling carbines—load!"

Weir, the veteran soldier, glanced down that steady line of ready troopers, and then back to Brant's face. "Do you mean it? Are you going up those bluffs? Good Heavens, man, it will mean a courtmartial."

"Custer commands the Seventh. I command the pack-train," said Brant. "His orders are to bring up the packs. Perhaps I can't get through alone, but I'll try. Better a courtmartial than to fail those men out there. Going? Of course I'm going. Into line—take intervals—forward!"

"Attention, D troop!" It was Weir's voice, eager and determined now. Like an undammed current his orders rang out above the uproar, and in a moment the gallant troopers of N and D, some on foot, some in saddle, were rushing up the face of the bluff, their officers leading, the precious ammunition packs at the center, all alike scrambling for the summit, in spite of the crackling of Indian rifles from every side. Panting, breathless from the hard climb, their carbines spitting fire while the rapidly massing savages began circling their exposed position, the little band fought their way forward a hundred yards. Then they halted, blocked by the numbers barring their path, glancing back anxiously in hope that their effort would encourage others to join them. They could do it; they could do it if only the rest of the boys would come. They poured in their volleys and waited. But Reno made no move. Weir and Brant, determined to hold every inch thus gained, threw the dismounted men on their faces behind every projection of earth, and encircled the ridge with flame. If they could not advance, they would not be driven back. Messenger after messenger, taking life in hand, was sent skurrying down the bluff, to beg reinforcements to push on for the rescue, swearing it was possible. But it was after five o'clock before Reno moved. Then cautiously he advanced his column toward where N and D troops yet held desperately to the exposed ridge. He came too late. That distant firing had ceased, and all need for further advance had ended. Scarcely had reinforcements attained the summit before the torrent of savagery burst screeching on their front.

From point to point the grim struggle raged, till nightfall wrought partial cessation. The wearied troopers stretched out their lines so as to protect the packs and the field hospital, threw themselves on the ground, digging rifle-pits with knives and tin pans. Not until nine o'clock did the Indian fire slacken, and then the village became a scene of savage revel, the wild yelling plainly audible to the soldiers above.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

The Old Regiment.

By the time Hampton swung up the coulee, he had dismissed from his attention everything but the business that had brought him there. He experienced no fear, no premonition of coming disaster, yet the reawakened plainsman in him kept him sufficiently wary and cautious. He possessed a soldier's proud confidence in his regiment—the supposition that the old fighting Seventh could be defeated was impossible; the Indian did not ride those uplands who could do the deed! Then there came to him a nameless dread, that instinctive shrinking which a proud, sensitive man must ever feel at having to face his old companions with the shadow of a crime between. In his memory he saw once more a low-ceilinged room, having a table extending down the center, with grave-faced men, dressed in the full uniform of the service, looking at him amid a silence like unto death; and at the head sat a man with long fair hair and mustache, his proud eyes never to be forgotten. Now, after silent years, he was going to look into those accusing eyes again. He pressed his hand against his forehead, his body trembled; then he braced himself for the interview, and the shuddering coward in him shrank back.

Away to the left something was moving, a dim, shapeless dash of color. It might be Benteen, but of Reno's columns he could perceive nothing, nor anything of Custer's excepting that broad track across the prairies marked by his horses' hoofs. This track Hampton followed, pressing his fresh mount to increased speed, confident that no Indian spies would be loitering so closely in the rear of that body of cavalry, and becoming fearful lest the attack should occur before he could arrive.

He dipped over a sharp ridge and came suddenly upon the rear guard. They were a little squad of dusty, brown-faced troopers, who instantly wheeled into line at sound of approaching hoofs, the barrels of their lowered carbines glistening in the sun. With a swing of the hand and a hoarse shout of "Dispatches!" he was beyond them, bending low over his saddle pommel, his eyes on the dust cloud of the moving column. The extended line of horsemen, riding in columns of four, came to a sudden halt, and he raced on. A little squad of officers, several of their number dismounted, were out in front, standing grouped just beyond the summit of a slight elevation, apparently looking off into the valley through some cleft in the bluff beyond. Standing among these, Hampton perceived the long fair hair, and the erect figure clad in the well-known frontier costume, of the man he sought—the proud, dashing leader of light cavalry, that beau ideal of the sabreur, the one he dreaded most, the one he loved best—Custer. The commander stood, field-glasses in hand, pointing down into the valley, and the dispatch bearer, reigning in his horse, his lips white but resolute, trotted straight up the slope toward him. Custer wheeled, annoyed at the interruption, and Hampton swung down from the saddle, his rein flung across his arm, took a single step forward, lifting his hand in salute, and held forth the sealed packet.

"Dispatches, sir," he said, simply, standing motionless as a statue.

The commander, barely glancing toward him, instantly tore open the long official envelope and ran his eyes over the dispatch amid a hush in the conversation.

"Gentlemen," he commented to the little group gathered about him, yet without glancing up from the paper in his hand, "Crook was defeated over on the Rosebud the 17th, and forced to retire. That will account for the unexpected number of hostiles fronting us up here, Cook; but the greater the task, the greater the glory. Ah, I thought as much. I am advised by the department to keep in close touch with Terry and Gibbons, and to hold off from making a direct attack until infantry can arrive in support. Rather late in the day, I take it, when we are already within easy rifle-shot. I see nothing in these orders to interfere with our present plans, nor any military neces-

[illegible] for playing mud and seek all summer in these hills. That looks like a big village down yonder, but I have led the dandy Seventh into others just as large."

He stopped speaking, and glanced up inquiringly into the face of the silent messenger, apparently mistaking him for one of his own men.

"Where did you get this?"

"Cheyenne, sir."

"What! Do you mean to say you brought it through from there?"

"Silent Murphy carried it as far as the Powder river. He went crazy there, and I was compelled to strap him. I brought it the rest of the way."

"Where is Murphy?"

"Back with the pack train, sir. I got him through alive, but entirely gone in the head."

"Run across many hostiles in that region?"

"They were thick this side the Rosebud; all bucks and traveling north."

"Sioux?"

"Mostly, sir; but I saw one band wearing Cheyenne war bonnets."

A puzzled look slowly crept into the strong face of the abrupt questioner, his stern, commanding eyes studying the man standing motionless before him, with freshly awakened interest. The gaze of the other faltered, then came back courageously.

"I recognize you now," Custer said, quietly. "Am I to understand you are again in the service?"

"My presence here is purely accidental, Gen. Custer. The opportunity came to me to do this work, and I very gladly accepted the privilege."

The commander hesitated, scarcely knowing what he might be justified in saying to this man.

"It's a brave deed, well performed," he said at last, with soldierly cordiality, "although I can hardly offer you a fitting reward."

"There is little I desire," he replied, slowly, "and that is to be permitted to ride once more into action in the ranks of the Seventh."

The true-hearted, impulsive, manly soldier fronting him reddened to the roots of his fair hair, his proud eyes softening.

"Spoken like a true soldier," he exclaimed, a new warmth in his voice. "You shall have your wish. Take position in Calhoun's troop yonder."

Hampton turned quietly away, leading his horse, yet had scarcely advanced three yards before Custer halted him.

"I shall be pleased to talk with you again after the fight," he said, briefly, as though half doubting the propriety of such words.

The other bowed, his face instantly brightening. "I thank you sincerely."

The perplexed commander stood motionless, gazing after the receding figure, his face grown grave and thoughtful. Then he turned to the wondering adjutant beside him.

"You never knew him, did you, Cook?"

"I think not, sir; who is he?"

"Capt Nolan—you have heard the story."

"Is that so?" he exclaimed, in evident surprise. "He has a manly face."

"Ay, and he was as fine a soldier as ever fought under a flag," declared Custer, frankly. "Poor devil. The hardest service I was ever called upon to perform was the day we broke him. I wonder if Calhoun will recognize the face; they were good friends once."

He stopped speaking, and for a time his field-glasses were fastened upon a small section of the Indian village nestled in the green valley.

"I doubt if many warriors are there," he commented at last. "They may have gone up the river to intercept Reno's advance, and if so, this should be our time to strike. Return to your commands, gentlemen, and with the order of march see personally that your men move quietly. We must strike quick and hard, driving the wedge home with a single blow. That will be all at present, gentlemen; you will require no further instructions until we deploy. Capt. Calhoun, just a word."

The captain thus directly addressed, a handsome, stalwart man of middle age, reined in his horse and waited.

"Captain, the messenger who has just brought us dispatches from Cheyenne is a civilian, but has requested permission to have a share in this coming fight. I have assigned him to your troop."

Calhoun bowed.

"I thought to spare you any possible embarrassment by saying that the man is not entirely unknown to you."

"May I ask his name?"

"Robert Nolan."

The strong, lion-like face flushed under its tan, then quickly lit up with a smile. "I thank you. Capt. Nolan will not suffer at my hands."

He rode straight toward his troop, his eyes searching the ranks until they rested upon the averted face of Hampton. He pressed forward, and leaned from the saddle, extending a gauntleted hand. "Nolan, old man welcome back to the Seventh!"

For an instant their eyes met, those of the officer filled with manly sympathy, the other's moistened and dim, his face like marble. Then the two hands clasped and clung, in a grip more eloquent than words. It was Calhoun who spoke.

"I mean it all, Nolan. From that day to this I have believed in you—have held you friend."

For a moment the man reeled; then, as though inspired by a newborn hope, he sat firmly erect, and lifted his hand in salute. "Those are words I have longed to hear spoken for 15 years. They are more than life to me. May God help me to be worthy of them. Oh, Calhoun, Calhoun!"

For a brief space the two remained still and silent, their faces reflecting repressed feeling. Then the voice of command sounded out in front; Calhoun gently withdrew his hand from the other's grasp, and with bowed head rode slowly to the front of his troops.

In columns of four, silent, with not a canteen rattling, with scabbards thrust under their stirrup leathers, each man sitting in his saddle like a statue, ready carbine flung forward across the pommel, those sunburnt troopers moved steadily down the broad coulee. The troopers riding at either side of Hampton wondering still at their captain's peculiar words and actions, glanced curiously at the new comrade, marveling at his tightly pressed lips, his moistened eyes. Yet in all the glorious column, no heart lighter than his, or happier, pressed forward to meet a warrior's death.

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—A detachment of the Eighteenth infantry from Fort Bethune trapped by Indians in a narrow gorge. Among them is a stranger who introduces himself by the name of Hampton, also Gillis, the post trader, and his daughter. Gillis and a majority of the soldiers are killed during a three days' siege.

CHAPTER II.—Hampton offers assistance to the girl, and is at first spurned because he is known as a gambler.

CHAPTER III.—Hampton and the girl only escape from the Indians. They fall exhausted on the plains.

CHAPTER IV.—A company of the Seventh cavalry, Lieut. Brant in command, find Hampton and the girl on the plains, and restore them to consciousness. Hampton announces that he proposes to care for the girl.

CHAPTER V.—Hampton and the girl stop at the Miners' Home in Glencaid, Mrs. Duffy, proprietess. Rev. Howard Wynkoop proposes that Hampton place Miss Gillis in care of Mrs. Herndon. He consents to think it over.

CHAPTER VI.—Hampton talks the future over with Miss Gillis—the Kid. She shows him her mother's picture and tells him what she can of her parentage and life. They decide she shall live with Mrs. Herndon.

CHAPTER VII.—The Kid takes up her residence with Mrs. Herndon.

CHAPTER VIII.—Naida—the Kid—runs away from Mrs. Herndon's and rejoins Hampton. He induces her to go back, and to have nothing more to do with him.

CHAPTER IX.—Hampton plays his last game of cards. He announces to Red Slavin that he has quit, and then leaves Glencaid.

CHAPTER X.—Miss Phoebe Spencer arrives in Glencaid to teach its first school.

CHAPTER XI.—Miss Spencer meets Naida, Rev. Wynkoop, etc. She boards at Mrs. Herndon's.

CHAPTER XII.—Naida and Lieut. Brant again meet without his knowing who she is. She informs him of the coming Bachelor club ball in honor of Miss Spencer.

CHAPTER XIII.—Lieut. Brant meets Silent Murphy, Custer's scout. He reports trouble brewing among the Sioux.

CHAPTER XV.—He fails to discover her identity.

CHAPTER XVI.—Brant accompanies Naida home from the dance. On the way she informs him as to who she is, and that she is to meet Hampton. Brant meets Hampton with her, and the men make an appointment to meet the following morning.

CHAPTER XVII.—Brant and Hampton meet. Hampton informs the lieutenant that his attentions to Naida must cease, and proclaims an authority over her that justifies the statement. Brant tells Hampton of the presence of Silent Murphy, and the fact that Red Slavin receives government messages for him.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Miss Spencer called on Bob Hampton. Tells him of a red-faced stranger mistaking her for Naida.

CHAPTER XIX.—Hampton interviews Red Slavin. Finds that he is an ex-trooper in the Seventh cavalry. It was Slavin's and Murphy's testimony that more than ten years before had convicted Robert Nolan, then a captain in the Seventh, of the murder of Maj. Brant, Sr. Hampton attempts to force a confession from Slavin. Slavin insists it is Murphy he wants, and Murphy has left. In a scuffle Slavin is killed by a knife thrust.

CHAPTER XX.—Hampton surrenders to Buck Mason, marshal. Mob attempts to capture him. Mason and his prisoner escape to a hill and defend themselves. Mob lights fire to burn them out.

CHAPTER XXI.—Brant tells Naida that he loves her. She tells him there is an insurmountable barrier between them, but that she does not fully understand it.

CHAPTER XXII.—Brant and his troop rescues Hampton and Mason from the fires set by the mob. Brant carries the unconscious gambler through the lines of fire.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Hampton is taken to the hotel and Naida comes to nurse him.

CHAPTER XXIV.—Miss Spencer has a humorous adventure with her admirers and then accepts the heart and hand of Rev. Wynkoop.

CHAPTER XXV.—Brant is ordered to take the field. Before he goes Naida tells him she loves him, but cannot become his wife, or cannot offer an explanation. He insists that he will return to her.

CHAPTER XXVI.—Hampton goes on the trail of Silent Murphy, then at Cheyenne, as the one man who can clear Capt. Nolan of the charge of murder of Maj. Brant 15 years before.

CHAPTER XXVII.—Hampton arrives at Cheyenne after Murphy had left with dispatches for Custer. He follows the scout, determined to wring from him a confession. Comes within sight of Murphy on the edge of the Indian country.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Murphy is surprised at a night camp and sees a ghost of Maj. Brant.

CHAPTER XXIX.—Murphy practically confesses to the killing of Maj. Brant for which Capt. Nolan was convicted and sentenced to dismissal from the army and ten years in the penitentiary. Hampton proposes to take him through to Custer where he is to make his statement before the old regiment. They travel through the Indian country.

CHAPTER XXX.—Murphy goes violently insane. Hampton forces him on through the Indian country toward the Little Big Horn in hopes of reaching Custer with the dispatches, he is now carrying, in time. A Sioux bullet kills his horse.

CHAPTER XXXI.—Brant's troop guarding Custer's pack train on Little Big Horn rescues Hampton and Murphy. Hampton insists on going on to join Custer and deliver the dispatches. Tells Brant Naida is daughter of Capt. Nolan who was convicted of murdering his father. Murphy, now insane, could clear Capt. Nolan of charge if he recovers his mind. Leaves package of papers bearing on the subject with Brant when he goes to join Custer.

ABSINTHE DRINKING.

Attempts to Stem Curse of the French Nation.

Absinthe-drinking has frequently been characterized as the curse of modern France. Absinthe, which is distilled from alcohol in which wormwood leaves have been crushed, is a peculiarly destructive drink. Its effects are so much worse than those of any other alcoholic beverage that a commission was appointed some time ago to recommend some way of checking the ravages of the habit. The committee has recommended that the manufacture of absinthe shall cease in a year, and that after two years its sale shall be forbidden. This report has been adopted by the committee on hygiene of the chamber of deputies and reported to the chamber. It does not yet appear whether the nation is sufficiently roused to the evil to make certain the passage of the necessary law. The absinthe habit has a curious origin. The French soldiers in Algiers during the war of 1844-7 were advised to mix wormwood with their wine to prevent or cure the fevers to which they were liable in northern Africa. On their return to France they continued to put the wormwood in their wine, and introduced the drink to their friends, and soon the distillers put on the market what is now known as absinthe, with the bitter taste of the wormwood disguised by anise.

DEVIL AN EXPENSIVE MASTER.

Cost of Crime and Its Cure in the United States Compared.

The chaplain of the Evangelical Prison society of New York, Rev. John J. Munro, has compiled some astonishing figures as to the cost of crime in the United States, and publishes them in Harper's Weekly. He calculates that in the whole country the total annual expense of maintaining police forces, criminal courts and prisons is approximately $750,000,000. The yearly loss occasioned by crimes against property appears to be above $150,000,000. If to this is added the loss of wages suffered by persons confined in prison, the grand total of crime cost every year in America would reach the stupendous sum of $1,076,000,000, which is a tax of more than one per cent. upon the aggregate wealth of the nation. Contrasted with this, all the moral curative agencies in the country, including churches, schools, hospitals and humanitarian social work, cost only $550,000,000 a year. From the most calculating material standpoint economy would appear to demand a larger outlay for religious and sociological reform work in order to abridge this crime waste.

Manufacturers and the Drink Evil.

An added evidence of the baneful influence of drink on manufacturing interests, has recently been given in a protest from the glass manufacturers of Alexandria, Ind., against drinking resorts in the neighborhood of their plants. Two enterprises, giving employment to more than 1,000 people, and representing the industrial mainstays of the city, have notified the council that they will make no further extensions or improvements unless the saloons are taken totally out of the factory district and their territory limited strictly to the business portion of the city.

Three Significant Statements.

Dr. McAdam Eccles, a London physician noted for his wide life assurance experience, lays down the three suggestive propositions: (1) From the universal experience of assurance offices, the excessive use of alcohol undoubtedly shortens life. (2) An increasing number of statistics over an increasing number of years show that even a moderate amount of alcohol habitually taken tends to shorten life. (3) Total abstainers show a distinctly greater longevity than any other class of the community.

Postpone Their Convention.

The Christian Endeavorers are actively planning for a great assembly at Seattle in July, but the board of control of the Epworth league has just decided that it would be better not to try to hold the convention of their societies which would in the regular order fall this year. The vote of the board is to hold national conventions quadrennially hereafter; therefore the league's next gathering will occur in 1909.

Total Abstinence in Denmark.

In Denmark there are at present 14 total abstinence associations, representing a membership of 122,207 persons. The growth of the temperance sentiment throughout the land is shown in the increase of 21,757 members in these societies during the past two years. No less than 38,884 members are enrolled in one of the orders alone.

Drink in the United States.

Recent statistics show that the use of wine and spirits in the United States is on the decrease, while beer is becoming more popular. There are fewer retail liquor dealers now than there were a year ago, while the number of places where beer is sold is increasing rapidly.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY. DEC. 19. 1907.

THE CHRISTIAN SUMMER RESORT.

The purpose of the Kingdom God is the salvation of man. This man is a trinity—spirit, mind and body. The institution, call it Church, if you please, that reaches and holds man must satisfy his three-fold nature. The erection and maintenance of tens of thousands of beautiful churches tell us that the Church is not unmindful of the salvation of the spirit-man.

The many colleges and other educational institutions emphasize the fact that the Church not only seeks to save the spirit-man but that she is determined to culture the intellectual-man for the most efficient service. The gracious ministry of her sons and daughters in hospitals and other institutions of like character speaks most emphatically of her devotion to the work of repair when the body is worn and broken in the battles of life.

If this ministry be Christly even more so is that whose aim is to furnish opportunities for the recreation that will prevent the necessity of sending our bodies to the repair shop. Under the inspiration of this idea men like Moody at Northfield, Vincent at Chantauqua, have founded the Christian summer resort where God is the dominant note weather in the sermon from the pulpit, the lecture from the platform or in the recreation hour. Too long have the men and women of the Church been compelled to go to the summer resort where God is a broken chord. Vacation food is just as important as spiritual and mental food. More and more will the Church recognize the splendid cooperation of the christian summer resort, more and more will she urge that the place of vacation shall be the place where God is the dominant note, more and more will she cooperate in the work of the christian summer resort, helping them to obtain results such as have been thus far only seen in visoins by those whom the Lord has led to the top of the Mount of Vision. Already the Church is realizing that as her benefactions to the spirit-man agencies are to receive their dividend in the good work done, already she is learning the wisdom of asking for her educational benefactions a dividend, not in the lawful money of this world, but in the large number of young men and women coming from her schools, trained for the highest service. Even so the day is at hand when the church will most liberally cooperate in the establishment and maintenance of a chain of great christian summer resorts in our land that will enrich spiritually, intellectually and physically the lives of her sons and daughters who tarry during the vacation period, within their gates. If men make large gifts to the church because of the good it is doing, if men liberally endow the college because of the good it does, so men will give liberally to the christian summer resort because of the good it is doing. Obligation to give to the first two is equal obligation to cooperate with and to give to the Christian resort. Why not? We are fortunate in having within our county one of America's great Christian Summer Resorts—Mountain Lake Park. To enumerate her many gifts to the people of Garrett county would be an impossibility. Besides those of the home county who have been born again within her gates, or who have been led to new heights of intellectual vision, or have had their bodies made stronger for carrying the burdens of service, her ministry of inspiration has gone to many lands from this mountain top beautiful. All hail Mountain Lake Park! Her past has been one of great blessing. Her future destined to be even greater in sending out into the fields of service men and women more strongly equipped spirtually, mentally and physically because of their having tarried awhile on this mount of privilege. The people should and do rejoice in the opportunity to cooperate with the management of this splendid Christian resort in its three-fold work of culturing the spirit-man, sharpening the intellectual man and training the physical-man.

OUR WEALTH INCREASED.

We are wealthier than we thought we were. We read that the average amount of money in circulation the first day of this month is $34.71 for each person in the United States; that our individual gain was $1.48 for the month of November. We hadn't felt that much richer, but we suppose we are, since a great financier has given the figures. Our financial friend says "these are impressive figures." And that is true. They have impressed us very much. But we find it hard to agree with a further statement that, "to issue more money would be a positive menace." We never pretend to understand the financial situation and we are willing to let these who understand it manage it, but why should they thrust an extra $1.48 on us in November and let the month pass before they told up about it, and now refuse us another $1.48 for this month when Christmas is so near? If they had told us that we were going to get the extra $1.48, we would have tried to use it so they would not have felt that it was a "positive menace" to issue more. Ah, well! The ways of financiers are past finding out. As if to ease the force of the blow administed by saying more would be a "menace" our financier announces that "in the last decade the money actually in circulation in the country has raised from $1,600,000,000 to a trifle over $3,000,000,000, while the per capita amount has grown almost $12." We presume he thinks that we are getting rich fast enough, and we will have to be satisfied.

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What impressed me most on this trip was the great number and variety of birds. Hundreds of different kinds from humming birds to eagles, ducks by hundreds. I could have killed several but was satisfied with two (my appetite for duck was not the best as I had been out a few days before and brought home twenty ducks). I also caught three fine black bass, about ten pounds, got home in time for supper with a very good appetite for it, having made a trip in a row boat that no "Florida cracker" has attempted in a single day.

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The Book of Nehemiah Verified.

Prof. Clermont Ganneau has given the public, so to speak, advance sheets of the important discoveries lately made by the German scientific mission, working under Herr Rubensohn side by side with the French, on the island of Elephanta, on the Nile. Latterly the sands of Egypt have been yielding up their treasures in lavish profusion. Last month it was a lost comedy of Menander, and not long before the "Logia" of Jesus, taking us back to the origin of Christianity. But while explorers were almost daily unearthing relics of the Greek and Eygptian eras, it was seldom that any Jewish fragment was turned up. Now, however, among some papyri found by the Germans within 50 yards of Professor Ganneau's diggers, is an official document of the seventeenth year of Darius, addressed to the Persian governor of Judea by the Jewish priests of the Temple of Elephanta. The document is long and interesting, but its inestimable value lies in the fact that it calls up historical figures familiar in the Bible, such as Jonathan, high priest of Jerusalem, and Sanballat, the governor of Samaria, says a Paris letter in the New York Sun.

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Three years previously in the absence of Arsam the Satrap of Egypt, summoned to meet his king, the Egyptian servants of the god Khnum of Elephanta intrigued with the governor of the island, Widrang (bribed by them, according to the famous Euting papyrus), and procured from him an order for the military commandant of Syrene for the destruction of the temple of Jehovah that stood on the Island of Elephanta. This temple, say they, was builded by their forefathers in old times, and was there when the land of Egypt was conquered by Cambyses, who spared it while he destroyed all the temples of the Egyptians.

According to the description the petitioners incidentally give, this temple must have been an imposing pile, built of massive blocks of stone, with seven monumental gates, columns of granite and a roof of cedar. The orders of Widrang were ruthlessly executed and the troops, helped by an Egyptian horde, demolished the venerable sanctuary, destroying all that it contained with fire after carrying away the vessels of gold and silver and other precious objects.

All the Jewish population of Elephanta, men, women and children, plunged into the depths of affliction by this calamity, went into mourning and wept and fasted calling upon Jehovah the "God of Gods." No more did they anoint themselves with ointments or drink any wine. Sometime afterward Widrank fell into disgrace and was forced to make restitution, while those who had executed his orders were all slain in just expiation of their sins. Nevertheless, the petitioners say, they have not to this day, in spite of all their striving, obtained leave to rebuild their temple, and so for three years they have not left off their mourning, being precluded from making their ritual sacrifices or offering up incense on the altar of Jehovah, the "God of Gods." In vain after the catastrophe did they appeal to Bagohi himself, governor of Judea, and then to Jehohanan, high priest of Jerusalem, and to his brother, Ostan Anani, and to the princess of the House of Judah. Wherefore they come now, a second time, to implore Bagohi to show them favor and allow them to rebuild in Elephanta the temple of Jehovah as it once stood.

In return for this boon "they will offer up sacrifices to Jehovah on the new altar in his name, and until it is built all the Israelitish men, momen and children of the island will never cease praying for Bagohi." Furthermore, they give him to understand that he will reap more substantial benefits in a sum of 1,000 talents of silver in the offerings, without count of the gold, concerning which he has already been informed. And, in conclusion, they mention that they have written also to Delayah and Chelamayah, son of Sanballat, governor of Samaria, but that the Satrap Arsam, recalled by Darius, knows not of the matter. From other papyrus and fragments not yet published it is seen that, thanks to the intervention of Bagohi and Delayah, the permission was granted and the temple of Jehovah rebuilt.

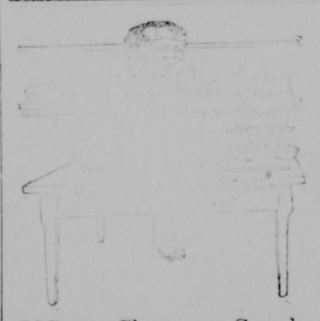
The inestimable value of these new discoveries lies in their corroboration of the biblical story, and besides the names of Jehohanan and Sanballat mentioned in the Old Testiment, the Governor Bagohi is to be found in the historian Flavius Josephus, in the Greek form of Bagoas. Prof. Clermont Ganneau, who gives the above details, has especial reason to be congratulated on this discovery, although not actually made by himself, since it seems to place beyond all doubt the correctness of the belief that the old temple of Jehovah was on the Island of Elephanta—a belief that he was almost alone for a long time in holding against the majority, who located it at Syene, on the opposite shores of the Nile. At present he is in charge of a French mission subventioned by the Academy, by the missistry and also by M. Edmund Rothschild, which is excavating on the island side by side with the German explorers, and the keenest rivalry exists between the two groups, who are working literally shoulder to shoulder within a few yards of each, other, each, however, with a radius exactly defined and marked out by wire fences.

No Hindrance.

One day a celebrated advocate was arguing before a very rude old Scotch Judge, who pointed with one forefinger to one of his ears and with the other to the opposite one. "You see this, Mr. X?" "I do, my lord," said the advocate. "Well, it just goes in here and comes out there," and his lordship smiled with the hilarity of a Judge who thinks he has actually said a good thing. "I don't doubt it, my lord," replied the advocate, "what is there to prevent it."—Bellman.

A Rare Invesement.

Subscription books for 1,000 shares of stock of the "Youghiogheny Light and Power Company" are now open at the office of Jas. D. Hamill, Treasurer, and Bowie-Johnson Secretary Oakland, Md. 3t



If Santa Claus was Greedy

he would eat every bit of cake in this bakery, it is so delicious. But as he is a generous old chap he has left enough to supply you with the most delicious cake you ever tasted. Better order your share early, though.

SUCH BEAUTIFUL CAKE

is apt to make other people want your share as well as their own. We warn you that the longer you delay ordering the more you run a chance of being disappointed.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery,
HY. LAUER, Prop

A Boston schoolboy was tall, weak and sickly.

His arms were soft and flabby. He didn't have a strong muscle in his entire body.

The physician who had attended the family for thirty years prescribed *Scott's Emulsion.*

NOW:

To feel that boy's arm you would think he was apprenticed to a blacksmith.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany County

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

D. E. BOLDEN & CO.

Murder in the First Degree!

What makes a Pair of Boots Two Boots?
What makes a House look Beautiful?

FURNITURE.

We have the Finest Line of Furniture that ever came down the pike. You could not buy anything nicer for a

Christmas Present

than an article from our store. We have everything in the Furniture Line from a Goose Yoke to a Pocket Saw Mill. We are going to GIVE AWAY a

Beautiful Cookoo Clock

on New Year's Day. Call and find out how you might be the lucky one. We will give you legal interest off the price on all goods bought between now and Jan. 1, 1908. 6 per cent. off for spot cash.

FAIR TREATMENT & ONE PRICE

to all is our motto. Wishing everybody a Merry Xmas and a Prosperous New Year.

When is a door not a door? When it is a Jar.

D. E. BOLDEN & CO.
Oakland, - - Maryland.

Ready for Christmas?

IF NOT GO TO

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND'S

AND GET READY.

There you will find a nice seasonable assortment of—

Fancy Baskets, Fancy Toilet Sets, Brush and Comb Sets, Fancy Ink Stands, Mirrors, Leatherette Writing Tablets, Brush and Comb Trays, beautiful Pictures in Gilt Frames, College Bags, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Collar and Cuff Boxes, and heaps of other things for the Holidays

COME TO SEE US AND BUY.

At The Gold Mine Store.

Santa has his samples open for you to see and pick out just what you want at the Gold Mine Store. Come and have a look before the best are picked out; it cost you nothing to look at the Gold Mine Store. If you can't see what you want tell it to me.

GEO. M. MASON, Prop.
Gold Mine Store.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Allegany County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Charles F. A. Reichelt, late of Allegany County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of June, 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1907.

MARY A. HETZ,
Executrix.
Lonaconing, Md.

ORDER NISI.

Agnes Whelen vs Ralph M. Casteel, et ux. No. 1499 Equity in the Circuit Court of Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, this 9th day of December in the year nineteen hundred and seven, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. Lindley Sloan and Edward H. Sincell, attorneys for the Mortgagee in said cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 16th day of January, 1908; provideda copy of this order be published in some newspaper publish-ed in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 3rd day of January, 1907.

The report states the amount of sale to be $700.00).

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indiam Pile Ointment is prepred for Piles and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50 and $1.00.

Williams' M'f'g. Co., Props., Cleveland, O.
Sold at Stirppes' Pharmacy Oakland, Md.

Two horses for sale one a good work horse $75; one a good roadster $65. J. L. Wheeler, Deer Park. 2t

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Prof. Clermont Ganneau has given the public, so to speak, advance sheets of the important discoveries lately made by the German scientific mission, working under Herr Rubensohn side by side with the French, on the island of Elephanta, on the Nile. Latterly the sands of Egypt have been yielding up their treasures in lavish profusion. Last month it was a lost comedy of Menander, and not long before the "Logia" of Jesus, taking us back to the origin of Christianity. But while explorers were almost daily unearthing relics of the Greek and Eygptian eras, it was seldom that any Jewish fragment was turned up. Now, however, among some papyri found by the Germans within 50 yards of Professor Ganneau's diggers, is an official document of the seventeenth year of Darius, addressed to the Persian governor of Judea by the Jewish priests of the Temple of Elephanta. The document is long and interesting, but its inestimable value lies in the fact that it calls up historical figures familiar in the Bible, such as Jonathan, high priest of Jerusalem, and Sanballat, the governor of Samaria, says a Paris letter in the New York Sun.

This papyrus, which is in the Aramaic character, has been deciphered by Professor Sachau, of Berlin, and turns out to be an authentic page to be added to the Book of Nehemiah. This wonderful document is a petition addressed by the Jewish inhabitants of the Island of Elephanta, speaking through the priest, Jeduyah, and his colleagues, to the Lord Baghoi, the Persian governor of Samariah in the seventeenth year of the reign of King Darius. After having invoked, in terms almost identical with those of the papyrus of Turia, the blessing of the "God of Gods" on the head of the governor, the petitioners made supplication as follows:

Three years previously in the absence of Arsam the Satrap of Egypt, summoned to meet his king, the Egyptian servants of the god Khnum of Elephanta intrigued with the governor of the island, Widrang (bribed by them, according to the famous Euting papyrus), and procured from him an order for the military commandant of Syrene for the destruction of the temple of Jehovah that stood on the Island of Elephanta. This temple, say they, was builded by their forefathers in old times, and was there when the land of Egypt was conquered by Cambyses, who spared it while he destroyed all the temples of the Egyptians.

According to the description the petitioners incidentally give, this temple must have been an imposing pile, built of massive blocks of stone, with seven monumental gates, columns of granite and a roof of cedar. The orders of Widrang were ruthlessly executed and the troops, helped by an Egyptian horde, demolished the venerable sanctuary, destroying all that it contained with fire after carrying away the vessels of gold and silver and other precious objects.

All the Jewish population of Elephanta, men, women and children, plunged into the depths of affliction by this calamity, went into mourning and wept and fasted calling upon Jehovah the "God of Gods." No more did they anoint themselves with ointments or drink any wine. Sometime afterward Widrank fell into disgrace and was forced to make restitution, while those who had executed his orders were all slain in just expiation of their sins. Nevertheless, the petitioners say, they have not to this day, in spite of all their striving, obtained leave to rebuild their temple, and so for three years they have not left off their mourning, being precluded from making their ritual sacrifices or offering up incense on the altar of Jehovah, the "God of Gods." In vain after the catastrophe did they appeal to Bagohi himself, governor of Judea, and then to Jehohanan, high priest of Jerusalem, and to his brother, Ostan Anani, and to the princess of the House of Judah. Wherefore they come now, a second time, to implore Bagohi to show them favor and allow them to rebuild in Elephanta the temple of Jehovah as it once stood.

In return for this boon "they will offer up sacrifices to Jehovah on the new altar in his name, and until it is built all the Israelitish men, women and children of the island will never cease praying for Bagohi." Furthermore, they give him to understand that he will reap more substantial benefits in a sum of 1,000 talents of silver in the offerings, without count of the gold, concerning which he has already been informed. And, in conclusion, they mention that they have written also to Delayah and Chelamayah, son of Sanballat, governor of Samaria, but that the Satrap Arsam, recalled by Darius, knows not of the matter. From other papyrus and fragments not yet published it is seen that, thanks to the intervention of Bagohi and Delayah, the permission was granted and the temple of Jehovah rebuilt.

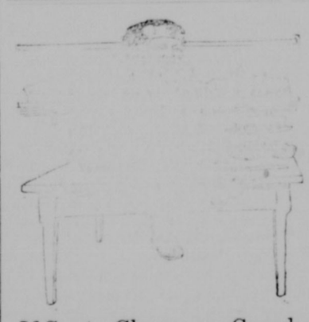
The inestimable value of these new discoveries lies in their corroboration of the biblical story, and besides the names of Jehohanan and Sanballat mentioned in the Old Testiment, the Governor Bagohi is to be found in the historian Flavius Josephus, in the Greek form of Bagoas. Prof. Clermont Ganneau, who gives the above details, has especial reason to be congratulated on this discovery, although not actually made by himself, since it seems to place beyond all doubt the correctness of the belief that the old temple of Jehovah was on the Island of Elephanta—a belief that he was almost alone for a long time in holding against the majority, who located it at Syene, on the opposite shores of the Nile. At present he is in charge of a French mission subventioned by the Academy, by the missistry and also by M. Edmund Rothschild, which is excavating on the island side by side with the German explorers, and the keenest rivalry exists between the two groups, who are working literally shoulder to shoulder within a few yards of each, other, each, however, with a radius exactly defined and marked out by wire fences.

No Hindrance.

One day a celebrated advocate was arguing before a very rude old Scotch Judge, who pointed with one forefinger to one of his ears and with the other to the opposite one. "You see this, Mr. X?" "I do, my lord," said the advocate. "Well, it just goes in here and comes out there," and his lordship smiled with the hilarity of a Judge who thinks he has actually said a good thing. "I don't doubt it, my lord," replied the advocate, "what is there to prevent it."—Bellman.

A Rare Invesement.

Subscription books for 1,000 shares of stock of the "Youghiogheny Light and Power Company" are now open at the office of Jas. D. Hamill, Treasurer, and Bowie-Johnson Secretary Oakland, Md. 3t



If Santa Claus was Greedy

he would eat every bit of cake in this bakery, it is so delicious. But as he is a generous old chap he has left enough to supply you with the most delicious cake you ever tasted. Better order your share early, though.

SUCH BEAUTIFUL CAKE

is apt to make other people want your share as well as their own. We warn you that the longer you delay ordering the more you run a chance of being disappointed.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery,
HY. LAUER, Prop

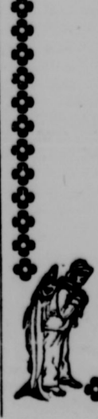
A Boston schoolboy was tall, weak and sickly.

His arms were soft and flabby. He didn't have a strong muscle in his entire body.

The physician who had attended the family for thirty years prescribed *Scott's Emulsion.*

NOW:

To feel that boy's arm you would think he was apprenticed to a blacksmith.



ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND $1.00.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank of Allegany County

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

D. E. BOLDEN & CO.

Murder in the First Degree!

What makes a Pair of Boots Two Boots?
What makes a House look Beautiful?

FURNITURE.

We have the Finest Line of Furniture that ever came down the pike. You could not buy anything nicer for a

Christmas Present

than an article from our store. We have everything in the Furniture Line from a Goose Yoke to a Pocket Saw Mill. We are going to GIVE AWAY a

Beautiful Cookoo Clock

on New Year's Day. Call and find out how you might be the lucky one. We will give you legal interest off the price on all goods bought between now and Jan. 1, 1908. 6 per cent. off for spot cash.

FAIR TREATMENT & ONE PRICE

to all is our motto. Wishing everybody a Merry Xmas and a Prosperous New Year.

When is a door not a door? When it is a Jar.

D. E. BOLDEN & CO.
Oakland, - - Maryland.

Ready for Christmas?

IF NOT GO TO

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND'S

AND GET READY.

There you will find a nice seasonable assortment of—

Fancy Baskets, Fancy Toilet Sets, Brush and Comb Sets, Fancy Ink Stands, Mirrors, Leatherette Writing Tablets, Brush and Comb Trays, beautiful Pictures in Gilt Frames, College Bags, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Collar and Cuff Boxes, and heaps of other things for the Holidays

COME TO SEE US AND BUY.

At The Gold Mine Store.

Santa has his samples open for you to see and pick out just what you want at the Gold Mine Store. Come and have a look before the best are picked out; it cost you nothing to look at the Gold Mine Store. If you can't see what you want tell it to me.

GEO. M. MASON, Prop.
Gold Mine Store.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Allegany County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Charles F. A. Reichelt, late of Allegany County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of June, 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1907.

MARY A. HETZ,
Executrix.
Lonaconing, Md.

ORDER NISI.

Agnes Whelen vs Ralph M. Casteel, et ux. No. 1499 Equity in the Circuit Court of Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, this 9th day of December in the year nineteen hundred and seven, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. Lindley Sloan and Edward H. Sincell, attorneys for the Mortgagee in said cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 16th day of January, 1908; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper publish-ed in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 3d day of January, 1907.

The report states the amount of sale to be $700.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indiam Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50 and $1.00.

Williams' M'f'g. Co., Props., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Sturgiss' Pharmacy Oakland, Md.

Two horses for sale one a good work horse $75; one a good roadster $65. J. L. Wheeler, Deer Park. 2t

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

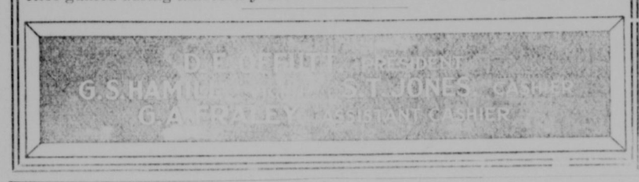
OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. OFFUTT, JOHN M. DAVIS, G. S. HAMILL.
GEORGE W. LEGGE, JOHN T. MITCHELL, S. T. JONES.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.



Mr. Harry Loar is spending this with Grafton relatives.

is reported that the postoffice at erville will be discontinued after January 1st.

At the Gold Mine Store you can find something for the boys, girls and dies.

Mrs. Leah F. Sincell, who visited relatives in Lonaconing and Keyser, for several weeks, returned to Oakland Monday night.

Mr. A. Frederick George, of Swanton, was in Oakland a few hours last Thursday on business.

Mrs. W. G. Harrison, of Baltimore, is in Oakland as the guest of her cousin, Mrs. S. E. Shirer.

Mrs. Joseph White and two children are visiting Mrs. White's mother, Mrs. Baldwin, at Blaine.

Mr. Wm. W. Sweet, of Swanton, was in Cumberland this week as a witness in the Federal Court.

Jewelry at half price till Xmas day only, at the Gold Mine Store.

Mr. Albert Bush, of Grafton, West Va., was the guest on Sunday of Mr. Louis Bush at his home in Oakland.

It is a poor excuse of an old hen, if permitted to run loose in town, that cannot make at least one enemy out of a good neighbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ravenscroft, of Ridway, Pa., are guests of the former's parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscroft, in Oakland.

Mr. Leo Littman, of Hiorra, West Va., after spending a week or two with his parents in Oakland, returned to Hiorra Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Charles E. Hilleary, of near Gormania, was in the city on business yesterday, being accompanied by Mrs. Hilleary and their eaughter.

Mr. Leroy Cropp, who is at present employed in one of the banks at Richwood, West Va., is spending a week's vacation with his mother in Oakland.

County Superintendent E. A. Browning is at Rockville this week where he will remain until Friday attending the Montgomery county teachers institute.

Mr. Roy H. Hamill, superintendent of the Upper Potomac Coal Company, was here Sunday on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Hamill, at their home on Liberty street.

A supper will be given by the Young Men's Christian Society Dec. 30, 1907, from 5 o'clock till 10.30 o'clock p. m., in their rooms, Second street. Meals, 25 cents. Everybody welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Legge, who were the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Susan Lynne, at Shenandoah Junction, West Va., for several weeks, have returned to their home in Oakland.

Mr. O. A. Hood, of Fairmont, West Va., father of Charles Hood, who was taken to the Maryland Penitentiary Monday morning by Sheriff Lee, was in Oakland Sunday, returning to his home the same evening.

FOR SALE—Two large and one small heating stove; also one side-board. apply to Mrs. D. H. Loar, Oakland.

The Republican for Job Printing.

Mrs. Margaret Lawton, and her daughter-in-law Mrs. Samuel Lawton, of Oakland, who were visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Lawton several days last week, returned to their home on Friday.—Lonaconing Star.

Mr. Donald Krantz, of Gassaway, W. Va., on route to his home in Frederick county, where he will spend the holidays, stopped over in Oakland Tuesday where he was the guest of his sister, Miss Cleo Krantz.

Dr. Henry W. McComas, who spent two or three weeks with his mother in Baltimore, and also visiting his son Harry at Mercersburg, Pa., where he is a student, returned to his home in Oakland Friday evening.

The largest turkey seen in Oakland so far this winter was one exhibinted in front of the Offutt store yesterday which weighed twenty-two pounds. The bird was raised by Mrs. George H. Gauer, of near the Red House.

The finest Coffee Substitute ever made has recently been produced by Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis. You don't have to boil it twenty or thirty minutes. "Made in a minute," says the doctor. "Health Coffee" is really the closest Coffee Imitation ever yet produced. Not a grain of real Coffee in it either. Health Coffee Imitation is made from pure toasted cereals or grains, with malt, nuts, etc. Really it would fool an expert—were he to unknowingly drink it for Coffee. Sold by all dealers.

Public schools will close on Friday, the 20th inst., for the holidays, to reopen on January 2nd. Prof. Morris K. Turner, the principal of the Oakland Schools, will spend the holidays with his father near Harrisburg, Pa.

We heard one of our citizens say a good word for insurance companies the other day and we hasten to give the companies the benefit of it. He said with all their faults they always gave away good blotters and calendars.

Mr. Leonard Lochner, of Lonaconing, a former employe of this office, spent several days last week with friends in Oakland, leaving here a day or two ago for Accident, where he will be the guest of relatives until after the holidays.

Mr. Scott T. Jones, cashier of the Garrett National Bank of Oakland, Md., was in the city last evening from train No. 55 to No. 4, the pleasant guest of Rev. and Mrs. J. A. McClelland, at the Presbyterian manse.—Grafton Republican.

The Sunday school of Anderson Chapel, Swanton, will celebrate its Christmas festivities in the chapel Monday evening, 23rd inst., at which time the Rev. Mr. Shaw is expected to be present and add to the interest of the proceedings.

When the Stomach, Heart, or Kidney nerves get weak, then these organs always fail. Don't drug the Stomach, nor stimulate the Heart or Kidneys. That is simply makeshift. Get a prescription known to Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The Restorative is prepared expressly for these weak inside nerves. Strengthen these nerves, build them up with Dr. Shoop's Restorative—tablets or liquid—and see how quickly help will come. Free sample test sent on request by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Your health is surely worth this simple test. Sold by all dealers.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

PRISONERS TO THE PENITENTARY.

Four Convicted at The Recent Term of Caurt Transported Monday Morning.

Monday morning on train No. 4, which passes through Oakland at 12:29 o'clock, Sheriff A. L. Lee, assisted by ex-Sheriff Edward J. Frantz, took to the Maryland Penitentiary at Baltimore the four persons convicted at the recent term of the Circuit Court and sentenced by Judge Henderson to serve terms of varying duration in the penal institution, as follows:

Charles Hood, who was found guilty by Judges Boyd and Henderson of manslaughter by causing the death of Robert Clingan in Oakland last July, to serve five years as the penalty of his unfortunate act.

Ezra Butler, guilty of an attempted felonious assault, eight years.

George Queer, for stealing a watch, the property of Prince Albert Shrout, three years.

Fred. Banks, colored, for assaulting and robbing a horse trader on the road between Oakland and Mountain Lake Park, seven yenrs. Banks is one of the five prisoners who escaped from the jail here shortly after the new prison was completed, being captured last summer at Meyersdale, Pa., and brought to Oakland by Sheriff Lee a day or two afterward.

Goods for Christmas and Holiday presents. Mrs. M. L. Scott, Baltimore Store.

Mrs. J. Lee McComas, mother of Dr. Henry W. McComas, who is residing in Baltimore with relatives, was taken extremely ill Tuesday morning, but later rallied. Her condition is considered grave by the attending physicians.

Received on the 18th inst. a car of of the finest line of sleighs that ever came to Garrett county. Cutters, Swell body Portlands, Speeders, Half Speeders and Spring Sleighs of all kinds. Come and see them and you will haul one home with you. Yours to consider, L. J. BROWN. 1 time.

Let us once again make the old—probably an unnecessary—appeal to those who feast on Christmas day to remember others who, but for timely charity must fast while they feast. We shall dine more comfortably possessing in thought those sacred words, and believing in their implied promise—"Inasmuch as ye have done to the least of these ye have done it unto Me."

The busy men and women of the world are they who have attained to greatness. Many such have endured hardships and practiced rigid economy to enable them to meet the demands of a large family and the greatest men this country has produced have been men who have labored with hands and brain, after acquiring a competency, remembering the years that are gone, admit that their working years were their happiest years.

A tickling cough, from any cause, is quickly stopped by Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. And it is so thoroughly harmless and safe, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers everywhere to give it without hesitation even to very young babes. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung healing mountainous shrub, furnish the curative properties of Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sore and sensative bronchial membranes. No opium, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. simply a resinous plant extract, that helps to heal aching lungs. The Spaniards call this shrub which the Doctor uses, "The Sacred Herb." Demand Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. Sold by all dealers.

Yes, Christmas is drawing very near. Then let us with one hand tenderly cling to the old year while we stretch forth the other to greet the new. To some it has been a year of prosperity, to others, one of adversity and sorrow. As we look back over past events we cannot fail to note the absence of many that were with us a year ago. But now they are gone, been called home to return no more. This time last year they were planning a surprise for some one near and dear to them in the way of a Christmas present that would cause them to be remembered as the years roll on bringing the joyous Christmas time.

Undertakers Austin Brown and D. E. Bolden, who were at Monongah, W. Va., several days last wetk assisting in preparing the bodies of the unfortunate for burial who lost their lives in the mine explosion there on Friday night, the 6th inst., returned to Oakland on Thursday evening of last week. Messrs. Bolden and Brown were two of thirty or forty men engaged in this work, they being members of the night force of embalmers. The scenes enacted in the morgue where the bodies were prepared for burial, were beyond description, men and women being frantic in their endeavors to identify the bodies of the loved ones, many of whom failed in this respect, the remains in many instances being so disfigured and burned that it was utterly impossible. One body was identified by a bullet wound in the leg, another by a certain scar over the left eye, while many were recognized by fillings in the teeth.

A lady was heard to remark in an Oakland store one evening recently: "In the spring my husband is going to have a spraying fountain erected in our front yard to cool the hemisphere during the hot eveninga next summer." It will be a big contract.

RUNAWAY TRAIN ON 17-MILE GRADE.

Which Completely Demolished a Vacant Dwelling House Near Track.

The third runaway freight train on the Seventeen-Mile Grade within the past two or three years was that of the eastbound pick-up Monday afternoon, when eight cars of the train and a vacant dwelling house located at the east end of the Hitchcock tunnel, were completely demolished, the trainmen, with the exception of the fireman, who was slightly hurt by jumping from his engine, escaped uninjured.

The train, which was composed of about twenty cars, some of them being on the way to the repair shop at Keyser, West Va., became unmanageable at or near Swanton, located five miles down the grade and about an equal distance from the point where the train was wrecked. The trainmen, well aware of the danger they were in by remaining on the runaway cars, jumped, the engineer alone standing by his post. People who saw the train going down the grade have asserted that it was going at a rate exceeding a mile a minute. Passing through the tunnel the eighth car from the rear of the train left the rails and was followed by those behind it, plowing into a vacant house belonging to the railway company at the east end of the tunnel and reducing it, along with the cars, to kindling wood. Had anyone been residing in the house there is no possible way in which they could have escaped instant death.

The forward part of the train kept to the rails and after passing Bloomington station was gotten under control by the engineer, who reported the wreck to the railway officials. Wrecking crews were immediately sent to the scene of the wreck and the tracks were cleared about eight hours afterward, all trains being delayed that length of time.

Chicken Thieves Abroad.

Recently a number of hen roosts in Oakland have been robbed, the manner of procedure in each case being of such a nature as to indicate the work was done by the same individual. So far as we have learned the hen houses visited by the sneak thief are those of Rev. J. M. Davis, Stephen Nally and A. C. Whetsell. Last Thursday night the meat house at Charles B. Cropp's residence was broken into and four hams stolen.

Married.

WHITE—BROWNING—At the home of the bride on Oak street, in Oakland, last Thursday evening, in the presence a few friends and relatives, by Rev. J. B. Workman, of St. Paul's M. E. church, Miss Belle Browning, daughter of Mrs. Mary Whetsell-Browning, to Mr. Alderson White, son of Mr. and Mrs. George P. White, of Loch Lynn Heights. THE REPUBLICAN extends its best wishes to the young people for a happy, prosperous life.

Toys, Toys and Toys.

Your child will never be happy unless you get your Toys from "Grand Dad" Mason.

The best place in Western Maryland and the only place in Garrett county that you can get just what you want. You will never feel just right unless you see our lines of Toys before you buy.

You will have less trouble with your dhild if you get your Toys, Dolls, Candy and Nuts from The Gold Mine Store.

GEO. M. MASON, Prop.

Christmas Services at Swanton.

At 7:30 on the evening of Tuesday, Dec. 24th, the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school will render a very interesting and appropriate program in the M. E. church consisting of good music, recitations, drills and addresses. The singing will be in charge of Prof. Ira F. Groves. Everybody is cordially invited to be present. The service will begin promptly at time announced.

A. F. GEORGE.
Superintendent.

Church Services.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching at Ferndale at 11 a. m.; at Loch Lynn at 3 p. m.; and Deer Park at 7.30 p. m.

Everybody invited to be be present.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE.

Services next Sunday as follows:

Class meeting at 10 a. m.; preaching 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 2.30 p. m., and Epworth League 7.30 p. m.

Preaching at Deer Park M. E. church at 7.30 p. m.; Epworth League at 6.30 p. m.

E. J. WESTFALL, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Catechise Saturday at 2 p. m.
Luther League every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.
Preaching at Crellin Sunday at 3 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

For Sale.

Two good fresh milch cows and two calves. They may be seen at my farm, "The Oaks", one mile from Huttons.
17-2 FRED. A. THAYER.

Save Money.

Now is the time to save money by buying property now. Do not wait until Spring as you can save several hundred dollars by buying the Oakland View Poultry and Truck Farm now. For further particulars call on or address CHAS. J. NEWMAN.

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 141, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett County, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,

the 17th day of January, '08,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1. PART OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "LOOK SHARP," CONTAINING THE QUANTITY OF TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED SQUARE FEET, located within the corporate limits of the town of Friendsville, in Election District No. 2 of Garrett county, Maryland, and being the same land which was conveyed by Jacob S. Myers to Mary A. Nicola by deed dated the 5th day of May, 1900, which deed was duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 38, folio 356, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Maryland. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the assessmont books of said Garrett county, Maryland, in the name of the said Mary A. Nicola.

No. 2. EIGHTY-TWO AND FORTY-FIVE ONE HUNDRED AND SIX-TIETHS OF A TRACT OF LAND KNOWN AS "YOUGH MANOR," it being the same land which was conveyed to Mary J. Friend by deed from the Yough Manor Mining Company, dated the 30th day of March, 1904, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 46, folio 538, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett County. The minerals and right to mine the same being reserved in said deed. This land is located in Election District No. 2 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Mary J. Friend.

No. 3. ALL THOSE TWO LOTS OR PARCELS OF GROUND LOCATED IN THE TOWN OF FRIENDSVILLE KNOWN AND DESIGNATED ON THE PLAT OF SAID TOWN AS NOS. ELEVEN AND TWELVE IN BLOCK F, and being the same land which was conveyed by Albert Teets and Mary V. Teets to Ada May Frazee by deed bearing date the 6th day of December, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 49, folio 83, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said lots are located in Election District No. 2 of Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Ada May Frazee.

Fo. 4. ALL THOSE TWO LOTS OR PARCELS OF GROUND LOCATED IN THE TOWN OF FRIENDSVILLE, KNOWN AND DESIGNATED ON THE PLAT OF SAID TOWN AS LOTS NUMBERS THIRTY-THREE AND THIRTY-FOUR IN BLOCK Y, and being the same land which was conveyed by Yough Manor Land Company to Jasper Guard and Hattie Guard by deed dated the 17th day of June, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, folio 388, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said lots are located in Election District No. 2 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the balance of taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Jasper Guard.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annun and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administrtion on the personal estate of

BENJAMIN F. SHAFFER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of November, 1907.

JOHN A. SHAFFER,
Administrator.
Oakland, Md., R. F. D. No. 2.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letter of Administration on the personal estate of

NANCY J. MAYLE,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of May, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of November 1907.

FRED. A. THAYER,
Administrator.
Oakland, Md.

Administratrix's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

LEWIS J. MILLER,

late of Garrett county, [illegible] All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the [illegible] day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of November, 1907.

MARY A. MILLER,
Administratrix.
Oakland, Md.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF A

Valuable Farm

In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of the power contained in a mortgage from [illegible] to Baker, dated the 18th day of [illegible] 06, and recorded in Liber E. [illegible] 465, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Md., and the undersigned for the purpose; default having been made in the payment of said mortgage, the undersigned will offer for the purpose of foreclosure and notice that he will on

Friday, the 27th day of December

1907, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. in front of the postoffice in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Md., offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate described in said mortgage, to-wit:

All that piece or parcel of land known as part of a tract of land situate in Garrett county, Md., called "GLENEYRIE,"

containing fifty acres, and more fully described as follows: Beginning [illegible] at a bounded white oak tree standing on the East Ridge with two white oaks and and a rock oak tree marked as pointers and running thence South 50 degrees West 100 perches to a stake and stone pile with a small chestnut tree marked as a pointer with six cuts. North 30 degrees West, 60 perches to a stake and stone pile on a knoll ridge with three chestnut trees marked as pointers with one cut each. North 60 degrees East, 100 perches to a stake and stone pile with a hickory tree with six hacks as pointers, South 30 degrees East, 80 perches to the beginning. This being the land which was conveyed to Jaco. Fazenbaker by deed from C. W. Wilt dated the 20th day of October, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 54, folio 115 one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Md.

This property is improved by a Dwelling House and Young Orchard.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money cash on day of sale and the balance in two equal installments at six months and one year from the date of sale, the purchaser giving his notes with security satisfactory to the undersigned, deferred payments to bear interest from date of sale, or all cash on day of sale or ratification thereof by court.

J. B. EMORY,
Assignee of Mortwage for the purpose of Foreclosure.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.

Office—"Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Particular Attention Given Railroad & Mine Surveying.
Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

JUDGE HOKE'S COURT

Some Law and Order as Dished Out at Sandy Bend.

THE CASE OF TWO TERRORS.

Being Guilty of Fooling With the Feelings of the Community, Rocky Mountain Jim and Kaw Valley Sam Are Fined $20 and Costs.

[Copyright, 1907, by M. M. Cunningham.]

"This yere court having been opened in due and ancient form," said Judge Hoke of Sandy Bend as he laid down his pipe and assumed an air of dignity, "I want to present to this large and intelligent audience a moving picture. In the prisoners' box over thar you behold Rocky Mountain Jim and Kaw Valley Sam. They are nestled up to each other like a couple of lambs, and they look so humble and innocent that your hearts sorter go out to them.

"It was a week ago that they struck this town of Sandy Bend the same day, one coming from the east and the

AFTER A MINUTE JIM REACHES OUT HIS HAND TO SAM.

other from the west. Each came in with a whoop and a yell. Each announced himself a holy terror. They had guns and scalping knives. They had a thirst for gore. They had notches cut in the butts of their guns to show that they had killed twenty-seven critters apiece.

"When this yere court is not a court he is running the Red Dog saloon, as is known to you all. He knows a man when he sees one. He knows a holy terror from a tenderfoot. No one can say that he has ever seen him take water for any living thing. When he sizes up a new arrival what he says goes.

"When them two holy terrors arrived in town that day there was a commotion. We hadn't seen one for a year. I was called upon to size 'em up, and I went forth. I overhauled Rocky Mountain Jim and asked him to drink and counted the notches in his gun butts. I listened to his roar and saw him foam at the mouth, and I says to some of you, says I:

The Real Thing.

"'There's no discount on him. He's the real thing and no mistake. He's a cyclone on wheels and must be patted on the back or there'll be trouble.'

"Then I hunted up Kaw Valley Sam. I found him eating the raw meat of a steer just killed and trying to buy two acres of ground for a private graveyard. I listened to his growls and roars. I witnessed his handiness at drawing. I looked into his bloodshot eyes. Then I comes away and says to some of you fellers, says I:

"'It's the simon pure thing. It hasn't been whitewashed or gilded over. Look out for it. It's a real old fashioned holy terror of the kind of fifteen years ago. If it turns loose, the town will swim in blood.'

"And the rest of you took my size up as O. K., and the town of Sandy Bend proceeded to tremble in its boots. We've been a purty tuff crowd yere, but we've been losing our hold for the past five years. For three days them terrors held the town. They divided it between 'em and didn't meet. They told what they would do to each other in case they did meet, and their language made us shiver. We was willing to put up with sun spots and earthquakes and volcanoes all summer, but we prayed that them two terrors might not meet.

"On the fourth day some of us began to wonder why one of 'em didn't seek out the other and have the slaughter over with. Then we further wondered if one was afraid and the other dasn't. They continued to promenade around and whoop and yell and chank their teeth, but we went right ahead and put up a job to bring them together. This yere court, not as a court, but as an individual, was selected to work the racket. I hunted up Sam and patted him on the back and rubbed his bristles down and invited him to take a walk. I walked him along to the Blue Moon saloon and into it, and there he came face to face with Jim.

Whole Country Held Its Breath.

"For one long minit the country for forty miles around held its breath.

"For sixty seconds the mountains got ready to tremble and the rivers to run up hill.

"As them two holy terrors gazed into each other's faces we thought of hills composed of skeletons and lakes brimming over with blood. We breathed in gasps and stood on our tiptoes.

"Then what happened? If I ask the question with a quaver in my voice and tears in my eyes, don't blame me. Right then and there the reputation of old Wyoming was at stake for a hundred years to come. She was either to take a squat and declare the game off or stand up to her past record and win new medals of greatness.

"Did Rocky Mountain Jim and Kaw Valley Sam draw their guns and begin shooting?

"Did they stagger and fall and finish the rest of the fight with their knives? As they lay there dying of twenty wounds did they utter expressions to be recorded on the tablets of history?

"Not a dying! Not an utter! Not a tablet! Not a history! Not a durn thing!

"After a minute Jim reaches out his hand to Sam, and Sam accepts it and shakes.

"'I hain't mad,' says Jim.

"'Nor I,' says Sam.

"'Have one on me?'

"'I don't care if I do.'

"And then they took whisky together and never asked any other critter in that place if he had a mouth on him! Yes, sir—nestled right up together like two loving doves and patted each other on the back and told what awful fighters they was, and we stood there and looked on and realized what a blow had been struck at the reputation of Wyoming that would be known in the farthest recesses of Africa before another day had passed away. There was tears in my own eyes, and I saw them in others.

"Then we tiptoed out and held a little meeting in the Red Dog saloon. There were but few of us present, but we knew what ought to be done and what must be done to prevent a slump in real estate and prevent this community from becoming the laughing-stock of the world. We marched out in a solid body. We hunted up those holy terrors. We took their guns and knives away and trun 'em into the lock-up. Some of the boys was willing and ready to shed their blood in doing it, but there was no call. Rocky Mountain Jim laid down like a calf that has lost its mother, and Kaw Valley Sam wept and begged that he might have the privilege of getting out of town.

Bluffed by Two Men.

"There they are over there. Take a good look at them, and if they don't hide their heads in shame, which they don't, then we orter. The town of Sandy Bend has been bluffed by two men who hain't got the sand to face a coyote together!

"The town of Sandy Bend, which has seen fourteen dead men lying along its principal street as the sun came up in the morning, trembling in its boots before two yearling lambs!

"The town of Sandy Bend, which once declared that the whale really did swallow Joner and shot thirty men to prove it, going down into its boots before two critters who could have been stampeded at night by a bull calf!

"I have hunted up the law in the case, and I have found that there hain't no law about it. It was a big game of bluff, and the law is silent about bluffing. I shall therefore make a law. I declare them guilty of the crime of fooling with the feelings of a community that has allus stood ready to back up its opinions with its guns, and each one is fined $20 and costs. Their guns and knives will be taken away and sold for the benefit of the orphans, and any one who wants to expedite their leaving the town needn't stop to ask permission. I may be found in the crowd of expediters myself. If not, it will be because business at the Red Dog demands my presence and I feel that the case can safely be left in the hands of the patriots who have never failed their country when the test of true manhood came."

M. QUAD.

Often the Case.

Eva—That old saying, "Marry in haste, repent at leisure," is a good one, isn't it?

Edna—Yes, but it was quite the reverse with Helen. She accepted a chap who was not working and regretted it the next day.

Eva—Ah, I see. With her it was "Marry at leisure, repent in haste."—Detroit Tribune.

Wit on the Links.

The Golfer—How far is it to the next hole, boy?

First Caddie—Aboot a drive an' a put, sir.

(The golfer after great preparations drives his ball only a few inches.)

First Caddie (to second caddie)—Hey, Jock! He's ta'en his put first.—Sketch.

The Philosophy of Divinity.

He thinks I'm the sweetest of girls in town;
Says my beauty has fairly upset him.
He thinks I'm as airy as peach blown down,
And he now wants to call. Shall I let him?"

"Well, dear," said her friend, "if you're really wise,"
Her arm in her bosom chum's linking,
"And would still retain such in his fervent eyes,
I would let him continue his thinking."

—Town Topics.

For a Friend

By Emma C. Dowd

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

As Helen Sargent stopped singing a sweet voice from the other end of the room said: "That is a beautiful song, dearie. It seemed as if I could see the Lord riding into Jerusalem, and the people casting their garments and palm branches before Him, and hear them crying, 'Hosanna!' You make it all so real."

"I am glad you like it, grandma. I feel as if I were there myself; perhaps that is why I can make it seem real to others. I am to sing it at church to-morrow and I hope it will please my audience as well as it pleases you. But not everybody is as kind a critic as you are." Then stooping to kiss the smiling lips she sped up-stairs.

The flush that her grandmother's words had called to her cheeks had not died out, and her face reflected the pure joy that filled her heart. Helen Sargent was very lovely as she stood there thinking her happy thoughts.

Presently she turned from the window and made preparations for a walk.

As she was ushered into the parlor of her friend, Mabel Emory, she saw that another caller was before her.

"Oh, it is Millie Crawford!" she said sweetly, as she went forward to greet the girl, who had turned slightly at her approach. "I have hardly caught a glimpse of you since I came home; but we used to be good friends before I went abroad. I wish I might see more of you. I never forget old friends, Millie."

The young lady thus addressed replied somewhat stiffly to this cordial

"What Ails Millie Crawford?"

greeting and then sat awkwardly on the edge of a large chair, nervously fingering the buttons of her jacket.

"What ails Millie Crawford?" asked Helen as soon as she was alone with her friend.

Mabel blushed.

"Poor Millie!" she said; "she is going through a hard place."

"Oh, I did not suppose she was in trouble! I am so sorry. I wish I could help her."

Helen's voice was very tender and sympathetic, and she looked inquiringly at Mabel, expecting something further. But Mabel only seemed confused, and she avoided her friend's direct gaze.

"I'd like to tell you—that is, perhaps it would be best," she said, finally; "but I don't think Millie would want me to speak of it."

"Then do not," Helen hastened to say. "I only wish I might be of use to her in some way."

Mabel opened her lips, as if to reply; then she closed them tightly, with a pained expression, and the pain did not wholly leave her face during her caller's stay. This puzzled Helen not a little, for Mabel had always been so frank, and she found herself wondering if she could in any way be connected with Millie Crawford's trouble. Then she would put the thought from her as preposterous, and still it would come, again and again, till her mind was distraught and the perfect joy in her heart was gone. Her anxiety about the matter increased when, on the next day, she met Millie in the church vestibule, and at the instant she was about to bow Millie turned her head, as if she had not seen her; she felt sure that it was purposely done, yet why? Helen could not tell.

On Monday morning she started for Boston on business for her grandmother. As the train stopped at a way station, Helen looked up from her book to see a rosy-cheeked, smiling woman standing opposite her in the aisle, and she moved closer to the window and took up the parcel beside her that the stranger might share her seat.

"Thank you," said the woman; "I don't see what makes the cars so crowded this mornin'. But I don't blame 'em any; it's pleasant enough to want to be goin' somewhere."

Helen nodded a smiling assent, and then resumed her reading. But in a moment she felt a soft touch on her sleeve.

"Excuse me," said her seatmate, "but I couldn't help seein' that," pointing to the ticket that lay in Helen's lap, "an' I want to know if you live in Bloxamboro."

"Yes."

"I thought so! Wal, I'm real glad. Perhaps you know a young lady by the name of Crawford."

Helen responded in the affirmative.

"Wal, ain't I in luck! You see, I live in Boston. I've been over to my married daughter's to stay all night. Her baby has got the measles, an' they thought he was goin' to die sure, an' nothin' would do but I must come right over. But he's as bright as a button this mornin', an' there wa'n't no need o' my goin', only I s'pose Mary 'll feel easier now. Wal, that ain't here nor there. This Miss Crawford come to my house the other day to see about hirin' some rooms for herself an' mother, an' I felt a little shaky 'bout lettin' her have 'em, seein' I didn't know nothin' whether she was reliable or not; but if you say she is, why that settles it."

Upon hearing Helen's assurance that Miss Crawford and her mother would probably be all that could be desired as tenants, the woman went on:

"I s'pose I needn't be so fussy, but I hain't lived in Boston long enough to git used to city ways, an' I'm dretful afraid I shall git took in by somebody. I thought she was all right; she seemed so pretty appearin', an' I felt real sorry for her. You see, there's a rich girl there in Bloxamboro that's been playin' the mischief with her prospects, gittin' her music scholars away from her—or no, not gittin' 'em away 'xactly, 'cause she said she didn't b'lieve she had anything to do about it, only they thought 'twas tonier to take lessons o' this big bug that had been to Europe an' had got all the new fangled notions in singin'. An' she said she spent 'most all her mother's money learnin' how to sing, an' now it wa'n't goin' to be worth much to her after all. She cried when she was tellin' me, an' I felt awful sorry for her. Oh, an' she said she had a good place in the church choir, an' she was took down with typhoid fever just before this rich I-for-get-her-name come home, an'—as luck would have it—her time run out before she got well enough to sing, an' the other girl got married, an' so they up an' hired this rich girl—they'd got to have somebody, you see, an' she was all ready an' waitin'! But she said she could 'a' stood that if she could 'a' kep' her scholars; but all her best ones went over to the other one. It does seem as if anybody't had plenty o' money wouldn't do such things, don't it? But, there, p'rhaps you know that rich girl, too—my, I hope she ain't no friend o' yours! I never thought!"

How Helen Sargent managed to reassure her garrulous companion she hardly knew; but that the mind of the little woman was relieved of all fears was evident from the unsuspecting way in which she continued her innocent chatter about herself, her relatives, Millie Crawford and the things that made up the daily routine of her own uneventful life.

As for Helen, her brain whirled, her heart beat wildly, she felt suffocated. This, then, was the explanation of Millie's trouble, of Mabel's strange conduct—and she was the cause of it all!

Helen was glad when she bade the well-meaning little woman good-by, and she was once more left to herself. After attending to her grandmother's business she had expected to spend a few hours in shopping and paying two or three visits, but her interest in new gowns and her Boston friends was gone, and she took an early train for home.

In her own room she first dared to look at the matter squarely. It was all plain enough now, this trouble of Millie's. Mrs. Crawford was in poor health, probably not well enough to be left alone—that was why Millie had been looking for rooms in Boston. She recollected hearing Millie once say that she believed it would break her mother's heart if she should ever have to leave her own little home where she had gone as a bride, and which she loved so dearly.

Helen's form shook with suppressed sobs. She prayed and prayed for light and strength.

At last, the struggle was ended; Helen grew calm. She rose and made preparations for going down to tea. When she looked into the mirror to see if she could discover any traces of her recent tears, it was not an unhappy face that greeted her.

Two years afterwards she was returning home from Boston late one afternoon when she caught the earnest gaze of a woman across the aisle. The face had a familiar aspect, but before she could recollect where she had seen it the woman came toward her with outstretched hand.

"I do' know's you know me, but I hain't forgot you—oh, now you remember!" pleased at Helen's smile of recognition. "Wal, I've looked for you ever since. Do you know, that Miss Crawford didn't come after all, an' I never knew why till a little while ago. I met her an' she told me all about it. That rich girl went off travelin', an' so she got her place in the choir back again an' her scholars an' ev'rything! Wasn't that nice? An' that rich girl—why, she's turned out 'most an angel! She's got piles o' money of course, but 'tain't ev'rybody 'll do things for nothin' if they have. She's givin lessons all the time to poor girls that want to learn to sing an' can't afford to, an' she sings in prisons an' hospitals an' awful old tenement houses, an' they say she does sing beautiful. I'd just like to see her an' hear her sing; I'd walk five miles any time to do it! Oh, dear, here's Shirlton, and I've got to go! Won't you come an' see me sometime? I'm in the same old place. Queer, how things turn out, ain't it? Do come see me!" And Helen promised. Then the train stopped, and the nodding, smiling little woman disappeared in the crowd.

THE CHRISTIAN WORLD

FAITHFUL SERVICE.

Woman Who Has Been Sixty Years a Sunday School Teacher.

"In the teaching of a Bible class lies the secret of longevity and the maintaining of a youthful spirit with gray hairs," says Mrs. Mary A. Wright, who for nearly 60 years has been a teacher in the First Baptist Sunday school in Burlington, N. J. Mrs. Wright, who is now six years beyond the "three score and ten," took her first Bible class in the Baptist Sunday school in Burlington when but 16 years of age, and is still teaching, says Christian Herald. She joined the school when only eight and later, when she was given a class, the girls she taught were almost as old as herself. She continued for some time as an instructor of boys and girls; but in later years she has devoted herself to the teaching of adults, and her Bible class for women has long been the largest in the city. She is a remarkable little woman and her faithfulness and enthusiasm in her work have served as inspirations to the hundreds of younger teachers and scholars in the Sunday school, and to many others.

MRS. MARY A. WRIGHT.

She comes of a family many members of which were prominent as Bible teachers. Her father was a minister of the Gospel and her mother was one of the first teachers in the First Baptist Sunday school, organized in Burlington in 1825. Her husband, the late Noah E. Wright, was also an active Sunday school worker, and for 40 years was connected with the same school where his wife is still teaching, and where he himself was, for several terms, superintendent. Besides being a teacher, Mrs. Wright is prominent in mission work.

Teachers and officers of the Sunday school and members of Mrs. Wright's large Bible class tendered her a complimentary reception recently. Speaking of her career, Mrs. Wright says: "I have made many mistakes in life, but the teaching of the Bible is not a mistake. One would suppose that after so many years' study the Bible would grow old and uninteresting, but every time I read it I find something new. When I started as a Sunday school teacher I little thought that I would spend so long a time in the work, but had I my life to live over again I would still teach a Bible class. I will give you a recipe for keeping young. 'Teach a class in a Sunday school.'"

Mrs. Sage's Benefactions.

Mrs. Russell Sage continues her benefactions in ways that promise most salutary results. She has given $200,000 to enlarge the building for the naval branch of the Young Men's Christian association at the navy yard in Brooklyn. The existing building was presented by Miss Helen Gould and has accomplished a highly beneficent purpose. The structure is no longer adequate to the growing needs of the association, and the generosity of Mrs. Sage will meet an urgent want, says Troy Times. The jackies of the American navy, who are greatly profited by the provisions thus made for their comfort and pleasure, properly appreciate the work of these noble-minded women.

Rice Christians.

The Chinese missionaries call those natives who become converts for pecuniary motives "Rice Christians." There are 20 to 40 per cent of these. The missionaries are doing better and more successful work than they have ever done. The Chinese say that the missionaries have made more impression in the last ten years than in the previous 90. The medical and educational branches are especially praised. The Chinese, even of the highest classes, are grossly ignorant of the care of the health and cure of disease. Thus the missionaries have been able to perform wonders in the treatment of the sick.

A Hope of Reunion.

The Reformed church in France—the old Huguenot church—has been divided for many years into Orthodox and "Liberal" sections, with an antagonism so bitter that it has not been practicable to hold a meeting of the synod, and the breach has seemed to be widening up to nearly the present time. The situation had become critical in view of the operation of the separation law. A hope of reunion is at last held out by the results of a conference of representative members of both wings recently held at Jarnac to devise a declaration of principles upon which they might come together.

Elect Secretary.

Rev. Joseph Wilson Cochran, D. D., pastor of the Northminster Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, has been elected to the secretaryship of the board of education of the Presbyterian church in the U. S. A.

Van Dyke Stays at Princeton.

Dr. Henry van Dyke, urged by the faculty and students of Princeton college to withdraw his resignation, has reconsidered his decision, and will remain with the college.

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" means sure defeat for Pneumonia. To stop a cold with Preventics is safer than to let it run and be obliged to cure it afterwards. To be sure, Preventics will cure even a deeply seated cold taken early—at the sneeze stage—they head off those early colds. That's sure. That's why they are called Preventics.

Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Quinine, no physic, nothing sickening. Nice for children—and thoroughly safe too. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, think Preventics. Promptness may also save half your usual sickness. And don't forget your child, if there is feverishness, night or day, Herein probably lies Preventics' greatest efficiency. Sold for 25c for the pocket, also in 25c boxes of 5. Preventics. Insist on your druggists giving you

Preventics

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OAKLAND MD
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

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We will sell at private sale at our farms between Mt. Lake Park and Oakland,

3 Thoroughbred Jersey Cows.

An excellent opportunity to purchase a good family cow.

1 Dark Bay Yearling Colt.

1 Five Year Old Bay Mare;

Hamiltonian; $250.

1 Gasoline Engine,

8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $275.

1 Hay Bailer,

operated by horse-power. Makes standard size bales.

For further information call on or write to

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
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COLLEGE PARK, MD.

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Trains for a life's work.
Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter upon life's work.

Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements—Bathrooms, Steam Heat and Electricity.

New Buildings with modern improvements.

Location unsurpassed for health. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Laundry, Board, Medical attention, Annual Deposit, Chemical and Athletic fees All included in an annual charge of $200 payable quarterly in advance.

Daily visit by Physician in charge. Sanitarium for isolation of any patient with contagious diseases.

Catalog giving full particulars sent on application.

Attention is called to Short Course of Ten Weeks in Agriculture.

Write for particulars.

Term commences September 19th, 1907.

Early application necessary for admittance.

22-8t R. W. SYLVESTER, Pres't.
College Park Md.

A Comparison.

"Some years ago, I used

Davis' 100 per cent Pure Paint

on my home, at the same time, several other houses near me were painted with other paints. There is a big contrast today between the appearance of my house and others.' J. H. PRUITT,
Chincoteague, Va.

If you compare adulterated paint with Davis 100 per cent Pure, you will readily know why my house painted with Davis looks well and wears well.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS,
Agents.

ORT OF T CONDITION OF

arrett National Bank

AT OAKLAND,

the State of Maryland, at the close of business December 3, 1907.

RESOURCES.

and Discounts		$321,690 32
ts, secured		17 88
nds to secure circu- lation		50,000 00
remiums on U. S. Bonds		1,500 00
onds, securities, etc.		129,030 00
anking house, furniture and fixtures		13,000 00
ue from National Banks (not reserve agents)		668 25
e from State Banks and Bankers		83 77
Due from approved reserve agents		31,791 09
Checks and other cash items		153 26
Notes of other National Banks		880 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		339 49
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$24,353 15	
Legal-tender notes	5,370 00	29,723 15
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,500 00
Total		$581,377 21

LIABILITIES.

wee ock paid in	$ 50,000 00
nd	30,000 00
d profits, less ex- and taxes paid	6,921 54
Bank notes out- standing	49,500 00
ue to other National Banks	4,225 50
to State Banks and b ers	1,145 57
al deposits subject to check	194,908 08
Time certificates of deposit	234,627 08
Cashier's checks outstanding	49 44
Notes and bills rediscounted	10,000 00
Total	$581,377 21

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, S. T. JONES, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of December, 1907.

HARLAND L. JONES, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: D. E. OFFUTT, GILMOR S. HAMILL, J. M. DAVIS, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT OAKLAND,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, December 5, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$193,457 00
Overdrafts		49 78
U. S. Bonds to secure circu- lation		50,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits		50,000 00
remium on U. S. Bonds		5,540 00
Bonds, securities, etc.		31,429 15
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		42,997 19
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		1,217 93
Due from State Banks and Bankers		572 02
Due from approved reserve agents		10,630 43
Checks and other cash items		847 88
Notes of other National Banks		255 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		502 91
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$22,066 90	22,066 90
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,500 00
Total		$412,066 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	28,000 00
Undivided profits, less ex- penses and taxes paid	3,405 56
National Bank notes out standing	50,000 00
Due to other National Banks	1,218 21
Dividends unpaid	42 00
Individual deposits subject to check	93,048 59
Savings Department	134,481 60
Time certificates of deposit	1,765 82
Cashier's checks outstanding	104 31
United States deposits	50,000 00
Total	$412,066 19

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, R. E. Sliger, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of December, 1907.

JAMES P. TREACY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

F. A. THAYER, A. G. STURGISS, OWEN TREACY, Directors.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Penn Garrett Coal Mining Company will be held at the office of said Company in Friendsville, Md., on

Monday, December 9th, 1907,

at 2 o'clock p. m. to consider the election of directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

J. R. TENNANT, Secretary.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL,

Successors to Charles A. Tower,

General Fire Insurance,

OAKLAND, MD.

We offer the best possible protection. Write for rates.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT FRIENDSVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business December 3, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$159,388 95
Overdrafts		214 67
U. S. Bonds to secure circu- lation		25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,734 37
Bonds, securities, etc.		28,316 66
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		6,098 51
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		948 12
Due from State Banks and Bankers		7,512 57
Due from approved reserve agents		6,525 43
Checks and other cash items		472 87
Notes of other National Banks		675 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		99 07
Lawful money reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$4,018 75	
Legal-tender notes	10,965 00	14,983 75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,250 00
Total		$253,219 97

LIABILITES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	20,977 69
Undivided profits	3,300 16
National Bank notes out- standing	25,000 00
Due to other National Banks	252 68
Due to State Banks and Bankers	1,538 99
Individual deposits subject to check	100,342 60
Time certificates of deposit	76,807 85
Total	$253,219 97

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, R. C. McCandlish, Cashier of the above bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1907.

ORVAL A. WELCH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

WM. H. H. FRIEND, L. E. FRIEND, D. S. CUSTER, W. W. SAVAGE, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT KITZMILLERVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, December 3, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$54,622 31
U. S. Bonds to secure circu- lation		6,250 00
Premium on U. S. Bonds		218 75
Bonds, securities, etc.		9,821 39
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		3,328 95
Other real estate owned		400 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		1,011 57
Due to State Banks and Bankers		99 19
Due from approved reserve agents		13,238 70
Notes of other National Banks		55 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		10 95
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$4,540 95	
Legal-tender notes	1,620 00	6,160 95
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent, of circulation)		312 50
Total		$95,530 26

LIABILIThES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	1,000 00
Undivided profits, less ex- penses and taxes paid	1,411 96
National Bank notes out standing	5,945 00
Due to other National Banks	827 43
Individual deposits subject to check	35,237 77
Time certificates of deposit	25,954 61
Certified Checks	10 69
Cashier's checks outstanding	142 80
Total	$95,530 26

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, E. J. Hamill, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. HAMILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1907.

GEO. J. POOL, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

R. A. SMITH, WADE SAPP, CHAS. M. WILSON, Directors.

Convenience, Protection, Economy,

are all combined in Telephone Service. We offer you the many facilities of an efficiently operated and extensively developed system of telephones.

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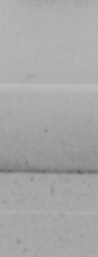

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Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING

Send for prices

Dancing All the Physical Exercise Woman Needs

By DR. ROBERTSON WALLACE.

It appears to be very generally taken for granted that the practice of athletics by woman is necessary for the physical salvation of the race. She is urged to go in for a bewildering variety of physical culture movements, active and passive forms of exercise, ball punching, lawn tennis, golf, cricket and hockey, with a view to preserving her own health, and preventing the degeneration of posterity. The modern woman is to save mankind by retrieving the fallen physique of the race. The white woman's burden is the cradle of humanity, which in future is to be filled only with the offspring of mothers who possess the beauty of Helen of Troy, the symmetry of Venus, the endurance of Diana, and the mental powers of Minerva. The future of mankind is to be assured by the immensity of the maternal muscular development and the child's grip on life to be fostered by dumb-bells and perfected with punch-balls.

So far as women are concerned, the methods of physical culture are being boomed just a trifle too loudly. Ever since Eve first stepped upon the planet women have done very well indeed. Primitive woman expanded her chest and contracted her biceps without the use of any apparatus, and from sheer force of necessity. Probably she jumped for joy and danced in rags just as her daughters do to this day. She had need to be fleet of foot to escape the attentions of undesirable saurians and ineligible suitors. In a word she got all the muscular exercise that was good for her. She practiced physical culture as H. Jourdain talked prose, without knowing it; and that her methods were quite satisfactory is proved by the enduring qualities of most of her progeny, many of whom are perhaps to their surprise, still extant.

The world has been made what it is, and history has been not only made but made possible by those great men whose names are familiar to every schoolboy. Those strong men who have carved the world into its present shape, and left the impress of their powerful personalities in every quarter of the rugged globe, were the children of mothers who, so far as we can ascertain, gave no particular heed to the scientific culture of their muscles, and neglected to take, I fear, a well-balanced diet.

I am often tempted to wonder what substitutes for the Ling exercises, or the different kinds of Home Exercisers, were devised by the strenuous mothers of Julius Caesar and Alexander the Great.

How is it that in what we are pleased to call the dark ages, when women were supposed to take no muscular exercise and almost to draw their breath only at a venture, the race did not degenerate and altogether die out? The truth of the matter is that human nature is the same to-day as it was when humanity first made its bow to the planet. There were as many light hearts in the dark ages as there are heavy hearts in the ages of light. Women's first step on this planet was taken, we feel sure to the music of the spheres. It was the first step in that dance which she was subsequently to lead all mankind. Woman's development began in a dance; it will be maintained and perfected by the dance, and it will end in a dance. In a word, dancing has been woman's chief delight since her feet first touched the springy turf in the dim beginnings of time. All the little mothers of great men ran, leaped, skipped and danced, as all but poor cripple children do to this day. Dancing is the one exercise most natural to, and last to be given up by, women. The grande dames of history were great because they danced.

No amount of lawn-tennis, golf, cricket, or hockey, however assiduously pursued by women, will make the race one iota stronger to-day than it has been in the past before athletics for women were dreamed of.

Man-Jury Swayed by Pretty Woman

By MAGISTRATE LEROY B. CRANE, New York City.

Are jurors swayed by psychological or physical influences in meting out justice in the case of a young and beautiful woman?

This is a question that has been brought to my mind of late, but it is in reality a subject as old as the thoughts of men.

How far are 12 men physically able to act as unbiased judges of facts where a weeping and attractive young woman is concerned? How far can they be trusted to render a fair and impartial verdict when she sits downcast at the bar of justice? I say the majority of jurors cannot be trusted at all.

The majority of men are liable to be swayed from facts where the sentimental side of life is shown. Whether a woman is attractive or not men are often inclined toward clemency with the fairer sex, especially when the prisoner has an appearance of trouble and care and when her history shows the burdens of life cast upon her.

In the case of pretty women jurors are physically unable to withstand the onslaught of a woman's smiles or tears.

The tendency of men toward women—physically, mentally, morally—is to act in her favor in a court of justice. It is only natural. There is some subtle physical influence which, I believe, in many cases creeps from the beautiful woman in distress at the bar and to the men sitting in judgment upon her. And, after all, it may be but the innate sense of chivalry. In America, at least, we hold our women so high that our first feeling is one of chivalrous desire to aid them.

In England, it is true there are few women acquitted or dealt leniently with in comparison with the number in America. The Englishman regards woman as a chattel; he is stirred by no generous, chivalrous impulse to aid her. On the other hand, he looks down upon woman to an extent that he would scarcely consider her rights at all.

The psychological significance of a woman's testimony upon American jurors is apt to be overrated by a casual reading of the testimony in the case. I am not psychologist enough to go into the details of these effects, but you have only to look up the number of acquittals of pretty and attractive women to realize that men jurors are loath to convict a beautiful woman, or, as far as that goes, any woman who shows sufficient signs of womanliness.

To state the subject too boldly may shock the sensibility of righteous men who have served as jurors and who consider themselves eligible to serve in that capacity. However, there is nothing for any one to take offense at the statement that the physical influence to some extent takes precedence over the mental.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on

2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.

2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.

2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank

Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.

Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
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J. O. GETTY, - - Cashier

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JUST RECEIVED Eight Car Loads of

Farm Wagons, Road Wagons, Buggies, Surries, Runabouts, Carriages, Plows, Harrows, Corn Planters, Cultivators, Mowers, Binders, Grain Drills, Grass Seeders, Spray Pumps, Roofing, Fertilizers and everything in the Farm Implement line. :: :: :: Call and get our prices.

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Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contagious germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,

Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell, Real Estate Agt and Surveyor, Sincell Building, OAKLAND, MD.

H. C. SINCELL & COMPANY.

BARGAIN SALE

That Should Not Go Unnoticed.

Our entire stock of SUITS, SKIRTS, COATS and JACKETS will be sold for Manufacturers' cost. This is a line of goods that is very seldom offered at a sacrifice, but as we do not carry anytning over in this line we are compelled to make this sale.

If you miss this sale you miss a money saving opportunity. This is not a lot of cheap stuff bought for a cheap sale, but a line of the best values ever turned out of a factory.

SEE US FOR

Christmas Goods.

WE HAVE THEM.

THIS STORE IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

MENS' CLOTHING,

and for the next two weeks we will sell the entire line at a great reduction in price in order that we may reduce our stock.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

Oakland, Maryland.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Governor Warfield Preparing to Vacate the Executive Mansion.

"Many of the placeseekers will not wait for the gubernatorial plumbs," says a political writer in yesterday's Baltimore American.

"They intend to go for what there is in sight, and the members of the legislature, especially the senators, are already beset by constituents who want to be cared for at Annapolis. An Eastern Shore senator, who was in the city last week, said he had already received 19 applications from Democrats in his county, and if he does well he will only have two places at his disposal.

"While the inauguration is expected to attract a number of people to Annapolis, it is not thought the attendance will be unusually large. Cecil county will probably be better represented than any of the other counties, the home constituents of the incoming executive having signified their intention of giving him a send-off.

"The attorney general-elect will enter upon his duties next Thursday, when Mr. William Shepard Bryan, the incumbent will make a formal transfer.

Mr. Straus is to be sworn in by Governor Warfield and the ceremony will be devoid of any ostentation.

"Already preparations are being made by Governor Warfield for the removal from the executive mansion at Annapolis, and when next he votes it will be as a resident of Howard county. His successor then becomes by virtue of his residence at Annapolis a voter in Anne Arundel county and Cecil loses a Democrat.

"The coming session of the legislature is robbed of much of its interest, because the U. S. Senator is already as good as elected. The nomination of ex-Governor Smith by the Democratic caucus will be a mere formality. Politically, it will be the most harmonious session held in some years. The relations between the new executive and the Democratic members are expected to be most cordial, presenting a marked contrast to what they were two and four years ago. Governor Warfield was always treated respectfully by the members, but with few exceptions none had any use for him politically. The executive and legislative branches of the state government tolerated each other, but that was all. They were continually pulling in different directions.

"With a governor in hearty sympathy with the Democratic organization which, through its leaders will control legislation the work can be mapped out so that there need be no friction and whatever political legislation may be enacted, it will receive the approval of the executive.

"The most important action from a Democratic point of view will be the adoption of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which is to disfranchise the bulk of the colored voters. A conference has been arranged for tomorrow at the instance of Mr. Isaac Lobe Straus, at which leading Democrats will be present and offer suggestions. The only members of the General Assembly invited are President Seth, of the Senate, and Senator Gorman. Whatever amendment these gentlemen may agree upon will be first submitted to a joint caucus, adopted and then put through both houses.

"Judge Crothers is understood to be prepared to sign any amendment that may be passed, even though the Court of Appeals has decided this is not necessary, and he will proclaim its submission to the people for ratification. The Democratic leaders profess to be very confident that the next time an amendment is submitted it will be adopted. They count upon a united party to vote for it. This matter is to be disposed of early in the session.

"Whatever changes may be made in the election will hardly affect the Wilson law counties. There is a disposition to retain the system employed in these until after the disfranchisement amendment has been carried, the idea being to continue to make it as difficult as possible for the negroes to vote when this proposition is to be voted on. In all other counties, as well as in Baltimore city, the law may be so changed as to be considered, and to invalidate only the vote for the candidate in that group in which the voter blundered.

"One of the most important measures affecting business corporations will be the bill now being framed by a commission of lawyers, of which Mr. Francis K. Carey is chairman. There is understood to be no opposition to this provisional and its passage is said to be assurred.

"The selection of desk officers will not be made until New Year's Eve, when the Democrats will hold a caucus."

Letter Delayed 151 Years.

There is an unbroken rule that the cellar of the Winchester (Mass.) post office shall be cleaned out once in every 150 years. The cleaner was not onto his job last year, because, if he had been, he would have found the letter addressed to E. S. Merrill, Winchendon, postmarked 1756, that M. J. McDonald discovered in the debris. The old postmark shows the cellar hasn't been cleaned out in 151 years.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

Personal Recollections of a Dollar

I am a dollar. A little age worn, maybe, but still in circulation. I am proud of myself for being in circulation. I am no tomato can dollar—not I.

This town is only my adopted home, but I like it and hope to remain permanently. When I came out of the mint I was adopted into a town like this in another state. But after a time I was sent off to a big city, many miles away. I turned up in a Mail Order house. For several years I stayed in that city. Millionaires bought cigars with me. I didn't like that, for I believe in the plain people.

Finally a traveling man brought me to this town and left me here. I was so glad to get back to a smaller town that I determined to make desperate efforts to stay.

One day a citizen of this town was about to send me back to that big city. I caught him looking over a Mail Order Catalogue. Suddenly I found my voice and said to him—he was a dentist, by the way:

"Now, look here, doc. If you'll only let me stay in this town I'll circulate around and do you lots of good. You buy a big beefsteak with me, and the butcher will buy groceries, and the grocer will buy dry goods, and the dry goods merchant will pay his doctor's bill with me, and the doctor will spend me with a farmer for oats to feed his buggy horse, and the farmer will buy some fresh beef from the butcher, and the butcher will come around to you and get his tooth mended. In the long run, as you see, I'll be more useful to you here at home than if you'd send me away forever."

Doc said it was a mighty stiff argument. He hadn't looked at it in that light before. So he went and bought the big beefsteak, and I began to circulate around home again.

Now, just suppose all the other dollars that are sent to Chicago or some other big city were kept circulating right here at home. You could see this town grow.

HONEST, NOW—AIN'T I RIGHT?

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE.

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,

the 20th day of December, '07,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 2. ONE HUNDRED ACRES, MORE OR LESS, OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED SWANTON, and being the same land which was conveyed by Edward S. Gilpin and wife to Edward Pritts by deed dated May 24th, 1899, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 36, folio 362, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is locatin Election District No. 1 of said Garrett county, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Edward Pritts.

No. 7. MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX, SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX, SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY AND FOURTEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO, CONTAINING FOR THE WHOLE TWO HUNDRED ACRES, MORE OR LESS. Said land is located in Election District No. 1 of said Garrett county and is particularly described in a deed for the same from Joshua Ritchie and others to Louis Ritchie, said deed being recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 8, folio 415, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1904 and 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the names of Thomas A. and William M. Ritchie, who acquired title thereto as devisees under the last will of the late Louis Ritchie, dated the 31st day of August, 1901, which was probated in the District of Columbia and is of record in the office of the Register of Wills for Garrett county.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its Banking house on

Tuesday, January 14, 1908,

from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 14, 1908,

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S. T. JONES, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Pursuant to the required legal notice a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Friendsville, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 14, 1908,

at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business that may lawfully be done.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Kitzmillerville, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 14, 1908,

from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

E. J. HAMILL, Cashier.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 31. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1907. NUMBER 43

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The two boys went out Saturday morning for the purpose of hunting rabbits, Flaherty being in the lead and his cousin immediately behind him carrying the gun. By some manner the gun was discharged the entire contents entering Flaherty's back immediately below his kidneys.

The wounded boy was taken to his home and Dr. Legge of Oakland, was summoned who responded and made the boy as comfortable as possible, the physician knowing that the wound was necessarily fatal. He lingered until Monday, as above stated, when he was released from his sufferings.

The youth was a member of St. Peter's Catholic church in Oakland, from which edifice his funeral will occur on Thursday morning of this week.

Water Company Chartered.

The Terra Alta Water Company, of Terra Alta, Preston county, W. Va., was granted a charter at Charleston, W. Va. The objects are to furnish and supply the town of Terra Alta, with water and also to supply to firms, corporations and individuals, both public and private. The capital stock is $10,000 and the incorporators are: W. T. White, Parley DeBerry, T. J. Picking, W. F. Daily, C. F. Dodge, J. C. Mayer and J. S. Lakin, of Terra Alta.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett County Telephone Company of Garrett County will be held at Hoyes, Md., on Monday, January 6th, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting other business.

C. V. GUARD, Sec'y.

SAW MANY GOOD HIGHWAYS ABROAD.

Dr. William Bullock Clark Found European Roads to be Excellent.

Prof. William Bullock Clark, chief of the State Geological Survey, which has charge of the building of the State roads in Maryland, has just returned from a three month's trip in Europe, where he examined the State highways in the countries which he visited, Professor Clark says:

"I landed in Naples early in August and drove extensively over the Italian State roads about Naples, Rome, and Florence, as well as later in Northern Italy on my way to the Dolomites of the Tyrol. The roads everywhere were made of crushed stone in accordance with the most modern methods of highway construction.

"The Italian Government has spent large sums on all its highways and one is greatly impressed with the attention which has been given to the establishment of low grades and to the protection of the highways by the construction of substantial side walls, bridges and culverts. The people everywhere demand hard and smooth roadways, with reduced grades in order that their products may be readily transported to market. This system of modern highways has been largely developed within the last 20 or 30 years, although many of the earlier roads were excellent.

"In Austria I drove between 200 and 300 miles across the Dolomite mountains and beyond the eastern border of Switzerland. Here the Tyroles Government has built an elaborate system of modern highways, which have been carried by easy grades over the high Alpine passes, and afforded everywhere a ready means of communication between the towns and villages of that mountainous country. In many cases the roadbed has been secured by blasting away great masses of rock along the mountain slopes and often by extensive fills and costly bridges. As in the case of Italy, the people of this mountainous country have in late years demanded and have been given by Government as complete a system of highways as can be found anywhere in Northern or Western Europe.

"Leaving Eastern Switzerland, I spent several days driving through the Bavarian mountians on my way to Munich, and here, too, the Government has constructed the same type of splendid stone highways which I had previously found. Throughout Germany the subordinate roads as well as the main ones have been graded and macadamized, so that one may travel anywhere without encountering a bad piece of public highway.

"Later in the summer I spent a week automobiling with some friends in the region to the west of Paris, traveling several hundred miles through the chateau country of the valley of the Loire. Every bad grade has been eliminated on both the main and the subordinate highways, and the stone surfaces are as smooth as a billiard table. We often passed the State highway construction forces, and now and then saw the full equipment of steam roller, construction and living car, and sprinkler on its way from one place of work to another. The highways everywhere are lined with small piles of stone and screenings, which are applied to the roads whenever slight depressions develop and then smoothly rolled by the steam rollers. The roads in this way are kept in perfect condition, and small depressions which might develop into serious injury to the public highways are never allowed to remain long without attention.

"The same type of highway was again encountered in England, where I found that the same methods were pursued. In making inquiry regarding cost of construction I found that the crushed stone cost as much lain upon the road in England as it does with us, although some of the other expenses, due to the low price of labor, were somewhat less.

"Everywhere iu Evrope great attenis given to the perfecting of a complete system of smooth public highways of easy grades. Even the poorest country or province considers the building of the best possible roads to be in the long run the most economical policy. The work is done everywhere under engineering supervision and in accordance with the most carefully drawn specifications. No haphazard method of road construction is tolerated there, as it is in so many of our American communities. It is recognized everywhere that a bad location or improper construction results in a waste of public money. The systems and methods of road construction pursued in every country country which I visited would be a revelation to anyone who is not familiar with the history of State road construction.

"We have made great strides here in Maryland in the last few years, and I believe it will not be many years before we shall be able to develope the same system of public highways that are found today everywhere in Western Europe. There is no American State that is not today far better able to meet the expenditure for such a system of public roads than many of the European countries which have them. The latter have long since recognized the fact that the greatest economy in the long run in a system of smooth, hard public highways of easy grade.

"Some of our American States have already awakened to the importance of road construction, especially Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and New York, the latter State having recently provided for a system of public roads that will cost when completed $50,000,000, and this amount has already been provided by the Legislature.

"Maryland is well in the forefront of this progressive movement, and already, under the survey some 75 miles of modern highways have been completed. Out of the 16,000 miles of public road mileage it is imperative that 1,800 miles should be properly graded and macadamized. These, when completed, will afford a connecting system of main public roads reaching all important towns and shipping centers of the State.

"It is evident, if the work is to be completed within a reasonable time, that the people of the State should support the present system of work by accepting in each county the cooperation which the State Geological Survey is anxious to give under the provisions of the Shoemaker Act. The sum of $200,000 is available if the counties will come forward with the same amount. At the precent time less than this amount is annually used, a condition that has prevailed in many of the other States until the beneficial results of the work were apparent to the people."

Falls to Death 165 Feet in Mine.

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DON'T WORRY.

What is past can never be mended;
Never cry over money spent.
E'er keep looking for the brightest
Things of life as they are sent.

Ne'er look backward for old troubles
Look for better things ahead
Do not worry; nor let sadness
Bring back sorrows that have fled.

Make the most of what life gives you,
Meet storms as best you can.
Don't sit down, and go to growling;
Keep on smiling, be a man.

If your tooth aches, grin and bear it;
Don't get mad and rip and tear;
Go straighway and call a dentist,
Don't let people hear you swear.

Meet your friends with smiles of welcome,
Helping them to bear life's ills.
Show them how a dose of laughter
Beats a drastic dose of pills.

Ne'er give way to melancholia,
Seek for joy in sorrow's stead;
Get the best this world can give you,
For you'll be a long time dead.

DIXON & KELSO

Wanted! Wanted! Wanted!

THREE GIRLS

to sell the following goods at the extra low prices at our store for one week only:

Black Walnuts, 25 cents per peck.
New Mixed Nuts, 14 cents per pound.
Cocoa Nuts, 7 cents each.
Swan's Down Cake flour, 25 cents per package.
Gilberts Lemon and Vanilla, 25 cent size for 20 cents.
Chocolate Baker's and Hersey's, 20 cents per cake.
Nice eating and cooking Apples, 35 cents per peck.
Oranges and Lemons, 25 cents per dozen.
Fresh Raisins and Currants, 12½ cents per pound.
Granulated Sugar, 5½ cents per pound.
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NEW PHASES OF AN OLD PROBLEM

History has been made to a great extent by the movements of great bodies of people from one place to another, for purpose of settlement or conquest, but no phase of the question of ebb and flow of population has ever been more interesting than that which is presented to thoughful students of the movement at the present time. For years the people of the United States have watched with wonder the figures showing the increase in immigration, and the more timid have been filled with grave misgivings as to the results of this great wave of human beings which apparently rose higher and higher every year. Now, for the first time, we have an opportunity to study the problem from a different point of view.

But for the sudden check upon our business a few weeks ago it is quite probable that no attention would have been paid to the larger but practically unnoticed movement of foreigners from this country back to those lands from which they came. The people of America have noted that a million aliens were landed on our shores every twelve months and assumed that this meant an addition of that number of individuals to our populations. This seems to be very far from the truth. In fact, from the best sources available, it appears that the movement from our shores this year will mount up to the enormous total of between four and five hundred thousand, and while this is exceptional there can be little doubt that the real increase in the population of the United States through immigration has been some hundreds of thousands less every year than would appear on the surface to be the case.

In times past we have been told that foreign countries lamented the departure from their shores of so many of the best workmen, entailing a great economic loss to these countrtes. Yet the unparalleled movement in this country to the home land seems to have created a problem far greatet than that which resulted when the movement was to and not from the United States. Reports from Italy especially indicated that the task of finding employment or otherwise providing for one or two hundred thousand returning emigrants is a gigantic one, and the local authorities are alarmed at the possible effect it may have upon conditions there. Austria Hungary, too, has noted the swing of the pendulum, and there has been a remarkable rise in the value of realty throughout the empire as a result of the demand by natives returning to their old homes. This rise in value, of course, has not been to the advantage of the poor man, and with the labor market glutted by men returning from America the situation is so serious as to cause grave concern to the government.

In this country the great employers of foreign labor have begun to do a little thinking along a different line. The foreign workmen have not given the full worth of the money paid them is not intimated, but it is said that the independent coke operators in Pittsburg and Connellsville have arrived at the apparently paradoxical decision that it is possible to decrease the cost of producing coke by increasing the pay of the workmen. That is, they figure that by employing none but American born or naturalized citizens. and paying them higher wages, they may, because of the superiority of the Americans, decrease the cost of production.

The difference between the value of the American and that of the Latin to the community is brought out in an interesting manner. It is shown that where an American and a foreigner are employed together, each receiving $85 a month, said to be the average wages paid to the eighty thousand men in the employ of the independents and the Steel Corporation, the foreigner puts back into circulation about $20 a month, living in squalor and sendfng the greater part of his earnings out of the country, while the American workman returns to the community every dollar he draws, not necessarily by squandering it, but by maintaining a higher standard of living, deposits in the local banks and investment in homes or other property.

Whether any permanent change will be brought about by an apparent change in the view of so large employers of foreign labor as those mentioned and by an awakening interest in all phases of the immigration problem as presented to us under the peculiar conditions brought about during the last few weeks remains to be seen; but the situation is an interesting one from what ever angle it is looked upon, and it is not impossible that its bearing on the future will be of a decidedly marked nature.

APPALLING IS MINE DEATH LIST

In 1906 Alone 2,061 Were Killed and 4,800 Hurt.

In a bulletin issued by the Geological Survey, entitled "Coal Mine Accidents, Their Causes and Prevention," figures are given to to show that the coal mines of the United States are causing the death of three times as many men per 1,000 employes as the coal mines of European countries.

In the last seventeen years 22,840 men have died in American coal mines. In 1906 alone, 2,061 men were killed and 4,800 injured. In the present month nearly 800 lives have been lost in four mines in this country.

The bulletin is the result of direction issued by Secretary of the Interior Garfield to investigate the nature and extent of mine accidents. John A. Holmes, Clarence Hale and Walter O. Snelling, of the Geological Survey, made the investigation. Dr. Holmes, in summing up the situation, says:

"The figures given in this report indicate that during the year 1906 nearly 7,000 men were killed or injured in the coal mines of this country, and that the number of the accidents caused directly or indirectly by mine explosions has been steadily increasing. It is also indicated that this increase has been due in part to lack of proper and enforcable mine regulations; in part to the lack of reliable information concerning the explosives used safely in the presence of the gas and dust encountered in the mines, and in part to the fact that in the development of coal mining not only is the number of miners increasing, but many areas from which coal is being taken are either deeper or farther from the entrance where good ventilation is more difficult, and the dangerous accumulations of explosive gas more frequent.

The report adds that "the increase both in the number and seriousness of mine explosions in the United States during past years may be expected to continue unless, through investigations made in the United States such as have proved effective in other coal producting countries, information can be obtained and published concernlng the explosives used, the conditions under which they may be used safely in the presence of coal dust or gas, and the general conditions which make for health and safety in coal mining operations."

Prices of Beef Reduced.

To the People of Oakland and Vicinity:

Western Beef has not fallen in price, but Garrett county beef has, which I will sell at the prices following:

Porterhouse Steak, 10 to 12½ cents; Tenderloin Steak, 10 to 12½ cents; Round Steak, 10 to 12 cents; Roast, 7 to 10 cents; Boiling Beef, 5 to 7 cents. A poor man's dollar looks as big to me as a rich man's. If your are too poor to buy I will give it to you.

Yours to stay,
H. CREUTZTURG,
Meat Dealer and Grocer.

To check a cold quickly, get from your druggist some little Candy Cold Tablets called Preventics. Druggists everywhere are now dispensing Preventics, for they are not only safe, but decidedly certain and prompt. Preventics contain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh nor sickening. Taken at the "sneeze stage" Preventics will prevent Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, etc. Hence the name, Preventics. Good for feverish children. 48 Preventics 25 cents. Trial Boxes 5 cts. Sold by all dealers.

PRESIDENT DIAZ AND HIS CABINET

Their Impressive Appearance Upon The Occasion of Secretary Root's Visit.

One of the most thrilling and salient moments which Mr. Root experienced in Mexico was the impressive entrance of President Diaz upon the occasion of a gala performance at the opera given in honor of the American Secretary of State. The glittering auditorium and boxes were crowded with the distinguished and fashionable people of the capital city. When General Diaz entered the Presidential box, moving forward unattended to his seat, he presented so brave, so strong, so indomitable a figure that a noticeable thrill pervaded the vast assemblage, only to be followed by a spontaneous outburst of affectionate greeting, the quality and earnestness of which I never before saw given to any other leader of men.

Surely President Diaz never looked more like one's ideal of a great and unselfish man, a hero, a statesman, a soldier, and a patriot, than he looked upon this night when he came to the opera to do honor to Mr. Root. He seemed the embodiment of mental alertness, physical strength, a fountain of reserve force and energy, a master mind dominated by an indomitable spirit.

I think it probable historians will agree that the New World up to the present moment has not produced a more efficient ruler than General Diaz. Those who have keen and just appreciation derived from practical knowledge of the difficulties and magnitude of the task which has confronted him for twenty years or more will understand why thoughtful students will be inclined to assign President Diaz a very lofty place in the annals of his time.

It is not by any means on account of his material successes that intelligent persons award to General Diaz the meed of greatness. It is true that he has turned a poor and impoverished, feeble, struggling weakly amalgamated republic into a strongly knitted, prosperous, happy republic But his great victory, the crowning and memorable success of his career, is to be found in the fact that throughout the length and breadth of Mexico he has drilled into the hearts and minds and lives of his people an earnest and abiding desire for peace and loyalty to law.

President Diaz is so great a man that he is perfectly willing to surround himself with strong men. In his cabinet are many men of uncommon ability. He brought to the office of Vice President Ramon Corral, a man of high character, wide influence and first-rate administrative capacity.

His Minister of Finance, Mr. Limantour, has real genius for his work and has done for Mexico's credit what Alexander Hamilton did for that of the United States.

I think students of finance will bear me out in the statement that in all the cabinets of the world there is not a stronger, abler, better, more efficient financial secretary than Mr. Limantour.

The Minister of Fomento, Mr. Molina, seems admirably fitted for the serious duties of his office, which, in a growing, progressive country, are of the highest importance, for he has to do with all the measures of progress and improvement

Senor Fernandez, a distinguished engineer, is at the head of the Department of Public Works.

Senor Marsical, well and favorably known for a score of years in every capital of the world, conducts the affairs of the foreign office with ability and discretion.

It will be observed that all, or nearly all, of President Diaz's closest friends and advisers are men upward of 60 years of age. He has, of course, many younger men in positions of importance and power, but, like the Japanese, he believes in confiding the truly momentous, intimate questions of policy to the "elder statesmen."

To remain in President Diaz's confidence and counsel a man must be honest, loyal and intelligent. He demands and is able to secure men possessing these qualities. No matter how big, how talented and resourceful those about him may be, President Diaz, by sheer force of his character, dominates all situations at all times.—J. B. Lomas, in Harper's Weekly.

Death In The Mines

News of another coal mining disaster in Pennsylvania came on the very day of the publication of the report of the Department of the Interior on such disasters and their causes. The Connellsville explosion Thursday, in which the lives of many miners were sacrificed, resembles in its causes and the extent of its damage the explosion at Monongah, W. Va., and that on Monday at Yolande, Ala.

Mr. Holmes, chief of the technical branch of the Interior Department, in commenting on the loss of nearly 23,000 lives through mine explosions in less than 18 years, says that the increase of such disasters is due to lack of proper regulations, ignorance and carelessness—for though his words are more polite that is what they mean.

Coal mining has been largely developed of late and the number of men employed in the mines greatly increased. The Monongah and Connellsville disaster could surely have been prevented. In European coal producing countries legislation for safeguarding the lives of miners has proved effective, and three such disasters as we have had within a fortnight will probably induce the mine owners to consider the need of stricter precautions.

THE FIST FIGHT IN THE HOUSE.

Details of The Clash of Williams and De Armond.

John Sharp Williams and David Albaugh De Armond, Southern gentlemen who occupy the minority places on the Committee on Rules in the House and who never have found any subject upon which they can agree, met in a rough-and-tumble fist fight on the floor of the House Thursday afternoon.

As a result Williams carries a crimson crescent, set in thunder hues, under his left eye, made by the long thunb-nail of De Armond's study right, while De Armond has a red spot on the bridge of his nose which bears a striking resemblance to the service mark of liquid absorption.

The encounter was witnessed by more than a hundred members of the House and by as many persons in the galleries, among them a score of women. While the battle lasted the excited spectators aloft pressed against the railing. Men and women leaned far over, holding their breadth as blow after blow was struck and returned and the combatants lunged forward and swayed back.

The fight came about over a committee assignment. Both men agree on this. In fact, they told such similar stories afterward that all marveled at the lie being passed. But it was by De Armond, and it was loudly emphasized by the word "damned."

The trouble, it is said, was caused by assigning Representative Books of Missouri to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, instead of to the Committee on the Census. De Armond asked to see Williams about the matter after the committee assignments were made public, and the two men talked in low tones for fully ten minutes. No attention was paid to them. Suddenly De Armond called out:

"I believe yon are a damned liar."

Both men were then standing. Like a flash Williams' right shot out and landed squarely on the Missourian's nose. De Armond staggered against a row of desks, and Williams got in a scorching wallop with his left on the jaw before his antagonist could recover. De Armond, who is wiry and plucky, soon got his bearings, and landed a corkscrew blow with his right, making a red line, like a sausage trade mark, on Williams' forehead.

Williams grabbed De Armond, swung him around and drove another right, aimed for the eyes, but landing on the ear. De Armond showed himself a regular tiger cat when it came to fighting in a clinch. He reached out with his right claw, grabbed at Williams' eyes and stuck his nicely sharpened thumb nail so deep into the Missippian's face that later all the spare handkerchiefs in the House and a half pint of listerine were required to stop the flow of blood.

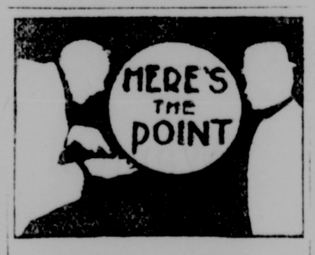
All this happened before those sitting near by could get to the contestants. Carlin of Virginia, Bartlett of Georgia and Lever of South Carolina grabbed Williams, while Kimball of Kentucky and the World correspondent tugged at De Armond. The two men were hugging and slugging at close range, and separating them was no easy task.

Williams broke away for a second, and, crying "Damn it, give me another chance at him!" drove a corking right into De Armond's chest. The Missourian had one arm free, but his foot work was not of the best, and Williams was once more dragged away before the retaliatory blow could be landed. For a few seconds the two men glared at each other, then they were led away in opposite directions to the cloakroom.

Both said they regretted the fight, and each gave his version of the trouble.

The strained relations between Williams and De Armond are of several years standing. For several Congresses De Armond has been a candidate against Williams for the minority leadership, but always has resigned at least two weeks before the actual convening. Of the two, Williams is much the more popular. At the conclusion of the fight yesterday afternoon Democrats and Republicans alike swarmed around Williams, congratulating him upon his forbearance and followed him into the room, where he went to have the wound under his eye treated. Only one Congressman went up to De Armond. The others around him were newspaper men.

Call and see the new 1908 model "Edison Phonographs" also a large list of "Gold Moulded" records for sale now by The H. Weber & Sons Co.

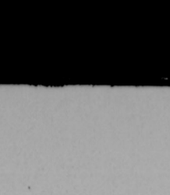


If you are a business man, did you ever think of the field of opportunity that advertising opens to you? There is almost no limit to the possibilities of your business if you study how to turn trade into your store. If you are not getting your share of the business of your community *there's a reason*. People go where they are attracted — where they *know* what they can get and how much it is sold for. If you make direct statements in your advertising see to it that you are able to fulfill every promise you make. You will add to your business reputation and hold your customers. It will not cost as much to run your ad in this paper as you think. It is the persistent advertiser who gets there. Have something in the paper every issue, no matter how small. We will be pleased to quote you our advertising rates, particularly on the year's business.

LIGHTS FROM RELIGIOUS FIELDS

A BEAUTIFUL CHAPEL.

Columbia University Gets Special Building for Religious Activities.



Columbia University, New York city, has just dedicated one of the most beautiful chapels in America as the center of the religious life of the students. Never until now has the university had a special building set apart for religious worship. The new structure is situated at the eastern side of the library, in a position to correspond with Earl Hall, and is in many respects unique in its architecture and construction. An attempt has been made to erect a building whose exterior shall harmonize with the surrounding college buildings, and yet to impart a tone of age to its appearance.

The material is overburned or Harvard brick and Indiana limestone. The style is of the north Italian architecture of the fifteenth century. The interior is of Norman brick, and it is said that this building is the first one where the tiling and brick remain uncovered. The effect is of unusual warmth and harmony of color. Every visible architectural line counts in the construction. The size of the building is a surprise, as the spring of the dome gives an idea of space not appreciated from the outside view. The chapel is of cruciform plan, with a seating capacity of about 1,200. No seats are to be built on the floor, however, and the exquisite mosaic will be left in unconcealed beauty. Seats are built in the transept galleries, explains, Christian Herald, and, when occasion demands, chairs will be arranged on the floor, as in the cathedrals abroad.

Sixteen memorial windows by Maitland Armstrong are let into the walls of the dome, while the chancel is glorious with three stained glass windows by La Farge, representing Paul preaching on Mars' Hill.

MORE STUDENTS THAN ROOM.

Work of the Union Theological Seminary of China.

Under the auspices of the Northern and Southern Presbyterian mission in mid-China this seminary was opened in October last with over 20 pupils, with more to come. Rev. J. C. Garrett writes:

"We are already unable to give room to all who desire to come to us. If the church at home will give her missionaries the facilities for training men for the gospel ministry, the men will be forthcoming. There are not as many as we need; there are few of the best educated and more talented seeking this work; there is no inducement whatever toward the miniathry as a profession, as compared with teaching, business, official or public employment, etc. But there are young men in the church who hear a call to the ministry; and if we do our share in the preparation of these men, we shall have done the most effective mission work possible at this important crisis."

Recreation for Canal Workers.

The government, realizing the importance of having clean and wholesome amusemnt for the men at work on the Panama canal zone, has agreed to back up the social work of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian associations along the canal. Mr. A. Bruce Minear has been working in Panama for some time, and the association has just dispatched four other trained and experienced men to his aid—Messrs. W. H. Baxley, J. F. McTyier, M. J. Stickel and R. R. Wolf. All of these will be placed on the pay roll of the government. Four club houses have been already erected and four more will soon be put up. Those now ready for use are located at Culebra, Empire, Cristobal and Gorgona.

An Encouraging Outlook.

The Rev. S. R. Smith, of the Niger mission of the English Church Missionary society, writes from Onitsha, West Africa: "The possibilities of work in this district are enormous, and every week I am receiving deputations asking for teachers from towns which were once a terror to their neighborhood. I am sure that the millions of Ibo-speaking people have a great future before them, especially if they can be induced to turn their attention to the development of the soul. During the past four months there have been over 150 adult baptisms and there are many more ready to be baptized."

The Main Lesson.

A minister was questioning his Sunday school concerning the story of Eutychus, the young man who, listening to the preaching of the Apostle Paul, fell asleep, and falling out of a window, was taken up dead.

"What," he asked, "do we learn from this solemn event?"

The reply from a little girl came:

"Please, sir, ministers should learn not to preach too long sermons."

Big Year's Work.

Ichowfu.—Number of patients treated in the hospitals and Dispensaries, men and women for the year, 26,610.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

The Last Stand.

It was shortly after two o'clock in the afternoon when that compact column of cavalrymen moved silently forward down the concealing coulee toward the more open ground beyond. Custer's plan was surprise, the sudden smiting of that village in the valley from the rear by the quick charge of his horsemen. From man to man the whispered purpose travelled down the ranks, the eager troopers greeting the welcome message with kindling eyes. It was the old way of the Seventh, and they knew it well.

With Custer riding at the head of the column, and only a little to the rear of the advance scouts, his adjutant Cook, together with a volunteer aide, beside him, the five depleted troops filed resolutely forward, dreaming not of possible defeat. Suddenly distant shots were heard far off to their left and rear, and deepening into a rumble, evidencing a warm engagement. The interested troopers lifted their heads, listening intently, while eager whispers ran from man to man along the closed files.

"Reno is going in, boys; it will be our turn next."

"Close up! Quiet there, lads, quiet," officer after officer passed the word of command.

Yet there were those among them who felt a strange dread—that firing sounded so far up the stream from where Reno should have been by that time. Still it might be that those overhanging bluffs would muffle and deflect the reports. All about them hovered death in dreadful guise. None among them saw those cruel, spying eyes watching from distant ridges, peering at them from concealed ravines; none marked the rapidly massing hordes, hideous in war-paint, crowded into near-by coulees and behind protecting hills.

It burst upon them with wild yells. The gloomy ridges blazed into their startled faces, the dark ravines hurled at them skurrying horsemen, while, wherever their eyes turned, they beheld savage forms leaping forth from hill and coulee, gulch and rock shadow. Horses fell, or ran about neighing; men flung up their hands and died in that first awful minute of consternation, and the little column seemed to shrivel away as if consumed by the flame which struck it, front and flank and rear. It was as if those men had ridden into the mouth of hell.

Yet it was scarcely for more than a minute. Men trained, strong, clear of brain, were in those stricken lines—men who had seen Indian battle before. The recoil came, swift as had been the surprise. Voice after voice rang out old familiar orders, steadying instantly the startled nerves; discipline conquered disorder, and the shattered column rolled out, as if by magic, into the semblance of a battle line.

It was magnificently done. Custer and his troop commanders brought their sorely smitten men into a position of defense, even hurled them cheering forward in short, swift charges, so as to clear the front and gain room in which to deploy. Out of confusion emerged discipline, confidence, esprit de corps.

Safe beyond the range of the troopers' light carbines, the Indians, with their heavier rifles, kept hurling a constant storm of lead, hugging the gullies, and spreading out until there was no rear toward which the harassed cavalrymen could turn for safety. One by one, continually under a heavy fire, the scattered troops were formed into something more nearly resembling a battle line—Calhoun on the left, then Keogh, Smith and Yates, with Tom Custer holding the extreme right. Thus they waited grimly for the next assault.

Nor was it long delayed. Scarcely had the troopers recovered, refilled their depleted cartridge belts from those of their dead comrades, when the onslaught came. The soldiers waited their coming. The short, brown-barrelled carbines gleamed at the level in the sunlight, and then belched forth their message of flame into the very faces of those reckless horsemen. It was not in flesh and blood to bear such a blow. With screams of rage, the red braves swerved to left and right, leaving many a dark, war-bedecked figure lying dead behind them, and many a riderless pony skurrying over the prairie. Exultant over their seemingly successful repulse, the men flung themselves again upon the earth, their cheers ringing out above the thud of retreating hoofs.

"We can hold them here, boys, until Reno comes," they shouted to each other.

The skulking red riflemen crept ever closer behind the ridges, driving their deadly missiles into those ranks exposed in the open. To the command of the bugle they discharged two roaring volleys from their carbines, hopeful that the combined sound might reach the ears of the lagging Reno. They were hopeful yet, although one troop had only a sergeant left in command, and the dead bodies of their comrades strewed the plain.

It was four o'clock. For two long hours they had been engaged in ceaseless struggle, and now barely a hundred men, smoke begrimed, thirsty, bleeding, half their carbines empty, they still formed an impenetrable ring around their chief. The struggle was over, and they realized the fact. When that wave of savage horsemen swept forth again it would be to ride them down, to crush them under their horses' pounding hoofs.

Like a whirlwind those red demons came—howling wolves, now certain of their prey. On both flanks of the short, slender line struck Gall and Crazy Horse, while like a thunderbolt Crow-King and Rain-in-the-Face attacked the center. These three storms converged at the foot of the hill, crushing the little band of troopers. With ammunition gone, the helpless victims could meet that mighty onrushing torrent only with clubbed guns, for one instant of desperate struggle. Shoulder to shoulder, in ever-contracting circle, officers and men stood shielding their commander to the last. Twenty or 30 made a despairing dash, in a vain endeavor to burst through the red enveloping lines, only to be tomahawked or shot; but the most remained, a thin struggling ring, with Custer in its center. Then came the inevitable end. The red waves surged completely across the crest, no white man left alive upon the field. They had fought a good fight; they had kept the faith.

Two days later, having relieved Reno from his unpleasant predicament in the valley, Terry's and Gibbons's infantry tramped up the ravine, and emerged upon the stricken field. In lines of motionless dead they read the fearful story; and there they found that man we know. Lying upon a bed of emptied cartridge shells, his body riddled with shot and mutilated with knives, his clothing torn to rags, his hands grasped a smashed and twisted carbine, his lips smiling even in death, was that soldier whom the Seventh had disowned and cast out, but who had come back to defend its chief and to die for its honor—Robert Hampton Nolan.

CHAPTER XXXV.

The Curtain Falls.

Bronzed by months of scouting on those northern plains, a graver, older look upon his face, and the bars of a captain gracing the shoulders of his new cavalry jacket, Donald Brant trotted down the stage road bordering the Bear Water, his heart alternating between hope and dread.

The familiar yellow house at the cross-roads appeared so unattractive as to suggest the thought that Naida must have been inexpressibly lonely during those months of waiting. He knocked at the sun-warped door. Without delay it was flung open, and a vision of flushed face and snowy drapery confronted him.

"Why, Lieut. Brant! I was never more surprised in my life. Do, pray, come right in. Yes, Naida is here, and I will have her sent for at once. Oh, Howard, this is Lieut. Brant, just back from his awful Indian fighting. How very nice that he should happen to arrive just at this time, isn't it?"

The young officer silently accepted Mr. Wynkoop's extended hand, and found a convenient chair, as Miss Spencer hastened from the room to announce his arrival.

"Why 'just at this time?'" he questioned.

Mr. Wynkoop cleared his throat. "Why—why, you see, we are to be married this evening—Miss Spencer and myself. We shall be so delighted to have you witness the ceremony. It is to take place at the church, and my people insist upon making quite an affair out of the occasion—Phoebe is so popular, you know."

The lady again bustled in, her eyes glowing with enthusiasm. "Why, I think it is perfectly delightful. Don't you, Howard? Now Lieut. Brant and Naida can stand up with us. You will, won't you, Lieutenant?"

"That must be left entirely with Naida for decision," he replied, soberly.

There was a rustle at the inner door, and Naida stood there. Their eyes met, and the color mounted swiftly to the girl's cheeks. Then he stepped resolutely forward, forgetful of all other presence, and clasped her hand in both his own. Neither spoke a word, yet each understood something of what was in the heart of the other.

"Will you walk outside with me?" he asked, at last. "I have much to say which I am sure you would rather hear alone."

She bent her head, and with a brief word of explanation to the others, the young officer conducted her forth into the bright July sunshine. They walked in silence side by side along the bank of the little stream. Brant glanced furtively toward the sweet, girlish face. Then he spoke.

"Naida," he said, gravely, "I have come back, as I said I would, and surely I read welcome in your eyes?"

"Yes."

"And I have come to say that there is no longer any shadow of the dead between us."

She looked up quickly, her hands clasped, her cheeks flushing. "Are you sure? Perhaps you misunderstand; perhaps you mistake my meaning."

"I know it all," he answered, soberly, "from the lips of Hampton."

"You have seen him? Oh, Lieut. Brant, please tell me the whole truth. I have missed him so much, and since the day he rode away to Cheyenne not one word to explain his absence has come back to me. You cannot understand what this means, how much he has become to me through years of kindness."

"You have heard nothing?"

"Not a word."

Brant drew a long, deep breath. He had supposed she knew this. At last he said gravely: "Naida, the truth will prove the kindest message, I think. He died in that unbroken ring of defenders clustered about Gen. Custer on the bluffs of the Little Big Horn."

Her slight figure trembled so violently that he held her close within his arms.

"There was a smile upon his face when we found him. He performed his full duty, Naida, and died as became a soldier and a gentleman."

"But—but, this cannot be! I saw the published list; his name was not among them."

"The man who fell was Robert Nolan."

Gently he drew her down to a seat upon the soft turf of the bank. She looked up at him helplessly, her mind seemingly dazed, her eyes yet filled with doubt.

"Robert Nolan? My father?"

He bent over toward her, pressing his lips to her hair and stroking it tenderly with his hand.

"Yes, Naida, darling; it was truly Robert Hampton Nolan who died in battle, in the ranks of his old regiment—died as he would have chosen to die, thank God! completely cleared of every stain upon his honor. Sit up, little girl, and listen while I tell you. There is in the story no word which does not reflect nobility upon the soldier's daughter."

She uplifted her white face. "Tell me," she said, simply, "all you know."

He recounted to her slowly, carefully, the details of that desperate journey northward, of their providential meeting on the Little Big Horn, of the papers left in his charge, of

He Held Her Close Within His Arms.

Hampton's riding forward with dispatches, and of his death at Custer's side. While he spoke, the girl scarcely moved; her breath came in sobs and her hands clasped his.

"These are the papers, Naida. I opened the envelope as directed, and found deeds to certain properties, including the mine in the Black Range; a will, duly signed and attested, naming you as his sole heir, together with a carefully prepared letter, addressed to you, giving a full account of the crime of which he was convicted, as well as some other matters of a personal nature. That letter you must read alone as his last message, but the truth of all he says has since been proved."

She glanced up at him quickly. "By Murphy?"

"Yes, by Murphy, who is now lying in the hospital at Bethune, slowly recovering. His sworn deposition has been forwarded to the department at Washington, and will undoubtedly result in the honorable replacing of your father's name on the army list. I will tell you briefly the man's confession, together with the few additional facts necessary to make it clear.

"Your father and mine were for many years friends and army comrades. They saw service together during the great war, and afterward upon the plains in Indian campaigning. Unfortunately a slight misunderstanding arose between them. One night they openly quarreled when heated by wine, and exchanged blows. The following evening your father chancing to be officer of the guard and on duty, my father, whose wife had then been dead a year, was thoughtless enough to accompany Mrs. Nolan home at a late hour from a post ball. It was merely an act of ordinary courtesy; but gossips magnified the tale, and bore it to Nolan. Still smarting from the former quarrel, in which I fear my father was in the wrong, he left the guard house with the openly avowed intention of seeking immediate satisfaction. In the meanwhile Slavin, Murphy, and a trooper named Flynn, who had been to town without passes, and were half-drunk, stole through the guard lines and decided to make a midnight raid on the colonel's private office. Dodging along behind the powder house, they ran suddenly upon my father, then on the way to his own quarters. Whether they were recognized by him, or

"Donald, I Love You."

whether drink made them reckless or consequences, is unknown, but one of the men instantly fired. Then they ran, and succeeded in gaining the barracks unsuspected."

She sat as if fascinated by his recital.

"Your father heard the shot, and sprang toward the sound, only to fall headlong across my father's lifeless body. As he came heavily down, his revolver was jarred out of its holster and dropped unnoticed in the grass. An instant later the guard came running up, and by morning Capt. Nolan was under arrest charged with murder. The circumstantial evidence was strong—his quarrel with the murdered man, his heated language a few moments previous, the revolver lying beside the body, having two chambers discharged, and his being found there alone with the man he had gone forth to seek. Slavin and Flynn both strengthened the case by positive testimony. As a result, a court-martial dismissed the prisoner in disgrace from the army, and a civil court sentenced him to ten years' imprisonment."

"And my mother?" The question was a trembling whisper from quivering lips.

"Your mother," he said regretfully, "was an exceedingly proud woman, belonging to a family of social prominence in the east. She felt deeply the causeless gossip connecting her name with the case, as well as the open disgrace of her husband's conviction. She refused to receive her former friends, and even failed in loyalty to your father in his time of trial. It is impossible now to fix the fault clearly, or to account for her actions. Capt. Nolan turned over all his property to her, and the moment she could do so she disappeared from the fort, taking you with her. From that hour none of her old acquaintances could learn anything regarding her whereabouts. She did not return to her family in the east, nor correspond with anyone in the army. Probably, utterly broken-hearted, she sought seclusion in some city. How Gillis obtained possession of you remains a mystery."

"Is that all?"

"Everything."

They kept silent for a long time, the slow tears dropping from her eyes, her hands clasped in her lap. His heart, heavy with sympathy, would not permit him to break in upon her deep sorrow with words of comfort.

"Naida," he whispered at last, "this may not be the time for me to speak such words, but you are all alone now. Will you go back to Bethune with me—back to the old regiment as my wife?"

A moment she bowed her head before him; then lifted it and held out her hands. "I will."

"Say to me again what you once said."

"Donald, I love you."

Gently he drew her down to him, and their lips met.

"I wish you to be very happy, Naida, dear," he whispered, drawing her head tenderly down until it found rest upon his shoulder.

"Yes, I feel you do, and I am; but it cannot come all at once, Donald, for I have lost so much—so much. I—I hope he knows."

(The End.)

What Caused the Hard Times.

The Lewiston Sun solemnly declares that it was not the tariff but currency that "caused the hard times of 1893." The year 1893 was a period of apprehension and consequent depression among business men who were not disposed to take chances in the face of the declared intentions of a new Democratic administration controlling both branches of congress, and outspoken in its hostility to the long established policy of protection. Panic conditions, however, and universal hard times did not come until the latter part of 1894, following the passage of the infamous free trade Wilson bill, which closed our mills and factories all over the land by putting them into competition with the mills of Europe operated by cheap labor. These hard times continued, getting worse and worse until after the passage of the Dingley law, since when the country has enjoyed an era of uninterrupted and unexampled prosperity.—August Journal.

When Stringent Times Come Again.

"The statistics of manufacturing in Canada indicate that the Fielding tariff is admirably suited to the wants of this country."—The Globe.

The Fielding tariff, like the fly on the wheel, has nothing whatever to do with the success of manufacturing in Canada. What about the general prosperity of the whole world? When stringent times come again, as come they will, the Fielding tariff will have to be revised upward or the manufacturing industries of the country will suffer severely.—Canadian Manufacturer.

The End of Her Waiting

By Emma Howard Wight

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

I was a girl of 15 when we first came to live in Barclay street. Mother had just died, and our little cottage home, down in the country, had become intolerable to father, so he decided we should go to the city, where a clerkship had been offered him. It nearly broke my heart to leave the pretty cottage for a lodging house in a dull, narrow street; but I tried to be brave before father and cheerful.

Sitting at the parlor window a great deal, I soon became very much interested in my opposite neighbor. Her little gray two-story house was the prettiest in Barclay street, with its white blinds and flower-filled windows, and a middle-aged servant woman was her only companion. She was known in Barclay street as "Miss Molly," and loved and reverenced for her goodness and charity among the poor and suffering.

After a little while we become acquainted, and a new life began for me. We met one morning, as I was on my way to the provision store, and she was starting on some errand of mercy. She smiled, and made some remark about the beauty of the day, and we walked down the street together. Before we parted, she invited me to come and take tea with her the following afternoon. I went, only too glad, and those were the happiest hours I had spent for a long time. After we had had tea in the cozy little dining-room, I sat down on a low stool at her feet, and told her all about mother; and I loved her from the moment she laid her hand upon my head, and murmured so softly and so pityingly: "Poor child."

After that evening I spent a great deal of my time with Miss Molly, and my life was no longer dull and lone-

A Moment Later the Door Was Thrown Open.

ly. I soon grew to love her very dearly, and she returned my affection. After a little while I began to suspect that some past sorrow cast its shadow over her life; but I had known her nearly two years before my suspicions were confirmed. It was a lovely morning, the first day of June, and I had bought a lovely bunch of roses for Miss Molly when I went to do my marketing. When I went over I found the front door ajar, so I went in and ran up to the little room where Miss Molly usually sat the first part of the morning. She was seated in a low rocking-chair her head lying back heavily, her little white hands resting idly on her lap. As she turned her face towards me I saw it was white and stained from long and bitter weeping. The next moment I was kneeling at her feet, my arms about her, imploring her to tell me if she were ill or what was wrong. She looked down into my face for a few moments; then she said quietly: "To-day, dear, is the anniversary of a great suffering in my life, and for many long years I have spent it in bitter weeping; child," she went on, putting her hand under my chin and raising my face that she might see better into my eyes, "your eyes are so true, so full of affection and sympathy and pity for me that a desire comes over me to tell you the story of my life, and the sorrow which darkened it. I have kept it locked up in my heart so long that it will be a relief to unburden it. Come and sit, as you always do, at my feet." I obeyed in silence, and waited for her to begin, which after a few moments she did.

"My parents were well-to-do people of the middle-class, and I was their only child for ten years, and then my little brother was born. My parents were very fond of the child as he grew from babyhood, for he was remarkably beautiful; but their affection was nothing like the love I bore him. People used to wonder at it, even my parents were puzzled at it. When I was 17 years of age, and Robert, my little brother, seven, our parents died within the same year. My father's income had been derived from a salary, which of course ceased at his death; but just about that time a small fortune was left me by an aunt, including this house. Here we came to live, Robbie and I, and a middle-aged servant woman, Margaret, the mother of the woman who is with me now. My whole life was then devoted to my idolized brother, to the exclusion of all else. I could have had lovers, I could have married; but no one could come before Robert in my heart. He did not lose his beauty as he grew older; he was bright, lovable, affectionate; but, alas, weak, easily influenced, and possessed a quick, fiery temper which he never tried to control or restrain.

"I will not linger over the years that passed until Robert reached his twenty-first year. It was his desire to study law, so he entered the office of a prominent lawyer in this city. He had only been there a few months, when through a young man in the office, he was introduced into a fast set, and in a short time was plunged into dissipation. When I realized this, I was nearly crazed with fear and pain. I implored, remonstrated, wept. He would be sorrowfully repentant for awhile; then go back again. This state of things went on for six months; then came the end. Involved in money difficulties, debts of honor, gambling debts, driven beside himself, reckless, desperate, this poor, misguided boy robbed his employer, took a large sum of money from the safe, to which he had always had access. This was soon discovered by the man he had robbed, who taxed him with it, privately, but sternly, and threateningly, and my poor boy, madly letting his quick temper get the best of him, answered insolently. High words followed. Robert solemnly asserted that the lawyer struck him first; however, Robert picked up a heavy chair and felled him to the ground with it. And in a week's time he died from the effects of the blow." Her voice faltered, she paused; I could only press her hands in silent sympathy. "You can guess, dear, what followed." He was arrested, tried, and condemned to 15 years' imprisonment, which in this state means solitary confinement. Oh, child, child, shall I ever forget that morning—it was the first day of June—when he stood in the prisoner's dock, so young, so rarely handsome, and listened with a white, set face and quivering lips to that sentence? I nearly went mad then. I fell on my knees with wild sobs and moans; then I fainted, and when I had recovered they had taken him away.

"I saw him once again to bid him farewell. I was calm then with the calmness of woe too deep for utterance. He also was silent, numbed with a terrible, sullen despair. 'Dear,' I said to him, pillowing his head on my breast as I had so often done, 'the years must pass. I will pray and wait for you in our little home, and, should Heaven spare us both, some day you will come to me, there to begin a new life together.' And, dear, I have been waiting 13 long years; I have counted each day, each week, each month of them as they glided by, and now, but two more years remain, and my waiting will be over." She paused, her cheeks grew softly flushed, her eyes sparkled with an intense and rapturous joy. "Two years," she repeated, "only two years of waiting."

Only two more years; but one had hardly past when Miss Molly's cheeks grew paler and thinner, her step slow and languid. This was the beginning, and from that time her health began steadily to decline, and, with bitter pain, I realized she was slowly fading out of life.

One evening, as I knelt beside her easy chair, where she now sat all day, she laid her thin hand gently on my head and said: "Dear, you know that I am going to leave you before long?" I hid my face in her lap, and burst into tears. "You must not grieve too much, my child," she went on, "it is God's will; I shall not be here to make his life happy and bright; but I shall live to see him once more, my boy, my Robert.

The weeks and months glided by; daily she grew weaker, frailer grew her hold on life. The year was nearly up; but I never thought she would live to see it; but she did. The first day of June came, such a sunny, beautiful day. I had been with her all night, and when the first rays of the sun shone into her room, a radiant smile lighted up her sweet white face, and I heard her whisper: "The years of waiting are over." She hardly spoke the rest of the day, but lay with a listening look on her face, and the faint smile lingering about her lips. My heart was nearly bursting with sorrow and suspense. She could not live through the night, I knew. Ah! would he come, or would she have waited so long in vain? The day wore on; I was sitting beside her holding her hand, when I heard the front door open, and a man's step in the hall and upon the stair. I thought it was the doctor returning, when a low cry from Miss Molly caused me to turn. With a superhuman effort she had raised herself in bed, and her great blue eyes were fixed with a look I shall never forget upon the door.

"Hush," she whispered, " he is coming." A moment later the door was thrown open, and a man stood upon the threshold. A man prematurely aged, with bent shoulders, gray, close-cropped head, and a worn, haggard face, bearing the remains of great beauty. His eyes saw nothing, save the figure on the bed; then he bounded across the room, and caught her in his arms. "Molly, sister," I heard him murmur. Her head sank against his breast with a sigh of utter peace and content. "My boy, my boy," she murmured, "the waiting is over." She smiled once, and then died. I saw the worn, handsome face of the man grow as white as the smiling one on his breast. "My God," he cried aloud, "dead, gone." Then, as his heavy sobs echoed through the room, I stole away, the tears falling over my cheeks; leaving them alone—the dead, who had waited so long—the living, who had come too late.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY. DEC. 26. 1907.

SOMEWHAT BY WAY OF ANALOGY.

Two great future events stand out in New-Testament prophecy incidental to the Divine Incarnation and Human Resurrection—a new heaven and a new earth, and a race ransomed from the fall.

We are not prepared to detail the mineralogical and crystalizing processes by which Nature is to achieve its renaissance, but there is assurance of revolution embryonic in the heart of the earth, seen in ebullitions of gaseous forces, and visible elemental distractions on solar and planetary surfaces tell of sympathetic unrest on high.

Indeed, the fires, already lit, are smoldering, patiently, it is true, but smoldering, and just as the primeval floods held the new-born earth in the water and out of the water, emerging at the climacteric moment into finished systems of mountain, hill, vale, plain, stream, lake, sea and ocean, so will the renewed globe come forth from a fire attempered to purify, not to destroy.

For we can believe that the same Almighty hand which gathered together the waters in one place will quench the smokeless flame just at the acme of completion—just at the pitch of perfect polish of a new heaven and a new earth, flecked by no speck of evil, by nothing that defileth, or that maketh a lie.

To such a home the Second Man and His race shall return—a home where none shall hunger, neither thirst any more—to the earth, awhile outcast from Redemption; and in the noontide of that nightless day—in the home sense of a recovered world, they will take their place forever.

It is to such a destiny the Christian religion, hospitably interpreted, invites all.

It is to the substance of things not hitherto seen, of which all earthly good is but a hint.

It is to a joy, of which all joy here is a mockery.

It is to a rest, of which all rest below is but a glimmer.

It is to a day for which all other days were made.

It is to a liberty, besides which all earthly freedom is bondage.

It is to a franchise, before which all terrestrial license shrinks into dungeon privilege.

It is to a home from which there is no child far away.

It is to a state wherein property will cease, but possession fail not.

It is to a community of matured Christianship endowed and animated by a perfect assurance of achieved immortality—an endless instituition, imperishable as the instinct of liberty in the heart of a bird.

When will come this future epiphany? How long hence.

It matters not. A thousand years are as one day in the realm of universal motion, and all things take their measured, regulated turn. The earthquake signalizes the advent of a new era in some under-world domain, and the comet's gleaming train is but the flourish of an Almighty pen which signatures the close of a firmamental epoch.

Whosoever among us, therefore, who honor Christmas in all the name implies—exemplifying the peace and good-will embodied in charity to the poor and the Golden Rule to all—these already feel the glow of the better, brighter life. For they who treat the poor as if the millenium were here, already have a foretaste of the millenium which is to come.

THE CHRISTMAS MESSAGE.

The Christmas message to the world, above all others the sweetest, and among all the most important and most practical, is the message of peace; not only of that peace between man and his God, of which the theologian speaks, but peace between man and man, peace among the nations.

He, whose birthday is celebrated at Christmas, is preeminently Prince of Peace, and it is a wondrously significant fact of history that the angels' song of "Peace on earth" perfectly described the condition of the world at the time of his coming. Then over all the earth was peace. The gates of the temple of Janus, at Rome, were closed, there being as the Empire supposed no need of the presence of their god to lead their conquering armies in victorious battle.

"No roar of battle sourd
Was heard the world around,
The idle spear and shield were high uphung,
The hooked chariot stood
Unstained with hostile blood,
The trumpet spoke not to the armed throng,
And kings sat still, with aweful eye,
As if they surely knew
Their sovran Lord was by;
And peaceful was the night
Wherein the Prince of Light
His reign of peace upon the earth began.

As then, so at this Christmastide, there is peace among the nations. Nowhere in all the earth are nations as nations engaged in warfare. In the year 1900, Minister Wu, of China, made an address in New York, on Confucianism, in which he declared that the principles of peace enunciated by the Founder of the Christian religion are visionary and impossible of attainment. Those, to whom that old, old Christmas story is not a myth, but the grandest event in the world's history, do not believe that these principles are "impossible of attainment." Once war and conquest was the highest ambition of the nations. Now, wherever men have heard the Christmas message, war is no longer the ruling passion. Where men have felt the power of the Prince of Peace, there is no longer war for war's sake. Today, a state of war is the exception and not the rule. Men think of armies and the horrors of war with dread. Louder and louder grows the demand for peaceful arbitration of of all disputes. Even the Central American Republics will celebrate this Christmas the agreement for the establishment of a tribunal for the settlement of differences, that heretofore could be determined only by the arbitrament of war.

Another sign of the age is seen in this fact, that once the whole record of all nations in days of old was made up of poges of deeds of blood. Then the victor had no mercy for the vanquished.

It was always war to the death. Now, on the field of battle, every wounded enemy becomes a brother, whose wounds, made by the hand of war, are to be healed with the hand of love, while over every battle camp floats the flag of the Red Cross, the banner of mercy, and on every firing line, gentle women and skilled surgeons, angels of mercy, minister alike to friend and foeman.

Not alone the promise but the ever increasing fulfillment brings the assurance that:

"Lo the days are hastening on
By prophet bards foretold,
When with the ever circling years
Comes back the age of gold,
When peace shall over all the earth
Its blessed banner fling,
And the whole world sent back the song,
Which now the angels sing."

SHORT RUN.

The farmers are making good use of the present snow, getting in their winter coal, etc.

Prof. Chas. Moore is holding a term of singing school at this place now and is having good attendance and the best behavior. He is thought a great deal of by the Short Run people, especially the girls.

Misses Verba and Pearl Walker were the guests of Miss Merle Fowler Sunday.

Mrs. Alta Junkins has been on the sick list the past two weeks, but by the skillful treatment of Dr. J. W. Harvey am glad to say she is recovering.

Mrs. J. T. Harvey recently returned from Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Moon and Miss Lucy Junkins were the guests of Daniel Wilson Sunday.

Mr. Milo Wilson is operating his coal mine for this neighborhood and it is likely to prove satisfactory.

The Short Run Grange is on the boom.

Mr. Russell Walters, of Deer Park, spent a few days with his aunt, Mrs. E. E. Harvey, last week.

Miss Esta Wilson was visiting Miss Ruth Wilson yesterday.

Several of our Short Run damsels expect to spend a few days at Keyser soon.

Mr. Geo. W. Moon, living on the Eagle Rock road between Deer Park and Blaine, has been annoyed lately by the traveling public. The other night a gang of "tramps" gave him a call about 11 o'clock and begged for the night's lodging. Uncle George's heart was hard. He would not yield to persuasion. The "tramps" thought the bitter had over come the sweet before they got home.

Mr. Jas. H. Wilson has had a little mishap crossing a barb-wire fence, but was not seriously injured.

Milo and Tom are still running a race but cannot yet tell which will win. If they don't watch I fear Scott, Muggins, Mar, Snap or Arthur might win the game yet, for if we judge right they are about as deep in the mud as Milo and Tom are in the mire.

We are glad to say our school is progressing nicely under the management of Miss Merle Fouler.

I close wishing THE REPUBLICAN every success.

BLEEDING HEART.

Toys, Toys and Toys.

Your child will never be happy unless you get your Toys from "Grand Dad" Mason.

The best place in Western Maryland and the only place in Garrett county that you can get just what you want. You will never feel just right unless you see our lines of Toys before you buy.

You will have less trouble with your dhild if you get your Toys, Dolls, Candy and Nuts from The Gold Mine Store.

GEO. M. MASON, Prop.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

Christ, the Lord, is Born.

Graphic Description of the Birth of Christ, by General Lew Wallace, in His Famous Production, "Ben-Hur: A Tale of the Christ"

Prophecy:

For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon His shoulder: and His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, The Everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace.—*Isa. 9:6.*

The night, like most nights of the winter season in the hill country, was clear, crisp, and sparkling with stars. There was no wind. The atmosphere seemed never so pure, and the stillness was more than silence; it was a holy hush, a warning that heaven was stooping low to whisper some good thing to the listening earth.

By the gate, hugging his mantle close, the watchman walked; at times he stopped, attracted by a stir among the sleeping herds, or by a jackal's cry off on the mountain-side. The midnight was slow coming to him; but at last it came. His task was done; now for the dreamless sleep with which labor blesses its wearied children! He moved towards the fire, but paused; a light was breaking around him, soft and white, like the moon's. He waited breathlessly. The light deepened; things before invisible came to view; he saw the whole field, and all it sheltered. A chill sharper than that of the frosty air—a chill of fear—smote him. He looked up; the stars were gone; the light was dropping as from a window in the sky; it became a splendor, then, in terror, he cried,

"Awake, awake!"

Up sprang the dogs, and, howling, ran away.

The herds rushed together bewildered.

The men clambered to their feet, weapons in hand.

"What is it?" they asked, in one voice.

"See!" cried the watchman, "the sky is on fire!"

Suddenly the light became intolerably bright, and they covered their eyes, and dropped upon their knees; then, as their soul shrank with fear, they fell upon their faces blind and fainting, and would have died had not a voice said to them,

"Fear not!"

And they listened.

"Fear not; for behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people."

The voice, in sweetness and soothing more than human, and low and clear, penetrated all their being, and filled them with assurance. They arose upon their knees, and, looking worshipfully, beheld in the centre of a great glory the appearance of a man, clad in a robe intensely white; above its shoulders towered the tops of wings shining and folded; a star over its forehead glowed with a steady lustre, brilliant as Hesperus, its hands were stretched towards them in blessing; its face was serene and divinely beautiful.

They had often heard, and, in their simple way talked of angels; and they doubted not now, but said, in their hearts, The glory of God is about us, and this is he who of old came to the prophet by the river of Ulai.

Directly the angel continued:

"For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Savior, which is Christ the Lord!"

Again there was a rest, while the words sank into their minds.

"And this shall be a sign unto you," the annunciator said next. "Ye shall find the babe, wrapped in swaddling-clothes, lying in a manger."

The herald spoke not again; his good tidings were told; yet he stayed awhile. Suddenly the light, of which he seemed the centre, turned roseate and began to tremble; then up, far as the men could see, there was flashing of white wings, and coming and going of radiant forms, and voices as of a multitude chanting in unison.

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, goodwill towards men!"

Not once the praise, but many times.

Then the herald raised his eyes as seeking approval of one for off; his wings stirred, and spread slowly and majestically, on their upper side white as snow, in the shadow vari-tinted, like mother-of-pearl; when they had expanded many cubits beyond his stature, he arose lightly, and, without effort, floated out of view, taking the light up with him. Long after he was gone, down from the sky fell the refrain in measure mellowed by distance, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will towards men."

When the shepherds came fully to their senses, they stared at each other stupidly, until one of them said, "It was Gabriel, the Lord's messenger unto men."

None answered.

"Christ the Lord is born: said he not so?"

Then another recovered his voice, and replied, "That is what he said."

"And did he not also say, in the city of David, which is our Bethlehem yonder. And that we should find him a babe in swaddling-clothes?"

"And lying in a manager."

The first speaker gazed into the fire thoughtfully, but at length said, like one possessed of a sudden resolve, "There is but one place in Bethlehem where there are mangers; but one, and that is in the cave near the old khan. Brethren, let us go see this thing which has come to pass. The priests and doctors have been a long time looking for the Christ. Now he is born, and the Lord has given us a sign by which to know him. Let us go up and worship him."

"But the flocks!"

"The Lord will take care of them. Let us make haste."

Then they all arose and left the marah.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany County 22222

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

D. E. BOLDEN & CO.

Murder in the First Degree!

What makes a Pair of Boots Two Boots?

What makes a House look Beautiful?

FURNITURE.

We have the Finest Line of Furniture that ever came down the pike. You could not buy anything nicer for a

Christmas Present

than an article from our store. We have everything in the Furniture Line from a Goose Yoke to a Pocket Saw Mill. We are going to GIVE AWAY a

Beautiful Cookoo Clock

on New Year's Day. Call and find out how you might be the lucky one. We will give you legal interest off the price on all goods bought between now and Jan. 1, 1908. 6 per cent. off for spot cash.

FAIR TREATMENT & ONE PRICE

to all is our motto. Wishing everybody a Merry Xmas and a Prosperous New Year.

When is a door not a door? When it is a Jar.

D. E. BOLDEN & CO.
Oakland, - - Maryland.

Ready for Christmas?

IF NOT GO TO

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND'S

AND GET READY.

There you will find a nice seasonable assortment of—

Fancy Baskets, Fancy Toilet Sets, Brush and Comb Sets, Fancy Ink Stands, Mirrors, Leatherette Writing Tablets, Brush and Comb Trays, beautiful Pictures in Gilt Frames, College Bags, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Collar and Cuff Boxes, and heaps of other things for the Holidays

COME TO SEE US AND BUY.

At The Gold Mine Store.

Santa has his samples open for you to see and pick out just what you want at the Gold Mine Store. Come and have a look before the best are picked out; it cost you nothing to look at the Gold Mine Store. If you can't see what you want tell it to me.

GEO. M. MASON, Prop.
Gold Mine Store.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Allegany County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Charles F. A. Reichelt, late of Allegany County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of June, 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1907.

MARY A. HUTZ,
Executrix.
Lonaconing, Md.

ORDER NISI.

Agnes Whelen vs Ralph M. Casteel, et ux., No. 1499 Equity in the Circuit Court of Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, this 9th day of December in the year nineteen hundred and seven, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. Lindley Sloan and Edward H. Sincell, attorneys for the Mortgagee in said cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 10th day of January, 1908; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper publish-ed in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 3rd day of January, 1907.

The report states the amount of sale to be $700.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50 and $1.00.

Williams' M'f'g. Co., Props., Cleveland, O.
Sold at Swaggins' Pharmacy Oakland, Md.

Two horses for sale one a good work horse $75; one a good roadster $65. J. L. Wheeler, Deer Park. 2t

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. Offutt, John M. Davis, G. S. Hamill.
George W. Legge, John T. Mitchell, S. T. Jones.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, V. P. S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. FRALEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER

Judge U. S. Kendall, of Crellin, was in the city Tuesday.

At the Gold Mine Store you can find something for the boys, girls and babies.

Dr. R. A. Ravenscroft, of Baltimore, spent two or three days in Oakland last week on business.

Mr. D. Y. Morris, of Kingwood, is here for a prolonged visit to his daughter, Mrs. Benj. H. Sincell.

Mrs. H. W. Matheny, of Cumberland, is in Oakland visiting relatives and will remain until after the holidays.

Mrs. H. L. Jones and little daughter are spending the present week with Terra Alta retatives and friends.

FOR SALE—Two large and one small heating stove; also one sideboard. apply to Mrs. D. H. Loar, Oakland.

We print our paper on Tuesday this week so that those engaged in the publication of it may observe Christmas.

Mrs. C. B. Cropp, of Oakland, was among the numerous shoppers in Cumberland, yesterday. — Cumberland Times,

Mrs. U. G. Palmer, of Hutton, was in Oakland Tuesday morning en route home from a visit to her father at Canton, Pa.

Miss Abbie Chance, of the Dixon-Kelso store, will leave Oakland Thursday morning for a ten days' visit to friends in Baltimore.

Mr. U. M. Stanton, one of the good residents of Grantsville district, was in Oakland on business Monday, returning to his home Tuesday.

Mr. Henry Speicher, of Accident, on his way home from a business trip to the Eastern Shore, was in Oakland Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Warthman G. Harrison, of Baltimore, who visited her cousin, Mrs. S. E. Shirer, last week, returned to her home last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Sturgiss left Oakland Tuesday morning for Meyersdale, Pa., where they will be the guests of relatives until after the holidays.

Too many young people depend on their father's money taking them through this world, and their mother's prayers making everything all right for the next.

Dr. Henry W. McComas was summoned to Grafton, West Va., Monday morning to attend the daughter of Mr. L. L. Loar of that city who was and still is quite ill.

Mr. John Ault, who has been engaged during the past few months at Pittsburg, Pa., arrived home Sunday evening and will remain here a few days visiting his family.

Mrs. W. R. Offutt and daughter went to Cumberland last Thursday where they will be the guests of Mrs. Offutt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson Humbird, for several days.

A supper will be given by the Young Men's Christian Society Dec. 30, 1907, from 5 o'clock till 10.30 o'clock p. m., in their rooms, Second street. Meals, 25 cents. Everybody welcome.

People of all classes that need help are looking about for intelligent, industrious, well-behaved, gentlemanly boys. A boy of that kind is laying a good foundation for success in life.

A certificate of deposit in the First National Bank of Friendsville, Md., is better than a letter of recommendation. It is a certificate of character and draws you four per cent. as an income.

Mr. H. N. Cuppett, of Mountain Lake Park, was a caller at this office Monday when he had his name enrolled as one of the great number of new subscribers to Garrett county's oldest and best newspaper.

The First National Bonk of Friendsville, after January 1st, 1908, will pay four per cent. on time deposits. This bank is the pioneer banking house of Garrett county paying this rate of interest on deposits.

Monday night a freight engine struck and completely demolished the water stock at the Baltimore and Ohio station in Oakland, since which time engines have been supplied with water at the lower station in Oakland.

Paul Naylor, who is attending school in Morgantown, W. Va., arrived at his home in Oakland on last Friday where he will spend the Christmas holidays, He was accompanied by Gorden Mealey who spent several days in Oakland, returning to Morgantown on Monday.

A subscriber writing us from the far west is certainly a fine specimen of a brag. He says: "This is, indeed, a wonderful country. Every hamlet is a town, every town a city, every farm a ranch, every barnyard a corral, every mound a mountain, and every man a liar."

Dr. John E. Legge, of Oakland, was in the city for several hours today enroute home from Belington, where he had been on professional business. Dr. Legge is interested in a large lumber tract near Belington which he was also looking after while there.—Grafton Sentinel.

At the express office in Oakland last and this week the volume of business in dispatching and receiving express packages has been larger than any previous holiday season, notwithstanding the predictions made earlier in the month that business would take a slump during the present week.

The finest Coffee Substitute ever made has recently been produced by Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis. You don't have to boil it twenty or thirty minutes. "Made in a minute," says the doctor. "Health Coffee" is really the closest Coffee Imitation ever yet produced. Not a grain of real Coffee in it either. Health Coffee Imitation is made from pure toasted cereals or grains, with malt, nuts, etc. Really it would fool an expert—were he to unknowingly drink it for Coffee. Sold by all dealers.

Our merchants have all enjoyed a fine trade the past two weeks, some of them having been so rushed as to be obliged to keep extra clerks to supply their customers. Few towns in the state can compare with this in the amount of business transacted at this or any other season of the year. It has become an established fact that goods can be bought as cheap here as anywhere, and in many instances much cheaper. Hence, the immense crowds that gather here every week.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 THE SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

The Boxer Boxed

HER name was Mary Boutwell. She came from old Puritan stock on her father's side and from a colonial Virginian family on her mother's. She had the tall and forceful figure of her New England forbears added to the tender grace of the southern woman, and with these she had the beauty of sweet brown eyes, waving brown hair and such a color and complection that they might be called fairy gifts; also she had visions of a career.

She was not left an orphan. An anxious line of admirers filed through the wide gates of the old plantation home and walked up between the box hedges to the wide veranda, where Mary generally sat with her maiden aunt, the latter making wonderful devices in tatting, and Mary, with her easel before her, perfunctorily making sketches which she rarely finished, but which her aunt religiously preserved.

The Boutwell plantation had been a large one before the war, but under the inefficient care of the aunt had dwindled steadily. Miss Boutwell had unlimited power as guardian to buy, sell, mortgage and borrow and lend. The first warning of the final calamity came along late in the fall and was in the shape of a threatened foreclosure of the mortgage on the last of the once vast possessions, the big and almost empty house. Mary had spent money lavishly in college and gave and lent as her generous aunt had done in ignorance of the real state of things. On the 1st of January this money must be paid. The aunt had been notified, but let the matter drag, as she felt that something would turn up to save their home. Mary was trying to understand the situation, but in vain.

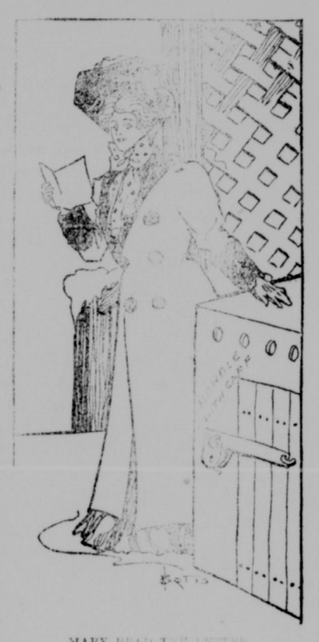
And the young men came a-wooing.

They were all made welcome by the romantic aunt and all invited to dinner or supper, with the old open handed liberality, but Mary showed no favor to any one. But that is not saying that she did not think often of Bert Allen. She could appreciate his character. She had just come from college, where much stress was laid upon mental attainment, and she wondered how it was that a young man only a clerk in a lawyer's office could have learned so much. She knew that he had lived all his life here, that his parents had died poor after the devastating war, that he had had a bitter struggle, but she could not understand how he had learned so much that the other young men were totally ignorant of—art, for instance, art from its first inception to the present day, in all its branches and ramifications.

What she did not take into account was that Bert had known her from infancy and that for her sake and to be able to properly appreciate her career he gave every moment he could spare to the study of all that books could teach him and that when he had business north he fairly haunted the art galleries and picture stores and studios. His heart sank as the conviction was forced upon him that it would be many years before Mary could hope for success, if ever, for somehow he came to see that, while she had undeniable talent, she was not a genius, and he knew that she had not the power of steady and continuous work, which sometimes almost equals real genius. And he felt, too, that he could plan a career for Mary that would be far more satisfying to her than the painting of mediocre pictures, but he dared not give voice to his thought.

The autumn passed, while Bert tried in every way his fertile mind could invent to find some way to further his own cause with Mary and to save her home. The [illegible] Christmas had come before he had dreamed than [illegible] over the impossibility of it all.

Mary had determined to have a Christmas such as she had seen in the [illegible] and at the homes of her schoolmates—a big tree and presents for all. [illegible] rode out every day as soon as [illegible] were done to help Mary in the decoration of her tree, and they all anticipated much pleasure. After the children had gone home with their



MARY READ THE LETTER.

presents the young folks were to have games and a supper and a good old fashioned Virginia reel.

Christmas fell on Saturday this year. Bert had expected to be there every evening during the week to help, but Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday passed without a word from him, nor did he come.

At first Mary was surprised, then hurt, then indignant. He should have sent her word at least if he had not intended to come, and she went about with a heightened color but with a heavier heart than the occasion warranted or she realized. The skies were dark and the house gloomy, and she was growing very tired of the whole thing since Bert had not come to help. He was so capable and so cheery! Well, she had lived twenty years without him and doubtless would not die if he did not come at all.

The reason of Bert's apparent defection was that Mr. Burnside, his employer, was dangerously ill. He was alone in the world, having no relative living, and it became Bert's duty to remain with him and take care of him, for Mr. Burnside could not bear Bert to leave him. Bert had written to Mary, and, with the strange generosity which strikes any man when it regards the woman he loves, Bert gave an old negro a dollar to take the letter. The dollar and a saloon proved too much for the old man, and the next morning he was carried to the calaboose, while the letter lay a soaked scrap of paper in the mud.

Mary loved dogs. Bert knew this and had intended to give her a superb St. Bernard dog as her Christmas gift. This noble creature was in a small neighboring place to which there was no railroad, and Bert had had his friend make a large box in which to bring him to Mary's home. The box was large and really quite handsome and was provided with air holes. The splendid dog would be taken in it to the plantation and set on the veranda in daylight, or, at least, that was Bert's plan. A letter was written and inclosed in a strong envelope, which was also to contain the key to the padlock, and in Bert's pockets were tacks and a hammer to fasten it on the top of the box.

Friday afternoon Mr. Burnside passed away in the arms of his young clerk. The old man had sincerely loved Bert, and Bert loved him, though still somewhat in awe of him. Bert was truly grieved, but "men must work," so Bert hastily gave the necessary orders for the funeral Sunday, and then he rushed to his friend to see about shipping the dog so that it should reach Mary's home at the precise time.

When Bert reached the little town he went to the express office and by unusual offers managed to persuade them that the dog be delivered as he wished.

TAKE ME INSTEAD OF HIM.

though they would have to ride nearly all night. But there was a moon. They were to follow as soon as they could hitch up.

But when Bert reached his friend he found him in bed, so he would have to get the dog ready for shipment himself. He went to the stable and found the box. It was large and roomy and had soft hay on the bottom. But Prince Roland was as big as a man, and Bert began to wonder if this box would be large enough for so monstrous a dog to turn in. He tacked the letter containing the key to the self locking padlock on the top, and then he thought he would get in himself and see if it was large enough. He found it quite roomy enough, and the warmth was agreeable. He lay down and curled around in a comfortable position while wondering what Mary would say to the dog and fell sound asleep. He was worn out with three nights of watching, and he slept so soundly that he knew nothing of what took place after.

What did happen was this: The men came for the dog, found the big box with the padlock on, snapped that shut as they saw what in the semidarkness they thought was the dog and loaded it in the wagon. The weight and subdued snoring made them feel sure the big animal was asleep inside.

Mary and her household were all astir, as this was Christmas morning, and there was much to do. Through the dim light of the early dawn they saw two men tugging an immense box to lift it carefully out.

Mary sent two other men to help, and the strange looking box was brought to the veranda. She wondered what it could be.

The expressman took his receipt book to Mary, who mechanically signed it while she looked at the awkward box askance.

"I reckon it's a dawg," said one of the men. The other then pried off the tacks that held the letter and handed it to Mary, saying:

"If you'll take out that there key we'll take him out."

The men both had a faint fear that the dog was dead, as he had made no sound, though coming over the rough road they had traveled and with their ears bundled as they were they could not have heard it had he barked. Mary gave them the key and read the letter. It was:

Dear Miss Mary—I beg you to accept the one you will find in this box as your Christmas gift. He will love and protect you and be devoted to you alone as long as he lives, asking but a little of your priceless love in return. Wishing you a merry Christmas. BERT ALLEN.

Somehow her heart grew lighter, her cheeks grew red and her eyes sparkled. So he had not forgotten her.

"We will take him out for you," said one of the men again.

"Go and get a big piece of meat and a basin of water, Billy, and then we will open the box. He will be strange at first," said Mary, while her aunt looked afraid.

"Oh, I know the dawg. He's a fine animal," said the first expressman. "He's as gentle as a kitten, and he's young, but as big as a man."

By this time the water and meat had come, and the expressmen opened the box, but to their surprise they found a man in it. He made no reply to their questions. They finally got him out, and then he proved to be Bert Allen, limp, pale and scarcely able to stand.

He tried to collect his senses and understand how he came to be here on Mary's veranda. At last he saw and recognized the letter in Mary's hand and stammered:

"Miss Mary, I don't know how it has happened that I am here in the place of Prince Roland, but if you read the letter over and take me instead of him for your Christmas gift"—

"It is too cold out here. Mary, bring him into the sitting room by the fire, and I'll tell Dinah to hurry the breakfast. And you, men, come out and have some hot coffee." This from the aunt, who was quick enough to see that the best thing to do was to give the young people a chance to talk it over.

The upshot of it all was that Bert stayed and helped with the tree and also that there was a wedding in May, when Mary deliberately abandoned her career and settled down for life as a happy wife and mother. Bert inherited a comfortable fortune from Mr. Burnside, and so with "neither poverty nor great riches" they were very happy. Mary keeps in the garret the big box where once the boxer was boxed.

A Christmas Story

By OLIVE HARPER

Copyright, 1907, by Olive Harper.

If the reader wants to settle in a wide-awake community, all he has to do is to look at the local newspapers. A wide-awake, well-supported home newspaper is always associated with good schools, churches, active business, and intelligent people. It never fails. No business man or pioneer in any community makes any better investment than in the support of a home newspaper.

Monday's rain and prevailing warm weather of that evening and night, spoiled the excellent sledding the people of Garrett county had been enjoying for more than a week previous. Besides putting an end to the sleighing the merchants of Oakland felt the consequent slump in business as many of the people from rural districts who had intended making their Christmas purchases Monday and Tuesday stayed at home.

When the Stomach, Heart, or Kidney nerves get weak, then these organs always fail. Don't drug the Stomach, nor stimulate the Heart or Kidneys. That is simply makeshift. Get a prescription known to Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The Restorative is prepared expressly for these weak inside nerves. Strengthen these nerves, build them up with Dr. Shoop's Restorative—tablets or liquid—and see how quickly help will come. Free sample test sent on request by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Your health is surely worth this simple test. Sold by all dealers.

One of our exchanges tells of an old German who had a boy of whom he was very proud, and decided to find out the trend of his mind. He adopted a novel method by which to test him. He slipped into the boy's room one morning and placed on his table a bottle of whiskey, a Bible and a silver dollar. "Now," said he, "when dot boy comes in if he takes dot dollar he's going to be a beeznis man; if he takes dot Bible he's going to be a preacher; if he takes dot whiskey he's no good, and going to be a drunkard." Then he hid behind a door to see which his son would choose. In come the boy whistling. He ran up to the table picked up the Bible and put it under his arm, then snatched up the bottle, took two or three drinks, picked up the dollar and went out smacking his lips. The Dutchmon poked his head out from behind the door and exclaimed: "Mein Got, he is going to be a bolitician."

Among the many students who have returned to their home in and near Oakland for the holidays, are Messrs. Harry McComas, from Mercersburg, Pa., who is accompanied by a school mate; William W. Grant, Edward E. Sollars and Frank Weber, from Maryland University; Milton and Edward Sincell and Edmund Manges, from Gettysburg College; Ralph Thayer, from West Virginia University; Philip Peddicord, from Western Maryland College; Roy Hammond, from Strathmore College.

Memorable is the institution of Christmas. It is a festival of the Christian church observed on December 25 as the anniversary of the Savior's birth established by Pope Telesphorus, who died A. D. 138, and throughout the subsequent history of the church the day has been one of the most noted of Christian solemnities. In olden times, confounded with the Epiphany, it was celebrated in the month of April and May. In the fourth century, however, St. Cyril of Jerusalem succeeded in obtaining from Pope Julian I an order for ascertaining the exact day of Christ's nativity. The great theologians of the time took as a basis the tables of the censors in the archives of Rome, and established the day which has prevailed ever since.

Subscribed for The Republican.

Call for Your Letters.

Mr. Ed. Maller, Mr. W. T. Newcome, Mr. Ed. Zimmerman.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching at 10.30 a. m.
Catechise Saturday at 2 p. m.
Luther League every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.
Preaching at Deer Park Lutheran church next Sabbath at 7.30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Preaching at Pleasant Valley next Sunday at 3 p. m.; and Loch Lynn at 7 p. m. Cordial welcome to all.

J. F. PRITCHARD, Pastor.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Quarterly meeting at Mt. Lake Park Sunday night, preaching by Rev. R. B. Ward, D. D. Quarterly conference at Mt. Lake Monday at 10 a. m.
Preaching at Deer Park M. E. church 11 a. m.

E. J. WESTFALL, Pastor.

Notice to Tax Payers.

All delinquent tax payers are hereby notified that all taxes due and in arrear for the years 1906 and 1907, must be paid on or before January 1, 1908, otherwise I will proceed to collect the same in accordance with the provisions of the law.

H. R. DEWITT,
County Treasurer.

Lost.

Plain gold chain and charm, mark enitial letter P. Return to J. L. Pollock, Oakland, and received liberal reward.

Adjudged Insane.

Tuesday morning Sheriff A. L. Lee, upon an order of Court, summoned a jury to inquire into the mental condition of Mrs. Nettie Friend, wife of Joab Friend, residing about five miles from Friendsville, who was brought to the jail in Oakland last Friday night suffering with dementia, brought on by some unknown cause. The jury, after examining a number of witnesses and questioning the woman was convinced that her mind was unbalanced and rendered its verdict accordingly. She will be taken to one of the State institutions for the insane within a few days and there cared for at the expense of the county.

Operated on Wrong Shoulder.

A jury at Somerset, Pa., this week awarded Robert B. Walker $500 damages in his suit against Dr. Wm. P. Shaw for an operation on the wrong shoulder. The jury concluded that the shylock should pay for his pound of flesh.

Save Money.

Now is the time to save money by buying property now. Do not wait until Spring as you can save several hundred dollars by buying the Oakland View Poultry and Truck Farm now. For further particulars call on or address CHAS. J. NEWMAN.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., December, 26, 1907.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

January, 7th and 8th, 1908,

to appoint road supervisors and constables.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

What the New Year Brought Him

By FRANK H. SWEET.

Copyright, 1905, by Frank H. Sweet.

BRAYTON, owner, stepped from the dingy little room at the end of the long black building, dubbed office, and walked briskly to the door of the foundry division. He had come down from the city that morning and was going back by the afternoon train. He took out his watch.

"Longmore," he called. "Mr. Longmore!"

A strongly built young man emerged from the grimy interior. Brayton looked at him speculatively.

"You will have this lot out by 4 o'clock, Longmore, I think you said?" he interrogated.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, you may draw the fires then and have the men begin clearing up. I shall not be down again."

In spite of its mask of iron black, Longmore's face expressed incredulous surprise.

"You don't mean close the furnace, sir?"

"I mean just that," calmly. "I have been experimenting two years and losing money right along. The ore is too poor in quality for profitable working. I shall be sorry to lose your services, but all my other furnaces are fully supplied with managers and foremen. Of course," thoughtfully, "if you should care to commence again as an ordinary workman, we might"—

"I do not wish to leave here," broke in Longmore impetuously, "and, if you'll excuse me, I think you are making a big mistake in closing the furnace. It will pay well in time. My experiments"—

"Yes, things have improved since you took charge," interrupted Brayton, "but you have not been able to eliminate the loss." He took a letter from his pocket, which he unfolded and passed to Longmore. It read:

T. H. Brayton:

Dear Sir—We shall have to make a heavy reduction in price allowed for your Brand Furnace output. Though better than previous shipment, it is still very poor and much inferior to what we are getting elsewhere, or even from your other furnaces. Thus far we have been able to use it in limited quantities in certain kinds of work, but new processes are being introduced into many furnaces which improve the quality of the output, and of course we must use the best procurable in order to meet competition. We are sorry, but as friends we would advise the closing of Brand's furnace.

"Your agents are mistaken about the quality of our ore," Longmore said firmly as he passed the letter back. "We have a published record here of the output of other furnaces, and twelve—yes, six—months ago the average quality was no better than Brand's. You must remember that I have had charge only three months and that I had all the real practical work to demonstrate from my theoretical knowledge. In six months we

"THOSE WILLING TO WORK FOR ME MAY STEP FORWARD."

can have Brand's furnace yielding as good quality as the average. If you will let me have six months—or even three—I feel sure that I can prove to you that I am right."

Brayton shook his head. "I can understand your enthusiasm, Longmore," he answered. "I was that way at your age, but iron is a plain, hard, practical business, and this is your first command, so to speak." He looked at his watch once more. "Twenty minutes to train time. Suppose we walk back to the office and wait until we hear the whistle. Of course I shall try to sell, but frankly I do not expect to find either customers or lessees. I would be glad to lease for a nominal sum, though, just to have somebody here; but, of course, no one would care to operate the furnace at a loss."

"If I could"—began Longmore. Then he stopped abruptly. He was going to say if he could raise the money, but he could not, so what was the use of thinking about it? He added instead, "If I could have charge here, there would be a profit inside of three months."

Brayton's eyes twinkled, and an odd look came into them.

"You'd like to take the plant yourself if you had the money," he said abruptly. "How much would you require to carry the furnace on to what you believe would be expense making? If I lent you $10,000, would it be sufficient?"

Longmore was on his feet, his eyes wide and looking grotesque in their rims of iron black.

"You don't mean this, Mr. Brayton," he gasped. "I have no means, no security, not even my college expenses paid yet. Then there's"—

"I've seen your work," coolly, "and am ready to lend you the money until the 1st of January. Unless you bring the output to a profit by that time, however, I will try to sell. Do you want it?"

"Of course, if you're willing, though"—

"There's the train whistle," interrupted Brayton, rising from his chair and starting toward the door. "You may draw on me for the money as you need it up to $10,000, no more. And—er," as the train curved in sight around a hill and slowed toward the platform, "remember our compact. There's to be no correspondence whatever between you and Helen until you are fully able to support a wife."

Longmore watched him board the train with conflicting emotions, then went back to the office.

First he wrote to Mr. Brayton, offering him one-half of the profits after he had brought the furnace to a paying basis, in the meantime incurring all expenses of running work and improvements himself. That done, he called the men and made them acquainted with the change.

"Mr. Brayton had arranged for you to leave Saturday night," he said, "and to stop work altogether. However, I am going to run the furnace myself awhile experimentally, but will close the foundry. I shall require only fifty men, and they must be willing to work hard and accept long hours. We will begin at daylight instead of at 7, as we have been doing, and will have one hour for the noon meal and rest and then work until dark, but I will pay you $3 instead of the $2 you have been receiving. It will be hard work, of course, but I will ask no one to work any harder than I do myself, and I will add that I do not want any except trustworthy men who will do as well by me when I am absent as when I am with them. Those who feel they can meet these conditions and are willing to work for me may step forward."

Several of the more energetic men were talking among themselves. Longmore's eyes swept over them and over the rest of the group, singling out a face here and there that he thought looked promising. Presently he went among them, with a few earnest, persuasive words here and there, and in the end he hired fifty men who promised to work as he desired.

Monday morning he and two of the men descended into the furnace to make some changes. When they came out Longmore went to the mine to see how the work of getting out ore was progressing.

As he approached the mouth of the mine he listened for the sounds of work, but could only hear the regular strokes of a single pick. Then as he turned a spur he saw the reason. Three of the men were lying on the ground in front of the opening, apparently asleep; two were tossing pebbles at each other, and the rest were lying about in various attitudes of ease.

"Got the furnace job done?" asked a stalwart young fellow as he rose, yawning.

"Yes. Why are you not at work?"

"Got tired an' thought we'd rest a spell. 'Sides, one of the men 'lowed there wa'n't much show for our gettin' paid an' that ye had only what ye'd earned as boss. I s'pose it's all right, though," lazily, "an' if ye say 'tis we'll start in ag'in after we lie a spell."

"Yes," quietly, "the money part is all right. Who is that working in the mine?"

"Billy Brooks," contemptuously. "That man 'll wear out an' drop down dead 'fore he knows, an' nobody 'll be to blame 'cept himself an' meibbe the man who drives him on to such work. The fellow's a crank an' don't know any more'n to do jest what he's told, an'"—

But Longmore had passed on.

Ten minutes later he came back. The men were stretching themselves preparatory to resuming work.

"Now you can come to the office and get your pay," he said briskly. "There will be less than half a day coming to you, for Brooks says you rested two hours or more this forenoon and that you have been here about two hours now. I shall pay you for just the time you work."

"Oh, we don't want any pay yet if it's all right," answered the young man sullenly. "But it's been three-quarters of a day. Folks have to rest, an' if Billy Brooks don't look out he'll"—

"Stop right there," requested Longmore, with a sudden ring in his voice. "Mr. Brooks will be your foreman after this, in my absence, and will keep an exact account of the time you work."

"Foreman!" angrily. "Billy Brooks!" Why, he don't know any more about minin' than I do. I'd make a better foreman any day."

"Perhaps, but Mr. Brooks seems to have been the only man faithful to my interests so far, and he will be my foreman, with an advance in wages. Now you may come and get your money, or you can go back to work, just as you choose."

He went on toward the office without again looking toward them. The men hesitated a moment; then three of them followed him. The rest returned to the mine. After that there was little trouble with them so long as they were not left by themselves.

The next few days he passed for the most part at the mouth of the furnace, helping and overlooking the ore as it was poured in, but in spite of his care and watchfulness the result was not satisfactory, and the newly made pig iron was carried round and cast back into the furnace, to be once more melted. Again and again was this done, and, though the results were often improvements on the preceding ones, they were not what he hoped and was striving for.

So he worked and experimented, the loaned capital growing smaller and smaller, until at last he began to discharge the more shiftless of the men. At the end of November his working force had dwindled to ten men and himself and his money to less than $100. During the last few weeks but little time had been given to sleep. Through the day he worked with the men—silent, watchful, untiring—and most of the nights were given to study and the devising of new experiments. Something was lacking, some little point which he had missed. Perhaps it was in the ore, perhaps in the furnace, possibly somewhere else, only he had missed it, and yet the secret was hovering at his very finger tips; he was sure of that.

The ten men remaining to him were the pick of the neighborhood, in whom he was every day growing to repose

"THEY'RE THE FINEST I EVER SAW."

more confidence. They were all hard working and tried to meet his wishes, and in a way they were beginning to understand that he was passing through a crisis of his life. One evening after an unusually hard day, as Longmore almost staggered toward his office, Brooks followed him, laying a detaining hand upon his shoulder.

"Look here, Mr. Longmore," he said anxiously, "you just leave that office alone tonight an' go into your room to bed. You're runnin' yourself out. An'—an'," hesitating a little, "if you don't mind, me an' the men have been talkin' about you some lately. We've been workin' pretty steady an' ain't a bit hard up now, so if it'll be any—any easier you might let our pay lie over a month or two. We don't mind, an'"—

Longmore swung round and grasped his hand.

"Thank you for this, Mr. Brooks," he exclaimed, his eyes moistening. "You don't know how I appreciate it just now. Tell the men so. But I shall not take advantage of your friendship. It has been something of a strain with me lately, I don't mind admitting that, but another day or two will decide the matter one way or the other. I was up all last night, working and thinking, and am going to make one last trial, a bolder one. I cent my last $50 away this morning, and the things will be here on the train tomorrow morning. The next day will decide whether we keep on or close and whether—But good night. Be on hand at daybreak. I shall work in the office tonight, but after this will sleep."

The next morning he was on the little platform when the train came and took his package straight to the office. Soon after he went to the mouth of the furnace, where the men were throwing in ore, the package under his arm. All day he worked there with them, feverishly, but the next day when he went below to watch the result, when the molten iron was released, he was calm.

But as he watched a strange light began to glow in his eyes. As soon as the bars were sufficiently cool he took several of them to the station platform, addressing them to Mr. Brayton. Then he went to the office and wrote a long letter, and it lacked but two days of the year's end.

The 1st of January the letter was answered by Brayton in person. His face seemed unusually excited as he swung to the platform even before the train stopped.

"Are those bars fair samples?" he demanded.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, well, well!! I'd never have believed it—never in this world. They're the finest I ever saw and mean a fortune. But I can't accept your proposition, Longmore, to take over the plant with you again as foreman. No, no! We'll run it half and half, my capital against your discovery and services. And we'll increase the capacity and the working force to 300 men. You'll want a superintendent now, Longmore, and foremen for the different departments. You'd better hire them at once."

"They're already at hand, sir, men on whom I can depend and who will make our interests their own."

"Good! That's the kind we want. Now let's go to the office and consider plans for the increase. Why," explosively, "it's a fortune and the most unbelievable thing I ever heard of. Then we'll run up home and see Helen. She'll be glad, and—er—I won't say another word."

SCIENCE VS. LIQUOR.

The Former Placing the Latter in Disreputable Light.

An interesting address by Dr. E. O. Taylor, of Boston, delivered before the recent Anti-Saloon League convention, held at St. Louis, Mo., gives the keynote for American temperance reform. Dr. Taylor spoke on the subject: "Science versus Liquor," and said in part:

"According to conservative estimate, 180,000 people are destroyed every year in this country, directly or indirectly, for lack of very little and very simple knowledge touching the nature of alcohol and its principal effects upon the living human body.

"We have temperance sentiment enough in this country, such as it is. The brewer, distiller, drinker and drunkard all alike believe in temperance, none of them believe in intemperance, and that is temperance sentiment. The trouble is that it is not intelligent, up-to-date, or scientific sentiment.

"The question with scientific men is not distinctively one of beer or whisky, but the question of alcohol, wherever alcohol may be found. What is this thing we call alcohol? Is it good or bad in its nature? Does its character, not its abuse, so-called, adequately account for the badness of its fruitage? Let me refer to a notable fact. In Europe they have an international temperance congress. It started out a few years ago to discuss the abuse of beer and whisky—how to dispose of such abuse. Quite recently that congress changed its name to the International Anti-Alcohol congress, which is now discussing the inherent badness of alcohol—how to dispose of its use for beverage purposes.

"Just as long as the people—the masses—consider liquor as good in its nature and its abuse only bad, will they go on drinking it in spite of any restriction you may advise, and just so long will voters and legislators go on temporizing with the traffic legislatively. I would not have a whit less of prohobitory legislation, but a thousand fold more of fundamental educational work by which to sustain such legislation.

"Dr. Hadley, president of Yale university, recently said: 'As soon as the common people get into their possession the principal facts touching the nature of alcohol, they will drive every saloon out of the country.' To impart that necessary knowledge is consequently the first duty of the hour—not the last. But such a process implies education—scientific education, and that of a majority of voters. Such education is only possible ultimately through the medium of the public school system where scientific instruction can be adequately given, and where the majority of the future voters are to be found.

"The inexorable logic of Dr. Hadley's statement, then is that the faithful, systematic, progressive, scientific teaching concerning the nature and consequent effects of alcohol, beginning with the primary grades and continuing through the habit forming period of the intermediate to the high school, is essential to the ultimate and permanent overthrow of the drink habit and traffic in this country."

A New German Temperance Feature.

In Berlin, Germany, a system of hand-carts has recently been established in the streets in the interests of temperance. These carts supply, in scrupulously acceptable manner, milk, tea, coffee, mineral drinks and light eatables at very low prices. An especially good business is done in the neighborhood of cab-stands, railway-stations and factories, and as a means of combating alcohol the carts are found to be most successful.

Temperance Posters in Denmark.

A number of Danish physicians have recently become alarmed at the gravity of the drink evil in their land, and have adopted the British method of temperance campaign in causing large posters to be placed in all railway stations throughout the country proclaiming alcohol as a stupefying and dangerous poison, and the cause of most of the insanity and crimes in Denmark.

Swiss Against Absinthe.

The Swiss government has been asked by 168,341 persons to suppress the manufacture and sale of absinthe in that country. That subtle green spirit is held responsible for much human wretchedness wherever it is freely used, so this wholesale prohibition is to be submitted to a vote of the whole Swiss people.

The Foe of Labor.

"The foe of labor is not capital but ignorance and vice. In the whole English-speaking world, at least, its worst enemy is drink. More than a combination of all the employers, the saloon has the power to impoverish and degrade the workingmen."—Bishop Spalding of Peoria, Essay on "Labor and Capital."

Prosperity and Prohibition.

Mayor Waterhouse of Pasadena, Cal., thus sums up the results of prohibition in that noted Pacific coast city: "No license has caused more people to make their home in Pasadena than any other one thing."

Copyright, 1907, by Byron Williams.

Alone.

"Hain't you got no grandma, Willie?"
Lisped a little bit o' boy,
At the sobbing of a gamin—
SOBBING in a world of joy!
Broken-hearted on the greensward,
Lay the waif in sorrow's storm;
Hushed and wonder-eyed, the children
Flocked about his weeping form!

"Hain't you got no grandma, Willie?
Is she visatin' today?
Grandma always kisses trouble
And the squeegee things away!
When I bump myself or cut me,
She 'ist tells me not to cry;
Sobbing does not help the trouble;
It will be all right bime by!"

Hain't you got no grandma, mister—
O ye man, in sorrow's mart?
Hain't you got no grandma, madam—
Woman with the aching heart?
Is there no one near to soothe you,
None to wipe away your tears?
Not one loving hand, caressing?
None to calm your surging fears?

"Hain't you got no grandma," reader?
"Is she visatin' to-day?"
Or, perhaps, she's gone forever—
Gone forever, and alway!

* * *

Let us stop our weeping, children—
"She 'ist tells us not to cry;
Sobbing does not help the trouble;
It will be all right bime by!"

Mind Meanderings.

When about to say something unkind of anyone, try touching the tips of your index and little fingers. After you have done this, if you can, don't say it.

Some people giv their children so much advice, they never have an original thought of their own.

It is always a good plan to get a better job before you throw up the one you have.

I see that the crisis in the Chicago street car situation has come again. Somebody is going to get slapped on the wrist in one of these crises yet.

Save your dollars now. Christmas is coming, when they slip away like a flock of quail from a pointer dog.

Never tell a woman how sweet she looks. Tell her how sweet she is.

One way to get even with your enemy is to give him the tip on the races that the stable boy handed you.

Did you ever see a pessimist dodge a bicycle just after he has been telling you there isn't anything in life worth living for, anyhow?

Sometimes you can borrow money of a fellow when he doesn't feel like himself.

There is a great mystery out in my town. This morning I followed a wagon track on the sidewalk for ten minutes. Then all of a sudden I saw where the blamed horse, or whatever it was that was pulling the wagon, or whatever he was pulling, had jumped over the fence and left a lot of tracks. The fence was all right and too high for anything to vault except a flying machine. How in the dickens did that horse, or whatever it was, get over the fence and get back again without breaking down the fence or smashing the wagon, or whatever it was he was pulling? You can search me! I spent fifteen minutes trying to figure it out and then came on down town to tell it to you.

Does Esperanto include the golf and baseball languages?

Some men think they have bought your eternal soul when they do you a favor.

Desperate.

The following advertisement recently appeared in a Stillwater (Minn.) newspaper:

WANTED.—A GIRL—ANYWHERE between the ages of 18 and 80; don't care a darn, so she can do housework and is willing. Don't care what nationality or whether city broke or not. Need her in a family of five, with good appetites. Will pay the right wages if we have to mortgage the premises. Apply to Mrs. W. E. Easton, 509 South Third street, Stillwater, Minn., U. S. A.

Highly Colored Family.

Painter Black, one of Red Black's sons, came in from Orange City yesterday for a visit with the old folks at home. He reports everything on the boom in Orange City.—Aleen (Tex.) Herald.

Partial to Widows.

Advertisement in Houston (Tex.) Post: "Position Wanted.—Job working for widow woman; will work reasonable."

Byron Williams

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" means sure defeat for Pneumonia. To stop a cold with Preventics is easier than to let it run and be obliged to cure it afterwards. To be sure, Preventics will cure even a deeply seated cold, but taken early—at the sneeze or tickle—they break, or head off deep seated colds. That's purely bodies. What's why they are called Preventics.

Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Grippine, no pepsin, nothing sickening. Fine for the children—and thoroughly safe for all. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, think of Preventics. Preventics may also save half your usual sickness. And don't forget your child. If there is feverishness, slight or day. Herein apply has Preventics' greatest advantage. So as to have for the pocket, also in the brown Preventics. Insist on your druggist giving

Preventics

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* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. $ Sunday only.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.30 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.59 p. m. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *9.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.
For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.
For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart †9.26 a. m. (local), $3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
For PAUL MONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.
For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., $3.33 p. m., *8.29 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

FOR SALE.

We will sell at private sale at our farms between Mt. Lake Park and Oakland.

3 Thoroughbred Jersey Cows.

An excellent opportunity to purchase a good family cow.

1 Dark Bay Yearling Colt.

1 Five Year Old Bay Mare;

Hamiltonian; $250.

1 Gasoline Engine,

8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $275.

1 Hay Bailer,

operated by horse-power. Makes standard size bales.

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Catalog giving full particulars sent on application.

Attention is called to Short Course of Ten Weeks in Agriculture.

Write for particulars.

Term commences September 19th, 1907. Early application necessary for admittance.

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A Comparison.

"Some years ago I used

Davis' 100 per c
Pure Paint

on my home, at the same time, several other houses near me were painted with other paints. There is a big contrast today between the appearance of my house and others." J. H. PRUITT, Chincoteague, Va.

If you compare adulterated paint with Davis 100 per cent Pure, you will readily know why my house painted with Davis looks well and wears well.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS,
Agents.

A LESSON FROM FRANCE.

The Present Generation Benefited and Future Generations Provided For.

France has under way a far-sighted forest policy which will require two centuries before the work reaches its greatest efficiency. The plan covers the reforestation of vast tracts of denuded land, and the work is in the hands of four thousand trained foresters in the employ of the republic and a large number of men employed by the communal governments.

Consul General R. P. Skinner tells how this work is being done by a great nation keenly alive to the necessity of doing it, and determined that it shall be done well, though years and centuries are consumed in the doing. Colbert, in the reign of Louis XVI, exclaimed, "France will perish for lack of wood!" and his prophecy was coming true a century and a half later, when the French people waked to the peril which threatened them, and called a halt.

Their forests were vanishing as are those in the United States today, but the depletion had gone even further than it has yet gone in America. France commenced protecting and restoring its wooded areas nearly a century ago, and has stuck to the task ever since, but so much yet remains to do that Mr. Skinner says in his report:

"The work is slow. It will require probably two hundred years to bring it up to its maximum effectiveness. But the time is foreseen when existing damaged forests will be reconstituted, and when all the waste spaces will be replanted to the point of proper proportion to insure the conservation of the water supply and to furnish the timber and wood required by the population. The effect upon private land owners of this public work has been most salutary. Where absolutely bald mountains have been replanted very surprising local results are now visible to all observers. This is especially true in the Hautes Alps, which had the unenviable reputation of being the poorest department in France, and is, in fact, one of the few from which the United States has received several thousand French immigrants. There are now many artificially planted forests in this department of twenty-five years' standing, and in the bottom land below conditions have so improved that a state of general prosperity prevails."

The plan of the French foresters is comprehensive. It embraces the care of forest land, planting of trees, fixation of dunes near the coasts to prevent the drifting of sand upon agricultural land, correction of mountain streams, regulation of pasture land, utilization of water in pastoral and forest regions and the surveillance of river fishing and fish culture. This comprehensive service extends to every part of the republic.

The area of the national forests of the United States exceeds twentyfold the national and communal forests of France, but the problems are the same. France has been longer at the work, and when it began its forests were in a worse condition than ours are now, but not worse than our privately owned forests will be if present methods continue.

Consul General Skinner concludes his report with this suggestion to those in America who have shown sufficient interest in the matter to write him on the subject.

"If correspondents could penetrate, as the writer has done, the almost inaccessible mountain villages of this country, and there discover the enthusiastic French forester at work, applying scientific methods which cannot come to complete fruition before two or three hundred years, they would retire full of admiration and surprise, and would carry the lesson back to the United States."

For Sale.

Two good fresh milch cows and two calves. They may be seen at my farm, "The Oaks", one mile from Huttons.
17-2 FRED. A. THAYER.

HOW MUCH FOOD IS NECESSARY?

Curious Experiments in Eating and Maintaining Strength.

The most men and women eat more than is necessary to keep in good working condition is a doctrine repeatedly emphasized by Professor Russell H. Chittenden, of the Sheffield Scientific School, and he recurs to it in the current "Popular Science Monthly." This investigator's opinions are based on precise measurements, both of food and strength, though in the majority of cases his observations have extended over a period of only a few weeks. He now reinforces his argument by evidence afforded by a much longer interval.

Horace Fletcher, who was carefully studied by Professor Chittenden in 1903, and who had then practiced abstinence with excellent results for about five years, was in New Haven last summer, a fresh opportunity was given for subjecting him to rigid tests. Mr. Fletcher declared that he had not been in training, nor had he accustomed to especially strenuous exercise, and yet he displayed an astonishing degree of physical endurance. For instance, he lifted a weight of three hundred pounds three hundred and fifty times in succession, and, according to the director of the Yale gymnasium (who canducted the examination), still had some power in reserve at the end of the performance. Never has any Yale athlete done more that half as well, the best previous record at the gymnasium being 175 "lifts." Mr. Fletcher is now fifty-nine years old, has gained twenty pounds in the last four years, and says that he never takes more than two ounces of meat, eggs, or other food of a similar nature in the course of a day.

Most men are impelled to eat by a variety of motives. The knowledge that nourishment is necessary is one. Hunger supplies another, and mere pleasure is different enough from these two to be considered a third. Habit, of course, has something to do with the matter, and the chance for visiting with one's family or friends furnishes an additional reason, and even curiosity (about new dishes) also plays a part. All of these motives are usually thought to be worthy ones, and they are likely to continue to control the conduct of men and women for ages to come. Very few persons except invalids are content to eat according to rule.

Nevertheless, Professor Chittenden has made out a pretty strong case. His observations have not been limited to Mr. Fletcher. He has had a chance to watch a good many persons, among them a lot of soldiers, lent by the government for the purpose. The food they took was carefully weighed, and an ingenious plan was invented for finding out how much was absorbed into the system and how much was undigested. Repeated tests of physical strength were made, too, in order to ascertain the working capacity of the persons experimented with. It seems to be certain that most people can get along with less food than they usually eat, and that some are really benefited by limiting their indulgence. The food should be wholesome and appetizing, and should be carefully chewed, but a restriction in the amounts is liable to do good rather than harm. The discovery is interesting in many ways, but it is chiefly important to the poor, for it shows that they can live on somewhat less than they have supposed.

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Dancing All the Physical Exercise Woman Needs

By DR. ROBERTSON WALLACE.

It appears to be very generally taken for granted that the practice of athletics by woman is necessary for the physical salvation of the race. She is urged to go in for a bewildering variety of physical culture movements, active and passive forms of exercise, ball punching, lawn tennis, golf, cricket and hockey, with a view to preserving her own health, and preventing the degeneration of posterity. The modern woman is to save mankind by retrieving the fallen physique of the race. The white woman's burden is the cradle of humanity, which in future is to be filled only with the offspring of mothers who possess the beauty of Helen of Troy, the symmetry of Venus, the endurance of Diana, and the mental powers of Minerva. The future of mankind is to be assured by the immensity of the maternal muscular development and the child's grip on life to be fostered by dumb-bells and perfected with punch-balls.

So far as women are concerned, the methods of physical culture are being boomed just a trifle too loudly. Ever since Eve first stepped upon the planet women have done very well indeed. Primitive woman expanded her chest and contracted her biceps without the use of any apparatus, and from sheer force of necessity. Probably she jumped for joy and danced in rags just as her daughters do to this day. She had need to be fleet of foot to escape the attentions of undesirable saurians and ineligible suitors. In a word she got all the muscular exercise that was good for her. She practiced physical culture as M. Jourdain talked prose, without knowing it; and that her methods were quite satisfactory is proved by the enduring qualities of most of her progeny, many of whom are perhaps to their surprise, still extant.

The world has been made what it is, and history has been not only made but made possible by those great men whose names are familiar to every schoolboy. Those strong men who have carved the world into its present shape, and left the impress of their powerful personalities in every quarter of the rugged globe, were the children of mothers who, so far as we can ascertain, gave no particular heed to the scientific culture of their muscles, and neglected to take, I fear, a well-balanced diet.

I am often tempted to wonder what substitutes for the Ling exercises, or the different kinds of Home Exercisers, were devised by the strenuous mothers of Julius Caesar and Alexander the Great.

How is it that in what we are pleased to call the dark ages, when women were supposed to take no muscular exercise and almost to draw their breath only at a venture, the race did not degenerate and altogether die out? The truth of the matter is that human nature is the same today as it was when humanity first made its bow to the planet. There were as many light hearts in the dark ages as there are heavy hearts in the ages of light. Women's first step on this planet was taken, we feel sure to the music of the spheres. It was the first step in that dance which she was subsequently to lead all mankind. Woman's development began in a dance; it will be maintained and perfected by the dance, and it will end in a dance. In a word, dancing has been woman's chief delight since her feet first touched the springy turf in the dim beginnings of time. All the little mothers of great men ran, leaped, skipped and danced, as all but poor cripple children do to this day. Dancing is the one exercise most natural to, and last to be given up by, women. The grande dames of history were great because they danced.

No amount of lawn-tennis, golf, cricket, or hockey, however assiduously pursued by women, will make the race one iota stronger to-day than it has been in the past before athletics for women were dreamed of.

Man-Jury Swayed by Pretty Woman

By MAGISTRATE LEROY B. CRANE, New York City.

Are jurors swayed by psychological or physical influences in meting out justice in the case of a young and beautiful woman?

This is a question that has been brought to my mind of late, but it is in reality a subject as old as the thoughts of men.

How far are 12 men physically able to act as unbiased judges of facts where a weeping and attractive young woman is concerned? How far can they be trusted to render a fair and impartial verdict when she sits downcast at the bar of justice? I say the majority of jurors cannot be trusted at all.

The majority of men are liable to be swayed from facts where the sentimental side of life is shown. Whether a woman is attractive or not men are often inclined toward clemency with the fairer sex, especially when the prisoner has an appearance of trouble and care and when her history shows the burdens of life cast upon her.

In the case of pretty women jurors are physically unable to withstand the onslaught of a woman's smiles or tears.

The tendency of men toward women—physically, mentally, morally—is to act in her favor in a court of justice. It is only natural. There is some subtle physical influence which, I believe, in many cases creeps from the beautiful woman in distress at the bar and to the men sitting in judgment upon her. And, after all, it may be but the innate sense of chivalry. In America, at least, we hold our women so high that our first feeling is one of chivalrous desire to aid them.

In England, it is true there are few women acquitted or dealt leniently with in comparison with the number in America. The Englishman regards woman as a chattel; he is stirred by no generous, chivalrous impulse to aid her. On the other hand, he looks down upon woman to an extent that he would scarcely consider her rights at all.

The psychological significance of a woman's testimony upon American jurors is apt to be overrated by a casual reading of the testimony in the case. I am not psychologist enough to go into the details of these effects, but you have only to look up the number of acquittals of pretty and attractive women to realize that men jurors are loath to convict a beautiful woman, or, as far as that goes, any woman who shows sufficient signs of womanliness.

To state the subject too baldly may shock the sensibility of righteous men who have served as jurors and who consider themselves eligible to serve in that capacity. However, there is nothing for any one to take offense at the statement that the physical influence to some extent takes precedence over the mental.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
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2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

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TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

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FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

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A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

☞For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell Real Estate Agt and Surveyor Sincell Building, OAKLAND, MD.

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Our entire stock of SUITS, SKIRTS, COATS and JACKETS will be sold for Manufacturers' cost. This is a line of goods that is very seldom offered at a sacrifice, but as we do not carry anytning over in this line we are compelled to make this sale.

If you miss this sale you miss a money saving opportunity. This is not a lot of cheap stuff bought for a cheap sale, but a line of the best values ever turned out of a factory.

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Christmas Goods.

WE HAVE THEM.

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and for the next two weeks we will sell the entire line at a great reduction in price in order that we may reduce our stock.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

Oakland, Maryland.

SAILING OF THE FLEET.

The eyes of the world will follow the fleet of the United States on its voyage of 14,000 miles round the Horn to San Francisco. On Monday morning last, the sixteen great battle ships lay at anchor in Hampton Roads. Thousands of the friends of the officers and 15,000 seamen, making up their complement were there to bid them "bon voyage." At 8 o'clock, the President's yacht, the Mayflower, was greeted by a salute of 21 guns from Fortress Monroe, followed by the roar of 21 guns on each battleship. The yards of every ship were manned, and as the Mayflower steamed between the two columns, the President standing on the bridge, saluted the cheering seamen. The Mayflower anchored in the center of the fleet, and Rear-Admiral Evans, and the captains of all the ships, went aboard to pay their respects to President Roosevelt. In twenty minutes they returned, and at exactly 10 o'clock the message was flashed from the Connecticut: "Get under way immediately. Follow the flagship." The Mayflower weighed anchor, proceeding to the end of the column, circled and came back to the head, taking the lead. The flagship Connecticut followed the Mayflower, and the other ships, in single file obeyed the orders of their commander. At the Virginia capes, the President's yacht came to anchor, and as each battleship passed by moving at the speed of 10 knots an hour, again the salute of 21 guns was given. Again the Mayflower weighed anchor and started for Washington, and the fleet passed out upon the waters of the Atlantic. Wireless messages passed between the President and Rear-Admiral Evans, and up to midnight the fleet kept in touch with the shore by the same medium of communication. The fleet is expected to be at Trinidad from December 24 to December 29; Rio De Janiero, January 11 to 21; Punta Arenas, the most southern point of South America, January 21 to February 5; Callao, February 10 to February 15; to reach Magdalena Bay, Lower California, Mexico, March 14, to remain there for target practice for thirty days, and reach San Francisco, May 1.

There is not a ship in the line that has ever been in the smoke of battle. Not one of them was in being when Dewey fought at Manilla and Schley at Santiago. All are new, models of modern design and armament—"examples of the aggressiye, seagoing navy, which the President has declared to be so essential to the peace of the nation," bound, in their white garb of peace, on a pacific voyage to the Pacific Ocean, and probably round the world.

The Republican for Job Printing.

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett County, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,

the 17th day of January, '08,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1. PART OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "LOOK SHARP," CONTAINING THE QUANTITY OF TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED SQUARE FEET, located within the corporate limits of the town of Friendsville, in Election District No. 2 of Garrett county, Maryland, and being the same land which was conveyed by Jacob S. Myers to Mary A. Nicola by deed dated the 5th day of May, 1900, which deed was duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 38, folio 356, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Maryland. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the assessmont books of said Garrett county, Maryland, in the name of the said Mary A. Nicola.

No. 2. EIGHTY-TWO AND FORTY-FIVE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTIETHS OF A TRACT OF LAND KNOWN AS "YOUGH MANOR," it being the same land which was conveyed to Mary J. Friend by deed from the Yough Manor Mining Company, dated the 30th day of March, 1904, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 46, folio 538, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett County. The minerals and right to mine the same being reserved in said deed. This land is located in Election District No. 2 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Mary J. Friend.

No. 3. ALL THOSE TWO LOTS OR PARCELS OF GROUND LOCATED IN THE TOWN OF FRIENDSVILLE KNOWN AND DESIGNATED ON THE PLAT OF SAID TOWN AS NOS. ELEVEN AND TWELVE IN BLOCK F, and being the same land which was conveyed by Albert Teets and Mary V. Teets to Ada May Frazee by deed bearing date the 6th day of December, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 49, folio 83, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said lots are located in Election District No. 2 of Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905, as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Ada May Frazee.

No. 4. ALL THOSE TWO LOTS OR PARCELS OF GROUND LOCATED IN THE TOWN OF FRIENDSVILLE, KNOWN AND DESIGNATED ON THE PLAT OF SAID TOWN AS LOTS NUMBERS THIRTY-THREE AND THIRTY-FOUR IN BLOCK Y, and being the same land which was conveyed by Yough Manor Land Company to Jasper Guard and Hattie Guard by deed dated the 17th day of June, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, folio 388, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said lots are located in Election District No. 2 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the balance of taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Jasper Guard.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annun and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its Banking house on

Tuesday, January 14, 1908,

from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF A

Valuable Farm

In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Jacob Fazenbaker, dated the 13th day of November, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 53, folio 495, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Md., and assigned to the undersigned for the purpose of foreclosure; default having been made in the conditions of said mertgage, the undersigned assignee for the purpose of foreclosure hereby gives notice that he will on

Friday, the 27th day of December

1907, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the postoffice in the town of Bittinger, Garrett county, Md., offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following real estate described in said mortgage, to-wit:

All that piece or parcel of land known as part of a tract of land situate in Garrett county, Md., called "GLENEYRE,"

containing fifty acres, and particularly described as follows: Beginning for the same at a bounded white oak tree standing on the East Ridge with two white oak trees and and a rock oak tree marked as pointers, and running thence South 50 degrees West, 100 perches to a stake and stone pile with a small chestnut tree marked as a pointer with six cuts, North 30 degrees West 60 perches to a stake and stone pile on Short Ridge with three chestnut trees marked as pointers with one cut each, North 60 degrees East, 100 perches to a stake and stone pile with a hickory tree with six nacks as pointers, South 30 degrees East, 80 perches to the beginning. This being the land which was conveyed to Jacob Fazenbaker by deed from C. W. Wilt dated the 20th day of October, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 54, folio 115 one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Md.

This property is improved by a Dwelling House and Young Orchard.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of the purchase money cash on day of sale and the balance in two equal installments at six months and one year from the date of sale, the purchaser giving his notes with security satisfactory to the undersigned, deferred payments to bear interest from date of sale, or all cash on day of sale or ratification thereof by court.

J. B. EMORY,
Assignee of Mortgage for the purpose of Foreclosure.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 14, 1908,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Pursuant to the required legal notice a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Friendsville, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 14, 1908.

at 1) o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business that may lawfully be done.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administrtion on the personal estate of

BENJAMIN F. SHAFFER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of November, 1907

JOHN A. SHAFFER,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md., R. F. D. No. 2.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

NANCY J. MAYLE,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of November 1907.

FRED. A. THAYER,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

Administratrix's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

LEWIS J. MILLER,

late of Garrett county, Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of November, 1907.

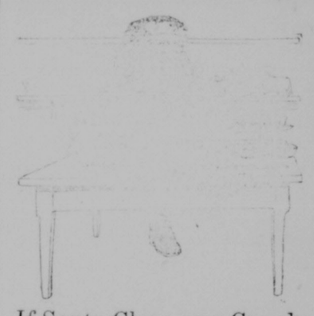
MARY A. MILLER,
Administratrix,
Grantsuille, Md.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.



If Santa Claus was Greedy

he would eat every bit of cake in this bakery, it is so delicious. But as he is a generous old chap he has left enough to supply you with the most delicious cake you ever tasted. Better order your share early, though.

SUCH BEAUTIFUL CAKE

is apt to make other people want your share as well as their own. We warn you that the longer you delay ordering the more you run a chance of being disappointed.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery,
HY. LAUER, Prop

GETTY BROWNING,

CIVIL AND MINING

ENGINEERING.

Office "Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Particular Attention Given
Railroad & Mine Surveying.

Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars

Cameras and Photo Supplies

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Kitzmillerville, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 14, 1908,

from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

E. J. HAMILL, Cashier.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 31. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2 1908. NUMBER 44

NEW YEAR GREETINGS.

From Rev. J. B. Shoup, of Fitzgerald, Georgia.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN:

The many kindnesses of the years gone by give assurance that once more I shall be permitted, through your columns, to send Holiday greetings to a host of Garrett county friends, among your patrons May good cheer dwell in the homes, and fill the hearts of all these! I know not another community anywhere among whom this happy season brings a fuller measure of innocent joys. It would be a delight to know that weather conditions were favorable, so that both social visitation, and the services of Sunday schools and God's house might be enjoyed in the fullest measure.

Christmas brought unusual fullness of enjoyment to this community. The day was truly ideal; bare foot children and ladies in white! The city was simply hilarious; more gimppowder was burned in Fitzgerald that day than at Bunker Hill, I am sure. We found it difficult to get our horse through the streets, in our afternoon drive to show our grandchildren the merry sights. Santa Claus did not miss our door, though we are a long mile from the town's center. A ten-dollar dolly was among "Jolly Old Nick's" deliveries. How we wish our Maryland friends might have been with us. Snow and ice for you, good friends; bright sun, balmy air, bird-songs and roses for us. And the Lord giveth all! Kindest greetings.

J. B. SHOUP AND FAMILY.

Dec. 28, 1907.

GORTNER.

Mrs. Ed. Smouse, Sr., who has been visiting relatives at Fairmont, W. Va., has returned to her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Bittner, of Breedlove, spent Xmas week with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Slabach.

S. J. Lichty and family are now occupying their new house which was built the past summer.

Charles Killius, formerly of this place now located at Springs, Pa., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Killius this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Slabach, of Pittsburg, Pa., are visiting home folks this week.

William Gortner, who was visiting relatives here for the past two weeks, returned to Frostburg Sunday evening.

Mrs. B. S. Foreman and children, of Oakland, are spending a few days with relatives at this place.

Royel Spaid and brother, who went to Illinois last Spring, returned here last week.

The Gortner Sunday school was discontinued last Sunday, but will be reorganized April 5th, 1908.

READY FOR LIQUOR FIGHT.

Anti-Saloon League Has a Drastic Bill.

Next week the Anti-Saloon League will muster its forces and descend upon the Legislature. It is then that the real fight to secure the passage of the local-option bill advocated by the League will begin. For the purpose of convenience and to show that it means business, the League will open up headquarters on the office floor of Carvil Hall. There some of its representatives will be in charge until either the bill has been passed or the session of the Legislature has expired.

Mr. William H. Anderson, State superintendent of the League, said that owing to the fact that the Legislature is expected to do very little work, outside perhaps of the appointment of committees, the organization which he represents will not send any representatives before it this week. He will, however, go down during the early days of next week and personally take charge of the fight.

The bill which the League will ask to have passed is now being prepared by one of the ablest lawyers in the State, and will in all probablity be ready for submission within the next two weeks. From every standpoint it will be one of the most drastic measures that the anti-liquor people have ever asked any Legislature to enact. In discussing its provisions Mr. Anderson stated that he had advocated a strict measure for the reason that he realized a fight would be made against any bill the League would propose, and that the matter had just as well be threshed out in the beginning.

"I know," said Mr. Anderson, "that we are going to encounter all kinds of opposition, but I am confident that there are lots of people who will favor a bill that is strict who would not favor one which covers only a part of the ground. Prohibition that does not prohibit will not satisfy many temperance advocates, therefore in drafting the bill we have endeavored to satisfy the most ardent advocates of local option. If we lose we will be no worse off than if the bill had been more lenient, whereas if we win we will be in a much better position with a strict measure than with one less rigid."

With a view of engendering anti-saloon sentiment, and for the purpose of making its fight more effective, the Anti-Saloon League of the State has gone into the co-operative paper scheme of the National League. The scheme contemplates the publication in Chicago of a newspaper entitled the American Issue, which was formerly published by the Ohio League. It has been combined with a number of State papers, and hereafter the edition will be gotten out for each of the several States. The first edition will be issued next week.

Mr. Hartly, of Meyersdale, Pa., is visiting Mr. Roy Hammond in Oakland.

THE FAVORED SECTION.

Sketches from the Famous Eastern Shore of Maryland.

To the Editor of The Republican;

Many of my friends and acquaintances of Garrett county have asked me to write them giving them my impressions of this country, its climate, resources, etc.

It would be quite a task to write so many personal letters, and as most of them are readers of your paper, and as this sketch might be of interest to many of your readers, will you kindly give space for its publication.

One coming to this point could take train No. 2 at Oakland, and arrive at Camden station, Baltimore, in time to catch the steamer for this place the same evening. The steamer Cambridge leaves pier No. 4 at the foot of Lexington street every evening at 4:15, crosses the bay to Claiborne where you transfer to the B. C. & A. R. R., reaching Salisbury about 9.30 p. m. The cheaper way is to take the steamer Virginia at pier No. 3 which carries you down the bay, crosses over the upper end of Tangier Sound and thence up the Wicomico River land you at Salisbury next day about nine o'clock a. m.

Salisbury is a very busy town. It is a central point for a large portion of the Peninsula. It contains (including suburbs) a population of about 9,000 inhabitants. Several wholesale and retail stores, about sixty in all. Also several manufacturing plants of various kinds giving employment to all who want work. This is pre-eminently a town of homes. Splendid houses and large shady lawns abound and the general air of thrift and comfort convinces one that so good a town must have a fine surrounding country to feed it.

In the few weeks I have been here has called me to many parts of the Peninsula and wishing to gain as much knowledge as possible, have talked with many farmers and truckers, in the main, people who have no land to sell, and no "ax to grind." There are different qualities of soil. The low lands are principally clay and are fine for general farming. The higherlands are very sandy and are especially fine for trucking. One prominent farmer has had experience on both kinds of soil says he can make two to three dollars on sandy to one on clay.

Many of the larger farms are being sub-divided, especially in the trucking districts. It does not require a large acreage to make a living. I could give many examples but space forbids.

I will, however, give my readers an idea of what can be done on a small farm. Going down the Wicomico river the other day I landed at White Haven (about 20 miles down) and went across the country to Nanticoke on the Nanticoke river. This point of land is about eight miles wide and only a few feet above tide water. This is an ideal small farm section. One can see twenty-five to thirty houses from any point point of view. I stayed ever night there with a man owning 10 acres of land. He told me his corn would make 75 bushels, shelled, per acre. That he had 750 bushels of tomatoes on two acres and fruit and other crops in proportion He has a splendid residence well furnished and splendid out buildings. Does a little fishing and lives in ease and comfort. Some people from the mountains have looked at this land and called it too low. There can't be much wrong with land producing such crops and only a few acres need be cultivated to have a good living. One farmer near Salisbury has 18 acres of land for which he paid $1,500. This year his crop brought $2,500: Melons, $800; sweet potatoes, $1,200; berries, $500.

Now one examples of farming or trucking on a large scale. Mr. W. H. Allen, who owns a large farm one mile south west of Salisbury. and is known all over the United States as a grower of strawberry plants "true to name," in a recent interview gave me the following facts and figures. He owns and cultivates 600 acres of land. His principal business has been growing plants for the market. This past season, however, he grew and marketed 100,000 quarts of strawberries, 41,000 half-barrel baskets of cucumbers, 1,700 six-gallon crates of peaches, 35 car loads of cantaloups; 34 car loads of water melons; 500 barrels of sweet potatoes, etc. The total value of farm products for the season was $60,000 of which $20,000 was net gain. This year (1908) his plantings will be still heavier. Mr. Allen told me when he began here 17 years ago he was not worth a dollar. Summming up, I do not see any difference in the soil of these highly cultivated farms and the lands that are still being sold at comparatively low prices except as they have been cultivated and cared for.

There is but little natural grass here, but there need be no lack of the best forage for live stock when corn, cow peas and crimson clover grow as they do here. My observations in the far West where soil conditions are very similar, convinces me that alfalfa, Kaffir corn and sorgum would all do well here and and be valuable acquisitionss to the forage crop. Then the silo almost unknown here would be of much profit to the enterprising farmer. But as all your readers are not farmers, a few more words and I'll have done with this subject. To persons who contemplate looking over this section of the country would say, we have a number of real estate firms, who take delight in showing you around. Prominent among them is the firm of J. A. Jones & Co., who are pleasant, well informed gentlemen, who keep a lot of good rigs and horses and will drive you all over the surrounding country free of charge. They publish a lot of literature giving much information which is free for the asking.

This is an interesting country at this season of the year. Holly, myrtle and mistletoe grow in great profusion, and any girl who wants to be kissed under the mistletoe can hardly go amiss as every doorway, archway and chandelier is decorated with it. I never saw such a profusion of holiday decorations. The weather is delightful. Clear days and frosty nights abound with an occasional wind and rainstorm from the Atlantic. At this writing (Dec. 26), we have had no snow except a little flurry on the night of the 4th, which all melted early next morning.

Maryland is certainly the biggest little state in the Union. Stretching from the Atlantic across this wonderful peninsula, the Chesapeake Bay, the rich Western Shore, over the foot hills of the Alleghanies, clear over their highest peaks and across the high plateau of Garrett known as the Glades. What other little state can show such a diversity of industries, climate and scenic effects? Well may Marylanders be proud.

To one who has spent their life in a hill country and the high prairies of the West, there are many things in this low country strangely interesting. The great number of sails boats on the Bay carrying huge cargoes of lumber, coal and other commodities, and the small oyster boats by the dozen are interesting sights to a mountaineer. Oyster men say that they have much trouble to market their products this winter, prices are so low and the demand light.

Waiting for a boat at the Nanticoke wharf the other morning I visited an oyster house. It was not yet day light, and the long room, in which about fifty negroes were at work shucking oysters, was poorly lighted with tallow candles, torches and lanterns. The dim light, smoky air and dusky forms, reminded one of some of the scenes in Dante's Inferno. But the weird effect was dispelled somewhat by the cheerful songs and laughter of the darkies. Surely they are the best contented people on earth.

I have been asked to report on the healthfulness of this section. I find comparatively few cases of catarrh (nasal), bronchitis or pulmonary affections, and I am told there is no malarial and but little typhoid fever here. For an all the year round home it is likely about as enjoyable as one could find. There is much more I would like to say to my friends through this medium, but for fear of exhausting the patience of the editor I will close.

S. C. SMITH.

Salisbury, Md.; Dec. 26, 1907.

Resolutions on the Death of Mr. John B. Friend.

At the regular meeting of the Swanton Grange No. 194, the following resolutions of respect were unanimously passed:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom to remove from among us our esteemed brother and fellow member, Brother John B. Friend, who died on Thursday, Dec. 12th, 1907; and

WHEREAS, The life that made our association with him pleasant is at an end and that while we bow submissively to the decree of Him who is too wise to err and too good to be unkind; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother John B. Friend our Grange has lost a worthy member and efficient officer who will be greatly missed and we greatly deplore his loss.

Resolved, That the charter of the Grange be draped in mourning for thirty days as a mark of respect.

Resolved, That to the bereaved family we extend our sympathy and commend them to the care and love of Him who has said "call upon Me in the day of trouble and I will deliver thee."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Grange, a copy sent to the bereaved family and that they also be furnished to the county papers and the Business Farmer for publication.

A. F. GEORGE.
JAMES R. FITZWATER,
THEO GEORGE,
Committee.

SAYS END OF THE WORLD IS HERE

Terrible Program for 1908 Prepared by Prophet Leo J. Spangler.

Leo J. Spangler, of York, Pa., who has been phophesying for the past 20 years and who for the past 11 years has been issuing annual bulletins, has announced his prophecies for 1908.

When Spangler first began to prophesy his statements were discredited and rather inclined to be scoffed at, but for the past few years the fulfillment of many things which he seemingly has foretold has caused his statements to be looked forward to with much interest.

Spangler has predicted many horrors, among them the Baltimore fire, the San Francisco earthquake, and last year he predicted the great money stringency which would hit the country and knock it out of gear.

He also made a statement to the effect that the United States would go to war with Japan and all the nations would be involved; that the United States would be victorious and ride the high seas triumphantly. In consequence our nation will be the peace dictator of the world.

The recent outgoing of the American fleet from Hampton Roads has spurred Spangler to issue his bulletin for 1908, in which he predicts greater evils to befall the nations of the earth.

Among them will be:

The destruction of the world, which occurs during the latter part of December, 1908. The exact time he does not stipulate.

There will be great troubles with the nations.

There will be many famines and earthquakes.

Mountains will crumble.

Islands will sink and many cities on the Atlantic Slope will be destroyed.

He predicts the destruction of Boston and the burning of New York.

There will be a great falling off in crops and the once-boasted prosperity of the farmer will come to an end.

He alleges that the money stringency will be greater than ever.

That the Treasury of the United States will go broke and that President Roosevelt will have his pile taken away with the skill of a magician.

That the lack of confidence will cause the people to establish pocket banks and carry their money around with them. This will provoke robberies and great enmity among the people.

He predicts the visitation of the plagues mentioned in the Bible, and says that the sting of the locust will mean death.

Towards the last of the year he says the sun will turn black, the moon will be the color of blood, the heavens will be shaken and the stars will drop. Then will be the end.

Subscribe for The Republican.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS FAIR.

Held Three Nights This Week Was A Great Success.

The Fair conducted under the auspices of Garrett Lodge No. 113, Knights of Pythias in the lodge room in Oakland, was a decided success, not only from a financial standpoint, but also as a social affair, nearly every resident of Oakland adding to its success by their presence and support.

The fair opened Monday evening after a notice of but two days. From the first evening the large room was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, who liberally patronized the fancy booth, the fortune teller's tent, the fish pond and the refreshment tables, these several departments being presided over by the young ladies.

The gross receipts amounted to nearly $340, from which some expenses must of necessity be deducted, which leaves the net amount realized in the neighborhood of $300.

THE DEATH RECORD.

RICHARD HENRY THAYER.

Died, at his home in Thomas, West Va., after a few days' illness of acute pneumonia, Richard Henry Thayer, who was born December 11th, 1859, and departed this life on December 24th, 1907. The deceased was the youngest son of the late Ralph Thayer, of Oakland, and leaves besides his wife, two sisters, Mrs. Lou Thayer-Waters and Mrs. Virginia Johnson, and three brothers, Messrs. Fred. A. Thayer, of Oakland, Charles and Walter, of New Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Thayer had arranged to move to Globe, Arizona, for which point the latter departed on the 16th inst., her husband to follow later. The remains of the deceased were brought to Oakland on Christmas day and on Thursday, after services at the home of Mrs. Waters conducced by Rev. Workman, the funeral took place with interment in the Oakland cemetery. Mr. Thayer is well remembered by many Oakland people. He was kind and exceedingly generous and the news of his death came as a great shock to his friends and relatives.

New Year Reflections.

Start right.
Continue right.
Wind up the year right.
Resolve, and stick to it.
Avoid past errors and mistakes.

Why The Communication Does Not Appear.

This paper was in receipt on Monday of a letter written from Short Run with the name of the author omitted. We have many times called attention to correspondents that their communications must be signed before they are mailed to us, otherwise they will not be published.

DIXON & KELSO

In taking our inventory we find that we have too much money invested in Overcoats, and in order to reduce this stock, we are going to give you some exceptionally low prices as follows:

Men's Rain Coats in Black, Grey and Grey Stripes, worth $12.00 to $15.00, Your Choice, $8.99.

Men's Fine Broadcloth Overcoats, in Black and Blue, worth $12.50, now $8.99

Men's Black and Grey Mixture Overcoats that sold for $9.00, now $7.25.

Men's Overcoats, in all colors, that you always pay $8.00 for, now $5.49.

Men's Black Cloth Dress Coat, Extra Bargains, was $6.50, oow only $4.49.

Youths' Overcoats from $2.25 to $4.49, reduced to $.99 and $3.25.

A few Ladies' Coats left that we will sell at your price.

Wishing one and all a Happy 1908.

Yours to Please,

DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

DO YOU KNOW

That right here is the best place in Garrett County to buy clothing and shoes?

The largest assortment and low prices

I have a lot of Men's and Youths' suits as low as $3.00 to $4.00; others at $5.00, $6.50, $8.00 and $10.00; still better goods at $12.00, $15.00 and $18.00.

Rain Coats, the genuine "Cravenette," at $7.50 to $15.00.

All Ladies' coats and Men's and Boys' overcoats at greatly reduced prices while they last.

I also have a lot of nice things suitable for Christmas gifts such as Ties, Suspenders and Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes, Cuff buttoms, Pins, Combs, Gloves, Hand Bags, Umbrellas and a great many other useful articles. Come and See.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.

NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

STORY OF THE NATIONAL ROADS

Known as "Cumberland Road" From Cumberland to Wheeling.

IT WAS SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT

By the Government Under Supervision of Engineers—The Old Braddock Road Followed Indian Trail. A Timely Road Story.

The following is the conclusion of a most interesting article on the great national road from the pen of Mr. Jacob Brown. The story as told today is complete in itself and is full of interest.

The Cumberland road commenced on the West Side of Will's Creek in the then town, following the line of Braddock's road about five miles, crossing Will's Mountain at Sandy Gap, then with its present line. But about the year 1833 the Eastern line was changed, following Mechanic street, up Will's Creek, through the Narrows then westward towards Frostburg. The first mile post or marker on the road, being of cast iron with two lettered faces, was placed at the corner of Mechanic and Baltimore streets about the year 1834, with one at the end of each mile. The first had this as part of inscription: "131 miles to Wheeling." Some years ago this initial marker was recklessly destroyed. What an outrage upon history. There are yet some of the like monuments standing along the lifeless road. All on the north side. Many have been broken and destroyed. Old acquaintances feel like saluting when passing along by one of them. About the year 1815 the Baltimore Turnpike came into existence, under a charter granted by the State of Maryland. It commenced in the East and ended at Cumberland, thus connecting with Cumberland or National road. In early times there was a continuous road from Baltimore to Wheeling.

Notwithstanding the large sums of money spent on the making of the road in 1830, it was found to be in a worn out condition. Little of it was left, except the rough stone bed. The heavy traffic and travel had reduced it to that impracticable state. The old patching system of repairing here and there, with a few broken stones and coverings with earth would not answer. They would wear and wash away soon. It was seen by thoughtful persons that a new system had to be sought and adopted. The macadamizing plan was decided upon and carried into effect. This was a system invented by John L. McAdams, a distinguished road builder, and engineer. The mode of making such roads was to break up stones into pieces of an egg size and spread them over the roadbed to a considerable thickness; in this case nine inches, and then to have them packed and solidified by the usage of the road. This great national enterprise was commenced about the year 1832, and was done under the supervision of the War Department. Some of the most promising and talented young men of the army were specially selected as engineers, the names of Mansfield, Delefield, McKee, Bliss, Hetsell, Williams, Colquit, and Cass, all West Pointer, engineers, the names of Mansfield, who became a major general in the United States Army. and fell gloriously in the battle at Antietam in 1862. Geo. W. Cass, nephew of the great Senator Lewis Cass, was the last to depart.

Lime stones were quarried whenever they could be obtained, and in some instances drawn five miles or more by teams of four and six horses, and strung along on each side of the road, and then broken by sledge hammers in lumps of 5 to 10 pounds, and then broken into small pieces by round hammers in the hands of laborers in a sitting position. It was very hard and tedious work, but the pay was good, and the working men happy. When the stone were thus broken and strung along in great rows on each side of the road they were then spread evenly over the whole bed by great horse rakes, to the depth of about nine inches. It can be imagined the hardships heavily laden wagons would experience in passing over such a bottom of loose stones. All sorts of strategies had to be used to compel vehicles to pass over these unpacked stones. No doubt there was some old-time swearing in these days by teamsters. However the road in time became packed and solidified, and as smooth as some of the avenues in Washington city.

Its grandest days were from about 1835 to 1845 the finest road in America, and in all probabilities, the world, considering its length, reaching from Baltimore to St. Louis. None other in this country had such a quantity of travel and traffic. The number of wagons, stage coaches, animals, that passed over it daily when in its finest condition, was almost fabulous. In the busy seasons there was a perfect throng all day long, and at night the many taverns or inns would be overflowing with jolly crowds. These were flush times indeed. Money, such as it then was, plenty, everybody employed and happy.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad reached Cumberland from the east in November, 1842, and there it rested till 1853. In this eleven years the famous pike was a substitute for the present railroad to the Ohio river. Although the traffic and travel that went over the road was amazing and so it was at that time. The many warehouses in Cumberland, especially in the Spring, and of all seasons would be fairly choked with freight for the West, brought by the B. & O. road to be carried over the Cumberland road in great wagons. There were a number of persons who made "wagoning" as it was called, a regular business, with their four and six horse teams. In the busy seasons there were quite a number of irregular wagoners, who would make a trip or two. They were called sharp shooters. They were held in contempt by the regulars. Some of these teamsters were pretty rough characters, especially when on the road, but there were others who were fairly good citizens at home. Considerable drinking in those times, altogether of whisky, at 18 cents a gallon, and 3 cents a drink, pure article of rye or corn. Not one of these old wagoners are now living.

No tolls were charged upon the Cumberland road until the passage of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1831, which authorized two tollgates upon it in the State, and also the appointment of a superintendent at a salary of $500. This was an office much sought and of considerable influence, but it was dispensed with many years ago, with the tollgate system.

Staging so called, just when it commenced on the road, cannot now be accurately given, but it was about the year 1815. The enterprise or business in the beginning was very crude and imperfect. Stage coaches in those early days were called turtle backs, on account of the roof resembling that reptile. They were uncomfortable for travellers, but were about apace with the times. Stages were running between Cumberland and Baltimore, some time before, plying west of Cumberland. In after years came the Troy, and Concord coaches. They were very popular and comfortable and were called post coaches because they carried the U. S. Mail. In their day, they were thought to be as grand as the Pullman cars of our exquisite times. The first coach of the Troy pattern was sent to Cumberland from Philadelphia by James Resides in the year of 1829. It had been won by the owner in a bet on the Presidential election and the winner intended President Jackson should be the first to ride in it from Cumberland to Washington, to take his seat. Charles Howell, an old coachman, was to be the driver. The President-elect came in his own private conveyance. No doubt he was pleased with the new coach, but "by the eternal" he would not ride to Washington in a free conveyance, however inviting and comfortable it might be. So his own plain conveyance, not only carried him to the seat of our Government, but returned him to his home, at the Hermitage eight years later.

However old hickory unbent so far as to allow a portion of his party to christen the virgin stage coach, which had been won on his election to the Presidency. These fine coaches cost from $500 to $600, and contained seats for nine persons, 3 upon each seat, some times one or two out side with the driver. Thomas Shriver, who was engaged in staging brought his ingenuity into use, and invented the elleptical spring, which was a decided improvement on the old method. L. B. Stockton and Jas. Reside were the pioneers in the stage business. Further on came the well known Alpheus Beall, of Cumberland, and some other others not now remembered. At times there were opposition coaches, and competition quite spirited and fare low, but not of long duratiod.

Coach riding was a very pleasant mode of traveling in the summer seasons over the mountains, but the very reverse in the winter. Think of a stage load of men and women in the mountains. with two or three feet of snow, thermometer below zero with no warmth nearer than the next stopping place. These changing places were for the purpose of getting fresh horses in the place of the wearied ones, usually about ten or twelve miles apart. The speed about six miles an hour, but in an emergency ten could be made. The greatest amount of travel and traffic on the roads were for the period between 1842 and 1853. In the latter year the B. & O. railroad reached the Ohio river, which fact made the old road almost a grass plot. In the traveling season it was no extraordinary thing for 100 persons to pass over the Cumberland road, in coaches to the West. Stage owners grew rich and became influential.

Many of the great men of this country passed over the road in early times, especially from the West, among them four Presidents of the United States. The first was Jackson, as already stated. The next, W. H. Harrison, in the month of February, 1841, in mid-winter, with a deep snow. When he reached Cumberland he was nearly exhausted. His pale and fainty appearance is remembered by one at least. He lived but one month after his inauguration. It was believed that his long winter ride over the mountains hurried his lamented death.

The next in line was James K. Polk in the same wintry month. He is remembered to have dined at the noted hotel at Little Meadows in Garrett county, on a Sunday. The last of the four Presidents named was Z. Taylor in the same inclement month in 1849. He rode from Wheeling to Cumberland in one of the large nine-passenger coaches with two or three additional coaches filled with accompanying friends. The writer will give a little personal incident in this connection, which it is hoped may not be out of taste. He was then near the close of his legal studies and was on a visit to his old home country, in the Alleghanies. and was upon the eve of returning to Cumberland. Luckily the Taylor convoy or party came along with a personal friend in it, J. H. C. Mudd. He kindly found a seat for the writer in one of the the coaches, and even introduced him to the occupants. Among them was "Col. Lee, of Virginia," by whose side the writer sat during the ride of 22 miles. Not one word came from the lips of the Colonel. There was one who thought he was not much of a Colonel, as he sat so silent when all aboard had something, more or less to say. But in after years, when the same person became supreme commander of a great Confederate army, the world at large knew, or knew of Colonel Robert E. Lee. President Taylor lived but one-third of his term, and died from a stroke of July heat 1850, Harrison's death on the other hand came from excessive cold weather.

They were worthy of a notice in this paper. They were a jolly lively set of men, proud of their situation; some of them of more importance in their own estimation than the Congressional or cabinet minister riding in the coach below them. They were in some respects pirked men, and their occupations much sought; politics no test; religion not expected; a moderate amount of profanity, and a sprinkle of "Perry Grove" no barrier to employment. They were expected to be reliable and to possess a good share of horse anatomy, and to use the long whip gracefully, but not too much. One of the commandments was "Thou soalt not divy." Yet it was not any better than the old Hebrew decalogue. All of these veterans of the long whip are deceased; the last to depart was Asahel Willison, only a few weeks ago. Of those who have lived and died in Cumberland and are kindly remembered were: Charles Howell, Samuel Luman, Hanson Willison and Jacob Shuck, all good citizens

It is nearly seventy years since Congress made the last appropriation for the old Cumberland road. After that the States through which it passed had control of it. Good many years ago the State of Maryland turned its part over to the counties through which it passed, Allegany and Garrett. Since then the Maryland portion has been under the care and management of these two counties. It is still a prominent highway, but not in as good condition, as it ought to be for the traffic over it. Some think like the country roads, but much more lengthy and wider.

But this old historic road is a very suitable one for the way or bed for an electric trolley road. It is very wide, and the grade quite suitable. It would pass through a prosperous country, well populated, for many miles. Could be extended from Frostburg, through Grantsville (near Salisbury, Pa.) and Petersburg to Uniontown, Pa., a populous and flourishing city. This needed enterprise is on storage and is sure to come sooner or later. There would be no trouble about right of way. And what a gracious and suitable act it would be for the United States to take a share in the proposed improvement upon the road which they initaited one hundred years ago. There could be no reasonable objection to such action. During our Civil War this road was of considerable national use in military movements and in other ways. J. B.

December 11, 1907.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett County Telephone Company of Garrett County will be held at Hoyes, Md., on Monday, January 6th, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting other business.

C. V. GUARD, Sec'y.

A Business Proposition

Did you ever stop to think, Mr. Business Man, that the news of your business is as much a part of the local events as a wedding or a church fair? The ladies are just as much interested in a new fabric you have on the shelves as they are in any home happening. Your store news and anouncements in these columns will reach a large circle of eager buyers. This will enable you to sell your goods while they are new and fresh and you will not have to sacrifice later at remnant counter prices. Think it over.

WOOD FOR PAPER COSTS TWENTY-SIX MILLIONS.

The Publisher Pays More for His Stock Than He Did Last Year.

Today there is general complaint among publishers that printing paper is constantly growing dearer. In the Middle West many local papers are raising their subscription price 50 per cent in order to pay for the paper. From the time when Gutenberg first used movable type, made of wood, to the present day of metropolitan papers, some of which consume the product of acres of spruce in a single edition, printing has in very large degree depended upon the forest.

In the face of a threatened shortage of timber, the amount of wood consumed each year for pulp has increased since 1899 from 2 million to 3½ million cords. The year 1906 marked an increase of 93,000 cords in the import of pulpwood, the highest average value per cord for all kinds, and a consumption greater by 469,053 cords than that of any previous year.

Spruce, the wood from which in 1899 three-fourths of the pulp was manufactured, is still the leading wood, but it now produces a little less than 70 per cent of the total. How well spruce is suited to the manufacture of pulp is shown by the fact that during a period in which the total quantity of wood used has been doubled and many new woods have been introduced, the proportion of spruce pulpwood has remained nearly constant in spite of the brains upon the spruce forests for other purposes. During this time three different woods, from widely separated regions, have in turn held the rank of leader in the lumber supply.

Since 1899, poplar, which for years was used in connection with spruce to the exclusion of all other paper woods, have increased in total quantity less than 100,000 cords, and is now outranked by hemlock. Pine. balsam and cottonwood are used in much smaller amounts.

New York alone consumes each year over a million and a quarter cords of wood in the manufacture of pulp, or more than twice as much as Maine, which ranks next. Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Michigan follow in in the order given. Sixty per cent of the wood used in New York was imported from elsewhere, and even so the supply appears to be waning, since the total consumption for the State shows a small decrease since 1905, whereas the other States named have all increased their consumption. Other States important in the production of pulp are: Massachusetts, Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

The average cost of pulp delivered at the mill was $7.21. The total value of the wood consumed in 1906 was $26,400,000. The chief item determining the price of paper is the cost of pulp. An example of the increase price of paper is found in the case of a publisher of a daily in the Middle West, who recently paid $1,200 for a carload of paper. The same quantity and grade of paper cost a year ago but $800.

The chemical process of paper making, which better preserve the wood fiber, are gaining over the mechanical process. In 1899, 65 per cent of the wood was reduced by the mechanical process; in 1906, less than 50 per cent.

All importations of wood for pulp from Canada, and comprised, in 1906, 739,000 cords, nearly all of which was spruce. Four and a half million dollars' worth of pulp was imported in 1906, a slight falling off from 1905.

Circular 120 of the Forest Service contains a discussion of the consumption of pulpwood in 1906, based on statistics gathered by the Bureau of the Census and the Forest Service. The pamphlet can be had upon application to the Forester, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Subscribed for The Republican.

GOOD ROADS IMPORTANT.

Work Thus Far Done Has Resulted in An Increase In Value of Farms.

Earnest in their desire to secure good roads for the State along the lines laid down by the Maryland State Survey, the people of Maryland have been provided with numerous examples of road construction and the benefits resulting therefrom in the reports furnished by the Survey of work done elsewhere in this country abroad. In line with the authority given them by the law of 1898, the officers of the State Survey have been making extensive investigations. Their reports are conclusive evidence of the great importance of adequate highways.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and New York have already awakened to the importance of road construction. New York only last year provided for a system of public roads that will cost, when completed $50,000,000, and this amount has already been appropriated by the Legislature of that State.

The last Federal census, taken in 1900, shows that there has been an increase in the farm values of the United States amounting to 27 per cent., and that only four States of the Union show a depreciation in farm values. Massachusetts shows the largest percentage of increase in these values, and this increase has developed since the road improvements there were begun. Prior to that time farm values in that State were also depreciating.

Great work along the line of road construction is being done in North Carolina and Georgia, where convict labor is used to advantage. Governor Swanson of Virginia, in preparing his message to the General Assembly of that State, is giving particular attention to the matter of building good roads. It is understood that he will recommend that the General Assembly amend the present road laws so that the State will have to make an appropriation to each county for road improvements, the work to be done by the State and counties jointly, as in Maryland. Governor Swanson will doubtless propose the use of convict labor for this purpose.

Everywhere in Europe great attention is given to the perfecting of a complete system of smooth public highways of easy grades. Even the poorest country or province considers the building of the best possible roads to be, in the long run, the most economical policy. The work is done under engineering supervision and in accordance with the most carefully drawn specifications. "The systems and methods of road construction in every country I visited abroad," said Dr. William Bullock Clark, head of the State Survey, who went to Europe to study the methods of road-building there, "would be a revelation to anyone who is not familiar with the history of State road construction."

Generally speaking, the highways of Maryland are in bad shape. This condition should be attributed in part to the defective ways of construction and a lack of knowledge as to the proper means of administering the appropriations for that work and for repairs. In many cases also the evils have arisen from the relatively small amount of money which has been devoted, or could properly have been given, by the counties for use on the highways.

The large majority of the people, including the county officers in charge of the roads, do not travel far from home and do not know what a first-class road really is and the advantages which it offers. Occasionally, however, when some one does, he is enthusiastic of such roads and deplores the lack of road progress at home. He has had an object-lesson not enjoyed by his neighbors. When the people at large are familiar with good roads there is no doubt, judging by the results in other Stares, that they will be equally impressed with their advantages and will make the neccessary effort to improve all the highways.

The Fever Nurse

By ELLIS O'NEILLE.

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Our passengers were thinning out as we traveled southward; few had the hardihood to enter that fever infected atmosphere.

When I quitted the train at Grand Junction, to take my place in the one coach waiting on the sidetrack for passengers to Memphis, I felt that I was indeed bidding my last adieu to the world, and my surprise was great when I found that I was not alone. A young girl was still to be my traveling companion. The singular beauty and intelligence of her countenance would have attracted attention at any time or place. But here, and now! Surely there must be some mistake.

Taking a seat near her, I asked her destination.

"Memphis," she answered promptly.

"And may I ask," said I, "what inexorable duty calls you there at this dreadful time?"

"The duty we all owe each other," she answered quietly, "to give help in time of need. Are not you responding to the same call?"

"Yes, yes," I said, "but I am an old man, and my life is all in the past: with you the case is very different. The beauty of youth is in your face, the light of hope in your eyes. Think well, my child, think well, before you lay all this on the altar of a fancied duty."

"I have thought," she said, with a modest dignity which waived further argument. "The work of nursing the sick is not new to me. I am slow to contract disease, and shall use all the necessary precautions."

Before parting from her that day I had asked by what name I should designate her.

"Suppose you call me 'The Gray Sister,'" she replied.

Looking into her blooming face, I said, "No, the name does not suit you. I shall call you 'La Soeur Solitaire,' for I am sure I shall find no other like you."

The name was well chosen. That scourge of the autumn of 1878 brought to the front many heroic spirits, of whom truly the world was not worthy, but in all the band of noble workers I saw none like my "Soeur Solitaire;" none gifted with her wondrous power to soothe and cheer.

The weeks went by, filled with ever increasing horrors, with scenes of woe that may not be told, and griefs too great to name. She passed through all with undaunted spirit. I saw her as often as was possible, for her courage was needed to revive my own; but a day came when I did not find her, and the doctor under whom she had been nursing could not tell where she had gone.

I prepared to make further inquiries, but was prevented by the president of the Howard association, who came to me just then with an urgent appeal for immediate help. He asked me to take one of his nurses and go to a fine old country seat a few miles out. "Before you consent," he added, "I must tell you that it is a perfect charnel house; there were four burials from there yesterday, and every bed is full of fever patients. You see how it is, the fever of '73 was confined to the city; and we thought it would be the same this time, so thousands of people flocked to the suburbs. Old General Hamilton, the soul of hospitality, threw his doors open until his house was full. Last week the fever broke out among them. They tried to get along without calling on us for help, but a messenger came in, just now, to say that the general and his son are both down, the hired nurses have deserted, and things are in a dreadful state."

Wishing to understand whom I was to report to for service, I asked if the mistress of the house was sick also.

"Oh, she is summering in Europe," he answered, "and I suspect she will not break her heart over her husband's loss. A fine old gentleman, but 30 years her senior if he's a day. The messenger said he would not live till morning, and two of the guests are in a dying condition. Here comes the nurse; will you go?"

I consented, and he thanked me warmly, promising to send other nurses as soon as they could be procured.

The evening shades were thickening when we dismissed our conveyance and walked up a stately avenue which led to the spacious mansion. The hall door stood open, and sounds of mourning were heard from within. As we entered some one came down the stairway with a lighted taper in her hand. It was "La Soeur Solitaire." Her face was white as marble, and there were tears on her cheeks, but she welcomed us with a calm voice.

"I thank God you have come," she said; "we are in great distress."

She assigned us our places at once, and she herself went from room to room, ministering to all.

Toward morning I saw that General Hamilton was passing away, and called her to his bedside to see if she could mitigate his distress. He seemed deeply troubled by something, which, owing to the feebleness of his voice, I could not understand. She seemed to know it by intuition; dropping on her knees beside him, she laid her hand on his, and whispered something in his ear. Instantly the troubled look gave way to one of peace. Seeing this, she bowed her head and placed his hand upon it. There it remained until his spirit passed "beyond the gates."

"We will lay him by his wife, in the family vault," she said. "It is under the western hill slope, at the end of the myrtle walk."

She took a massive key from a curtained cabinet, and led the way, we following, down the myrtle walk to the marble sepulcher under the western hill slope. With her own hand she turned the heavy lock, and we entered. The men deposited their burden beside a casket engraved "Caroline Hamilton," and went quickly back to their work. Overcome by the solemnity of the place, I closed my eyes and repeated a part of the burial service. The responses were made in a broken voice, and when I had finished, I saw that the brave girl had abandoned herself to unrestrained emotion. She was kneeling by the woman's coffin, her arms were thrown across it, and her whole frame was shaken by sobs.

"Poor child," I said, "even your great strength can bear no more. You must have rest. Come."

Recovering her composure with a sudden great effort, she said, "Yes, I must go; there is not time for tears; Roger is very ill."

She spoke of young Hamilton; he was, indeed, very ill, so ill that for days we thought he must follow his father; but at last the tide turned, and we knew he would live. When consciousness returned, and he lay in that state of utter prostration which follows the fever, I watched with interest for the effect produced on him by the presence of the young girl, who was evidently no stranger in the house; but his languid eyes betrayed no sign of recognition, and though they followed her every movement, there was in them no expression of surprise or questioning, only a deep contentment which gave place to restlessness in her absence. There was a sick child downstairs who needed her care, and now that Roger Hamilton was convalescent she left him as much as possible to me. One afternoon I found it necessary to administer a narcotic, and, having seen him fast asleep, I went into the next room and lay down for a little much-needed rest. I had fallen into a doze when my attention was arrested by the sound of his voice. Rising upon my elbow, I saw that "La Soeur Solitaire" had come into the room and was standing by his bed. His arms were thrown up on his pillow, just as I had left them, and he had not stirred; though his eyes were open I knew he was only half awake, and that his mind was wandering.

"Beautiful spirit," he was saying, "you leave me so often, and stay away so long, and I cannot find you because I do not know your name. Tell me, bright spirit, by what name may I call you?"

While he rambled on in this strain, she stood motionless, and seemed to be looking far away. After a while she said, very softly, and her voice sounded more like an echo of the past than a part of the present, "I have no name; no name." Then, for the first time since that day in the tomb, she lost her wonderful self-control and, clasping her hands over her face, she left the room, sobbing, "He told me not to call him brother; he said I had no name."

The next week found her tossing on a bed of fever.

All that wealth and skill could do was done for her. She had made her home in many hearts, and those to whom she had been a ministering angel came now and begged the privilege of doing something, anything, for her. The most importunate of these was Roger Hamilton, and I felt that, for some reason unknown to me, he had a better right than others to be near her.

Her attack had been very violent, almost hopeless from the first. As the fatal symptoms increased, and I saw her beautiful young life fading out before me, I felt no idle curiosity to know what she had chosen to conceal, but I could not put aside the feeling that I was responsible for the knowledge that had come to me by accident, and that I might use it to allay misery, if not to create happiness.

But how? Should I take Roger Hamilton into my confidence? He had grown daily in my esteem, and a common anxiety had drawn us close together. He was with me a great deal now, constantly in waiting near the sick girl's room. One night as we sat together and talked of her I was impelled to tell him of the scenes in his father's tomb, and at his own bedside. Had my words been daggers aimed at his breast, I think they could not have inflicted keener pain. I was alarmed by their effect upon his nervous system, weakened as it was by sickness and watching; but, after a time, he regained composure and thanked me for my confidence.

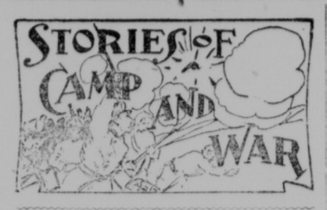
"In return," he said, "I will tell you all I know of her history, though I cannot do so without speaking of myself, for in her pain and my remorse you have seen the fruits of my own violent and, at one time, wholly ungovernable temper. Years ago my mother found, in an orphan asylum in New Orleans, a little girl who was crying bitterly for her mother. The poor woman had been buried from the almshouse only the day before. No one knew more of the child, not even her name.

"Mother was crying, too, having lately lost a little daughter in whom her fond heart was bound up. When the orphan child saw tears on another face she dried her own and, pressing close to mother, stroked her black dress tenderly. She was a thin, homely little thing, with no suggestion of beauty except in her large dark eyes. These may have resembled my sister's eyes, but I think it was the child's mute sympathy that went like balm to my mother's sore heart. We brought the little girl to our home, where, with my father's consent and approval, she was introduced as an orphaned relative. 'It is no untruth,' said my gentle mother to me, 'the sons and daughters of sorrow are bound together by a tie stronger than the ties of blood.' The child seemed to be about three years old. She knew only the pet name, 'Lassie,' by which her mother had called her, and we gave her no other. She was known as Lassie Hamilton, and grew up to believe herself the niece of my father and mother. She called them uncle and aunt, but her warm little heart must have yearned for a closer tie of kinship, for she always called me brother, and on me she lavished that wealth of self-sacrificing love which we sometimes see little sisters give to brothers older than themselves. I was five years older than Lassie, a big boy with a willful temper which was not improved by those conditions of life which surrounded me as the only child and the heir to a large fortune. Poor Lassie was often the victim of my temper, though I think I loved her as much as if she had been my own sister. At the time I am going to tell you of she was about 12 years old, outwardly unattractive, but remarkably intelligent, and high spirited enough to have been a princess. Mother had died two years before, and my father had married a beautiful and imperious young woman, who conceived a strong prejudice against this adopted child of our house, though she never knew that the object of her dislike was not my father's niece. Lassie would have gone away had it not been for her devotion to me. How poorly was it repaid! One day we had a dispute over a game of chess, and I flew into a rage. My temper, which had known no restraint since mother's death, on this occasion passed all bounds. I told her not to call me brother, that I was not even her cousin, and she had no right to the name of Hamilton; that she was the child of a pauper and had no name. Many times since I have wished God had stricken me blind before I saw the look that came into her face, but I was too angry to think of it then.

"Lassie was not at supper that evening, or at breakfast the next morning. Father inquired about her, and I heard a servant say she had gone into the city to visit a schoolmate. I was quite willing, by this time, to acknowledge myself in the wrong and beg her forgiveness, but I was ashamed to meet her and confess that I had broken a promise to my dead mother. So a week passed before I went to bring her home. But she was not with her friend, and had been there only one day and night. Greatly alarmed, I went to my father, and found him reading a letter postmarked Cincinnati. It was from Lassie. She thanked him in her frank, childish way, for all his goodness, and hoped he would not feel troubled by her going away; she had found a situation with a lady traveling north, and would not return to us. This, she was sure would be better for her, better for us all. There were tears in father's eyes when he laid the letter down, but he said, 'She is right, poor child; it will be better for us all, far better for her.' 'But we must find her,' I cried. 'We don't know how she is situated; she may be working for a living.' 'Toil is better than strife,' he answered sadly. In justice to my stepmother, I confessed that my cruelty, not hers, had driven the child from home. His displeasure was very great, and the punishment imposed was heavier than I had thought his kind nature could devise. It was that I should take no step toward finding and recalling my adopted sister, that I should not even mention her name in his presence. Thus I was cut off from even the hope of hearing from her until my father should choose to speak. Years passed, and I had learned the hard lesson of self-control before he told me that he had traced her to Philadelphia, and found her in a training school for nurses. She was quite happy, and immovable in her determination to make nursing the sick her life work. I went to Philadelphia to beg her forgiveness; but she had gone abroad to remain indefinitely, and I did not hear from her again. That this is she there can be no shadow of doubt; but so entirely is she changed that I did not even suspect the truth until to-night. The eyes did remind me of Lassie, but I had never thought of her except as the thin, plain child grown taller. If my remorse was bitter before, can you think what it is now, that I owe her so much? I am unworthy of her remembrance, but that she does think of me and recall my cruel words, you know, 'No name!' Oh, if the entire devotion of my life can win her confidence and affection, she shall have a name—her right to which no man can question, the name she loved in her childhood."

That night was to me the most solemn of all that solemn season. It comes back to me now, the dimly lighted room, the white bed, the strong spirited girl lying in deathlike stillness waiting for her release, the young man kneeling beside her, almost as still, watching, hoping, praying, for one moment of consciousness in which she may hear his cry of penitence. Surely God heard it, for morning found him still watching and praying, upheld by a new hope that had crept like the dawn into his heart.

She lived. It was as if she had stood, with eager, outstretched arms, upon the river's brink, and then turned slowly back to comfort him.



"JEB" STUART'S LAST BATTLE.

Story of a Heroic Commander's Fight with Custer's Cavalry.

"The most brilliant charge I ever witnessed was made by Custer at the battle of the Yellow Tavern," said an old confederate cavalryman at the recent reunion in Richmond. "It was near the beginning of what historians now call the Wilderness campaign.

"I was with Jeb Stuart, Gen. Fitz Lee's division, Wickham's brigade, and Phil Sheridan's troops were hanging on us like a pack of hungry wolves, nipping us at every turn. We had been marching and fighting pretty steadily more than two weeks with mighty little rest.

"We left Hanover Junction about one o'clock one night and reached Yellow Tavern about ten o'clock the next morning. You know, Sheridan was not one to let grass grow under his feet when there was any fighting to be done and when he was matched against Jeb Stuart it was nip and tuck.

"We hadn't more than halted at the tavern when up comes Sheridan and tries to drive us out. It was a pretty tough struggle, a hand-to-hand fight, and we fell back from the tavern, but held our position on the telegraph road leading to Richmond. I was with the battery on the extreme left wing and it was about two o'clock in the afternoon when orders came for the whole division, excepting the First Virginia, to dismount but hold their positions.

"It did seem good, I can tell you, after so many hours in the saddle to stretch out on the ground and take a smoke; that is, all who had anything to smoke. There was just one pipeful among that whole battery, and the boy who owned it passed it down the line, and each man took his turn puffing at it.

"When it was gone we all began to speculate on what deviltry Sheridan would be up to next, and how Jeb Stuart would head him off. It wasn't long before some fellow wished for a drink of water.

"You know how it is, when one man wishes for water the whole company begins to swear they are dying of thirst. Jack Saunders and I

"We Dashed Back to the Battery on the Dead Run."

took a bunch of canteens and started over the hill to a spring that he had seen that morning during our scrimmage with the Yanks.

"I was on my hands and knees over the spring when I heard Saunders' grunt of surprise. He was staring through the trees.

"There, only a few hundred yards away, was a considerable body of cavalry. Making sure that it was our right wing, I wondered to see them mounted and in ranks. Just then the voice of an officer rang out

"'Cavalry! Attention! Draw sabers!'

"The entire line moved forward at a quick walk, and as the officer wheeled his horse I saw his face. It was Custer!

The situation came to Saunders and me like a flash. We threw down the canteens and started back to the battery on a dead run.

"'Trot!' Custer's voice rang out again. The next instant he shouted: 'Charge!'

"With wild cheers his cavalry dashed forward in a sweeping gallop, attacking our entire left wing at the same time. We saw out battery taken, our line broken and our men running like sheep.

"Saunders and I had but one thought, to join our fleeing company. As we reached the telegraph road above the din of the battle I heard Jeb Stuart's voice.

"There he was making a stand with a handful of men around him. Thank God, I had sense enough left to join them.

"It seemed but a moment before Custer's troops were coming back as fast as they had gone forward. They had met the First Virginia. We greeted [illegible] with the rebel yell and our last round.

[illegible] Stuart cheered us on, ah, how he cheered us! I gave them my last shot and was following with my weapon clubbed when I saw a man, who had been dismounted and was running out, turn as he passed our rally and fire his pistol.

"Jeb Stuart swayed in his saddle. It was only for a moment, then his voice rang out cheering his struggling troops.

The enemy rallied just across the road and fired a volley into the little band gathered about Jeb Stuart. His horse sprang forward with a scream of agony and sank down on its knees. As we lifted the general off the young officer who was helping me exclaimed:

"'My God, general, you are wounded! Your clothes are soaked with blood! You must leave the field, sir!'

"'No,' Gen. Stuart answered, 'I will not leave until victory is assured. Get me another horse.'

"When I returned with the horse he was seated with his back against a tree, and when he tried to get up, weakened by loss of blood, he sank back again.

"'Go,' he commanded us. 'I am done for. Fitz Lee needs every man. I order you to go.'

"'We cannot obey that order, general,' the young officer told him, and I'll never forget the look that came over his face as he faced the general. 'We must carry you to a place of safety, however the battle goes.'

"'It must not go against us,' Stuart replied, and the thought seemed to put fresh vigor in his body. 'You must put me on my horse and keep me there. My men must not know that I am wounded.'

"We hurried him on his horse, and mounting our own we held him in his saddle. When the tide of the battle turned, supported between us, he made a last effort to rally his fleeing troops.

"'Go back, men!' he cried. 'Go back, men! Go back and do your duty!'

"We felt him sway in his saddle. The young officer turned our horses' heads to the rear and we carried our fainting general from the field, still holding him upright in the saddle. That was Stuart's last battle and Custer's most brilliant charge."

THE REAL SPY.

Facts Concerning One of the Characters in Cooper's Story.

Next month, in Cooperstown, N. Y., will be held a week's centennial literary celebration in honor of James Fenimore Cooper. To those who hold the author's works in beloved memory the following account of one of his characters may prove interesting. The description is taken from an article by Mr. Miller, entitled "A Spy of the Neutral Ground," published in the New England Magazine.

The chief interest of the "Spy" centers about the figure of Harvey Birch, who plays his part in the book as one of the prominent spies of the revolution.

At the time the novel was published, in 1821, there was much speculation in regard to this hero, and to this day the world at large regards Birch as a creature of pure fiction. The character, however, was taken from the living fact.

Enoch Crosby was born in a Massachusetts village in 1750. Soon after his birth his family removed to Carmel, N. Y., where the boy grew up to be a cordwainer, or shoemaker. He was a pronounced Whig, and when the revolution began, took active service.

Westchester county, New York, was called "The Neutral Ground," as it lay between the opposing armies. It was a region of disorder, ravaged by renegades and refugees who laid waste the land. As Cooper makes one of his characters say, "The law of the Neutral Ground is the law of the strongest." It was to capture a party of such marauders that Paulding, William and Van Wart were lurking when they surprised Andre.

Enoch Crosby, an intelligent, reticent young man of 27, was crossing this tract at one time when he met a man who took him for a Tory, and invited him to his house, where was gathered a company of royalists.

The cordwainer remained until he had possession of a store of Tory secrets. Then he made his way to White Plains, where he told his story to John Jay, who at that time was a member of the committee of safety. This was the beginning of Crosby's career as a spy.

Finding that the young man had special aptitude for the service, Washington advanced him, until he became one of the most important agents in secret work. He led a life of sacrifice and danger, and from the various parts he had to play without explanation, was distrusted by his friends. When the war was over, John Jay asked congress for an appropriation in recognition of Crosby's valuable services. This was granted, but to Jay's astonishment, Crosby refused to accept it.

"It was not for gold I served my country," he said. "The country has need of all its means. I can gain a livelihood in various ways."

Enoch Crosby lived the rest of his days in Carmel, where he became one of the leading men of the town. In 1827 he visited New York city. Cooper's romance of the "Spy" was then filling the theater, and the old patriot went to see the play. He was recognized, introduced to the audience as the real spy, and received a tremendous ovation.

HAS HELPED CHINA UP.

Remarkable Educational Work Which Rev. Cornaby Has Done.

One of the most famous and useful of living missionary pioneers in China is just now on furlough in England. Mr. A. W. Cornaby belongs to the same category of accomplished litterateurs in the missionary field as Dr. Timothy Richard and Dr. Griffith John. These three wonderful experts in the language and literature of the great oriental empire are achieving extraordinary results in transforming the mind of the cultured section of the native community throughout the land. Mr. Cornaby is editing two papers in the native language, says Christian Herald, and is taking a most influential part in the process of introducing western knowledge amongst educated Chinamen.

REV. A. W. CORNABY.

Mr. Cornaby gave the following account of the social system in China:

"The government rests on a purely patriarchal foundation, with the emperor as patriarch or priest-king, as in the case of Job or Melchizedek, the people being his little children, or 'pink babies,' as the Chinese call themselves to this day in relation to the emperor as their head. The mandarins are regarded as the 'deputy parents of the people.' These latter dignitaries are supposed to be above the need of any salary. They are unpaid magistrates. The arrangement seems to have worked well in the ideal days of certain early rulers of China, but its working now is a proverb and a byword of contempt, and it is the great drawback to any real progress or real reform.

"I said that these mandarins were unsalaried," Mr. Cornaby remarked; "but, to be precise, a governor of a province (as large, say, as New York state) gets about $5,000 a year, while a county magistrate gets not more than $100 a year. This being utterly inadequate, the rest is made up from taxes, public moneys, presents from parties at law, and 'squeeze' generally. Huge sums of money are thus in many cases amassed.

"A change must come over the whole mandarin system," continued Mr. Cornaby, "before China can really prosper. It will not matter how far the nation may adopt western methods; there will be no progress worth regarding unless such a radical change is effected. Two things are essential before the world can look on a regenerated China. One is a new system, the other is moral force to work it. This is only another way of saying that the case of China is hopeless without a conquest of the empire by Christian principles. But let me say right here that the signs of the times are marvelously encouraging in the far east. Christianity is steadily honeycombing the whole fabric of Chinese civilization and heathenism. The missionaries are regarded to-day with quite another spirit than that displayed before the Boxer outbreak. A few years ago it was very difficult for a missionary to gain any contact with a viceroy, but for the last three years I have had the privilege of saying 3,000 words to the various 'Princes of the Provinces'—viceroys, governors, treasurers, judges—over 50 of them, seeing and talking with some of them week by week, on subjects connected with Christian civilization, international harmony and the supreme lordship of Jesus Christ."

Gravest Peril to the Church.

John R. Mott says the gravest perils threaten the church, if she neglects to press her present unparalleled advantage, in world-wide conquest, by a great forward movement. In the foreign field missionaries will be broken down by the very success that has come to them in the ingathering and opening of doors. Think of the demands, for example, made upon that pastor at Korea, of whom Dr. Howard Agnew Johnson wrote a couple of weeks ago, telling of his receiving over 1,000 members into his congregation last year! Mr. Mott says: "The sin of unfaithfulness, hypocrisy, the debasing influence of luxurious and selfish living, God's withholding His Spirit through our disobedience to the demands made by our opportunity. All this is ours and much more, if we fail to go forward."

Mission to Jap and Chinese Students.

The World's Student Christian federation proposes to send Dean E. I. Bosworth of Oberlin, to Japan for an evangelistic campaign among Chinese and Japanese students. Mr. Bosworth has rendered excellent service in this country at student gatherings and will represent the progressive scholarship of our country.

A Hard Task.

Parson Johnson—Why is it I never see you at church, Samuel?

Sam Possum—Wa-al, pahson, Ah nebah likes ter work on a Sunday, an' it am awful hahd work fo' me ter keep awake while yo' am preachin'.—Judge.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1908.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.

A happy new year to you, child of today! May you know more of sunshine than of cloud, and more of glee than of sorrow; may your tumbles and bumps be few, your laughter be frequent and long, your play be unrestrained, your sleep refreshing, your dreams pleasant.

A happy new year to you, bright youth and rosy cheeked maiden of our city and country—all happiness in the ambition, the joy, the friendship, the competitions and the rewards of school life. Success to you in the endeavor whereby the firm, enduring basis of true manhood and of noble womanhood are laid; with what success comes twofold happiness—happiness to others and happiness to yourselves. Go forth gaily and confidently into the new year, O, you who are beautiful in the fresh vigor of your youth!

To you, whose lives are hallowed with the grace of maternity, not one but many, many years of happiness! Live long, wives and mothers of this land, to see the lives you have cherished expand into beauty and usefulness; live long to know and feel the sweet rewards of gratitude, of veneration and of love. Survive those hours of pain, of cruelty, of watching and of sacrifice—live through it all, dear, patient martyrs, to share the peace, the repose, the contentment, the compensations of the future, that surely wait for such as you.

A happy new year, too, to you, grandmothers and grandfathers everywhere! Look out upon all around you and see how passing fair the evening is; and all that is to be heard invites contentment and repose. You hear voices, too, that we do not hear—they have never been quite forgotten, and they speak to you in the sweetly solemn twilight of the morning that followeth the evening, and of the waking that cometh after the folding of the hands to sleep.

Yes, to all the young, the old, the high, the low—a happy New Year, a happiness arising from and tempered with wisdom, faith, hope and charity.

THE BEST REMEDY.

Modern discoverers have already familiarized the public with the fact that crime is a variety of disease. The man who burns his store to get insurance is a pyromaniac; he who steeps himself in Old Rye is a dipsomaniac: he who appropriates other people's property is a kleptomaniac. With the discovery of all these new afflictions and sonorous technical names for them have come, on the one hand, appeals for unusual mercy from the sufferers and a hard search for sure cures by the physicians. Juries and judges, too, have been tempted to waive the usual legal and ethical considerations in dealing with these unfortunates; but of late there has set in a reaction against this practice on account of the alarming increase in the new diseases. The suspicion has arisen that doctors have found no cure for them, and that until they have done so the old-fashioned unscientific treatment must be continued. Again, some jurists are advancing the theory that drugs, lancets and sanatoriums are not necessarily the proper cures for everything called disease. Lord Bramwell, an eminent English judge, expounded this view when in reply to a barrister urging that his client was not a common thief, but suffered from kleptomania, he softly answered: "That is the disease I am here to cure."

The conceptions of the law of a branch of therapeutics has found favor among American jurymen, we rejoice to say. This very week a jury in St. Louis undertook to cure a once prominent Tammany politician of partial amnesia by convicting him of perjury, for which he was thereupon sentenced to two years in prison. The convicted man averred, according to reports, that he had completely forgotten all about a bribe which he was alleged to have offered to members of the House of Delegates, and his attorney sought to show that this was a true pathological case of amnesia by proving that the defendant's cerebral machinery had been thrown slightly out of gear one day as he tumbled downstairs. The action of the jury men cannot be construed as an indicating skepticism; they simply expressed in their verdict the belief that the spread of amnesia can be most effectually checked by quarantining all persons infected with the bacillus amnesia (vulgarly called the Ananias bug).

CHRISTMAS AS A CLASSIC.

Of the recent hot dispute over certain phases of Christmas observances it might perhaps be said that nothing became it so much as its ending. At any rate, nothing about it was more remarkable than the suddenness and completeness with which it vanished. A few days ago the question of a Christian or a Christless Christmas seemed to shadow all the world. Now none is so interested as to write a letter to the editor upon the subject. Such an ending is noteworthy, but it is by no means surprising. We might rather say it was inevitable. There are some things concerning which controversy cannot be maintained.

The anti-Christmas agitation was in fact directed against an essential and integral part of the intellectual and social furniture of civilization. Christmas has become a classic, of universal adoption. It belongs to no one land and to no one faith. It has become all things to all men. Each regards it from his own individual and peculiar point of view, and each celebrates it in his own especial way; but few, indeed, are they who would ignore it altogether.

To some its significance is profoundly spiritual, to others it is dogmatic, to still others it is purely secular. Some regard it from the scientifically historical point of view, and others from that of legend and folk-lore. To some minds it presents pictures of Judean plains and the little City of David, and to others a panorama of Norwegian pine forests and English holly. To many it is supremely a day of domestic joys; to others it is a time of social festivities. There is no day in all the calendar which appeals more strongly to the devout Christian believer, nor any which is regarded with more interest by the purely ethical philosopher. It is one of the greatest ecclesiastical festivals of the Church of Rome, and it is observed and loved with peculiar fervor by Protestant millions to whom its name—Christ's Mass—is anathema.

Each in his own way, and each according to his own conception of its significance and realization of his own needs. But at least all, however, various, may have this in common, that it is a day of "peace on earth to men of gentle will." To that conception of the day, and to an earnest effort so far as in us lies to make it practically realized, no man can offer objection.

HUTTON.

The most sorrowful Christmas that this little hamlet has spent in many years has just been commemorated here.

The grim Reaper Death for the fourth time visited the home of Mrs. Bridget Faherty, this time calling little Edward, aged 14, to his long and eternal home. Sorrows have weighed heavily on this household. One grown daughter followed another only a few years apart to the grave, then after an illness of more than a year came the call for the father. Three months ago Captain Faherty, the oldest son, lost a foot while performing his duties as a conductor on the B. & O. R. R., near Grafton, and now when all the world is joyous in the midst of its holiday festivities, comes without warning the tragic death of the bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked, sunny-dispositioned Edward.

Little Edward was the idol of his mother—the pet of the family—the baby of the household, loved by his neighbors and playmates alike. And the peculiar circumstances connected with his death seem to make it almost unbearable alike for the sorrowing mother and brothers and sisters.

All nature, both animal and vegetable, under our very eyes every day teaches the lessons of the origin, growth, development to full maturity and final dissolution and death of everything finite.

Man is born, followed by the years of infancy, childhood, youth, manhood and when the mission of life is fulfilled in old age comes death and the grave as natural as the falling of the leaf or the setting of the sun. But to be cut off at the very dawn of usefulness and manhood, in the full vigor and growth of all the powers and capabilities which manhood means, is abnormal and unnatural and God's ways are past finding out.

Is there a gleam of light in this night of sorrow? Is there a silver lining to this blackest cloud? Only the lessons of the hour. Such things teach the living with a vividness that seemingly the most careless and indifferent must heed that "the old must die and the young may." Cannot we all stop in our mad rush of feverish activities and weigh the import of that old maxim?

The immortality of the soul! If the greatest evidence of it is that it is not half so wonderful that we should live forever as it is that we live at all; the second greatest proof grows out of just such incidents as this.

The sorrowing mother's burdens would be too great to bear and her heart would break were it not for the faith in the life beyond the grave and the companionship and enjoyment of the loved ones who have gone before.

U. G. P.

The Sherwood Triplets.

Mrs. Catherine Sherwood, at the age of 52, gave birth to triplets, who were named, respectively, Franklin, Francis and Frederick. They all became sea captains and all lived to be more than 70 years old. It is related of the brothers that while in Charleston, S. C., they all went into the same barber shop one day to get shaved, one in the early morning, one at noon and the other in the evening, and the barber said that he never saw a man whose beard grew so rapidly as that man's did.—Baltimore Sun.

THAT EXTRA DAY EACH FOUR YEARS

A Brief But Interesting History of the Calendar and Its Changes.

Ladies, 1908 is a leap year.
Thirty days hath September
April, June, and November;
All the rest have thirty-one
Except the second month, alone,
Which has but twenty-eight in fine
'Till Leap Year gives it twenty-nine.

The history of leap year is interesting, not only to those of the gentler sex who are matrimonially inclined, but also to the student, the scientist. As a year is the time of the earth's revolution around the sun, it should contain 365 days and a fraction of a day.

The ancients, having great respect for the moon, wanted the year to be subdivided into parts corresponding with her revolution around the earth. The difficulties of adjusting the moon's revolutions, or months, so as to be together equal to the earth's revolutions round the sun gave rise to February itself, and to many of the changes which the month has undergone before it stood with its present number of days.

Romulus' division of the year is the first European one known, and the one upon which our own division is based. He had ten months, whose total length was 304 days. How he patched up the year with the odd days so as to make it anything like correct is not known. To remedy his mistake, which left sixty-one days not accounted for, Numa Pompilius, second king of Rome, added two months, January and February.

January, named after Janus, the god who presided over the beginning of all things, was made the first month of the year. February, in Latin means to expiate. In this month the expiatory sacrifices were performed, and as the sins of the year were, very naturally atoned for after they were committed February was made the last of the months. Two hundred years after Numa Pompilius, February was brought by the Decemvirs, for reasons best known to themselves, to its present position.

Although two new months had been added, namely, January and February, the year was not long enough yet. Numa made his months to correspond to the revolutions of the moon, which made 354 days, of eleven days short of the earth's annual journey around the sun. When the Romans found one month had to be changed, they hit upon February, for no apparant good reason, unless it being the month of the dead. The clumsy alternation was made by naming a month which appeared on alternate years.

Several other clumsy corrections were made until the days and months came out pretty even. Things did not work very well, however, under this system, for politics appeared. The calendar was in charge of the pontiffs, and if they wanted to keep a friend in office they could lengthen the extra month, or of they wanted to hold elections before their enemies were ready they could curtail the month and catch their opponents napping. There is nothing on record to indicate that the pontiffs ever took advantage of their prerogatives in this respect.

After a while matters became so badly mixed that in Julius Caesar's time the winter months were in autumn and the autumn months in the summer, and so on. Caesar took the bull by the horns and introduced two months of his own between November and December. This gave the Romans a year of 445 days. This particular year, which was B. C. 46, is known to history as "The Year of Confusion." This wonderful year canceled all previous errors, and when the question of how to make the succeeding years of equal length, and to correspond to the annual revolution of the earth around the sun, and Caesar's attempts at its solution brought about the introduction of leap year. Caesar did not consider the moon in his calculations, but made months of thirty and thirty-one days alternately, except February, which he gave twenty-nine days in ordinary years and thirty every fourth year.

Because of his straightening out the difficulties of the calendar, and because he calculated to within a fraction of a day in each year, Caesar was worthy of a lasting memorial. Therefore the name of the month Quintilis was changed to Julius.

Augustus Caesar, the successor of Julius, after some victories by his armies, had a month named for him, too. It so happened, however, that the month named for Augustus had only thirty days, where as that named for Julius had thirty-one. Augustus did not like this, so he had an extra day added to August. Thereafter February had twenty-eight days in ordinary years, and twenty-nine in leap year.

Since, the time of the Caesars, however, it has been found necessay to reduce the number of leap years. If the dictionary were consulted for the mean of leap year it would probably read "every fourth year." That answer, though it would would have done well in Caesar's time, is not correct now, because the arrangements which had then been arranged at made the year of proper length except only a fraction of an hour. The year was on the average, 365¼ days long, whereas the sun's revolutions is eleven minutes and ten seconds less than that. This slight error might have been corrected at once by a reduction of the number of leap years. But the error was allowed to grow, so that by A. D. 1582, the year in which it was corrected, it amounted to ten days. In that year Pope Gregory decreed that the 5th day of October be the 15th, thus canceling the error of the past.

The correction was not adopted by all the countries at once, but gave rise to what is known as the new style in those countries which did adopt it. To this day Russia holds to the old style, and in some places in Great Britain the terms are regulated by the old style. Having correctad the error of the past, Pope Gregory endeavored to prevent its recurrence in the future.

The error was equivalent to an excess of about three day in four centuries, so he decreed that of the last years of the century only those which are divisible by 400 are leap years. So that, though 1600, a multiple of 400, was a leap year, 1700, 1800 and 1900 were not leap years.

The year is now exactly as it was after Gregory had corrected it. Even after this correction, however, there remains a slight error. The mistake is so exceedingly small that it will amount to only a day in 3900 years. The error is one of excess, so it is proposed to make the year A. D. 2000, otherwise a leap year, a common year. After that the length of the year will so exactly correspond to the earth's revolutions around the sun that they will not differ more than a day in 1,000 centuries.—Randolph De Zapp in Washington Herald.

HOYES.

The Christmas entertainment held here on Christmas night was a decided success, and was well enjoyed by a large and appreciative audience. Music was the special feature of the program. This was so well rendered as to be the subject of warm congratulations received by the committee on music and its faithful choir. The committee on decorations and finance also labored faithfully, and carried their work to a successful termination. Pine and Christmas trimmings adorned the church, and added greatly to the effect of the exercises. The sweet tooth of every child and Sunday school pupil present was well filled with the treat given. After all was over, a flash light picture was taken of the choir and Sunday school leaders arranged among the beautiful decorations.

Rev. A. L. Donachy of Friendsville, preached a very able sermon in the M. E. church at this place Sunday last.

The repairs on our church here have greatly improved the appearance of the building. The official board estimates that these improvements, when completed, will amount to about seven hundred dollars.

Rev. A. S. Wolfe, our pastor, is doing a good work among the people here, and receives the hearty applause of all.

Mrs. Hamilton Friend has been sick for a few days, but, we are glad to note, she is now somewhat better.

F. R. DeWitt and two little sons are visiting friends over in Pennsylvania at this writing.

Henry Casteel and wife, of Oakland, spent Christmas with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Bishoff.

Miss Eva Welch is spending her vacation with friends in Grantsville.

Messrs. H. P. Miller and Louis Diefenbach, of Grantsville, spent a day or so in this community recently.

Alvin Lowdermilk spent Christmas at his home here, returning Friday to his work at Greensburg, Pa., accompanied by his brother Burns, who will remain there with him for a few days.

Geo. E. Bishoff attended a School Board meeting at Oakland last week and his nephew Hobert Bishoff returned home with him after spending a few days with his aunt, Mrs. H. M. Casteel.

Miss Bertha Custer goes to Oakland for Christmas week, to visit her sister, Mrs. Wm. Casteel.

Misses Dessie and Blanche Callis, are home for the holidays. The former is a teacher at Kearney, and the latter has been at Mt. Lake Park for some months.

Miss Ethel Welch is home for vacation from Western Maryland College.

Wm. E. Bishop of Kitzmillerville, spent the holiday week with his parents here.

Urner Beeghly and sister Grace, of Accident spent Sunday with friends in this community.

C. A. Guthrie, of Accident, was here on business Monday.

Miss Elizabeth Welch, a teacher of Friendsville, was home for a day or two last week.

W. A. Smith was at Confluence, Pa., on business recently.

Treasurer H. R. DeWitt, of Oakland was in our village for Christmas.

A jolly surprise party was given at the home of J. M. Lowdermilk Thursday evening in honor of the boys, who are home on a vacation. The party numbered twenty-five, and understood the art of having a good sociable time, which all enjoyed on this occasion.

Now, when vacation days are ended, may we all return to our work with bright hopes for the future as well as pleasant reflections on the past, and a Happy New Year to all.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

COAL TAKEN FROM ABANDONED MINE.

John Brophy's Novel and Profitable Venture in Coal Reclamation.

Under a Pittsburg date line, the New York Herald of yesterday publishes a dispatch dealing with the reclamation of abandoned coal mines in the Georges Creek region and the conspicuous service rendered in this particular by Mr. John Brophy as an expert miner and engineer:

"Although there are thousands of acres of coal lands throughout the United States that are undeveloped and never sullied by the stroke of a pick, coal mines long ago abandoned as being worked out are being reclaimed in certain sections of the country. Probably the most conspicuous example of reclaiming old mines, removing the coal and gutting the mountain side is in the Georges Creek region, near Cumberland, Md.

"History shows that the first bituminous coal mined in the United States was found near Frostburg, Md. Old records show that as early as the time of George Washington some coal was removed from the hills in this notable region. Mining on a large scale was carried on at this place as many as sixty years ago, big wagons carrying the coal to the markets. Fifty years ago some of the coal mines were abandoned, supposedly being worked out. In reality thousands of tons of good coal remained, but the crude methods adopted in those days in removing the coal were not sufficient to rob the mountains of the black diamonds and today they are being reclaimed.

"One of the coal companies that has been eminently successful in this work is the Piedmont and Georges Creek Coal Company, of which John Brophy, an expert miner and engineer, is the president and active head. Six or seven years ago this company leased old workings from the Consolidation Coal Company, paying so much a ton on coal removed. Wise old heads scoffed at the idea that coal could be removed in paying quantities from mines which had been abondoned for more than fifty years and were filled with fallen slate and rock; whose rooms and headings were the habitation of bats, while great pools of water filled the air courses, headings and low places until the mines resembled a series of dumps.

"Brophy, both an engineer and coal miner, however, started to make a survey of the property, with the result that at certain places an acre or two of good coal was found untouched. At other places headings had fallen in when the operations were on and other headings were driven around the obstruction. This was about the only method employed by coal miners fifty years ago, and great blocks of coal of considerable value were found to be untouched.

"No one who has never experienced anything of the kind knows what obstacles had to be overcome in making the surveys. The engineers who made the maps of the abandoned mines had to crawl many miles on their knees, level the transit head on the top of a pile of slate, take the magnetic direction and chain the distance. The engineers penetrated many miles into the old workings and found coal to exist in abundance never touched by the invaders of a half century ago. After the map had been made projections were mapped out on the plot and the mines were again opened.

"After clearing out the main heading it was turned so that it would be driven straight across the rooms, therefore making it possible to remove just as much coal as debris had to be removed. These headings and butt headings were thus driven clear to the property lines. Then the work was started back. Headings were driven at right angles across the blocks of solid coal, timbering was brought into play and pillars were drawn according to the modern way of mining.

"The work is still continuing and the people who dared undertake the job are growing rich. This is due to the fine quality of coal, the nearness to tidewater, with a differential of ten cents a ton on freight rates, and the scarcity of any coal so near to the Atlantic seaboard. The coal which is now being removed is the closest to the Baltimore market of any coal in the United States."

School Entertainment.

The teachers and pupils of the Accident school decided to make an effort to secure a school library, accordingly a splendid program was arranged and duly announced.

Rev. Zimmerman and Prof. Grupe kindly consented to furnish music for the occasion. And we do not hesitate to say that it was the best music ever rendered in the schoel here. Miss Clara Meitz proved herself a real expert at the piano, and it is the common verdict of the largest and most respectable audience ever known in the public school building in this place, that Rev. Zimmerman is a cultured musician and performs at the piano with a master hand.

The Accident Glee Club greatly delighted the audience.

Vocal solos rendered by Misses Martha Meitz and Bernadette Mattingly were much enjoyed. Nature has bestowed upon these young ladies very sweet musical voices. We hope to have them sing again.

The idea of establishing a school library at Accident as the common property of the parents and the children of the village and community, to be used by them as a constant revenue of knowledge, at once met with general approval, and the good people responded promptly and liberally Dec. 20, 1907, resulting in a splendid collection and the library will be purchased.

We take this opportunity to thank all who took part in this good work, and trust it may be as bread cast upon the waters to be seen after many days!

J. C. BEAHM.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indiam Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50 and $1.00.

Williams' M'f'g. Co., Props., Cleveland, O.
Sold by Stumps' Pharmacy Oakland, Md.

Most people know that if they have been sick they need *Scott's Emulsion* to bring back health and strength.

But the strongest point about *Scott's Emulsion* is that you don't have to be sick to get results from it.

It keeps up the athlete's strength, puts fat on thin people, makes a fretful baby happy, brings color to a pale girl's cheeks, and prevents coughs, colds and consumption.

Food in concentrated form for sick and well, young and old, rich and poor.

And it contains no drugs and no alcohol.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. OFFUTT, JOHN M. DAVIS, G. S. HAMILL.
GEORGE W. LEGGE, JOHN T. MITCHELL, S. T. JONES.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, VICE P. S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. FRALEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER

Mr. W. H. Green, of near Lonaconing, was in the city Saturday.

Mr. Harry O'Conner, of Pittsburg, Pa., was in Oakland a few days recently on business.

Sheriff Austin Brown was down in the lower end of the county last Thursday on business.

Justice William A. Hervey, of Gormania, was a business visitor to Oakland Friday morning.

Miss Oneda Poling, of Keyser, West Va., is the guest of the Misses Lawton at their home in Oakland.

Mr. Ed. Helbig, of Oakland, left last Thursday for Philadelphia, where he will spend a week or so.

Mr. S. F. Cuppett, of Elder, and Mr. William Frazee, of near Hoyes, were in Oakland Monday on business.

Mrs. E. H. Sincell entertained her Sunday school class at her home on Second street Thursday evening.

Mr. Daniel Shaffer, of the B. & O. passenger service, spent Sunday and Monday at his home in Oakland.

Ex-Sheriff Albert L. Lee, of Kitzmillerville, was in Oakland last Friday attending to some post-official business.

Miss Josephine Robinson, of Oakland, was here attendlng the Scilorf ball last night.—Saturday's Grafton Republican.

Assistant Cashier M. R. Hamill, of the First National Bank, was quite ill several days recently with an attack of the grip.

County Surveyor James A. Sincell made a business trip to Cumberland Thursday morning, returned here Thursday evening.

FOUND—On Second street a gold watch fob. Owner can recover same by properly identifying it at THE REPUBLICAN office.

Prof. George M. Perdew, of Cumberland, spent last Thursday and Friday in Oakland as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Harned.

Miss Inez Willman of Davis, W. Va., who has been visiting at the M. E. Parsonage, is now in Moundsville, W. Va., visiting friends.

LOST—On Second street between Green and Alder streets, a grey fur neckpiece. Finder will please leave at Offutt's store and receive reward.

Mr. Bowie Johnson went to Green Cove Springs, Fla., last Thursday afternoon to spend a few days with his mother and sister, who are residing in that city this winter.

Mr. Daniel J. Bender, of near Accident, was a business visitor to Oakland on Saturday, making final settlement as trustee of the estate of the late Mrs. Custer.

County School Commissioners C. E. Ellithorp, of Bittinger, and George E. Bishoff, of Hoyes, were in Oakland on Friday attending the meeting of the School Commissioners held here that day.

Mr. Edmund Manges, son of Rev. and Mrs. E. Manges, who spent a week with his parents in Oakland, went to York, Pa., Thursday, from which city he will return to school at Gettysburg early next week.

Miss B. C. McAndrews, of New Germany, was in Oakland on business last Friday, returning to her home the same day. While here Miss AcAndrews called at this office and had her name enrolled on our books as a subscriber.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—On December 24th, a female beagle hound (straight legged), white, with brown markings, long brown ears. Reward for her return to Bowie Johnson, office First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.

Trial Catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by all dealers.

Miss Lucile Hilleary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hillery, of near Gormania, entertained a number of friends at her home on last Friday night, the party being composed principally of young ladies and gentlemen from Gorman and vicinity.

Mr. Andrew Mullen, of Bloomington, has sold his entire stock of goods and store building to Mr. G. C. Pattison. Mr. Mullen is the oldest merchant in this section of the country. He has been in business in Bloomington since 1848, and is fully justified in becoming a retired merchant.

There are times in the work of a newspaper man when he must be controlled by his sympathies for the innocent ones in the publication of news. This paper bows to the inevitable in such cases and is willing to accept the criticism of some if good is accomplished and aching hearts are saved further pain.

Ex-Senator U. G. Palmer, of Hutton, was in Oakland last Thursday attending the funeral of Edward Faherty, which occured here that day, the funeral being attended by more than two hundred persons from Hutton, Piedmont, Cumberland and other places, showing the esteem in which the young man and his family were held.

"Advertising is no good," said the man in old clothes. "It never helped me none." The millionaire merchant smiled, "That is because you tried it, John, as the Indian tried the feather bed. An Indian took a feather, placed it on a plank and slept on it all night. In the morning he growled: "Pale-face say feathers heap soft. Paleface heap fool, ugh!"

The finest Coffee Substitute ever made has recently been produced by Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis. You don't have to boil it twenty or thirty minutes. "Made in a minute," says the doctor. "Health Coffee" is really the closest Coffee Imitation ever yet produced. Not a grain of real Coffee in it either. Health Coffee Imitation is made from pure toasted cereals or grains, with malt, nuts, etc. Really it would fool an expert—were he to unknowingly drink it for Coffee. Sold by all dealers.

Monday evening Mrs. Mahlon C. Hinebaugh, teacher of the infant department in St. Paul's M. E. Sunday school, entertained her class in the basement of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, when nearly a hundred of the children were present, in addition to several of the officers and teachers of St. Paul's school. A very beautifully trimmed Christmas tree had been erected on the dias in the school room and the walls were hung with evergreen. The children rendered a short program of singing and recitations and Miss Anna Manges added to their enjoyment by reading a number of appropriate selections. Miss Daisy Grant also contributed to the enjoyment of the little ones with several piano selections. Refreshments of ice cream, cake, etc., were served by Mrs. Hinebaugh to her class.

Dr. W. W. Davis, Superintendent of the Park, was in Oakland last Thursday for a few hours making arrangements for the installation of an endless chain ice loading device at the lake at Mountain Lake Park. Dr. Davis has contracted with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the delivery into cars of that company of several thousand tons of ice during the present winter, hence the necessity for the loading device.

In another column of this issue of THE REPUBLICAN will be found a communication from Mr. Bernard Gonder, son of Justice and Mrs. Andrew B. Gonder, of Oakland, who at present is stationed in Plains, Montana, where he is empleyed by the Northern Pacific Railway Company in the capacity of a telegraph operator. Mr. Gonder's letter is well worthy the space accorded it and no doubt will be read by many of his friends and acquaintances in Oakland and vicinity with interest.

When the Stomach, Heart, or Kidney nerves get weak, then these organs always fail. Don't drug the Stomach, nor stimulate the Heart or Kidneys. That is simply makeshift. Get a prescription known to Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The Restorative is prepared expressly for these weak inside nerves. Strengthen these nerves, build them up with Dr. Shoop's Restorative—tablets or liquid—and see how quickly help will come. Free sample test sent on request by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Your health is surely worth this simple test. Sold by all dealers

Every little country village has an ambition to become a trade center and a boom city, with no special natural features or geographical advantages. Under such conditions what is most needed is some enterprise on the part of its local capitalists. They must make the first advance in the uncertain field of development. They must capitalize small factories and see that they are kept employed. When the local business is finally developed and proves to the world that they are successful, then outside enterprises will be sure to step in and enjoy your prosperity with you. Just like a fellow who finds a favorite fishing hole and catches fish, and all the other fishermen who see that he is catching will drop their hooks right by the side of the lucky fisherman. The business men of any town should stop talking and hoping for others to do something for the town. They should get together themselves and prove to the world that they have a money making town. No outsider will want to fish in our swimming hole until we prove that they can catch fish.

A tickling cough, from any cause, is quickly stopped by Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. And it is so thoroughly harmless and safe, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers everywhere to give it without hesitation even to very young babes. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung-healing mountainous shrub, furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sore and sensitive bronchial membranes, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Simply a resinous plant extract, that helps to heal aching lungs. The Spaniards call this shrub which the Doctor uses, "The Sacred Herb." Always demand Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure.

Don't grumble. The most unfortunate class of people living upon this green earth are the grumblers. They rob home of its joys, society of its dues, and themselves of the best things of life. From the days the children of Israel "grumbled" and were sent on their tedious wanderings "for forty years in the wilderness,', up to the present hour the world has been full of grumblers. It is 'too hot" or "too cold," "too wet" or "dry." People in reasonable circumstances have visions of the poor house, while the rich grumble that they can't get rich faster.

A plan for drawing trade to a town that has been successfully worked at several points might be adopted to advantage in this city. The plan is as follows: An agreement was reached between all the merchants whereby they offered special sales on certain days, each merchant selecting some special line of goods upon which he made a lower price than usual Thus one dry goods house would sell gloves at a special price, while another would offer bargains in dress goods. One hardware merchant would reduce the price on skates. Every line of business was represented and care was taken that no conflicts occurred. Prizes were then offered to the farmer bringing in the best load of grain or the handsomest baby and the bargain day was extensively advertised in the surrounding country, the names of the merchants and their special sales being in all cases stated. The farmers responded in a most gratifying manner and the merchants were well pleased with the plan. The idea has already been carried out in several cities.

INDIAN CUSTOMS IN MONTANA.

Mr. Bernard Gonder Describes Christmas As It Is Observed Among the Aboringinals.

To the Editor of The Republican:

DEAR SIR: Owing to the heavy decrease in traffic the Northern Pacific Railway has cut out a considerable number of operators and there being one taken off at Thompson Falls, it so happened that it was I who had to suffer and be moved. This place which, although not quite so prettily located as Thompson, yet it is much larger, it having a population of about a thousand inhabitants. Plains is the largest town in Sanders county, abont 25 miles east of Thompson Falls, situated in the center of a large plain of about 10 or 12 miles in diameter, through which runs the beautiful Clark's Fork of the Columbia River. On this plain one can see many large farms, which produces thousands of bushels of wheat yearly, also a lot of live stock.

Plains' main support comes from the farms in the vicinity and the Flathead Indians, whose reservation is but four miles north.

The Indians from this reservation buy all of their supplies here. Since I have been in Plains I have noticed quite a number of Indians on the streets. They all dress in their native garments but do not paint their faces or wear feathers in their hair. Most of the Indian men wear their hair long and let it hang down their backs. They also wear a broad brim cowboy's hat.

As it is getting around Christmas time I will try and tell you what this means to them.

I understand that many of the Indians that keep up their tribal existence are Christians. To them, as to the white people, Christmas is an important anniversary, but they celebrate it in their own way. This way would not be approved by certain Christian denominations of white people because it includes as the chief feature a dance.

The southwestern Indian tribes have a special fondness for all sorts of ceremonial dances. Every dance has a deep significance to them. When they assemble for their Christmas observance they begin by praying for rain and bountiful crops, then follows the dance. This is the only dance in which the women are permitted to take part. The men and women form in opposite lines and start up a song, their bodies swaying in rhythm. Then they break up into groups and dance towards each other with a hippity-hop step holding their bodies rigid. The next movement is to form a circle and dance around a Christmas tree hung with articles which are gifts of Santa Claus to good Indians. The Indians kneel and pray in front of an altar during the performance.

When Santa Claus visits the Indian papoose on the plains he does not find stockings in which to deposit his present. As a rule the little Indians in the tepee does not wear stockings, for the first year or two at any rate. The baby is strapped to a board, its body wrapped in warm skins and only its head sticking out so that it can cry without being cramped for space. Frequently the papoose takes its nap in an upright position, its mother leaning the baby board against the tepee pole. On Christmas eve Santa Claus steals into the tepee and lays beside the sleeping papoose its Christmas presents. These are not so numerous or so costly as the white baby's presents, but to the little bronze baby they are just as good. Nearly always the Indian baby gets things of bright colors. Indians, big and little, are particularly fond of garish hues. A red necktie, a blue ribbon, a yellow scarf or a stick of striped candy may be the selection of Santa Claus, but a string of shells or beads, the tooth of an elk or the claw of a bear is most likely to be the papoose's present. When the papoose wakes up and find its gifts it is just as happy as the richest white child in the land.

Will close for this time by wishing a merry Christmas and a happy and a successful new year for you and your paper.

BERNARD GONDER.

Plains, Mont., Dec. 20, 1907.

Concerning the Deer Park School.

To the Editor of The Republican:

The school closed for the holidays December 20th and will reopen on the 2nd inst

We appreciate the improvements, such as the new step and the boardwalk, recently made.

We now have an enrollment of 96, and the attendance has been excellent. We feel that we are making great progress.

We think, too, that the attendance and enrollment above alluded to entitles us to another assistant teacher, and we hope the School Board will give this matter their attention.

NORRIS K. WELCH.
MARY O'DONNELL.

Prof. Morris K. Turner, principal of the Oakland Public Schools, who spent the holiday vacation with relatives near Harrisburg, Pa., returned to Oakland yesterday and this morning resumed his professional duties at the school building in Oakland. Prof. Bassett, the assistant principal, also returned to Oakland yesterday, having also spent the holidays with relatives on the Eastern Shore.

WAS TENDERED DIRECTORSHIP

Prof. Claude E. Vincent May Direct The Band and Orchestra at Mt. Lake Park.

Prof. Claude E. Vincent is in receipt of a letter today offering him the directorship of the Chautauqua band and orchestra at Mountain Lake Park next summer.

The letter is from Johann M. Blose, an eminent musician of Washington, Pa., who has a conservatory of music there, and who is also connected with some of the leading musical societies of the country.

This is a very flattering testimonial of Prof. Vincent's musical ability, as Prof. Blose is a critical judge and musical director of the Chautauqua, where Prof. Vincent has played for the past two seasons. Prof. Vincent has not yet decided whether he will accept the offer or not but in all probability he will.—Grafton Sentinel.

Married.

LASHORN—ENLOW—On Wednesday night last at the residence of Jasper G. Enlow, Esq., in Oakland, by Rev. J. B. Workman, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church of Oakland, in the presence of a few immediate relatives of the bride, Miss Nellie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David T. Enlow, of near Oakland, and Mr. Clarence Lashorn, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lashorn, of Deer Park. Immediately after the ceremony the young couple left here for Washington and other points in the east where they will spend their honeymoon. The bride is a well known young lady to the people of Oakland and vicinity where she is highly esteemed. The groom is one of Deer Park's best young men. THE REPUBLICAN extends its congratulations and wishes the happy couple a long and prosperous life.

SAUERWAL—WOLF—At St. Peter's Catholic church in Oakland on Tuesday morning, by Rev. James E. Connell, Miss Agnes Wolf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Wolf, of Oakland was married to Mr. William Sauerwal, of Baltimore, in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives who had assembled at the church to witness the ceremony. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride and later in the day the couple left for Baltimore, where the groom is occupying a responsible position.

Prices of Beef Reduced.

To the People of Oakland and Vicinity:

Western Beef has not fallen in price, but Garrett county beef has, which I will sell at the prices following:

Porterhouse Steak, 10 to 12½ cents; Tenderloin Steak, 10 to 12½ cents; Round Steak, 10 to 12 cents; Roast, 7 to 10 cents; Boiling Beef, 5 to 7 cents. A poor man's dollar looks as big to me as a rich man's. If your are too poor to buy I will give it to you.

Yours to stay,
H. CREUTZTURG,
Meat Dealer and Grocer.

Sales Advertised.

In this paper today sales are advertised as follows:

By Mr. D. James Blackiston, attorney, a valuable store property at Mountain Lake Park, sale to take place in front of the postoffice in Oakland on Saturday, the 25th inst.

By ex-County Treasurer E. A. Weimer, a number of pieces of real estate for taxes due and in arrear. Sale will occur in front of the court house on Friday, the 31st inst.

Notice of the Public.

This is to give notice to the public generally that my wife, Ora B. Frazee, and my daughter, Olive Frazee, have left their home in District No. 5 of Garrett county, without just cause or provocation and that I will not be responsible for any debts that they may contract in my name. I also warn all persons not to harbor my said daughter Olive Frazee, as she is a minor under age, and justly under my charge.

WILLIAM FRAZEE.

Hoyes, Md., Dec. 30, 1907.

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:

At 10:30 Resolution of Probationers followed by the Sacrament of the Lords Supper.

Sunday school 2.15 p. m.

Preaching at 7.30 p. m., by Rev. R. B. Ward, D. D.

Epworth League Monday 7.30 p. m.

Junior League Wednesday 4.15 p. m.

Prayer meeting Wednesday 7.30 p. m.

You are cordially invited to all of our services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

Calendars Received.

THE REPUBLICAN is in receipt of calendars, all of them handsome, ornamental, and, as a matter of fact, useful, from the following.

A. D. Naylor & Co., steam and hot water heating contractors.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery, Henry Lauer, proprietor.

E. G. Naylor, general blacksmithing.

Charles A. Bender, proprietor National Hotel, Grantsville.

Bingham Brothers Co., manufacturers printers' rollers, New York.

James Clark Distilling Co., Cumberland.

COMES FROM A FAMOUS DISTRICT.

Congressman George C. Sturgiss, of Morgantown, Spends Sunday In Pittsburg, Pa.

The Pittsburg Gazette Times of Monday speaks of Congressman Sturgiss as follows:

"The Hon. George C. Sturgiss, of Morgantown, W. Va., representing the Second congressional district, and who is now serving his first term in the lower house, was in Pittsburg yesterday at the Monongahela house. Mr. Sturgiss is now representing one of the most notable districts in the United States. The Second district is primarily noted for giving to the country the late William L. Wilson, author of the celebrated tariff bill, and afterwards president of Washington & Lee university. Alston G. Dayton, present federal judge, who occasionally sits in Pittsburg, succeeded Wilson, and served four terms. He was afterwards appointed by President Roosevelt to succeed Judge Jackson, who, in turn, was the last judge on the federal bench to be appointed by Abraham Lincoln. Judge Jackson recently died in Washington, D. C. Colonel "Tom" Davis, of Keyser, a Democrat, was elected to succeed Dayton. He tired of the congressional life after one term, and Sturgiss was elected to succeed him, after the Democrats made but little fight. Sturgiss was elected to the lower house a year ago and had his first glimpse of that body on the convening on congress. He is president of the West Virginia state board of trade, a philanthropist, a millionaire, and one of the able men of the state. He practices law as a side line."

BITTINGER.

Our people enjoyed the excellent sleighing last week, but this week begins with high temperature and warm rains and the snow is rapidly melting.

Miss Ruth Stanton, of Grantsville, was a guest at Joel Orendorf's early this week.

Miss Christina Winterburg, of Grantsville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. B. Wiley, here this week.

Misses Fannie Brenneman and Mollie Selders left here last Monday for Baltimore where they will spend the holidays.

Rev. Alvin Jugel preached from the Lutheran pulpit in this village last Sunday morning and evening and will hold another service here next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock and at Jennings in the evening of the same day.

Jonas Bittinger and wife are making preparations to start in a few days for an extended visit to Braddock, Pittsburg and other cities.

Albert Brenneman and family drove over to Mechanicsburg, Pa., last Sunday to spend the holidays with relatives and friends.

Simon Maust and Miss Lizzie Otto, of Springs, Pa., were calling on friends here last Sunday.

THE REPUBLICAN and all its readers have our best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

Occasionally one will hear the remark, "I wish I was out of this town," and then one feels like saying. "I wish you were," for a man who stands on the street corners chewing and spitting, telling obscene stories, cursing the town, finding fault with his grand mother because she was a woman, claiming that the merchants are a lot of thieves, that the lawyers and newspaper men would skin a man to a finish, and a whole lot more, is a nuisance and an abomination. Any town pestered with one or more such worthies would be justified in exercising cowhide authority on the bosom of their pants. No one is obliged to live where he is not suited. It one hasn't an encouraging word for the business enterprise and institutions of his town, he should shut up and "go 'way back and sit down." If things don't suit you, move to where they will. A growler and sorehead in a town is an enterprise killer every time. It would pay a town to donate him $5 and tell him to move.

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Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., December, 26, 1907.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

January, 7th and 8th, 1908,

to appoint road supervisors and constables.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

CAPITAL 50,0 0,00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

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COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

The Luck of Unlucky Peters.

By ALICE LOUISE LEE.

Copyright, 1907, by Alice Louise Lee.

MISS LOVILLA SCANLON sat in the doorway of her nephew's log shack in Wood river canyon humming happily as she made "tattin'." "Abigail and Salina make beautiful battenberg work," she was wont to say cheerily, "but tattin' is the only fancy work I can do, and I'm going to make the best of it."

This was Miss Lovilla's philosophy of life—"to make the best of things," despite the repressive atmosphere enveloping the two younger sisters with whom she had "stayed" during a large portion of her life. She was born and brought up—as far as forty years—in New England, where birth statistics prove that there are not enough men to go around. This fact may have accounted for the "Miss" which lingered before her name, because with her sunny eyes and girlish mouth she was a comely woman, as the men of Camp Kirwin agreed and as twelve sprawling red lines on the logs opposite her place at table indicated.

"Such a boy as that Alfred is!" she thought, half amused and half vexed as her nephew mischievously chalked in line after line, more or less crooked, to represent the characters of her numerous suitors. "There's only one man in camp that'll get a straight mark." Alfred remarked as he drew the twelfth, "and if I have to make one for him," significantly, "I hope it'll be the last."

He referred to the owner of a solitary cabin on Spar just above timber line. Miss Lovilla, pausing now in her tattin' making, raised her eyes to it speculatively. The cabin was evidently deserted. The stovepipe, protruding through the roof, had emitted no smoke for several days. Miss Lovilla knew because she had glanced in its direction far oftener than she cared to admit. "I wonder where he is," she thought, scanning the mountain slopes behind her. Suddenly she turned and bent over her work while a faint pink crept into her cheeks.

On the trail across Brown rode a man, followed by a pack horse. It was Peters the Unlucky, christened Robert some forty odd years before and named Unlucky for various legitimate reasons; he had made more good "finds" than any other man this side the divide and held the fewest. It was he who discovered the rich leads of Dunbar, only to have his claims jumped by Dutch Jo. He had started Sniffle, Idaho, to work out his assessments owing to the fact there seemed to be no one else to care for Shandy Long when he was stabbed in the saloon on the Meadows.

Alfred expounded the situation concerning Unlucky to his aunt in his usual lucid manner shortly after her arrival. "Unlucky probably won't die overcumbered with gold, but he'll die on the square, you bet!" And his aunt had responded sympathetically, "He's just making the best of things, ain't he?"

Across the pommel of his saddle he bore an immense bouquet of gay mountain flowers which he intended for Miss Lovilla, but which he did not offer directly, for Unlucky numbered

"SAY! MARRY ME? MR. PRINZ" HE FINALLY BURST OUT.

self consciousness among his misfortunes. He left his horses on the trail and came to the doorstone, hat in hand. "Good morning, Miss Scanlon," he said, raising his eyes in a quick flash to hers—so quick that he did not see the unusual flush in her cheeks.

"Good morning, Mr. Peters," she returned, conscientiously repressing the cordiality she felt.

Hesitatingly the man sat down and nursed his bouquet on his knee. He wanted to tell Miss Lovilla all about his new claims over on Meadow creek, but what he actually said was, "Fair day today."

Miss Lovilla, longing to hear all that he wished to tell, answered staidly, "Yes, fair, but warmish."

Then a silence fell. Unlucky stared fixedly at the stems he was twisting, but the woman made quick side observations as she plied her shuttle. His was a face that any woman might view with satisfaction, not handsome, but clear cut, with kind, steady eyes and strong white teeth which came together evenly behind straight firm lips.

Presently he glanced up at the mouth of a tunnel on the mountain behind them. "Has Alf struck good ore yet?" he asked.

"He tells me he's taking out pretty fair stone; but, good gracious"—Miss Lovilla laid her shuttle in her lap and spoke with pleasing briskness—"the stuff in it that shines like gold ain't gold at all, just copper, he says, and I don't believe it's worth digging for; but, then, he's making the best of it, I guess."

Unlucky looked at her with a smile to which his face was almost a stranger. Then it died away into an expression of thoughtfulness. "Sometimes, Miss Scanlon, I wonder if this sort of life is best for any of us fellows. There's your nephew." The man hesitated and gazed wistfully across the canyon at his own little shack. "He might better be trailin' a good home somewhere back east—and a wife"—Unlucky came to an abrupt stop and twisted the stems of the flowers, but there was an expression in his eyes that deepened the pink in Miss Lovilla's cheeks and caused her to glance beyond him.

Immediately her attention was arrested by a man's head among the willows across the river. The head wore a brown hat and was moving toward the upper ford. She frowned as she recognized Dutch Jo, who kept a saloon on the Meadows. Unlucky's glance also followed the progress of the brown hat, and when its wearer had forded the stream and turned toward them he arose, quietly laid the flowers on the stone and, with a brief "Good day, Miss Scanlon," departed.

Miss Lovilla glued her eyes on her work, apparently oblivious of the presence of the horseman until he had dismounted some distance away, his broncho refusing to approach so unaccustomed an object as a woman, and greeted her with a "Gut day, Mees Scanlon."

Then she arose and laid her work in her chair. "Good morning, Mr. Sahler. You want to see my nephew, I presume." Her voice savored only of business.

"Nein." Dutch Jo covered her with a covetous albeit respectful eye and abstractedly fingered the handle of his six shooter, which he could manage with more dexterity than he could the English language. "Say! Marry mit me, hein?" he finally burst out.

Instinctively Miss Lovilla shrank back and glanced at the flowers. "Oh, no," she cried hurriedly. "I couldn't—possibly."

The man wasted no further speech, but, stepping deliberately on the bouquet, ground it beneath his heel, mounted his horse and rode off, leaving an indignant woman nursing the crumpled blossoms. The clock striking 11 aroused her to a sense of her household duties, and when her nephew entered the lean-to kitchen she was her busy, serene self again.

"I declare, Aunt Lo," he exclaimed merrily, "you are getting nicer every day. I don't wonder the boys all want to marry you."

A half bashful smile touched his aunt's lips. "Pshaw, Alf. It's because I'm the only woman here. Now, if Abigail and Salina weren't married and were here you'd see"—

Alfred removed the towel from his face and interrupted solemnly. "Aunt Lo, when Gabriel comes down with his trumpet I expect to hear you tell him that if there happens to be a seat left after Abigail and Salina have been ushered to the front pew, why, you'll take it, please, and make the best of it."

"Alf!" Miss Lovilla remonstrated. Nevertheless she looked pleased. Praise had not come her way back in New England.

"And I'm lookin' to Gabe to say," Alfred continued, "that he's reserved a seat for the best and sweetest and most unselfish little woman on earth. Now, Aunt Lo, don't be shocked, but tell me what poor unfortunate struck the matrimonial trail today. You looked guilty when I came in. Whose horse was it I saw at the door?"

"That—that Dutchman's from the Meadows," returned Miss Lovilla in a tone savoring of the snap of a whip.

Alfred threw his head back and roared. "Dutch Jo!" Still laughing, he entered the living room, raising his voice as he continued. "By Jove! He's the thirteenth too. That's unlucky for himself or some one else. His mark can't be too crooked either, for if there's a man this side of Meeteetse without a conscience"—

The closing kitchen door shut out the rest of the sentence.

Sniffle was throwing a long shadow eastward that afternoon before Miss Lovilla sat again in the doorway with her tattin' and greeted the stray prospectors as they struck the trail across Brown. It was Kilbraid of Meeteetse that finally brought a look of alarm to her eyes and sent her gaze searchingly down the canyon.

"Dutch Jo come up behind me fightin' drunk," said Kilbraid, laughing, "swearin' like a pirate and hittin' out with his quirt at every flower he passed. It's a right good plan to be on Jo's best side such times as this."

Miss Lovilla glanced behind her at the ominously crooked thirteenth line and shivered when her informant had ridden on. Then she laid her tattin' aside and watched for the appearance of a brown hat on the canyon trail. Simultaneously with its appearance a figure emerged from the shack on the side of Spar and disappeared among the pines beneath the branches of which the rail zigzagged down to Bear creek and met the canyon trail.

"You'll be sorry some day you ever left us for Wyoming," Abigail had remarked with a pious droop at the corners of her mouth as she bade the eldest sister goodby, and the memory of that cheerful parting flashed into Miss Lovilla's mind now as she arose and called, "Alfred, Alfred!" If any harm should come to Unlucky through her, "I shall just have to make the best of it alone," she cried aloud as the only reply to her call was a dull boom of a blast in the tunnel above.

Across the footbridge and through the willows she hurried, her breath coming faster and faster as she began the ascent to Bear creek. Farther up the trail sounded Unlucky's whistle, while down among the willows echoed the sharp click of a horse's hoofs.

"If I'm only in time to warn him!" she whispered, but she was not. Near-

"NO, I'M NOT HURT."

er and nearer came the sound of the horse's hoofs. Dutch Jo, fighting drunk, was gaining on her. The next turn in the trail would bring him into view.

"I've got to stop him," gasped Miss Lovilla, trembling, but resolute.

Now, whatever Dutch Jo's original expectations had been in coming up to camp armed and whisky brave, he certainly did not expect to be held up by any such noushootable object as a woman. Neither did his horse, which promptly snorted and backed, skirts having greater terrors for it than spurs.

"Shtand out of the way!" vociferated Dutch Jo, listening to the whistle.

"I shan't do any such a thing!" retorted Miss Lovilla, occupying the middle of the trail and gathering up her apron through force of habit.

Dutch Jo drove the spurs deeper and menaced the opposition with his quirt. "Will you no shtand out of my way, hein?" he urged, his face purpling with anger.

"No, I won't," declared Miss Lovilla. The approaching whistle rendered her desperate. She advanced precipitately into the pony's face, waving her apron frantically. "Shoo!" she cried. "Go back with you!"

That settled the matter. Unceremoniously the broncho showed a pair of iron shod heels to the up trail and departed Meadowward, with the bit in his teeth, leaving Miss Lovilla "all tremble."

"Salina always said I was a bigger baby than either of hers," she quavered and proceeded to demonstrate the fact by plumping herself down on the nearest log and weeping into the ample folds of her apron.

Here an instant later Unlucky stood as helpless before her tears as Dutch Jo had been before her unexpected onslaught. Miss Scanlon, what's the matter?" he implored.

"I don't know," came in faltering untruthfulness from behind the apron.

This weeping over, she knew not what was the most bewildering proposition Unlucky had ever met with. "Has anything—have you—hurt yourself?" he asked, bending over and laying a hesitating hand on the apron.

"No, I'm not hurt." Miss Lovilla was glad she was not obliged to lie this time.

Unlucky's hand fell from the apron. "Why," he began perplexedly, "it can't be you are crying just to—to pass away the time."

Then Miss Lovilla's tears gave way suddenly to smiles. She removed the apron and looked up at Unlucky standing straight and tall and honest before her. It was good to see him there. "I'm so glad," she burst out between tears and laughter, "that you are alive."

It was a strange speech. Dutch Jo a mile down the canyon would have understood it, but not Unlucky. To him it meant something which filled him with the joys of a courage he had never expected would be his, and before Miss Lovilla could protest—had she been so inclined—he had taken her comely face between his hands and kissed it.

The sun had set, and Alfred was wondering what had become of his aunt, when she appeared, followed by Unlucky. There was an air about them both which arrested Alfred's attention before Unlucky spoke.

"Alf," he began, "I'm in luck. I've just staked the richest gold find in Wyoming, and no one's goin' to jump my claim either."

Alfred glanced at Miss Lovilla's smiling face, and a pleased grin began at his bearded lips and was lost in his dancing eyes. Without a word he crossed the living room and with one stroke of the red chalk drew the fourteenth and last line long and straight.

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt

Get rid of the scrubs.

Don't buy an article because it is cheap.

The fall is a good time to tile out the orchard or garden.

Trying, not sighing, is what conquers the perplexing farm task.

In laying in the fodder arrange it so that it can be handled with the least possible labor.

It's the stirred soil which in dry weather retains the moisture for the growing of the crops.

These cool nights when the horse comes in sweaty be careful to rub him off and blanket until dry.

Generally speaking, the cow which your neighbor is so anxious to sell is just the cow you cannot afford to buy.

Count the sheep often. How can you know what is going on in the flock unless you look it over occasionally?

Remember this next time you are sowing turnip seed. Mix with sand about a pound of seed to a peck of sand, and then distribute by hand.

The hen-eating hog should be looked after. Such propensity is the outgrowth of a deficient ration. Experiment until you have supplied the feed he lacks.

A clean, dry bed is as much appreciated by piggy as by you. Dampness and filth are not conducive to sound and refreshing slumber any more to beast than to man.

Get the crops under cover. Farm buildings may be expensive, but they pay, for damage done to crops not properly housed would soon pay for the necessary buildings.

For colic in horses try aloes, two drams, and spirits of turpentine, six ounces. Dissolve aloes in three quarts of warm water, stir in turpentine and give as drench.

The fair which gives the best prizes to the horses of the speed track, and treats as a side issue the best of the hogs and sheep and cattle, is the kind of an agricultural show which the farmer can profitably stay away from.

Don't let the crowding of the work rob you of the time to read your farm paper and Meadowbrook Farm Notes. The editor likes to visit with the farmer during the busy season as well as during the dull, in fact, a little better for it is then that he is able to be of more practical service to the farmer than at any other time. It is the hint in season that is worth more than an encyclopedia of knowledge at a time when it cannot be used. Keep read up.

The new barn of the Massachusetts Agricultural college has been pronounced by government experts as the best in the country from a sanitary point of view. It is light and well ventilated, and is equipped with apparatus for sterilizing milk. Although it cost $37,000, farmers who have not that amount of money to put into a barn can keep their cow stables light and clean, and thereby improve the quality of the milk and prevent disease.

Investigations by experiment stations have proved that hogs easily contract tuberculosis by eating the manure of cows which are infected. If the cattle show signs of the disease, the hogs should be separated from them at once. There is not so much danger in allowing the hogs to run behind beef cattle as behind dairy cattle. The former are young and have not at the time they are fed become badly infected. Dairy cattle are older and the disease has had time to get a firmer hold.

We have never tried it, but a dairyman who has, says that a calf that has never sucked will drink from the pail from the word go. He fixes things so that the calf is kept from its dam after calving, and a few hours after he milks about three quarts in a pail and puts it under the calf's nose so as to touch, and says that the calf will at once begin to drink. Our plan has been to take the calf away on the second day and have found it no difficult task to bring the calf to drink from the pail by inserting two fingers in the calf's mouth and bringing her nose into the milk. As she begins to suck gradually withdraw the fingers and with a few times trying your calf will drink without further trouble.

The leaf is the lung of the tree.

Get after the tent caterpillars upon the trees.

The cows appreciate a share of the sweet apples and the pumpkins. Don't forget them.

Turnips make a good crop to add humus to the soil and are also good for feed to the stock.

There is no profit in a sick horse. For this reason take every precaution against such condition.

It takes rugged, vigorous thinking and actions in harmony with the thoughts to make farming pay.

Where is the profit if you winter the old ewe and let her die in the spring. Better fit her for killing this fall.

The value of the horse is largely dependent on his gait. For this reason see that the colt is taught to walk fast.

Think how you feel about it yourself: You would not sell your best cow, neither should you expect the other fellow would do so.

Turnips are a questionable feed for the cows as the flavor is apt to be imparted to the milk. They are good feed for the other stock, however. Feed them.

Have the children gather the fallen limbs, chips, etc., lying around and put them under shelter before the fall rains come. They make fine kindling and the place will look better with the rubbish cleared up.

In moving the plow to the field use a plow skid—it is easy to make one from a curved sapling—and make the task an easy one as well as avoiding the risk of breading the mold board or straining the shares.

The time to plow is when the soil is just moist enough to crumble nicely. If the land is plowed then it will be found that the work can be done with less labor than at any other time.

There is yet a great host of farmers who are not convinced of the profitableness of the cream separator. Well, every man must decide for himself, but it is certain that those who have used the separator never want to go back to the old methods of cream separation.

If you are planning the planting of trees along the roadside, and this is a splendid thing to do, remember that the trees with high growing trunks are best. Such trees do not have low hanging branches to interfere with passing teams, and it gives the sun a chance to work on the road and dry up the mud puddles after a rain.

Good ventilation in the dairy barn is essential to the production of pure milk. The spread of tuberculosis during recent years has been in large part due to the shutting up of cows in close stables, where all must breathe the same air and the same germs. In such a stable a single tuberculosis cow will spread the disease to the whole herd.

It is said that the increasing use of vegetables is tending to the lengthening in the life of the caucasian race. When populations were more sparse than now, animal food and fish were easier to get than now. Only in late centuries have such vegetables as potatoes, tomatoes and many forms of cabbages come into general use. It is certainly true that the eating of fresh vegetables greatly assists digestion of all foods.

Friend Thorson delivered himself of this bit of wisdom the last time I saw him: "Some men ain't fit to own cows. They don't treat 'em right. But take away the milk and the cream and the butter and their meat, and don't give 'em even a smell of cheese, and they'd begin to realize what the cows were doing for them." Thorson is one of those fellows who believes it pays to be kind to your stock; to see they are sheltered from the sun, have plenty of fresh water, and are protected in some way from the plague of flies. And it does!

Acording to an English scientific journal milk poor in fat is as valuable a food as milk rich in fat. The fat percentage, the popular standard by which milk is judged, is most valuable while the proportions of the albuminoids, sugars and salts vary but little in the different samples of milk. In other words, while the energy-producing and heat-giving qualities of the several kinds of milk may be great or little, the valuable proteid ingredients, which go to the building up of the tissues—the prime property of and food—remain very much the same in all varieties of cow's milk. Thus a 'thin' milk is for all purposes, save for energy and heat production, as valuable a food as the so-called "rich" milk. Indeed, it not infrequently happens, as the experimental feeding of young growing animals has shown, that a thin milk may prove, in the long run, more flesh forming than a rich milk, inas much as the former is less liable to induce gastro-enteric disorders. Let us consider what this means: It means, first of all, that the enormous quantity of skimmilk produced in England could be turned to more economical use than the feeding of animals or the manufacture of ivory for table knives and piano keys.

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" means sure defeat for Pneumonia. To stop a cold with Preventics is safer than to let it run and be obliged to cure it afterwards. To be sure, Preventics will cure even a deeply seated cold, but taken early—at the sneeze stage—they break, or head off these early colds. That's surely better. That's why they are called Preventics.

Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Quinine, no physic, nothing sickening. Nice for the children—and thoroughly safe too. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, think of Preventics. Promptness may also save half your usual sickness. And don't forget your child, if there is feverishness, night or day, Heralb probably lies Preventics' greatest efficiency. Sold in 5c boxes for the pocket, also in 25c boxes of 4. Preventics. Insist on your druggists giving you

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Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m. Arrive *7.12 a. m., §9.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), §3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart †7.26 p. m. Arrive †10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., §3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

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Early application necessary for admittance.
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A Comparison.

"Some years ago, I used

Davis' 100 per cent Pure Paint

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SLAUGHTER IN COAL MINES.

Havoc from Explosion of Fire Damp in the Last Two Years.

Within the last few weeks there have been two explosions of gas in coal mines in this country, both of which were attended with a shocking loss of life. In the more recent instance, in Western Pennsylvania, between 200 and 250 men were either suffocated with poisonous gases or crushed to death. The earlier one, in West Virginia, found no less than 350 victims. The mortality from a single explosion in America has probably never been as great as that which resulted from one in Northern France, in March, 1906. On that occasion no less than a thousand deaths were caused. Nevertheless, owing to the increased frequency of these disasters on this side of the Atlantic, the loss of life in the last two years has been simply appalling. According to a bulletin of the United States Geological Survey, the average number of deaths from explosions in 1906 was about six a day, or, for the whole twelve months, about 2,200. Full returns for 1907 are not yet available, but it should cause no surprise if it surpassed the record of the previous year. It looks as if a ghastly rivalry had been instituted by the coal mines and railroads of the country.

In the majority of cases it is probable that these explosions are due to carelessness. Sometimes the charges of powder used in blasting are ignited in a working where gas is present, and not infrequently the workmen expose the flame of their lamps under similar circumstances. Heroic attempts to rescue miners who are imprisoned by an explosion are often made, but are seldom successful. The most which can be accomplished at such a time is usually to recover the bodies of the dead. It would seem to be an easy matter to prevent such accidents, but neither legislation nor voluntary effort has yet been entirely successful.

The dangerous character of the gas which works such awful havoc is fully recognized, both by the miners and the owners of the mines, and when it escapes in threatening quantities from the veins of a mine its presence can be easily detected. That its unfortunate effects are not averted more thoroughly by adequate precautions, therefore, is little short of a mystery.

HUNTING BEARS IN ALASKA.

Grant Chase Has Killed 2,000-Pound Grizzlies—Lots of Them.

There is good bear hunting on the Alaskan peninsula. I got seven grizzlies one afternoon, all of them within a quarter of a mile and not over half an hour's time. The smallest of them was a three-year old, and I should say they averaged 2,000 pounds. It took 13 cartridges to bring the seven down."

Grant G. Chase, hunter and prospector, who for 11 years has spent most of his time in the Alaskan wilds, talked thus to a Chicago Post reporter.

For corroboration there was the testimony of Mrs. Chase, who for several years has shared her husband's life and who has kept a diary wherein is faithfully recorded the number of bear, caribou, sea otter and other fur bearers brought down daily and careful measurements of the biggest skins.

"I suppose I have killed 500 or 600 bears altogether," continued Mr. Chase. "Of course, a good deal of my time has been given to some copper proprieties I am interested in or the number might have been much larger. At one time and another I have hunted bear pretty much all through the Rockies, but there isn't another place to equal the Alaskan peninsula.

"Big? Well, I'll tell you. Those bears up there are the largest in the world. A fullgrown male weighs from 2,000 to 2,500 pounds. The skin of the largest fellow I ever killed measured 13 feet 4 inches long and 13 feet 3 inches spread from toenail to toenail. I can lift as much as the average man, but I'm telling it straight when I say that with Mrs. Chase to help me I couldn't turn that fellow over on his back to skin him.

"Twenty feet is the nearest a bear, bent on mischief, ever got to me. An old female, whose cub I had brought down, came for me one day and she was mad. She was 60 or 70 yards distant and in a bunch of alder when I took my first shot at her. She got up and came out in the clearing and then she saw me and came for me in earnest. I worked my gun pretty rapidly and the shots took effect. She was about six paces away when she dropped.

"Mrs. Chase and I got a scare once, though, in rather a ludicrous way. I had three camps in a lonely region where for three years Mrs. Chase never saw a white woman. I had put up 'bavraias,' or houses, of draft wood, the only kind available. We were going from one camp to another when I brought down a bear.

"We were in no hurry, so we stopped, built a fire and had some lunch. After lunch—about an hour after the shooting—we went down into a gulch where the bear was lying. Mrs. Chase was carrying an aluminum teapot. I got her to help me turn the bear over, and I was about to remove the hide when the big fellow suddenly came to life.

"You should have seen Mrs. Chase go up that hillside. The best of it was, in spite of her haste, she took time to rescue her teapot. I believe I jumped about 20 feet myself. If that bear had been in shape to do damage there might have been some trouble—but he wasn't. As a general thing there isn't much adventure—it's too easy."

A FAMOUS ELECTRICIAN.

How the Obstacles to Ocean Telegraphy Were Overcome.

A man died in Glasgow a week or two ago who combined to a remarkable degree the qualities of the scientific investigator and the practical inventor. He was known to the world chiefly for his study of the laws of electricity and his provision for putting the mysterious force into man's service. Sir William Thomson (known as Lord Kelvin after he was elevated to the peerage) was closely identiffed with the great enterprise which gave Cyrus W. Field world wide fame. The difficulties attending telegraphy under the water were much greater than those encountered with a land wire. Electric signals sent through a submarine cable—at least one long enough to to cross the ocean—undergo a peculiar retardation which once threatened to blur them beyond recognition. Faraday had long before furnished a partial key to the evil, but Thomson supplied the remedy. By his advice it was made possible to design a cable so that a reasonably satisfactory clearness and speed could be secured. The correctness of his statement of the laws involved was disputed by an electrician of the cable company, Dr. Wildman Whitehouse, but the Glasgow expert disposed of the argument so effectively that he was retained on the seat as consulting engineer. He officiated in that capacity both for the cable of 1838 and that of 1866. He was also electrical engineer for the French Atlantic cable in 1869, the Brazilian and River Plate cable in 1873, the West Indian in 1875 and the Mackay-Bennett Atlantic cable in 1879.

He contributed to the success of these enterprises in several other ways. He prescribed a method of testing the conductivity of a submarine wire while it was being laid, in order that any defect might be promptly discovered and cured. He also invented instruments wherewith to receive messages. Those employed for land wires were not sensitive enough, Thomson so mounted a mirror on a tiny magnet that the feeble electric impulses which traversed a cable would cause it to sway. A beam of light was thus deflected, first to the right and then to the left, on a blank white wall in a dark room. The magnet was suspended by a silk fibre, and its movements were practically unimpeded by friction. The invention would leave a permanent trace on a slip of paper. It was called the 'isiphon recorder.' Use was made of it to receive some of the greetings sent in to its author in 1896. Without question he did more than any other scientific man to promote submarine telegraphy, and that was the cause of his being knighted in 1866. Subsequently he devised a sending key for use with a cable, and he did much to perfect apparatus for taking deep sea soundings while a ship was under way, thus greatly facilitating the exploration of cable routes.

Among Lord Kelvin's other inventions was an instruction for measuring charges of electricity. He also provices which have been of much value to the mariner. He so improved a construment of ths compass as to overcome the influence of a ship's magnetism on that instrument.

To check a cold quickly, get from your druggist some little Candy Cold Tablets called Preventics. Druggists everywhere are now dispensing Preventics, for they are not only safe, but decidedly certain and prompt. Preventics contain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh nor sickening. Taken at the "sneeze stage" Preventics will prevent Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, etc. Hence the name, Preventics. Good for feverish children. 48 Preventics 25 cents. Trial Boxes 5 cts. Sold by all dealers.

IMPORTS FOR JULY, 1907.

Increase Has Much Significance for Thinking Men.

Imports for July, 1907, amounted to $124,764,063, against $102,592,449 for July, 1906; increase, $22,171,614. Of dutiable and competitive goods the value imported in July, 1907, was $67,880,301, being an increase of $6,533,935 over July of last year. The non-dutiable imports for July, 1907, amounted to $56,883,702; increase over July, 1906, $15,637,679.

On its face this increase in the value of competitive goods, $6,533,935, does not appear to be more than normal. It is, in fact, less than the increase of July, 1906, over July, 1905, which was $12,770, 649.

The fact that this rate of increase was not maintained for July, 1907, may turn out to be due to a decrease in the invoice values of the merchandise imported. The truth as to this cannot be accurately ascertained until a comparison shall have been made between quantities imported in July, 1906, and July, 1907, respectively.

Under the terms of the export price privilege which went into operation July 1, 1907, the local chambers of commerce of Germany, France and Great Britain are permitted to name the dutiable values of goods exported to the United States. Previous to July 1, 1907 the basis of dutiable value was the current wholesale market price in the exporting country.

It is important to know the extent to which dutiable values have been affected by this "export price" privilege. If there has been a general reduction in invoiced values, the increase of $6,533,835 over the value of dutiable goods imported in July, 1906, carries with it a much larger proportion of increase in quantities.

Domestic producers will expect from the department of commerce and labor, at the earliest moment practicable, a comparative statement showing quantities of dutiable imports for the month of July in 1906 and 1907, and for succeeding months. In no other way can the whole truth be ascertained as to the practical workings of the "export price" privilege. And the whole truth is wanted as promptly as possible.

Has Been Buncoed.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, has no illusions concerning the scheme of revising the tariff through reciprocity. He says: "The danger of attempting to fix tariff rates by means of individual treaties negotiated by the president and approved by the senate lies in the fact that it involves the raising of revenue without the consent of the house of representatives, whereas the house is specifically given by the constitution the exclusive right to originate all revenue measures. It is a bad thing to split up the two houses of congress and set them at odds, with the president necessarily siding with one of them. That is inevitable when a treaty is negotiated which seeks to change the duties fixed by both houses of congress. It gives to the president legislative functions he was not intended to exercise, and ignores the one branch of congress which the constitution intended to have all the power of initiative over revenues." It is on the grounds stated by the senator that the constitutionality of the jug-handled German reciprocity just negotiated by the president and Secretary Root is to be tested in the courts. There is not the shadow of a doubt that this country has been buncoed in this treaty.—Bay City Tribune.

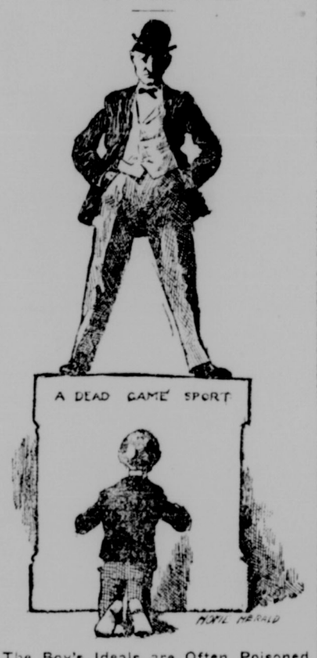
TEMPERANCE NOTES

AN IMPEDIMENT TO CLIMBING.

Opinion of Alpine Guides as to Effect of Alcohol.

Is alcohol of use to mountain climbers? At a recent meeting in Berne of the Swiss Alpine club, Dr. Schnyder gave the results of some inquiries he had made. He consulted a number of climbers, and found that 72 per cent. of them always take wine or liquor along on a tour. The guides do the same. Yet there is a consensus of opinion that alcoholic drinks are an impediment to climbing, and should never be taken before the summit is attained, except in cases of great depression or sudden sickness. The effect of alcohol on brain workers has lately been tested by a similar method by a Dutch alienist, Dr. van Vleuten, who addressed his questions to 150 German men of letters, as well as by an association of Swedish students, who sought the opinions of artists as well as writers. In both these enquetes the majority pronounced the effect of alcoholic drink to be detrimental to inspiration. Auguste Rodin wrote: "Alcohol is not for artists. Those who seek their inspiration in it are, like their works, doomed to early oblivion." Gustav Frenssen said: "A thimbleful of alcohol suffices to weaken my faculties." Bjornstjerne Bjornson confessed that if he drank only a glass more than his usual amount with his dinner, he had to suffer for it the next day. He has always discarded literary sketches made under the stimulus of wine, having found them unnatural or morbid.

A POOR EXAMPLE.



The Boy's Ideals are Often Poisoned by His Early Environment.

A TERRIBLE PICTURE.

The Ravages Which Alcohol Is Working in Norway.

The published report of Dr. Lerop, head of the Evreux asylum, and a medical health officer of Norway, has found its way into British papers, and forms a truly terrible study in the ravages of alcohol.

The report shows that the consumption of alcohol in Norway has risen enormously in the last 50 years, with the following results:

The mortality has risen from 22 per cent. to 26 per cent., the majority of deaths resulting from diseases due to alcohol; the number of crimes has increased from 4.6 per thousand to 8.7, the offenses committed being mainly crimes of violence, the majority of which were due to inebriety.

Dr. Lerop states as associate facts the rapidly increasing number of men found unfit for military service; the largely increased number of suicides; the birth rate diminished one-half; and the number of insane quadrupled during this period.

Holds Saloon Responsible.

"Let America profit by the lesson."

"As a judge I have faced the woes, the trials, the miseries and broken homes of society caused only by the want of a proper solution of this problem of problems.

"Thousands and thousands of homes have been broken up, caused by the traffic in intoxicants.

"I have divorced 4,000 people. I have tried no less than 6,000 children in the past six years.

"This lamentable social condition is traceable in a large degree to the saloon."—Judge Ben E. Lindsay, Denver, Colo.

Plenty of Self-Respect.

Mrs. McSwillem—I should think you'd have more self-respect than to drink the way you do.

Mr. McSwillem—Self-r'spect, m' dear? I'm sho full self-r'spect, m' dear, that I enter every shloon by back door.—N. Y. Weekly.

Great Reforms.

Great reforms are but the spring tides of evolution—the extra pull of the celestial upon the great deep of human possibilities, when earth and heaven are in conjunction.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE
Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier
DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, J. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

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JUST RECEIVED Eight Car Loads of

Farm Wagons, Road Wagons, Buggies, Surries, Runabouts, Carriages, Plows, Harrows, Corn Planters, Cultivators, Mowers, Binders, Grain Drills, Grass Seeders, Spray Pumps, Roofing, Fertilizers and everything in the Farm Implement line. :: :: :: Call and get our prices.

IF YOU BUY FROM US YOU GET THE BEST FOR YOUR MONEY A. D. Naylor & Co.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell Real Estate Agt and Surveyor
Sincell Building, OAKLAND, MD.

The Hope of a Democracy Lies in Education

By PRESIDENT ALBERT BOYNTON STORMS,
Iowa State College.

DEMOCRACY is more than a political experiment. It is the latest spiritual enterprise of the ages. Though not yet complete nor permanent, democracy is the crowning achievement of history. Democracy is an ideal, a leaven, not to be identified absolutely with any political or social organization.

Critics of democracy have generally overlooked its fundamental ethical principles. The first of these is that democracy does not mean government by the least fit, the ignorant, the mob, but government by majorities and majorities created by ideas and ideals.

The peril of republics is ever before us—the peril that springs from ignorance and from a lack of intelligent patriotism. Other forms of government may survive indefinitely over a stolid and nonprogressive people. Republics cannot live without virtue.

Democracy has encouraged the broadening of the scope of education. Older colleges and educational ideals are conservative and aristocratic, but classical culture and the humanities alone are inadequate. The school must teach the real interests of life for a working people. The sturdy youth in laboratories and shops, drafting rooms and field, with life's real business before them, have brushed aside intellectual dilletttantism. Science and art have meaning for life's earnest work as well as for its leisure pastimes.

Higher education, however, in a democracy cannot be adequately based nor adequately provided except by the people themselves. A Democratic people do not thrive best in any of their interests by being paternally and patronizingly endowed by benevolence. It is only by self-assertion and by institutions that are organized and equipped and maintained by the people's own will and at their cost that a Democratic society can adequately provide for its higher educational needs as well as for its other social and political requirements.

Is democracy favorable to the enthusiasm of the scholar? This, too, is a question that still awaits answer. In all ages that history pronounces great, the scholar has stood forth with torch in hand to guide men to the fountains of living waters and to the serene heights of intellectual and spiritual outlook and inspiration. Other men may lie down to sleep in the furrows which they have plowed or by the heaps of metal which they have dug from the mine, but the scholar, like the Christ, seeks the mountain side and the night and the silence, and when he comes to mingle with the people and to put his hands to his daily task, it is with a touch of power. His soul grips the commonplace and transfuses it with the light of the spirit. Democracy cannot do without the scholar.

No Need of Being a Has-Been

By G. ELLIOT FLINT,
Author of "Power and Health Through Progressive Exercise."

An athlete should improve constantly while training, and he should calculate this period so as to meet his opponent or opponents at the time—and not much after—he has reached his best condition. The contest over, he should go out of training but continue to exercise. But thus nursing his reserve force he may remain formidable for many years, and thereafter each successive time he trains he ought to be a better man than he was in any previous training. Several months should elapse between trainings. An athlete with good habits ought to last athletically until he is past 50. Weston, at 68, is now apparently at his best. But athletes who keep constantly on edge are apt to break down.

How hard it is for athletes to hold their own after they have attained their highest condition is shown by the many that "go stale" before the contest they have trained for takes place. Oarsmen, prize-fighters and football men frequently break down in their training if it has been begun too early.

I have said that those out of training should exercise. The difference between exercise and training is considerable. While the prolonged or constantly recurring supreme efforts that constitute training proper are wearing and in the end devitalizing, the regular moderate efforts proceeding from exercise are a necessary condition of our normal development and well-being. One who keeps in fair condition by exercise can easily get into his highest condition by training, but in this latter state he should not remain longer than two or three months. Do well always; your utmost only occasionally.

All know that some organs never rest for even one minute. The heart pumps blood while life lasts; the lungs expand and contract unceasingly, and the innumerable organs concerned in absorption, secretion and excretion are constantly active. Activity, then, is a necessary condition of life, so that the man who remains persistently inactive, or who is active only when he occasionally trains, is not living physiologically as he should, and, is therefore, not long to survive.

The Power of Woman

By PROF. GUY CARLETON LEE,
Johns Hopkins University.

The man who searches effect for cause must find his goal most often in the influence of a woman. Not always for good: that could not be. But it would seem that all that has endured has been for good, and that the evil which has been wrought by woman—and it has not been slight—has been ephemeral in all respects. I know of no enduring evil that can be traced to a woman as its source; but I know of no constant good which did not find either its beginning or its fostering in a woman's thought or work. Poppaea leaves but a name: Agrippina leaves an example. It may be true of men that the evil that they do lives after them, while the good is oft interred with their bones; but it is not true of women. Of course, there is a sense in which it is true—in the descent from mother to son of the spirit of the unrighteous mother; but even this would not seem to hold as a rule, and the effects are often modified by the influence of a love for a higher nature. The sum of woman's influence upon the destinies of the world is good, the balance inclines steadily toward the best. Woman is the hope of the world.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

In Mt. Lake Park.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Annie L. Felty and Henry E. Felty to George W. Clauson, date March 14th, 1903, and recorded among the Records of Garrett county, in Liber E. Z. T. No. 43, folio 381, etc., default having been made in said mortgage, the undersigned, named as attorney in said mortgage, will, on

SATURDAY,
January 25th, 1908,

at 10 o'clock A. M., in front of the postoffice, in Oakland, Maryland, offer at public sale

All that lot or parcel of ground belonging to the said Annie L. Felty, situate and lying in Mountain Lake Park, in Garrett county aforesaid, and known and described as lot No. 909 on the plat of Mountain Lake Park,

and more particularly described in a deed for the same from John Felty, Jr., and wife to Annie L. Felty, dated March 14th, 1903, and recorded among the Land Records of Garrett county aforesaid.

The property is improved by a large two story frame

STORE BUILDING

in good repair.

TERMS.—Cash on day of sale.

D. J. BLACKISTON,
Attorney for George W. Clauson, Mortgagee.

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE.

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,
the 31st day of January, '08,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1. MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX, SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX, SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY AND FOURTEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO, CONTAINING FOR THE WHOLE TWO HUNDRED ACRES, MORE OR LESS. Said land is located in Election Eistrict No. 1 of said Garrett county and is particularly described in a deed for the same from Joshua Ritchie and others to Louis Ritchie, said deed being recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 8, folio 415, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1904 and 1905 as it is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the names of Thomas A. and William M. Ritchie, who acquired title thereto as devisees under the last will of the late Louis Ritchie, dated the 31st day of August, 1901, whice was probated in the District of Columbia and is of record in the office of the Register of Wills for Garrett county.

No. 2. A TRACT OF LAND CONTAINING SIXTY-TWO ACRES, GENERALLY KNOWN AS THE "JOHNSON FARM," located in Election District No. 3 of Garrett County, Md., adjoining the lands of Mary Patton, Wm. Lakel, Frank Caton and Orville Hileman, and being the same body of land which was conveyed by W. H. Rupple to Isabelle Patton et al., by deed dated the 6th day of February, 1899, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 36, folio 280, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the names of Isabelle Patton, Bertha May Patton, Anna Louisa Patton and Dolly Wilt.

No. 3. ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING NINE ACRES AND TWENTY-FOUR PERCHES, KNOWN AS "MILLER'S ADDITION," and located in Election District No. 3 of Garrett County, Maryland, which was conveyed by S. A. Kendall and wife to Mary E. Morgan by deed dated the 27th day of November, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 47, folio 31, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Mary E. Morgan.

No. 4. SIXTY-FOUR ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "SWANTON," being the same land which was conveyed to Annie Charity Broadwater by Lloyd Wiland and wife by deed dated the 27th day as May, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 47, folio 185, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 3 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of said Annie Charity Broadwater.

No. 5. ALL THAT PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING FIFTY-SEVEN ACRES, located in Election District No. 3 of Garrett county, and described as follows: Beginning for the same at two small maple trees and running thence South 87 degrees East, 98 perches to a stone on the outlines of the whole tract, thence North 113 perches to the State line, thence with the State line West 66 perches to a stone, thence leaving said State line South 16½ degrees West, 112 perches to the beginning, and being the same land which was conveyed to Mary M. Patton by William R. Getty and wife by deed dated the 23rd day of November, 1894, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 26, folio 258, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett County. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Mary M. Patton.

No. 6. FIFTY-ONE ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "SWANTON," located in Election District No. 3 of said Garrett County, and particularly described in a deed for the same from Charles M. Miller and wife to Elizabeth M. Breadwater, dated the 1st day of January, 1898, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 34, folio 410, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, as follows: Beginning for the same at a stake and stone pile standing at the beginning of a tract of land conveyed by Joseph R. Anderson and wife to Peter J. Stephen, and running thence with the seventh line of a tract conveyed by Joseph R. Anderson and wife to Elizabeth Stephen South 57½ degrees West, 7 perches, thence with the third and fourth lines of a tract called "Goochland" South 77 degrees East, 68½ perches, South 7 degrees East, 54 perches, thence with part of the first line of a tract conveyed by Joseph R. Anderson and wife to Jefferson Broadwater South 58 degrees East, 56½ perches, thence reversing the first and last lines of one tract and the third and second lines of another tract, both conveyed by said Anderson and wife to Hiram Duckworth North 70½ degrees East, 46½ perches, North 43 degrees West, 46 perches to a stake, North 32½ degrees West, 27½ perches, thence with part of the sixth and the whole of the seventh lines of a tract conveyed by said Anderson and wife to George W. Broadwater South 76 degrees West, 5 perches to a stake and stone pile on the west side of Elk Lick Run North 15½ degrees West, 82 perches to a stake and stone pile on the first line of a tract of land conveyed to Peter J. Stephen and with it reversed to its beginning South 86 degrees West, 45 perches to the beginning. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Elizabeth M. Broadwater.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

Land for Sale.

We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:

One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.

Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.

Also 10 acres suitable for building sites, just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.

For further information, address
THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL,
Successors to Charles A. Tower,

General Fire Insurance,

OAKLAND, MD.

We offer the best possible protection.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Kitzmillerville, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 14, 1908,

from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

E. J. HAMILL, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 14, 1908,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Pursuant to the required legal notice a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Friendsville, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 14, 1908.

at 1 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business that may lawfully be done.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 14, 1908,

from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Allegany County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Charles F. A. Reichelt, late of Allegany County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of June, 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1907.

MARY A. HETZ,
Executrix.
Lonaconing, Md.

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett County, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,
the 17th day of January, '08,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 2. EIGHTY-TWO AND FORTY-FIVE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTIETHS OF A TRACT OF LAND KNOWN AS "YOUGH MANOR," it being the same land which was conveyed to Mary J. Friend by deed from the Yough Manor Mining Company, dated the 30th day of March, 1904, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 46, folio 538, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett County. The minerals and right to mine the same being reserved in said deed. This land is located in Election District No. 2 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Mary J. Friend.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annun and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

If Santa Claus was Greedy

he would eat every bit of cake in this bakery, it is so delicious. But as he is a generous old chap he has left enough to supply you with the most delicious cake you ever tasted. Better order your share early, though.

SUCH BEAUTIFUL CAKE

is apt to make other people want your share as well as their own. We warn you that the longer you delay ordering the more you run a chance of being disappointed.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery,
HY. LAUER, Prop.

GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.
Office "Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Particular Attention Given
Railroad & Mine Surveying.
Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administrtion on the personal estate of

BENJAMIN F. SHAFFER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of November, 1907.

JOHN A. SHAFFER,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md., R. F. D. No. 2.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

NANCY J. MAYLE,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of May, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of November 1907.

FRED. A. THAYER,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

Administratrix's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

LEWIS J. MILLER,

late of Garrett county, Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of November, 1907.

MARY A. MILLER,
Administratrix,
Grantsville, Md.

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

ORDER NISI.

Agnes Whelen vs Ralph M. Casteel, et ux. No. 1499 Equity in the Circuit Court of Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, this 9th day of December in the year nineteen hundred and seven, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. Lindley Sloan and Edward H. Sincell, attorneys for the Mortgagee in said cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 10th day of January, 1908, provideda copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 3rd day of January, 1907.

The report states the amount of sale to be $700.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 31. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9 1908. NUMBER 45

THE HISTORY (?) OF MARYLAND.

Text Book In Use By Public School Children Full of Errors.

To the Editor of The Republican:

A few days ago I picked up a copy of a text book used in the public schools of our county, "The Leading Events of Maryland History," it being the revised edition of the work.

I am surprised that a work containing so many inaccuracies and misstatements should be used as a text book on Maryland history in our public schools.

Of course no historian can please everybody and we do not expect perfection in him any more than in other people, but it does seem to me that the revised edition of this work should have been more correct and the errors which appeared in the original or first edition should have been corrected in the revised edition. Take the article on Garrett county. With all due respect to the author of this article we do not think that there is a teacher in our county but what would have done better. In the list of Garrett county towns we find that of "Friendship." Doubtless this was intended for Friendsville, as the name of that progressive town does not appear. Then we are told that "the rivers and streams of the county abound with game fish, bass and trout, and deer, pheasants and wild turkeys, etc., make it the same sportsmen's paradise it was in the days Meshach Browning, hunter and author."

This is certainly "news" to the most of us as we had supposed that conditions had changed very materially since the days when Meshach Browning had performed his great feats as a hunter, the stories of which we read and were delighted in our boyhood days.

Surely the author of this article on our great county (which will in the future become one of the leading agricultural counties of the State) must be taking a Rip Van Winkle sleep, and it does seem to me that the children of our county are entitled to something better as a text book of the history of our great State than they are given in this book.

Then on page 207 we are given a picture of a "Granite Quarry, Woodstock County." Mr. Editor where is Woodstock County? Is it on the Eastern "Shore" or in Western Maryland? The idea of a text book used in our public school talking about "Woodstock county."

Some of us think perhaps the little town of Woodstock on the mainline of the B. & O. R. R., between Relay and Mt. Airy is perhaps intended as there are stone quarries there, but Woodstock County, Oh, my!

These errors are in the revised edition. In my opinion there should be another revision of this work and that as speedily as possible or its use should be discontinued in our public schools.

Better have no guide than a false one, and our children should be given text books which are correct.

Very respectfully,
A. F. GEORGE.

Swanton, Jan. 7, 1908.

FOR BETTER ROADS.

A Corresnondent Suggests Means of Bettering the Highways.

There has been considerable talk about better roads through the county papers and other papers and journals, but all has failed to bring the desired effect, not because the sentiment of the writer was not right but because there is not enough interest taken by the right parties. First, the taxpayers should be interested in general; second, the county commissioners; third, the supervisors and unless this is done road affairs are likely to go on the come day, go day style.

There does not seem to be much law governing road affairs. If there is it never has been enforced, at least we would have to draw that conclusion from observation, knowing there has been money levied an certain portions of road and four summers have passed and no work done by the supervisor or by his orders on certain portions of road referred to. That portion of road becomes dangerous to ride or drive over. There surely must be something materially wrong concerning such affairs as this.

It is my opinion before there will be any great improvement in road affairs there will have to be some considerable changes made, for instance weed out the supervisors down to one or two to each district, get the right man in the right place, give him something to do with and he will do something that will be of benefit. Give the supervisor $2.50 per day and the men that work under him $2 per day, hire able bodied men and see that they do honest work and in three years there will be improvements in Garrett county roads. Able bodied men can't be expected to work on public roads for 50 or 75 cents less per day than they can get else where, that is not business. Why not get out of the old ruts of paying $1.25 per day and hiring boys to do men's work and get but little done. Pay the price and get the work. The farmers pay more taxes each year, and I suppose all other property owners do the same. Are we getting the benefit of it in the right way?

NOT AN OFFICE SEEKER BUT TAX PAYER.

The finest Coffee Substitute ever made has recently been produced by Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis. You don't have to boil it twenty or thirty minutes. "Made in a minute," says the doctor. "Health Coffee" is really the closest Coffee Imitation ever yet produced. Not a grain of real Coffee in it either. Health Coffee Imitation is made from pure toasted cereals or grains, with malt, nuts, etc. Really it would fool an expert were he to unknowingly drink it for Coffee. Sold by all dealers.

Subscribe for The Republican.

EXPLOSION OF A LARGE B. & O. ENGINE

Engineer Frank Smith of Piedmont Slightly Hurt.

WAS BLOWN OUT OF THE CAB.

Force of Explosion Hurled Firebox From Engine Which Was Reduced to Scrap Iron—No Other Casualties—Fearful Force of Explosion.

With a loud report, which could be heard for several miles, B. & O. engine 1772 blew up near Altamont tower, on the Seventeen Mile Grade, at 5:30 o'clock Monday morning, injuring Engineer Frank Smith, residing on Fairview street, Piedmont, W. Va. Mr. Smith was blown out of the cab of his engine for nearly a distance of 150 yards below the bank, where he was found shortly afterwards by Engineer Savage Dayton, of a train ahead. He was found lying on his face, in an unconscious condition. He was picked up by Mr. Dayton with the assistance of his fireman and others, and brought to his home in Piedmont on B. & O. passenger train No. 8, accompanied by Dr. Henry W. McComas, of Oakland, who was summoned immediately after the accident, being on the scene within half an hour after the explosion occured.

From what could be learned, engine 1772, which is used as a helping engine from Piedmont, pushing trains up the grade, had stopped below Altamont block, and the fireman had gone up in the telegraph tower for orders, the engine having previously uncoupled from a train which it had pushed up the hill. While waiting for the fireman to return, the engine let go with fearful effect, the force of the explosion hurling the firebox back into the tender, breaking the couplings and sending it back on the track a distance of several hundred yards.

The ground and track for a considerable space had a gaping hole torn in it, as if wrecked by an earthquake. In the short space of time, the locomotive, 1772, a large engine of the "turtleback" class, was a mass of unrecognizable wreckage.

As soon as they could the fireman, operator and several of the crew of the train ahead began to search for the missing engineman, and several minutes elapsed before his apparently lifeless form was found yards away below the tracks. The injured man was made as comfortable as possible. How he escaped from instant death seems almost miraculous.

An examination of Mr. Smith was made by Dr. McComas and two Piedmont physicians, but they were unable to locate any broken bones, or even an abrasion of the skin. The probabilities are that he will suffer no serious consequences as the result of his miraculous experience.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

On the evening of Jan. 3, 1908, the stork called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Cuppett and presented them with a young man.

Rev. Arnet and wife, of Salem, W. Va., spent part of last Saturnay with their uncle, Dr. Laughlin, of this place.

Mr. Burns Lowdermilk was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Cuppett Friday night last.

Miss Sada Laughlin went to Grafton, W. Va., on Saturday last.

Mr. Samuel Lee, of this place returned to Baltimore University Monday.

Mr. Geo. Hipsley took Mr. John Wilt to a Baltimore hospital for treatment.

Dr. Louis Prevost has returned to his school at Washington, D. C.

The Close school has been closed because of measles in the vicinity.

Messrs. Hayden and Callis have wired 40 houses for electric light, at Rowlesburg. They have 22 houses yet to wire at this date.

Mr. Charles Dawson, Jr., returned home from Rowlesburg Tuesday evening.

Mr. H. V. Leighton spent Tuesday at Terra Alta, visiting his mother.

When the Stomach, Heart, or Kidney nerves get weak, then these organs always fail. Don't drug the Stomach, nor stimulate the Heart or Kidneys. That is simply makeshift. Get a prescription known to Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The Restorative is prepared expressly for these weak inside nerves. Strengthen these nerves, build them up with Dr. Shoop's Restorative—tablets or liquid—and see how quickly help will come. Free sample test sent on request by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Your health is surely worth this simple test. Sold by all dealers

HIS SOUND GOSPEL.

The Drummer Gives The Country Storekeeper Some Pointers.

"I was just reading in the Atlanta Constitution," said the traveling man, "that the National Association of R. F. D. men is going to meet in Atlanta. The Constitution goes on to remark that these men are doing more to make rural life happy and comfortable than any other body of men in the nation."

"R. F. D.—rural free delivery! Huh!" grunted the owner of the general store in the Arkansas town in front of which the group of local citizens and the drummer were spending a warm October afternoon hour.

"Why do you say it in that tone of voice?" the drummer inquired.

"Simply because," the storekeeper replied, "these rural free mail fellows are beginning to knock the tar out of business in towns like this. It's not their fault, of course. They're government employees, and they must carry the mails, no matter what goes in the mails. They are beginning to have their wagons stocked up with packages ordered by mail from the big cities and delivered through the mails right at the door of the farmer's house. You sell dry goods and things. Don't you see that this thing is going to hurt your business as well as mine? If it keeps up I'll have to decrease my orders from you. So it's up to you and me to organize a mutual howling society. Misery loves company, you know."

One of the farmers in the group suddenly felt in his inside coat pocket for those three letters which his wife and daughters had handed him to give to the rural delivery man as he came along the road. They were addressed to stores in St. Louis and Chicago.

The drummer smiled.

"I quoted that stuff from the Atlanta paper," he said, "just to wake you up on this subject. I knew what you would say. But we don't want any mutual howling society. What we want is a mutual self preservation society, or, rather, that is what you people in this community want. You can't buck up against the eternal spirit of progress. Uncle Sam has established the rural mail delivery, and it is being widened constantly. Every day new routes are being created. That paper is right in saying the service adds much to happiness and comfort in the country. People on the farms now get their letters and their newspapers every day instead of waiting till the man hitches up for the Saturday afternoon drive to town. They know every day what is going on in the world, and a daily paper helps mightily to relieve the monotony of lonesomeness of farm life."

"It sure does," put in the farmer. "I'm a regular subscriber to our local daily now as well as the weekly. All my folks like to read the papers."

"Sure," assented the drummer. "Now, the point is this. You merchants want to keep your trade and not let it go to the mail order houses. Very well. You've got to do some preaching to the farmer folks, not to speak of the town folks, who also patronize the mail order stores considerably. You ought to organize a home trade league, or you might better call it a local improvement society. That would take in the farmers as well as your townspeople. Hire a hall and a brass band, too, if necessary to get a crowd. Preach the doctrine that every dollar circulating at home makes home a better place to live in. That's good sound gospel. A town or community with its cash tied up in tomato cans or sealed up in envelopes directed out of town, which is practically the same thing, is not likely ever to fall over its own feet in making progress. Money in circulation is the life blood of a community. Otherwise there is nothing but stagnation. Town business will stagnate. Farm property will stagnate. You townspeople and the farmers around here are mutually dependent. If your store has to go to the wall and quit business and the store up the street closes and the town is full of empty houses, that is going to decrease the value of farm property.

"Now, the R. F. D. men have no choice. They've got to deliver the mails. They also deliver, as you know, the local papers. Likewise they deliver to some of the farmers the big city papers. I saw in a St. Louis daily the other day a two page advertisement of a big mail order house there. I found that paper at your hotel here. You local merchants must compete with that paper. You must use your local paper to do it. Suppose you follow the advertisements of that particular house in the city paper and make up a list of bargains you have in your own store and advertise them in your own paper? You can meet lots of those bargains and beat 'em. Then with your mutual aid society well organized, with some of the farmers occupying some of the official positions, you ought before very long to work up a sentiment for home trade that will make your business take an upshoot. I'm handing you the straight goods. It's up to you."

"I'm in," said the farmer who had forgotten to mail the letters. "Sounds to me like good common sense talk."

THE DEATH RECORD.

DWIGHT FOSS CASTEEL.

Dwight Foss, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Casteel, was born May 19th, 1907, and died December 31st, 1907, aged 7 months and 12 days. He was a sweet, promising child, loved by his parents and all the family, but has been taken by the Savior, who said "Suffer the little children to come to me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." He is now a lamb of the upper fold. The parents have the sympathy of all in this vicinity.

Armistead, Jan. 3. A. E.

EDWARD TAYLOR.

From the Grafton Republican of last Friday afternoon the following notice of the death of Mr. Edward Taylor, of Century, West Va., was clipped:

Word was received in the city this morning of the death, at Cook's Hospital, Fairmont, of Mr. Edward Taylor of Century, who had been taken to that institution some days ago and operated on surgically for relief from appendicitis. Death came at five-thirty o'clock last evening, and the remains were taken through here this morning on train No. 8 to Piedmont, where a brother, Mr. Creed Taylor resides. The funeral will occur tomorrow morning at eleven-thirty o'clock, at the Patterson creek cemetery, about twelve miles from Piedmont, near where the deceased gentleman formerly operated a large farm and where members of his family are buried. Mr. Taylor was well and favorably known to a number of people in Grafton. He was united in marriage a few years ago to Miss Tina Connell of Hutton, Md., a sister of Miss Ellen Connell and of Mrs. Parley DeBerry of Terra Alta. Besides the widow, he leaves several daughters, by a first wife, to mourn the demise of an indulgent and ever tender husband and father. Rev. J. A. McClelland, pastor of the First Presbyterian church this city, has been called to Piedmont to officiate at the funeral, and will leave this evening on train No. 12 for that point. The friends of the family in this city will regret exceedingly to learn of the demise of Mr. Taylor and will sympathize most heartily with the bereaved ones.

The Court of Appeals.

The court of Appeals will meet on Tuesday, January 14, for the purpose of hearing argument in cases on the January docket.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

STATE'S ATTORNEY RENNINGER.

New Official Take Charge of Office, Succeeding Mr. Thayer, Who Served 12 Years Fatihfully and Well.

Mr. Julius C. Renninger, of Oakland, who was elected last November to the office of State's Attorney for Garrett county, was inducted into office Monday of this week, when the oath was administered to him by His Honor Associate Judge R. R. Henderson in open court at Cumberland, to which city Mr. Renninger went that morning for the purpose. Besides the members of the Allegany County Bar who wittnessed the proceedings, Mr. E. H. Sincell, of Oakland, was also present.

As Garrett county's prosecuting attorney Mr. Renninger succeeds Mr. Fred. A. Thayer, also of Oakland, who served the people of Garrett county for the space of twelve years. As a public official, intent upon doing his duty and conserving the peace Mr. Thayer executed and duties of his office conscientiously and courageously.

Mr. Renninger, as his successor, is well qualified to execute the many duties devolving upon him with ability. That he will do so goes without saying. He has the best wishes of THE REPUBLICAN for a successful tenure of office.

FIRE LOSS PROMPTLY PAID.

Messrs. Mathews & Hamill Complimented For Their Promptness.

BOND, Md., Jan. 1st, 1908.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL, Oakland, Md.

GENTLEMEN:—I am in receipt of your letter of December 31st, enclosing me a draft for two hundred dollars in payment of my recent loss by fire. This draft arrived just fifteen days after the happening of the fire, and I desire to thank you for your promptness in paying the claim. Your promptness in paying losses is to me the best possible evidence that you represent companies which are able to pay their losses, and have no desire to take advantage of those who insure with you. It will give me pleasure to recommend you to those who may desire to insure their properties against loss by fire.

Very truly yours,
E. E. BROWN,
Supt. Bond Mill.

Mr. Morgan Huff to Marry.

The Post of Pittsburg contains in its society page of Monday the following:

"Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Ormsby, of Black street, East End, last week announced the engagement of their young daughter, Miss Ellen Estabrook Ormsby, to J. Morgan Bainbridge-Hoff of Westminster place, Shadyside."

Mr. Huff is the second son of Mrs. Richard T. Semmes, of Cumberland, and is a sterling young man, deservedly popular in business and social circles.

DIXON & KELSO

In taking our inventory we find that we have too much money invested in Overcoats, and in order to reduce this stock, we are going to give you some exceptionally low prices, as follows:

Men's Rain Coats in Black, Grey and Grey Stripes, worth $12.00 to $15.00, Your Choice, $8.99.

Men's Fine Broadcloth Overcoats, in Black and Blue, worth $12.50, now $8.99

Men's Black and Grey Mixture Overcoats that sold for $9.00, now $7.25.

Men's Overcoats, in all colors, that you always pay $8.50 for, now $5.49.

Men's Black Cloth Dress Coat, Extra Bargains, was $6.50, oow only $4.49.

Youths' Overcoats from $2.25 to $4.49, reduced to $.99 and $3.25.

A few Ladies' Coats left that we will sell at your price.

Wishing one and all a Happy 1908.

Yours to Please,
DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

DO YOU KNOW

That right here is the best place in Garrett County to buy clothing and shoes?

The largest assortment and low prices

I have a lot of Men's and Youths' suits as low as $3.00 to $4.00; others at $5.00, $6.50, $8.00 and $10.00; still better goods at $12.00, $15.00 and $18.00.

Rain Coats, the genuine "Cravenette," at $7.50 to $15.00.

All Ladies' coats and Men's and Boys' overcoats at greatly reduced prices while they last.

I also have a lot of nice things suitable for Christmas gifts such as Ties, Suspenders and Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes, Cuff buttoms, Pins, Combs, Gloves, Hand Bags, Umbrellas and a great many other useful articles. Come and See.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.
NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

BUYING GOLD ABROAD

Methods Employed in Its Purchase and Shipment.

NOT A COMPLEX TRANSACTION

The Simple System by Which Foreign Bullion or Coin Arriving by Ship in New York is Turned into American Money The Loss by Abrasion.

Buying $10,000,000 worth of gold from the Bank of England, says the cashier of the subtreasury in New York, is no more complex a transaction than buying a piece of real estate. Whatever difference there is in the two is in favor of the gold purchase. In it you are pretty sure to get the value of your money.

Much of the gold bought by the large banking houses of New York and other American cities is purchased from the Bank of England or the Bank of France. Its purchase is arranged for by the English or French agents of the bank that wishes to secure the gold. The price that will have to be paid depends largely upon the demand. In panic times, when every dollar of gold that can be secured is being eagerly sought by the bankers here, the price is as high as 5 and 6 per cent.

The shipment of the gold is accompanied by comparatively few extra precautions, an extra detective or two from Scotland Yard, perhaps, and as many other private detectives employod by the Bank of England furnish all the protection needed.

All gold imported into this country comes in one or two forms. It is either in gold bars or in coin. If in coin it is usually American money that has been sent abroad in some previous year, for a comparatively small amount of foreign gold coin is brought here. Whether in bar or coin, however, it is all shipped in small steel cases. The bars of an exact length, so as to permit them being packed tightly in the cases, while the coins are in bags, irrespective of denomination, that hold just 500 ounces.

The arrival of a gold laden ship at her pier in the North river is no different, so far as precautions for the gold itself are concerned, from that of any other vessel. There are always government officials, city police and private detectives to meet each ship, and the arrival of a boat with $10,000,000 in gold aboard will result in no more than one or two extra men being present to ride on the wagons carrying the gold away from the pier.

The steel boxes, with their precions contents, as they are carted down from the ship to the wharfs might from their appearance contain only ordinary merchandise. If any unusual precautions be taken, however, it is during the brief moments that the boxes with their millions are lying on the pier waiting to be lifted into the wagons and carted away. Then they are watched by a good many pairs of eyes, and not a stranger is allowed to approach anywhere near them.

The final act of the purchase of gold differs in times of panic and at ordinary times. In times of panic, when the necessity for gold is so great that every moment is precious, its real value in relieving a situation comes only when it is piled high on the counters of the banks and trust companies awaiting the demands of the creditors of those institutions.

The gold that arrives in bars goes direct to the assay office. Before any attempt is made to analyze it and ascertained its real value the purchaser receives a certified check from the assayer for 98 per cent of the value supposed to be contained in the bars. The check can be converted into cash immediately, and the delay of two or three days necessary to make a complete assay of the shipment is avoided. Whatever additional sum is due the purchaser after the assayer's report is made he receives in a day or two.

Much the same process so far as expediency is concerned is gone through with the gold coins. They, instead of going to the assay office, go direct to the subtreasury. Each bag is weighed unopened and if found to tip the scale at 500 ounces $6,300 in cash is immediately advanced. That process saves many hours, for each bag has to be opened, the coins assorted into their several denominations, counted and weighed for loss from abrasions. After that is done the money is returned to bags containing $5,000 each, and the balance due the purchaser, whatever it may be is forwarded to him.

The only other class of gold shipment that has to be handled is that of foreign gold coins. They are not even counted, but are placed immediately in a crucible, melted and then sent to the assay office, where they are treated as were the gold bars. The extra time necessto secure actual American money for the gold coins of foreign nations is the chief reason for the small amount of gold imported in that form.

As between shipping gold in coin or bars there is little difference It is said that the motion of the ships causes a loss of about $200 in every shipment of $1,000,000. It is a fact, however, that the coins do lose considerably more in weight than the bars.—New York World.

PROHIBITION'S GROWTH.

Not since the days of abolition has any great ethical principle made such a fight for recognition by our political system as prohibition has within the last few years. Like the abolition movement, the struggle for prohibition had an insignificant local beginning, and was, at first, a vital principle only to women's societies and unimportant men, who were led by a single individual of extraordinary power. But after Garrison came Wendell Philips, Lucy Larcom, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and others, whose eloqnence made new converts to their cause every day, and in time set the whole country afire with it. Likewise, prohibition took the mantle of Neal Dow and cast over the shoulders of John B. Gough, and after him came a score of others, with the late Francis Murphy among them. Abolition lived half a century, then reached its zenith, and expire dwith the blood and smoke of a great war which it had stirred up. But that war was its creation and its servants, doing its work, and it died only because its work was done. Prohibition has existed half a century now, and perhaps has not arrived at its zenith, but it has reached a tremendous height and is spreading all over the country in leaps and bounds greater than those of abolition, except in its later days. Its issue will not be left to the sword, as was that of its great forerunner, but it will put its trust in the ballot and in the war of ballots there will surely come a Gettysburg.

Prohibition as an issue has come to stay, either to victory or until it is decisively wiped out at the polls. It is no longer a fad. It has proved its right to existence by its healthy growth, and the two great political parties can no longer shoulder it out of the way. They must meet it squarely, and one of them will either have to take it into camp as a friendly power and an ally or beat it down. It may not be a national issue in next year's political campaign, but it will be in the campaign of 1912, if it continues its present marvelous growth. Out of the eighty-odd millions of people in the United States, on January 1 there will be 33,000,000 living directly under absolute prohibition. What is the use of pretense or evasion or denial in the face of those figures? Such an army as that cannot be brushed aside lightly.

Trial Catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people — without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by all dealers.

A SURGICAL TRIUMPH.

Professor Flexner Transplants Blood Channels Of Animals.

After two years of experiment and exhaustive study, Professor Simon Flexner, head of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, in New York city, has succeeded in transplanting arteries from our animal to another successfully. That fact has been revealed in a paper just read before the physiological section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in the University of Chicago.

It is the first time in the history of the world, surgeons assert, that so difficult a feat of surgery has been accomplished. Whether the surgical innovation will be perfected to such a degree that it can be applied to the treatment of aneurism and other arterial diseases is still an open question. That, however, is the end aimed at by Professor Flexner and his assistants in the Rockefeller Institute. It is admitted it is a long cry between performing such an operation on an animal and performing it on a human being, but surgeons are hopeful. The understanding here is that John D. Rockefeller, founder of the institnte, has been keeping in close touch with the experiments and is delighted because of their success.

It is admitted on all sides that if the experiments should be extended to men and women with the same success that has attended those made on animals, thousands of lives will be saved annually in all sections of the world. Aneurism, for instance, will lose its terrors, and so will many other diseases of the arteries which now are regarded as practically incurable. Aneurism is a localized dilation of an artery due to pressure of blood acting on a part of the artery weakened by accident or by disease.

A patient afflicted with this breaking down of the walls of the artery simply would have to go to a hospital, get on the operating table, and the surgeons would cut out diseased section of the artery and splice in a new section of corresponding length and diameter taken from an animal. Nobody denies that it would be hard on the animal, but it would enjoy the distinetion of having died to save human life.

There are optimists who assert that a somewhat similar process could be applied to the lungs, liver, kidneys and other parts of the body, substituting healthy animal tissue for unhealthy human tissue. The professors in the institute make no such assertions. They rest upon the plain statement that they have demonstrated conclusively, not once, but several times within the last two years, that arteries may be transplanted from one animal to another and that the second animal will live.

Professor Flexner could not come to Chicago to read his paper on "Tendencies in Pathology," which contained announcement of his great surgical discovery. He sent it to Prof. Ludwig Hegtoen, who read it. Pending its appearance in the medical journals the university officials refuse to make the text public. It is known, however, that Professor Flexner prepared it with great care, so no extravagant claims would be made which might bring ridicule upon the institute. He would not even assert that the principle could be extended to human beings, but the framing of his paper on that point indicated clearly he believed that ultimately it would be.

Many animals were sacrificed to science in the institute before final success was obtained. Experiments were made on several kinds of beasts. Most of them were small, including rats, mice, guinea pigs and rabbits. Incidentally, Professor Flexner and his assistants discovered, in their artery-splicing tests, important things in relation to biological conditions of tumor growth. The paper which presaged such far-reaching effect on pathological problems has attracted much attention here.

"Take tumor, for instance, from the laymen's point of view and discussing it as a layman would," one surgeon said, "and it will be seen at once what a successful extension of the transplanting of arteries to human beings would mean. There are thousands of persons who are suffering from tumors which cannot be removed because they have formed themselves about arteries, the removal of which would spell death.

"Under the Flexner plan a surgeon would be able to cut out both the tumor and the part of the artery incased in the growth and then fill in the arterial gap with a section of artery taken from an animal. In a few weeks the artery would be performing its function as usual, and the patient would be convalescent. It is not enough, however, to demonstrate that the artery of an animal can be transplanted to a man or a woman. Experiment must show that the section transplanted will serve its purpose as long as the sections of the artery not transplanted, and not withstand the blood pressure only for a few weeks or a few months."

THE THINGS TO PRINT

Everybody Can Give Pointers to The Editor.

There is hardly a newspaper reader in any community who, in his own estimation, could not conduct a paper better than the local editors do. And each one of these literary geniuses differ as to what a newspaper should be. Some demand that all the sporting news shall be published down to the most minute details, others hold that the full details of the market report, both local and foreign, should be printed, others still wonder why some obscure quarrel which happened late at night in the lower end of the city was reported, although it never was reported to the police, while a few would everlastingly criticise every public official in the city every day.

These different classes could be properly educated into the newspaper business in a few years, but the chances are that they never will be, for the reason that they are so sure they are right that nobody could by any chance set them right.

The function of a newspaper is to print the news—all the news. It is impossible in a paper to cover every item of sports or markets because this would exclude other very important news in other departments. A newspaper must print the most important happenings in all departments of news, and this makes it impossible to go into minute details in any particular department.

But above all things a newspaper must not be personal. It is necessary sometimes to criticise the conduct of individuals and men in office, but when this is done it is not because the newspaper, or some emplove of the newspaper, has a personal grudge at the person thus criticised. It is because this criticism is in the best interests of the community, and any newspaper which thus criticises merely to satisfy a personal grudge will soon go out of business. The function of the public press is as sacred as the function of the courts and in most cases the managers and editors of newspapers keep this fact in view all the time. Fairness, justice and the truth are the three things which the journalist strives for. He way miss them sometimes, but his intentions are good.—Peoria Herald-Transcript.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—On December 24th, a female beagle hound (straight legged) white, with brown markings, long brown ears. Reward for her return to Bowie Johnson, office First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE WABASH

Declares That The Cumberland-Wheeling Link Will Be Built.

Frederic A. Delano, president of the Wabash Railroad Company, was in Baltimore Tuesday as the guest of Mr. B. F. Bush, president of the Western Maryland Railroad. Mr. Delano stopped off on his way to Chicago from New York, and while in Baltimore was shown some of the Western Maryland's property. He left Tuesday afternoon for the West.

Mr. Delano spoke encouragingly of business, and incidentally, took occasion to again deny the report circulated recently about his resignation. The dispatches sent out from Chicago about the resignation quoted a "friend" of the president of the Wabash.

"The man quoted is certaialy no friend of mine," said Mr. Delano, smiling. "There was no foundation for the report."

Then speaking of conditions on the Wabash, he said.

"Business has fallen off some during the last few months, just as it has with other roads, but, in my opinton, the bottom has been reached. I think that we can now look for conditions to improve: perhaps by the middle of January, we will begin to see this improvement. I look for easier money, too. I do not mean to convey the impression that there is going to be any rapid change, a sudden withdrawal of all unfavorable conditions, as it were, but a gradual improvement."

The resumption of work at many mills in the Pittsburg district after having been idle for several weeks was referred to.

"Yes, that is a good sign," said Mr. Delano. "A great many manufacturers took advantage of the holidays to close down. I look for a continuance of the improvement which has already begun among the industrial concerns."

Mr. Delano said that the Wabash had had to take steps to curtail expenses, just as other companies have done, and that some men have been laid off, but no steps have been taken or even considered to reduce salaries, as it was announced several days ago that the Erie has done.

"When will work be started on the link to connect the Western Maryland at Cumberland and the Wabash at Wheeling?" the president of the latter road was asked.

"That's more than I can say now," Mr. Delano replied. "It depends largely on monetary conditions. I don't know what will be done during the coming year; I hope that the money market will be such as to permit of the work being started. We are anxious to get the line constructed and are going right ahead with our plans."

Mr. Delano is not a stranger in Baltimore. He has visited Baltimore bofore in connection with the affairs of the Wabash, his last visit having been last summer, when, with President Bush of the Western Maryland, he held a conference with President Murray and other Baltimore and Ohio officials regarding some matters relating to an interchange of traffic.

You Read the Other Fellow's Ad

You are reading this one. That should convince you that advertising in these columns is a profitable proposition; that it will bring business to your store. The fact that the other fellow advertises is probably the reason he is getting more business than is falling to you. Would it not be well to give the other fellow a chance

To Read Your Ad In These Columns

METHOD IN SCHEME

JACOB SCHIFF, FINANCIER, FAVORS TARIFF REDUCTION.

This Would Stop the Building Up of Great Monopolies and the Accumulation of Vast Fortunes, and Make Mr. Schiff's Money Worth More.

Money talks, but not always reasonably or intelligently. For example, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, member of one of the world's largest banking houses and director in a dozen or so of lesser banking and loan concerns, has lately broken into print with the following:

"Nothing will so thoroughly prevent the building up of great monopolies and the accumulation of the vast fortunes, the existence of which is at the bottom of the prevailing social unrest, as a sound and sensible revision of the tariff. . . . It is right that American industry and the American workingman be protected against undue foreign competition, but it cannot be right to compel the American consumer to pay a vast profit to the manufacturer where the latter under a much lower tariff would be able to maintain himself. Herein lies the principal remedy which needs to be applied if the causes which have brought about present conditions are to be permanently eradicated."

It will be noticed that Banker Schiff's sole concern is for the consumer. Most consumers are also producers, but we are not aware that Banker Schiff is a producer. Breeder, perhaps, but not producer. He marries coin and currency together and takes the increase. He profits by the merger or corporate properties, but we have not heard that by so much as a dollar's worth he has ever advanced raw or partly finished material in value by a manufacturing process. Mr. Schiff is said to control a larger quantity of spot cash than any other one person in the United States. Naturally he is interested in enlarging to the utmost extent the purchasing power of his cash. Not being the producer of any commodity advanced in value by human labor, he would like to buy more of the products of labor with his dollars. A dear dollar and a cheap man would suit Mr. Schiff better than a cheap dollar and a dear man.

An able financier may not be an able industrialist. The man who knows how to make two coins grow where one coin grew before is not necessarily a high authority on anything but his finance. It is more than possible that he knows very little of the relation of labor cost to production cost in manufacturing and the relation of tariff to both. Quite certain it is that Mr. Schiff does not speak whereof he personally knows when he asserts that American manufacturers paying double the European rate of wages and ten times the oriental rate, could maintain themselves "under a much lower tariff." Ninety-five per cent. of the business men engaged in manufacturing, to say nothing of the 10,000,000 men who work for wages, do not agree with Banker Schiff in this matter. They do not think that American labor and production would under a much lower tariff remain as prosperous as they now are. To prove this they have an argument that even money lenders should be able to see the force of. They point to the fact that this country is now importing each year more than $800,000,000 worth of competitive products. Generally speaking, this does not indicate that the tariff is much too high.

If Mr. Schiff could spare a moment from his tariff ripping lucubrations he might discover something of direct fiscal significance in the latest trade returns. The official statistics for the seven months ending with July, 1907, show that our imports had increased, over the same period in 1906, $136,158,370, while our exports show an increase of $99,469,605. The net increase of imports for the seven months has been $36,685,756, or at the rate of $63,000,000 a year. But the showing for the month of July, 1907, is still more significant. Imports show an increase over the same month in 1906 of $22,238,517, or at the rate of nearly $267,000,000 a year; while exports for July, 1907, increased $16,861,961, or at the rate of a little over $200,000,000 a year.

This marked rate of increase of imports as compared with exports has occurred under the tariff as it is—or as it is supposed to be. When the tariff should be reduced to suit Mr. Schiff the flood of imports would enormously increase, that being the main object sought by tariff reduction. Then we should be sending gold abroad out of our banks to balance trade. At the rate imports are even now gaining upon exports our trade balance is being greatly reduced. Any further increase of the rate of gain of imports would be likely to bring on a gold exportation panic. Tariff reduction would hasten the advent of that situation.

Foolish to Force It.

That the tariff will some time have to be revised does not admit of doubter of dispute. Every intelligent man concedes that this time will eventually come, since constantly changing business conditions will naturally bring it about, but, until that time does arrive, the party would be very foolish indeed to undertake to force it. The people of this country are not slow to express their preference upon great questions of this character and when they become dissatisfied with the tariff they may be depended upon to say so in plain words. Until they so declare the president will do well to stand pat, as he has evidently decided to do.—St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.

Bridget's Beau

By JUDITH SPENCER.

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

They lived, two "single pinks," alone with their staid maid servant in the old homestead, which—being painted a delicate colonial yellow with white trimmings and dull green blinds—their irreverent niece Angelot called "the Yellow Cucumber."

Miss Anne was small and prim and timid, but Miss Penelope was tall and stately and a power much looked up to by her sister, though Angelot mischievously declared that "Aunt Pen was just as scarey as Aunt Anne, and whenever a piece of the old furniture cracked at night, they both got up and watched till morning." These two were practically alone in the great rambling house, for Bridget—mighty of hand but weak of head—had a room quite off by herself at the farther end.

These sisters each had had a romance. One had buried her lover and one had airily dismissed hers in the long ago. But if now they ever regretted the past none knew, for they were too wise to wear their hearts upon their sleeves. However it might have been, they advised Bridget almost daily during the 20 years she had lived in their service, never to think of getting married. While to merry, motherless Angelot, when she came to visit them, they always gave the contrary counsel, "Now don't be an old maid, my dear!"

Now Angelot could not be always with her aunts, and there were times when she, as well as their other relatives and all their friends, thought it unwise that they should live in that great house so entirely alone.

Burglars and fire were the two things these women feared, guarding against them yet watching for them through the years. Bridget slept like a log in her far-away room. But Miss Anne and Miss Penelope watched and listened and sniffed the air for smoke and nightly set "traps" of chairs turned upside down and buckets filled with water, before every doorway and at the head of every stair.

One winter's morning as Angelot was getting ready to go out, a telegram came for her father, a man of many affairs, who had left home on business of importance the night before. She tore it open and read:

"Damaged by fire last evening and robbed. Come immediately to

"PENELOPE AND ANNE."

"At last!" said Angelot. So she packed her bag and went up by the first train. As the carriage she had taken approached the long, low house, she scanned it searchingly for traces of the fire, but none were to be seen.

She found her aunts, Miss Penelope and Miss Anne, in a state of nerves bordering upon hysterics.

Angelot laughed. "Now, let me see," she said, "it was both burglary and fire. Poor Bridget's room was almost burned out, you say, and her very best clothes and her roll of money and her poor little trinkets are gone. You think it a mercy that the fire was discovered when it was? My, yes! Or the entire house might have been looted? Well, no; I don't think so. The thief evidently wanted exactly what he took and then set fire to the curtain, thinking so to cover up his tracks."

"No, Angelot, you're quite mistaken there! It's some hidden enemy; some one has a spite against us, and we shall be burned in our beds yet! For this isn't the villain's first attempt. Five separate times the preserve cellar has been broken into and we've found dozens of burnt matches strewn all about the place. It's a mercy we've escaped till now!"

"It's you who are all wrong!" declared Angelot. "You people have no enemies at all. Now I think that the man who has done all this is no other than Bridget's beau."

"Bridget's beau!" cried Miss Penelope and Miss Anne. "But Bridget hasn't any! That is, we never knew she had one—oh, Angelot!"

"Now, go upstairs and rest, you poor dears; try and get some sleep, while I go and interview Miss Bridget."

Bridget, nervous and trembling, at first denied, but finally confessed to the "beau," though she indignantly resented the charges which Angelot made against him.

"He was just a handsome, nice young man," she declared.

Just then the doorbell rang, and as Angelot saw that Bridget was too much upset to attend to her usual duties, she went to answer it herself.

"A handsome, nice young man!" she quoted gayly to herself upon first sight of the visitor.

"I would like to see Miss Penelope," the young man said politely. "I am Percival Lestrange, the nephew of John Delancey—"

"Oho!" thought Angelot, "and John Delancey is Aunt Pen's old lover—that is!" But she demurely said, "And I am Angelot, Miss Penelope's niece."

Percival Lestrange bowed low and Angelot, having dropped him a quaint courtesy, asked him to walk in.

Then matters proceeded more rapidly. It seemed that John Delancey—ill with rheumatism in his lonely bachelor home four miles away, where his nephew had been summoned to take care of him—had heard of this burglary and fire, and the story had gained much upon its travels. And too crippled to be able to come down himself, he had sent his nephew in his stead to offer his services to the ladies, and to stay in their house—if they would permit it—as long as they needed a man's assistance, or until the burglar and incendiary should be caught.

"It is very thoughtful and kind of your uncle," said Angelot; "but he did not know that I was here."

The young man looked at her with amusement in his eyes. "Of course not, and I perfectly understand that my services are not needed—now. Still, may I ask if you will kindly deliver my uncle's message?"

"Most willingly," said Angelot.

In the silence which followed her departure he could hear a faint voice overhead saying: "Who is it Angelot?"

"My lord, the ambassador!" the girl's gay voice replied. Then he caught no more except once when he thought he heard the mad words, "Cupid's messenger."

Five minutes elapsed before Angelot returned. There was a queer, bewildered expression on her face, though her eyes danced merrily.

"My lord," she began, but checked herself with a little laugh. "Mr. Percival Lestrange, I mean—I am bidden to tell you that my Aunt Penelope not only appreciates the thoughtful kindness of your uncle—her old friend John Delancey, whom she regrets to hear is so far from well—but she accepts you for his substitute and will be glad of your presence and protection for a night or two, at least! And I had no idea until just this minute that Aunt Pen's nerves had so entirely gone to pieces," Angelot ended quite simply.

"You must get a detective and clear up this affair to the entire satisfaction of my aunts—or they will never close their eyes again at night so long as they live!" she said. "They imagine it a plot against their property and personal safety, but I think it's something quite different. I can give you the clue, but you must follow it up and convince them with indisputable proofs."

She then regaled him with a piquant story of poor Bridget's "handsome, nice young man."

Percival Lestrange's stay at the Yellow Cucumber was five nights in duration. And to Angelot's amusement it was an evident relief to the minds of Miss Penelope and Miss Anne to have him there. They made no stranger of him—was he not John Delancey's nephew? And after all, it was a comfort, Miss Penelope reluctantly admitted, to feel that there was a man in the house at night. At least she could go to bed and sleep without being in fear of life.

On the fifth evening Percival Lestrange brought in the detective, who had gathered conclusive evidence against the suspected party. Angelot's intuition had been correct. Acting on her suggestion, the doings of Bridget's "nice young man" had been investigated, and it was found that on the night of the burglary and fire he had left the place on the midnight train, and the following day had been married to a young woman in an adjoining town. He not only seemed to have plenty of money and was spending it recklessly, but he had given his buxom bride a handsome dress and cloak—the facsimile of Bridget's missing garments, and several trinkets and bits of jewelry, including a watch and chain, all exactly answering the description of Bridget's vanished treasures.

Poor Bridget, unconvinced till then, wept loudly when the extent of her lover's treachery had been revealed to her.

And now that the mystery had been solved and the ladies' minds set at ease, Percival Lestrange felt that he had no further excuse for prolonging his stay. John Delancey had sufficiently recovered to drive over the next morning and make a call upon the ladies, and Percival had been quick to note the little flush on Miss Penelope's cheek when she welcomed her old admirer as he came in, leaning heavily on his nephew's arm, and he knew well how to interpret his uncle's unusual courtliness of manner. He caught himself wondering if time and circumstances could ever change him from an Uncle John—and saucy Angelot into a likeness of her Aunt Pen, but he smiled at the odd fancy and decided immediately against it.

And so an hour later when the uncle took his departure the nephew went with him; and the daily life at the Yellow Cucumber took on its normal aspect.

Poor Bridget was beginning to feel that there was no such fool as an old fool and that it had been ridiculous for her even to dream of getting married. While Angelot was again solemnly warned, "not to become an old maid!"

On the day following, Angelot also left for home.

Did Angelot or her over-busy father surmise, or did the young ambassador suspect what the result of elderly John Delancey's renewed visits to his old love would be?

Did the two most intimately concerned ever think for a moment that the consummation of their romance—interrupted more than a quarter of a century before—was to be brought about by the treachery and defection of poor Bridget's "handsome, nice young man?"

However that may be, in early June—the month of roses—there was a quiet wedding at the Yellow Cucumber where the new lord and protector was henceforth to dwell. And elderly John Delancey was the bridegroom and stately Miss Penelope the bride.

The following winter, in all the whirl and excitement of her first ball, Angelot and Percival Lestrange came suddenly face to face.

"My lord, the ambassador!" she exclaimed.

"I am no ambassador now," said Percival. "I come to speak only for myself. Angelot I was all wrong. I have found out my mistake. I could never wait in patience and grow old like Uncle John before I gained my heart's desire."

"Sir!"

"Angelot, listen, the winter is passing fast. I have worked hard and have earned my holiday, and in the spring I am going abroad—and I swear that I will not go alone! You love the mountains—once you told me so—and we will go to Switzerland—or to Norway—or where you will."

"But this is bribery!" said Angelot.

"It is the love of a man for you, Angelot—you may call it what name you will! I have planned for you, worked for you, dreamed of you—since the first day I saw you—and though your lips are reluctant your eyes tell me that I am winning you."

"Oh, I like your breathless manner of courtship!" said Angelot. "If that could go on forever—but marriage would end it all. No, I shall never marry—"

"But I would be your lover until the end."

"How can I be sure?" queried Angelot.

"By trying me!"

She laughed a little, but she turned her face away.

"Come down the garden path; no one can see us there," said he. And in silence they walked together, side by side.

"And now—" said Percival when they had come to its very end and were screened by the snowy pines.

She obediently lifted up her face, but as he bent over her she darted aside with a little birdlike movement and his kiss just touched her brow.

But the next moment she felt herself a close prisoner in his arms.

"My lord," she gasped, "there, let me go—I've something to say to you—"

And when he had freed her so that she could speak he saw that her eyes were dancing roguishly.

"Do you realize," she said, "the great and awful debt you owe to—Bridget's beau?"

She was instantly imprisoned again.

"Wait, listen; it's really important—you must know all. My lord, I have decided to go—to Norway, in the spring."

HAS TELEPHONE THAT TALKS.

Latest Device for Saving the Time of Business Men.

K. M. Twiner of New York is the inventor of a wonderful little instrument which he showed at the Savoy hotel to a representative of the London Daily Mail recently. It has the singular property of catching and transmitting every whisper within a radius of 15 feet, and at the same time can make its own voice heard over a considerably greater distance.

To illustrate the uses of the instrument, which he calls a "dictograph," Mr. Twiner connected it with a telephone wire communicating with an operator in another room. Having moved one of ten switches to call the attention of the operator, he stood as far from the instrument as the size of the room would allow and began to talk in ordinary tones.

To every question he asked, the instrument, a small box about 11 inches long and five deep, replied loudly and clearly. He dictated a business letter, and then asked for it to be repeated. The letter came back word for word with almost startling rapidity.

By means of the dictograph a busy man, sitting in his office, can talk to any number of managers or clerks in turn, or, by depressing all the switches, to the whole of them together. He has no need to hold a receiver in his hand. He can whisper at a distance of 15 feet, with his back turned to the instrument, and his words will be heard quite plainly at the other end of the wire, even if that end is 100 miles away.

The Hat Pin.

One woman has written a book about the folly of the hat pin, as women now use it. Meant at first for use, it is now ornamental, and should be made to correspond. She objects to bettles, lizards and so on being used to decorate the hat. She says that women should use jewels and dainty bits of gold and silver for this purpose.

Headache Cure.

To cure a headache take a quantity of black pepper and put it in a handkerchief; fold the handkerchief so that the grains cannot fall out; saturate the whole with camphor; bind this plaster on the head and lie down; when the handkerchief becomes dry saturate again with camphor; in a very few minutes the headache will be relieved and the patient will be asleep.

Asking Too Much.

They were trying to explain to the Australian bushman the principle of the curved ball. "That's all rot," he said. "It's easy enough to throw a boomerang so it will turn around and come back to you, but nobody can make me believe you can throw a round ball so it will describe a curve. These nature fakers make me tired!"

Ancient Wedding Custom.

A very ancient custom marked a recent wedding at Whitburn-by-the-Sea, near Sunderland, England. At the church door, as the bridal party left, the villagers presented a "hot pot," a mixture of eggs and ginger, made very hot. The presentation is considered a great compliment.

DISOBEYED ORDERS.

A Ticklish Night on Picket at the Fight at Chickamauga.

A correspondent of the National Tribune, an old soldier who served in the Twenty-second Indiana regiment, company I, tells the story of how he disobeyed orders while doing picket duty at Chickamauga.

"The day of Sept. 19," he says, "was spent pushing and pulling wagons up the steep mountain getting everything to the top about eight p. m., when we moved out about two miles and went into camp on a small stream. Up to this time we did not know that there was any fighting going on. My company was detailed for picket duty, and a strong picket line was put out around the camp. Col. Post rode out to our advance post and told my captain, L. S. Mayfield, to select some man whom he could trust and put him out on videt duty, at least one-half mile in advance of our picket line, and leave him there all night, as the mountain was so infested with rebel bushwhackers that it would be unsafe to relieve them at night. Capt. Mayfield called for volunteers, but the boys were all tired and no one craved the job of standing guard all night. Finally he called me and asked if I would go, and I told him I would if he and Orderly Sergeant Miller would go along and see where the post was established, and that I would do my best to hold the post till morning. Col. Post gave me my orders before I started. He said there was no countersign; that if any person approach-

He Stopped Very Suddenly.

ed from the outside to shoot him if I could, and fall back to camp along about midnight. Well, I went out, and some time in the evening I heard the noise of a horse's hoofs coming at a pretty fast gait. I began to study over my orders and the consequences if I shot, and the more I thought about it the more I resolved that if there was only one man approached I would not shoot him, but would capture him. He approached my post on a keen lope, and I let him get close enough so that I had a good bead on him, when I halted him with the usual salutation, "Who comes here?" He stopped very suddenly, but did not say a word. I waited a few minutes, and then demanded for the second time to know who he was and what he wanted. He in turn wanted to know who I was. I promptly informed him that that was my business and not his, and that unless he was very careful he was liable to have serious trouble, as I had a good squad of men handy. I again demanded that he dismount and advance, which he did, and when within about ten paces of me I halted him and said, "Now, tell me where you belong?" He said he was a union soldier. By that time Capt. Mayfield, who had heard the racket, appeared and I turned the man over to him, who sent him to Col. Post's quarters. The soldier told Col. Post that he was an officer on Gen. McCook's staff; that the hardest battle of the war had been fought that day, and that he was the seventh courier sent out and the first to get through. I have often thought of the consequences if I had killed him, as I had been ordered to do. The brigade, all of McCook's train, most of his artillery and ambulances, and Mitchell's cavalry train would have fallen into the hands of the rebels. As it was we marched immediately, reaching Crawfish Springs, Sunday, September 20, at ten o'clock a. m., and saved all this train, and then started it on the Dry Valley road to Chattanooga. We covered the retreat to Chattanooga."

Statue For Stanton.

The admirers of the late Edwin M. Stanton, attorney general in the cabinet of James Buchanan and secretary of war under Abraham Lincoln, are planning for the erection of a bronze statue of heroic size to his memory at Steubenville, O. Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, of New York city, who was assistant secretary of war under Stanton, has contributed liberally.

POLICIES CONFLICT

YOU CANNOT EAT YOUR CAKE AND HAVE IT TOO.

If Through Reciprocity, Tariff Concessions, Competitive Imports are Increased There Must Be an Equivalent Decrease of Domestic Production and Wage Paying.

For the ability displayed in the editorial columns of the Washington Post we have always had a great deal of respect. But the line must be drawn somewhere. For example:

"By reciprocity and truly protective duties we will protect our trade abroad as well as at home, and greatly enlarge our foreign markets."

Truly protective duties are duties that protect, are they not? Assuming an affirmative reply, we would like to learn from the Post how it is possible to maintain duties that truly protect and at the same time carry on a system of reciprocity in competing products. Duties that protect hold the domestic market for domestic labor and industry, do they not? If they do not do that, then they do not protect. If they do protect, then they do not and cannot invite and promote a larger inflow of commodities that compete with and displace their equivalent of domestic production and labor.

There can be no competitive reciprocity with duties that are truly protective. The duties that protect and the duties that increase our foreign trade in competing articles on the incoming side must of necessity be two entirely different sets of duties. They cannot be the same.

It is perfectly apparent that the truth of this maxim in economics is wholly ignored and disregarded by the free traders and tariff wreckers who dominate the National Association of Manufacturers. They may and probably do know that adequate protection for all domestic industry and free trade reciprocity in competing products cannot exist side by side. To them that fact is not material. Their purpose is to market abroad increased quantities of their manufactures—manufactures which, by reason of patents or patented processes, do not require tariff protection. They are not troubled by the consideration that their scheme of sacrificing protection for reciprocity would work disaster to many industries that do require protection.

They put it this way: "We know that reciprocity in competing products will hurt some industries while benefiting others; but the gain to those which are benefited will be greater than the loss to those which are injured." These words are quoted literally from a speech made in 1901 by an advocate of reciprocity at a national convention of manufacturers in Washington nearly six years ago.

It was very much as though the thief should say to the man whose pocket he had just picked: "I know you will feel somewhat the loss of this money, but its possession will do me far more good than its loss can do you harm." At least this seemed to be the convention's view of the ethical soundness of the proposition, for the reciprocity scheme was voted down at the rate of a hundred to one.

Confident that the Washington Post entertains no approving opinion of the policy of fattening some industries at the expense of other industries, we would in all sincerity be glad if the Post would tell us just how reciprocity in competing products and "truly protective duties" can possibly go hand in hand.

No; it will not do. What the foreigner wants and must have if he is to get more of his goods into the American market is a system of duties that do not truly protect. Any other duties—duties that do protect—will not do him a particle of good. To him that would mean bogus reciprocity, a confidence game, a gold brick. The foreign manufacturer is not a fool. He wants to get into this market, the best in the world, and he is going to do it if he can get enough American co-operation. Perhaps he will succeed. We do not know. But if he does succeed it will be because the American people want to do less of their own work and want more of it done by foreigners. In that event, don't let us talk any more about "truly protective duties." They will have gone out of fashion.

The "Real" Prosperity.

At the present time one cannot but pause and marvel at the unparalleled prosperity which now hovers over this progressive nation. Every industry throughout the country is flourishing as never before, and a "full dinner pail" confronts every tradesman and laborer who is willing to toil. From east to west and from north to south comes the demand for men; harvest time is at hand and some industries may suffer for lack of help. There is no excuse for a single idler in the United States under present conditions, neither has there been for some years past—but just now the field of opportunity is broader and better than ever. And the end is not yet; advancement is certain where confidence is so pronounced and general. The country is without a serf or a slave, and with plenty of work at good wages should inspire everyone with a desire, from a political standpoint, to leave well enough alone. Just now there is a dearth of political talk, but nevertheless, it is well to remember that invariably times are good while the Republican party holds in. And who would care to, or can truthfully deny it? Let's have no thought of going back to the dark period of a few years ago.—Wyoming Press.

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Music.

I love the rhapsodies of God
That swell through fragrant dale and field.
I love the harmonies of space,
The music that the orbits yield.

At rest beside some monarch oak,
Where Nature's paens rise and roll,
The crooning of the rustling leaves
Is soothing incense to my soul.

I long to hear the gushing rill
That plays upon its water lute,
The chanting shells beside the sea,
The trilling of the mock-bird's flute.

From off across the lazy road,
That winds away where Peace is king,
I hear the frou-frou of the corn
In troubadour's soft murmuring.

Apollo's lute to me is sweet,
And honeyed as the tinkling bell
That fairies wave with rhythmic swing
Upon a bed of asphodel!

Ah, Liszt and Wagner, turn thine ear
To where the soul of tone is purled,
Where God has placed in Nature's sphere
The master music of the world!

Eddies.

At last a complete census of the stars has been taken. There are a hundred million orbs like the sun, all of which a man sees when he splits kindling wood under the clothes line.

Has your wife whispered in your ear, yet, that her last winter's coat should be replaced by a new seal skin? Not yet? Shh! Neither's mine! Don't wake 'em up!

When a man wins on the races, he tells his wife and she pretends to be horrified, but she takes the money and says, with a ripple of satisfaction in her voice, "You are luckier than you are good." When the man loses, however, she doesn't say a word—because he doesn't tell her.

A good villain has to be very bad.

A man who can own an automobile and a kodak and keep out of debt, is a financial wonder.

And now we have to stand by and see our friends raise winter whiskers!

A Texas man is said to have raised a number of melons as large as musk melons. Nobody hain't handed me one of 'em yet.

A Maryland man went away from home, left his door unlocked, and returning, found two sons-in-law. Fathers with large girl families, please take the hint.

The fun of seeing a man with side whiskers and a mustache, eating corn off the cob, is over for this season.

When politicians want to fool somebody, they tell the truth.

They Want Theirs.

The Columbus (Ind.) Republican says that out in Maple Grove a small boy has been circulating the following petition:

"To Our Respected Mothers:—Whereas, we, the undersigned sons of you, our various mothers, have been guilty of violating the various laws, rules and regulations laid down by you, inasmuch as we went in swimming in that part of the year commonly called Dog Days, we respectfully petition you, severally and individually, to remove that part of our clothing commonly known among us boys as pants, and to apply to us some instrument of torture, such as a gad, shingle, hair brush, buggy whip, slipper or cat-of-nine-tails, and to continue to apply said instrument of torture and punishment until we have been thoroughly chastised, and promise never to go swimming again.

Respectfully submitted."

Just Like a Hog.

Up at Postville, Ia., the baseball team used for its ground a hog pasture on the edge of town. Hog cholera broke out in the herd belonging to the farmer who owned the pasture and the health authorities prohibited the continuance of ball games, for fear the crowds gathering to see the ball games would spread the cholera all over the country. It was hard luck for the team, but they saw the good sense of the idea and quit cheerfully.—Exchange.

No Reason for Alarm.

A Kansas editor is guilty of the following: A couple were recently married. The ceremony over, the wife began to weep copiously. "What's the matter?" asked the new husband. "I never told you that I didn't know how to cook," sobbed the bride. "Don't fret," said he, "I'll not have anything to cook; I'm an editor."

More Trouble.

A report was current to-day that Charles Brick, the man with a broken back, who escaped from the Belmont county infirmary Monday night of last week, had been seen in Wheeling yesterday. He was able to walk with two canes and was accompanied by a woman. It is thought the man has been married again.

How About Your Hide.

I am still in the market for your hides and will always pay the highest cash market prices. Call on me and you will receive the right treatment.—John Rothschmitt, in Hanlon (Tex.) Tribune.

Shame!

A Texas newspaper refers to a resident of the name of Swearagin. Does he?

Byron Williams

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1908.

SING A NEW SONG FOR NEW YEAR.

Millions have been made to believe that every fortune has been stolen, that every corporation has been dishonestly managed, that every success has been due not to merit, but to fraud. And yet the great corporation managers are just as honest as the farmers, or the merchants, or the mechanics; the railroads are just as honestly managed as the newspapers which have denounced them, and beside the sins of the average political agitator their sins would appear as white is to black; the packing-houses are more cleanly than nine out of every ten farmers' dairies, the meats are safer and better than what half the farmers get from their own fields, for they are better handled; the oil that lubricates the machinery or that lights the lamps in the home of wealth or the home of poverty is as honestly made and sold as the produce from the average farmer; the banker instead of being a grinding money shark is doing his duty in the business world just as faithfully and conscientiously as the most honest statesman in the land. And the ministers who have left preaching the gospel of love in order to make a sensation by preaching a gospel of hate are not one whit more honest or God-fearing than many of the very men they denounce.

None of us is perfect—no, not one, but the average man is just about the same in faithfulness, in honesty, in a realization of responsibility, whether he be found in the great corporation, on the farm or in the shop. Most of us are trying to do right, and if we have faith in ourselves, faith in our own integrity, then we should have faith in our fellow-men. He who broadly questions the honesty of others by so doing casts a doubt upon his own. Let us, therefore, on the first business days of the new year, retrace our steps, let us eliminate the poison from our lives, and with grateful hearts for our abounding blessings sing with a new force and a meaning which we never knew before:

"On earth peace, to men good will."

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

In a single year, the number of foreigners coming to America was fully equal to the entire population of West Virginia. Thoughtful citizens have for years looked with deep misgiving on this inundation of aliens, and increasing proportion of which show little tendency to assimilate itself to American citizenship. Nevertheless the greed of steamship companies, mining and manufacturing corporanions, and real estate boomers, aided by the yawp of sentimental goody-goodies, has caused the flood to increase year by year.

But there are now multiplving signs that our American people are becoming aroused on this matter and will insist that their civilization and their institutions shall not be put in hazard by hordes of foreign-speaking people who care little or nothing for them. They are also making haste to possess themselves of land before the diminishing opportunity to do so reaches the vanishing point. There are also signs that foreign labor is falling into disfavor. Even the corporations, which are most at fault for this excessive immigration, are coming to see that the foreigner is less efficient than the native.

People are asking themselves whether it is true patriotism to shove aside the native workman who spends all his dollars in his native land, and aims to live on a decent scale of comfort. They are all the more quick to ask this question when they behold unassimilating foreigners living in filth and draining our country of no inconsiderable amount of wealth through their practice of sending home a very great share of their earnings.

Sentimental foghorn blowers who ought to be sent to the chain gang have been telling us that Europe is overcrowded, that our country has room for all, and that it is the duty of America be a refuge for the poor and oppressed. Such speech is not patriotic. It is almost treasonable. Europe is very populous, yet it is not overcrowded snd never has been. Her governments are taking alarm at the drain on her laboring population, and are now showing an inclination to cooperate with us in restraining it. Much of this "overcrowding" tommyrot is due to the maladjustments of European society, and we cannot hope to see much reform in this direction so long as we provide a safety valve for the benefit of the nobility (?) of Europe. In government as in other things, charity should begin at home. Neither is our supply of land without limit. Far from it. Thanks to the land thieves and land speculators of the West, a land famine is already imminent, as any one may see who is aware of the dimensions or the tide of settlers into our Southwestern states.

The present restrictions on immigra- amounts to very little. The number of aliens admitted from any given country should be limited to a definite number each year, and not only should the passport test be rigidly applied at the port of entry, but no one should be admitted to naturalization who cannot pass as good a test of Americanism as the native himself.

How Much Could You Get For Your Farm?

You are a farmer. You live near this town. You own land. Let us say that you own more than you need and would like to sell a hundred acres.

How much could you get per acre?

Land values have risen lately. But has the value of your land risen as you think it should?

Your land is good land. You think it is worth considerably more than anybody has offered you. Well, let us see.

A man buying farm land naturally prefers to locate near a thriving, up to date town. He wants good home markets for his crops. He wants good schools.

Let us say your land is three miles from town. A farm that looks very much like yours is three miles from a town twice as big and twice as prosperous as this town.

If you were going to buy a farm for your own occupancy, wouldn't you pay a whole lot more for land near the town that is twice as large and twice as lively?

Of course you would. It would be good business.

Now, what makes a town big and bustling? Money. Money in circulation. Not in circulation in Chicago, for instance, but right in the town that wants to grow.

How much money have you sent to the big Mail Order houses in the city the past ten years? How much have your neighbors sent? How much have all of you together put out of circulation here at home?

It is probably beyond calculation. If all that money had been spent in your own home town, isn't it reasonable to assume that the town would have grown more than it has grown?

Wouldn't this town be a bigger and better town?

Wouldn't it have more stores to buy your produce?

Wouldn't it have more public improvements to make it more attractive to outsiders who might come here to live, to go into business, or buy your surplus land at a good figure?

TO TRADE AT HOME MEANS TO HELP THE TOWN AND THE NEIGHBORHOOD. TO HELP THE TOWN AND THE NEIGHBORHOOD MEANS TO HELP YOURSELF.

LIFE OF COUNTRY EDITOR NOT A LONG, SWEET SONG

He Has To Work Like A Galley Slave and His Troubles Are Numberless.

Gazing alternately at the slowly diminishing pile of copy before him and at the inexorable motion of the minute hand on the clock, the city newspaper worker has often sighed and murmured: "How I wish I had nothing to do but to get out a weekly newspaper in some small, retired, bucolic place where a weekly supplies all demands in the newspaper line. I could take things easy for six days and with just one day's work get out a far better issue than any I know of, and not have to watch the blame clock so closely. I'll make that boat someday, too, quit this strenuous game, and be a respected citizen in some community that appreciates my talents and needs a waking-up."

It is a wish that doubtless springs from the heart and there are few city newspaper men who, at some time or another, have not given expression to it. Yet, sad to relate, it is a wish that would probably not exist but for the stolid ignorance of those who entertain it.

They cherish the idea that a "country editor," as they call him, spends most of his time in the summer in a hammock, or fishing, and in the winter exchanging yarns with the frequenters of the corner store or sitting in an easy chair.

It seems rude and unfraternal to attribute ignorance on a subject to men who have the wide range of knowledge that subeditors and reporters in a metropolis must have in order to be competent for their work, but ample proof of the allegation exists in the delusion that the man who edits a "country weekly" has but one worry and that is "how to kill time."

The truth is that many of the scribes in the provinces are so over whelmed with work that they often have to fill up their editorial column (that sacred department labeled "Opinions for which the editor is alone responsible") with plate matter miscellany because a multitude of other duties has deprived them of the opportunity to search for and scissor some editorial in a city newspaper that agrees with their sentiments.

One must not get the impression that the editer starts the week with the deliberate intention of using plate matter in that sacred column which "Pro Bono Publico," "Veritas" and the rest of them would like to burden with their views, unreeled by the yard, but which the editor guards so jealousy. Not at all!

He begins with the intention of actually writing an editorial; perhaps as many as two. Then he modifies his design by resolving to "steal" one if he can find one that measures up to his standard, but the composing room has so much else to set up that he feels there is no hurry about it and he can be very choice in his selection.

Finally press time grows near and there is the alternative of running an editorial or getting an account of that party, with the name of a hundred persons in it, into type. The latter naturally has precedence and the plate matter again helps out in the emergency.

What a handy thing that plate matter is! How often in prevents the disaster of going to press with blank columns! There are indeed only two occasions in the country editor's life when he really fells uneasy—when the press breaks down and when the plate matter is "all."

In the latter contingency there is the horrible possibility of having to use the same stuff over again, and there are few editors whose consciences are so impaired that they will adopt this expedient with cold-blooded indifference.

For the benefit of those who do not know what plate matter is, it must be explained that it consists of thin strips of metal, with a type surface, bearing articles, jokes and useful information, good at any time, all ready for printing, so that all the country editor has to do to fill up when his typesetters (the use of the plural is Pickwickian) fail him, is to saw off a sufficient quantity of the proper length and lock up the form.

Some of them may not care a fig whether they saw between the first and last part of a sentence and leave the last part for the next issue, but such carelessness. Some newspapers even get their "telegraphic news" in plate matter by express.

In brief, plate matter is the chief consolation of a "country" newspaper office, an oasis in the desert, a lodge in a wilderness, a demijohn in a prohibition town, and a few other things like that.

Among the distractions that forbid the devotion of time to "opinions for which the editor is alone responsible" are callers having various errands. Some want to talk about advertisements, some tell where a news item is to be had and some apparently drop in talk about the weather.

It is not the part of policy to cut the latter short, for it may be that after boring the editor for about an hour, some of these callers will surprise him by paying back subscriptions or starting to "take the paper." Although there are a hundred and one other tasks besides the writing of the contemplated editorial on hand, the cautions editor must never neglect the opportunity to make himself solid with his subscribers and those whom he wishes to make subscribers.

It may be that some man, who thinks that it is incumbent upon him to discuss politics at length every time he drops in to get an extra copy of the paper, will some day have a "personal sale," involving the printing of large posters from wood type on the old-fashioned handpress that is still retained in many Maryland offices for such service.

The editor's first consideration is to find the wherewithal to get out his paper without going to bank and borrowing it. The "news" comes to him without solicitation, but he must exercise the patience of Job in his forays for cash. It is better to let an account run until the Orphans' Court settles the estate of the debtor than to charge it up to profit and loss. Nevertheless substantial reductions in the price are offerred for subscriptions "paid in advance," and to get these takes hustling.

These cares and worries are of course, unknown to the man who fills the copy basket in a city newspaper office, racing against tims as he does it. But they are the principal aggravations of that life which the deluded envy and believe to be a life to blissful ease.

While "the country editor" has no trouble to get the news, as above asserted, the news-gathering end of his business is not without its vexations. There are those who think that no better jokes can be devised that to get him to print something that has no foundation in fact, and who will exercise copious quantities of ingenuity in trying to make him the victim of a "fake," He must display April Fool's Day caution all the year around, until the idea that he is not one who can be imposed upon becomes firmly imbedded in the minds of the mischievous.

Again one of his great difficulties is to convince his corps of reporters (which practically embraces everybody past the age of infancy), that it is not "news" to wonder why Tom Jones drove over to a neighboring village, the home of Tom's sweetheart, on a certain night, or to say the in fence in front of the village miser's home needs a coat of paint.

It sometimes requires skill in navigation equal to that of the ancient mariner who sailed successfully between Scylla and Charybdis to meet the demands of those who want things put in the paper and of others who want the same things kept out. The editor must try, however, to keep "on the right side of" as many persons as he can, and he only puts his warpaint on when it cannot be helped. It is an expensive luxury.

To him all citizens are highly respected and influential, providing they have kept out of jail and off the ticket of the opposition party. They are "esteemed," "consistent in convictions," "progressive" and "charitable" when occasion requires it as certainly as they are "well known" under all circumstances.

An exception is the rival editor. He is always a "vile wretch," if not an out-and-out "scoundrel," and is always deserving of "withering contempt," which is unspairingly poured on his devoted head.

There are those who are amazed at the bitter acrimony displayed in crossfire between rival scribes, who otherwise seem as gentle as lambs. But there is no cause for amazement.

The opposition editor is the only victim upon whom skill in invective may be exercised with comparative impunity.

There is no danger of losing a subscriber in "giving it to him hot." All the pent-up fury generated by an accumulation of vexations, borne in submissive silence, finds its outlet in fulminations against the scribber across the way. These safety-valve emissions prevent an explosion that might do actual damage.

Many editors go into a duel of this kind, feeling little of the sourness of disposition that they seem to display, believing that they are expected to hold up their end in the wordy warfare, and regarding the combat as a time-honored institution and objurgatory frolic. Others, however, believe in every caustic sentence that they pen, and are chagrined because the community does not arise in its indignation and run the other fellow out of town.

These picturesque diversions in the monotony of the life of the "country editor" are becoming less frequent than of yore. He spends most of his time making records of "the harvest of the Grim Reaper," recorded accessions to the ranks of "charming brides," and all that goes on in his neighborhood, and scissoring articles of extraordinary importance for reproduction but they must be extraordinary to be deemed worthy of notice.

To him the slaughter of the champion-weight hog of the county is more momentous than the fall of the greatest city in the course of a foreign war. He finds plenty of variety in his labors by reason of the various schemes he has to employ to get money to pay his paper bill, his modest pay roll, and keep up to date with his machinery.

He does many chores around the office which the office boy has neglected, if there is such a luxury as an office boy, or which the foreman has put off until some less strenuous day, if there is a foreman. And last but not least, he reads proofs.

Reading proofs probably does not enter into the calculations of those who regard the life of the "country editor" as a "primrose path of dalliance." That labor is accomplished in the cities by men who have nothing else to do. They constitute a profession apart, and their wonderful expertness is attested by the infrequency of errors in a city newspaper. Many a time the "star" reporter and experienced editor have to thank the proofreader for catching some misstatement in a manner that would do credit to Sherlock Holmes.

The "country editor" has no such kind, protecting friend. In the midst of his other duties he is called upon to correct a blurred and indistinct proof of an item intended to inform his readers that "stormy weather kept many from the picnic" and he makes a score of marks thereon. But he finds out after the paper has gone to press that it contains the remarkable declaration: "Stormy mother kept Mary from the picnic." and naturally concludes that proof-reading is not the least among his troubles.

"The "country editor" has to read proofs of advertisements and "job work" as well as those of news items, and it is no wonder that he sometimes envies the village doctor, who can "bury his mistakes."

The following is a copy of a recently printed tale of woe and typographical perversity:

"Last week we printed a large sale bill for Mr.———. Although the cost of the bill was only a few dollars, we feel confident that Mr.——— got $50 worth of good advertising out of the bill alone. There wasn't an eye of a single individual in the two districts that don't see the bill. Why? We had two mistakes on it. The first man that saw it thought his mission on earth was not completed until his neighbor saw it. Thus it spread from father unto the third and fourth generation."

When the "country editor" has learned to wrestle with and overcome all these problems, without the quiver of an eyelash or the risk of nervous prostration; has become known as the publisher of a journal that is neat, clean and creditable, and has increased his circulation to the uttermost, he often finds that if he wishes to have enough money to put coal in his bin and eggs on his breakfast table he must devise means to supplement his income.

There are a few fortunate individuals who are exceptions to this rule, but the majority of those who control the destinies of weekly newspapers are compelled to combine with their editorial duties some other method of alluring the nimble dollar.

Perhaps the favorite method in Maryland is that of practicing law. There are also preacher-editors, who conduct telegraph offices, who hold public office, editors who sell something on commission, perhaps even some who have fallen so low as to become agents.

There is one man in Western Maryland who conducts a weekly newspaper of the sprightly variety, who always finds time to furnish sage homilies instead of plate matter for his editorial column, who never carries important news over a week because he has not had time to write it, but who is also a druggist, a lawyer, a real estate agent and an insurance agent.

There are others who run him a close second, but enough has been said to show that the "country editor," while he may be a Poobah, is not a Sybarite.

—W. R. Hamilton, in Baltimore Sun.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

Tne New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

B. & O. RETRENCHED.

At Cumberland, Md., Clerks Laid Off.

Since the beginning of the new year the policy of retrenchment has become quite effective and the B. & O. employes in this city says the Cumberland News. Particularly is this true among the clerks in the yard, transportation and maintenance of way department. There has been general shake-up among the yard employes, a number of chalkers and several clerks being laid off, or assigned to other duties. In other departments in this city several clerks have been laid off or dispensed with altogether. It is also asserted that several freight handlers will be put off at the warehouse here.

The policy of retrenchment on the B. &. O. may continue for some weeks to come. There was those who seem to think that the resignation of Mr. Fitzgerald has something to do with some of the clerks and yard men losing their places. But those who have watched the policy of the B. & O. for years see nothing new in the retrenchment policy. The B. & O. has retrenched before and has kept on retrenching until every department became so piled up with work undone that reaction was imperative. It was so under Fitzgerald, it was so under his predecessors and itwill probably be so under his successors whoever he or they may be.

Rainbow at Noon.

People at home to dinner, returning to work from south to north shortly after noon Saturday of last week, saw a brilliant rainbow almost due north of town—a rare occurrence. The poets write of the rainbow as "the mild arch of promise on the evening sky," and as "hung on the shower that fronts the golden west," but seldom, if ever, of the one which illuminates the dark or spans the icebergs of the frozen north. No one knows the elemental significance of the event, if any, but a rainbow at any hour of sun-lit rain should be accepted as characteristically a token of good.—Frostburg Journal.

LOST On Second street between Green and Alder streets, a grey fur neckpiece. Finder will please leave at Offutt's store and receive reward.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50 and $1.00.

Williams' M'f'g. Co., Props., Cleveland, O. Sold by Sturgiss' Pharmacy, Oakland, Md.

Most people know that if they have been sick they need *Scott's Emulsion* to bring back health and strength.

But the strongest point about *Scott's Emulsion* is that you don't have to be sick to get results from it.

It keeps up the athlete's strength, puts fat on thin people, makes a fretful baby happy, brings color to a pale girl's cheeks, and prevents coughs, colds and consumption.

Food in concentrated form for sick and well, young and old, rich and poor.

And it contains no drugs and no alcohol.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. OFFUTT, JOHN M. DAVIS, G. S. HAMILL.
GEORGE W. LEGGE, JOHN T. MITCHELL, S. T. JONES.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, VICE-PRES. S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. FRALEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER

Mr. U. G. Palmer, of Hutton, spent a portion of Saturday in Oakland on business.

Cashier S. T. Jones, of the Garrett National Bank, was ill Saturday and Sunday with an attack of the grip.

Miss Nannie Hocking, of Meyersdale, Pa., is here visiting her sister, Mrs. William A. Sturgiss at her home on Alder street.

Dr. W. W. Davis, superintendent of the Park, was in Oakland yesterday on business connected with the interests he represents.

Mr. O. C. Crane, one of the leading bankers of West Virginia, was in the city an hour or two last Saturday afternoon on business.

Mr. B. W. Harvey, one of our Deer Park patrons, was in the city last Saturday on business, when he made this office a brief visit

The harvest field at Swanton is still ripe, wide and waiting for a M. D. Some of the town residents send out of the state for a doctor.

Miss Kate Shirer, of Clarksburg, arrived in Oakland Monday evening and will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Shirer, for some time.

Ex-Sheriff Albert L. Lee, of Kitzmillerville, was in the city a few days this week on business with the Board of County Commissioners.

Mr. J. S. Gnegy, who is teaching the Gnegy school out near his old home in District No. 8, was in Oakland Saturday when he made this office a visit.

Cadet Charles J. Golden, of the Maryland Agricultural College, who spent his vacation at his home in Swanton, returned to the College last Tuesday.

Mr. E. J. Fringer and daughter Miss Lulu, went to Grafton, West Va., last Thursday where they will be guests of Mrs. Theodore Bush for a week or two.

Mr. John O. Thayer, of Thayerville, went to Annapolis Monday night and spent several days there this week, yesterday witnessing the inauguration of Governor Crothers.

Mr. W. W. Savage, one of the prominent business men of Friendsville, accompanied by Mr. M. E. Frazee, also of Friendsville, was in Oakland last Thursday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Ellwood Offutt, who spent the holiday season with the parents of Mrs. Offutt, Mr. and Mrs. Thomasson, in Chicago, Ill., have returned to their home in Oakland.

Miss Rebecca Thayer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. A. Thayer, who spent the holidays with her parents in Oakland, returned to her studies at Cornell University last Thursday night.

Mr. Charles S. Davis, of J. M. Davis & Sons, left Oakland last Friday for a business trip to the manufacturing centres of Pennsylvania and Ohio where he will purchase goods for his firm for spring delivery.

The ladies of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church have purchased for the use of the members of that denomination in Oakland individual communion cups which have been received from the manufacturers in New York State.

Assemblyman Jacob S. Myers, who went to his home near Friendsville immediately after the recess of the Legislature on last Thursday, returned to Annapolis Monday evening to be present the following morning upon the reassembling of the House.

What are you doing for your town? If you have no confidence in the growth and improvement of the town and country in which you live how on earth do you expect other people to move among you and cause the country to develop and grow for your benefit.

In any city where the majority of its citizens are home owners, one will find pretty homes and happy satisfied people. They are always on the alert for the best interest of the town and its moral welfare. Where this is not so such an interest is not displayed.

Mr. Harry Loar, who was at Grafton during the holidays assisting his brother in the store at that place, was taken ill with grip which terminated in an attack of rheumatism. Mr. Loar was brought to his home in Oakland on Friday last, since which time he has been confined to his room.

Mr. N. U. Bond, of Bond, this county, who spent several days during the holidays with his parents at Brockwayville, Pa., is now down in the State of Mississippi, in company with Mr. John E. DuBois, of DuBois, Pa., inspecting a large body of timber land upon which mills are already in operation with a view of purchasing the same.

A young woman in Gibson City, Illinois, has resigned her position as teacher in the public schools for the purpose of going as a missionary to Africa. Why should she go so far when Chicago is so near, and where there are more heathen to the square yard than there are in Africa to the twelve square miles. Strange ideas of missionary work these school marms have.

The post office at Sunnyside, this county, which was established many years ago with Mrs. John G. Knauer as postmistress, was discontinued on the first inst. Mail for former patrons of that office is now delivered from the Oakland postoffice by rural carriers. Mrs. Knauer who conducted a store in connection with the postoffice, will continue the mercantile business at the same stand.

Reading, writing and spelling, we say it regretfully—are no longer thoroughly taught in the schools of the land. Young men and women who seek instruction in telegraphy, stenography and typewriting, although of good ability and general information are lamentably deficient in the fundamentals of the English language. They especially can not spell. Out of thirty or forty words in ordinary use sometimes one-half, or even two-thirds are misspelled. This every newspaper man will stand ready to vouch for from experience. The schools no longer give the common rudiments the attention they should—too much attention is given the higher branches before the common ones have been mastered. Especially do they neglect reading. Girls and boys attending the common schools should be thoroughly drilled in reading aloud, to develop the use of their vocal organs not only in reading but in spelling and reciting. Young ladies and young men, you should pay more attention to the common rudiments.

Among the young men attending school elsewhere who spent the holidays in Oakland and who have returned to their studies are Messrs. W. W. Grant, Frank Weber, of Oakland, and Henry Grusendorf, of Hutton, to Maryland University; Edward Sollars to Baltimore Medical College; Edmund Manges and Edward and Milton Sincell, Gettysburg College; Harry McComas, to Mercersburg Academy; Ralph Thayer and Paul Naylor, to Morgantown University.

Let us rally around the standard of youth, remembering that the future of our country shall be what the young people make it. Let us show our fathers and mothers that the boys and girls of today shall be ready to stand forth fully equipped men and women of tomorrow. Let us show them the rising generation which is following in their footsteps is fully competent to succeed them and shoulder the responsibility of the farm, the home and the nation.

The handsome features of our fellow-townsman, Fred. T. Martin, adorn the front page of the Fairmont Times this morning. This distinction was brought about by the prominence Fred has gained by nominating Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, for president on the Democratic ticket. Should the "Peerless One" be nominated, which he will be, and elected, which he will not be, of course, the big Taylor county statesmen would never have a seat in the cabinet of the Nebraska colonel.—Grafton Sentinel.

A tickling cough, from any cause, is quickly stopped by Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. And it is so thoroughly harmless and safe, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers everywhere to give it without hesitation even to very young babes. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung-healing mountainous shrub, furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sore and sensitive bronchial membranes, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Simply a resinous plant extract, that helps to heal aching lungs. The Spaniards call this shrub which the Doctor uses, "The Sacred Herb." Always demand Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure.

Winter, with about two feet of snow, descended upon this whole section of the country, extending as far east as Washington and to the Ohio river on the West, Tuesday morning about daybreak. In Oakland the snow came down as though it had never snowed before, sixteen inches of the beautiful having fallen from daylight until early in the afternoon. Trains running through Oakland had considerable difficulty in getting through the snow drifts, especially in the cuts, locomotives equipped with snow plows being constantly run from east to west in order to keep the road open.

Ex-County Commissioner Jacob Stump, of Bloomington, who was recently appointed postmaster at Bloomington, this county, and who will take charge of the office as soon as his commission arrives from the Department at Washington, was in Oakland on business Monday and made this office a brief visit. Mr. Stump, as postmaster, succeeds Mrs. Fannie Bartlett, who has held the office for the period of seventeen years, having resigned therefrom some time during the past summer, but her resignation was not considered by the Department until in December, Mr. Stump having been appointed on the 30th of that month.

The Sunday afternoon lectures on the International Sunday School Lesson being delivered every Sunday at the rooms of the Young Men's Club by Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, are exceedingly well attended by the young men of Oakland and freqently strangers who stop in Oakland over Sunday are among the speaker's auditors. Mr. Peddicord's talks upon the subjects are edifying and the greatness and goodness of the Bible characters treated in the Sunday School lessons are elaborated by the speaker to much greater length than is done in the lesson books. These Sunday afternoon talks may be continued during the summer months.

Located Body of Brother in Dream.

Mine No. 8, at Monongah, has given up another one of its dead in the person of David Riggins, one of the best known miners of that section of the state. He was found in the exact spot where his brother, George, the night previous dreamed he was lying dead.

For three consecutive nights George Riggins, who is an electrician in the mines of the region, dreamed of his lost brother and had presentiments as to where his body would be found. On awakening Monday he started to this remote section of the mine accompanied by a friend, and the body was found.

The body was badly decomposed but was fully identified by the clothing. His funeral was held Tuesday and was largely attended. This makes the total number of dead taken from the mine 353.

Call for Your Letters.

Miss Urna Kennedy, Mrs. Nora Saucer, Mr. P. A. Welsh, Mr. L. F. Vance, Mr. Frank Male, Mr Charles Williams.

Uncalled for The Republican.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

REV. LEE ARRIVED AT CALCUTTA

With His Assistants On November 14th Last.

From the India Messenger, of November 21st, published at Calcutta, India, the following, relative to Rev. D. H. Lee, of Mountain Lake Park, is clipped:

The arrival of the Rev. D. H. Lee and party of missionaries in Calcuttn a week ago and the reception accorded them the same evening proved to be an event of much more than ordinary interest. A large party of missionaries greeted them upon the arrival of their ship in the morning, and still more, joined by representatives of the various Missions in the city and of the church, greeted them in the drawing-room of the Calcutta Girls' School in the evening. That Mr. and Mrs. Lee should have left India fifteen months before on a desperate chance for saving her life any that they should return restored in health, buoyant in spirit and confident for the future, bringing five additional workers, whom they found in America during the last few months, and also their support, so that their coming in a party of seven missionaries at once for one work is a unique event in the history of the Bengal Conferenca, is remarkable indeed. It is a marked instance of the strange leading of providence. With the two young ladies, Miss Eddy and Miss Cooper who have so bravely and ably taken care of a large part of the work of the Mission during the absence of the principals and the two boys, there gather about the table in the Lee home the same number there would have been had their original family circle remained unbroken. They feel that God has answered prayer and the people have been kind in giving workers and support. Those who look on and understand feel that God has been rewarding whole-hearted loyalty and devotion, and the people at home have responded to direct personal, earnest, definite appeal. May the Lees be long spared for the work they love and their assistants, those who have seen service and those who have just come, be greatly used of God for India.

The circumstances attending the coming to the mission field of Miss Kinzley, one of the recruits for the Lee Memorial Mission, are worth noting. She was a member of a little company of people less than 100, who constituted a church in New England. They were without a pastor, but they prayed for one and looked for his coming. A smaller circle of thirteen united to pray for missions, and that they might as a church send a representative abroad even before they secured a pastor for themselves. Soon conviction fell on some, that they must be willing to go if they prayed that God would send some one; and a few gave up praying because they were not ready to go. Others persisted, and Miss Kinzley was the first to be chosed, an honour she greatly appreciates. She now represents her church in the foreign field. Surely God will prosper spiritually such a church as that. Should all the churches in America equally able, be equally loyal all the missionaries and their support for the evangelization of the world in a generation would be on the field in five years.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching at 7.30 p. m.
Catechise Saturday at 2 p. m.
Luther League every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.
Communion on Sabbath, 19th inst., at 10.30 a. m.
Preaching at Deer Park Lutheran church next Sabbath at 11 a. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Class meeting, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2.30; Junior League, 3.30; Epworth League, 6.30, and preaching 7.30 p. m.
Deer Park—Sunday school 10 a. m.; Epworth League 6.30 and preaching at 7.30 p. m.
The people of Mt. Lake assembled at the parsonage on the eve of Dec. 28, bringing the pastor and family many of the necessary things of life. Among them was quite a sum of money. Many thanks to the people of Mt. Lake for their gifts.

E. J. WESTFALL, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Preaching at Elder Hill at 11 a. m.; and Deep Creek 7 p. m.
Prayer meeting at Elder Hill every Sunday evening.
Everybody invited to be be present.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

Notice of the Public.

This is to give notice to the public generally that my wife, Ora B. Frazee, and my daughter, Olive Frazee, have left their home in District No. 5 of Garrett county, without just cause or provocation and that I will not be responsible for any debts that they may contract in my name. I also warn all persons not to harbor my said daughter Olive Frazee, as she is a minor under age, and justly under my charge.

WILLIAM FRAZEE.

Hoyes, Md., Dec. 30, 1907.

NEW MAP OF MARYLAND.

Geological Survey Gives Result Of Topographical Work.

The Maryland Geological Survey, under the direction of the State geologist, Prof. William Bullock Clark, is issuing a large map of Maryland, which will be one of the most accurate and complete maps ever issued for this territory.

In co-operation with the United States Geological Survey the State organization has completed the large portion of a topographical survey of the State. The results have been brought out in parts during the progress of the work in the form of maps on the scale of one mile to the inch. The parts have been issued by the Federal Government in quadrangles adapted to their general system, while the State survey has published its results by counties, 14 of the counties having already had such maps published to cover their area. Each country will ultimately have maps on this scale showing the topography and election districts, the geological formations, the agricultural soils and the forestry.

The new map just issued by the State Geological Survey contains much of the information of these larger scaled detailed maps. By means of mechanical processes it has been possible to retain practically all the accuracy and detail of the road system of the State. The new map indicates the general direction and minor turns in all the important roads of the State so that a traveler may trace his course from point to point with a feeling of assurance that his choice of roads has been correct.

The political boundaries within the limits of the State are represented in two ways. The larger divisions, such as counties, are distinguished by different colors and their limits are accurately represented by heavy black lines. The smaller divisions, such as election districts, which are subject to more or lees frequent change, are outlined and named in red.

The preparation of this map has involved a large amount of compilation, and its reduction to cartographic form has been under the editorial supervision of Prof. Edward B. Mathews, assistant State geologist. The map is published in three sheets, each 28 inches wide and 48 inches high. The western sheet includes Garrett and Allegany counties and Washington county as far east as Cherry Run. The central sheet includes the rest of Washington county, Frederick, Carroll, Baltimore, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's counties. The eastern sheet includes the Eastern Shore and the Cheasepeake bay and represents Harford, Cecil, Kent, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Dorchester, Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester counties and an outline map of Delaware. The three sheets will form a wall map more than four feet high and seven feet wide. It is the first reliable wall map of the State, based on actual surveys, which has been issued since the days of the well-known Martenet map. The new work is larger than the old, more accurate and up to date.

FIKE.

This is fine weather for winter, but no snow at present.

There are a number of people that are sick around here at this writing.

Mr. Isaac Frazee has a son and he feels so proud that all he can do is to stay in the house to look at the baby.

Mr. Owen Evans has his new house completed and has already moved in to it.

Wm. L. Thomas was very sick last week so that he was unable to return to his school until Sunday.

The Connecting Telephone Co., met at Markleysburg, Pa., last Thursday and settled up their old accounts and elected new officers.

Messrs. F. J. Bowser and Wm. L. Fike were working a couple of days for Wm. H. Thomas last week.

The school at this place has now an enrollment of 19 scholars and the teacher is doing her duty.

There is a protracted meeting in progress at this place now and there has been three converted all ready. We hope there will be many more to follow.

Wm. H. Thomas is getting a new sled so as to be ready to haul lumber and lime stone.

There are some of the girls around here could hardly wait till leap year for some have availed themselues of the opportunity already to go and see some young men.

Work is scarce around here at this time.

CARTER.

Prices of Beef Reduced.

To the People of Oakland and Vicinity:

Western Beef has not fallen in price, but Garrett county beef has, which I will sell at the prices following:

Porterhouse Steak, 10 to 12½ cents; Tenderloin Steak, 10 to 12½ cents; Round Steak, 10 to 12 cents; Roast, 7 to 10 cents; Boiling Beef, 5 to 7 cents. A poor man's dollar looks as big to me as a rich man's. If your are too poor to buy I will give it to you.

Yours to stay,
H. CREUTZTURG,
Meat Dealer and Grocer.

BITTINGER.

Since the first day of the new year 1903 we have enjoyed almost continual sunshine, and the weather conditions have been so favorable that farmers were seen plowing in their fields.

Messrs. T. B. Wiley, A. J. Oester and F. M. Bittinger attended the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners in Oakland this week.

Prof. W. L. Thomas was prevented from reopening the public school at this place on Jan. 2nd, by sickness, but was sufficiently recovered to begin his duties in the school room on last Monday morning.

Mrs. T. J. Lohr and children, who spent the holidays with relatives at Sunnyside, returned to their home at this place on last Saturday.

Rev. Alvin Jugel held another service in the Lutheran church in this village last Saturday evening and at the conclusion of the service a congregational meeting was held and it was unanimously voted to call Rev. Jugel to the charge as regular pastor.

Mrs. Patterson Engle and Master Ray Engle, who spent the holidays in Baltimore, returned to their home at this place last Thursday.

The Mutual Telephone Company held their regular annual meeting here last Saturday afternoon.

Dr. Boyer, of Accident, was in this village last Saturday.

Scientists to Study Deep Well.

A recent issue of the Washington Post contained the following relative to the well of the Yough River Oil and Gas Company, located on the farm of Mr. John Harned, five miles west of Oakland, near Hutton, which will be read with much interest by many Oakland and Garrett county people generally:

"Smithsonian grant has been approved by Secretary Walcott in favor of Prof. William Hallock, of Columbia University, New York, to investigate a 3,300-feet well near Oakland, Md. Among other things, Dr. Hallock will determine, if possible, the conductivity of gas at that depth, and will try to get information as to the possible radioactivity of rock far below the surface of the earth."

STRAYED OR STOLEN—On December 24th, a female beagle hound (straight legged) white, with brown markings, long brown ears. Reward for her return to Bowie Johnson, office First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.

Convenience,
Protection,
Economy,

are all combined in Telephone Service. We offer you the many facilities of an efficiently operated and extensively developed system of telephones.

The rates are very low.

THE C. & P. TELEPHONE CO.

ORDER NISI.

J. B. Emory, Assignee of mortgage for the purpose of foreclosure vs Jacob Fazenbaker.

No. 1562 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 8th day of January, 1908, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by J. B. Emory, Assignee of mortgage for the purpose of foreclosure, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 6th day of February, 1908, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett County, once a week for three sucessive weeks before the 31st day of January, 1908.

The report states the amount of the sale to be $100.

E. Z TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test.
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its Banking house on

Tuesday, January 14, 1908,

from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Allegany County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Charles F. A. Reichelt, late of Allegany County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of June, 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1907.

MARY A. HETZ,
Executrix,
Lonaconing, Md.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., December, 26, 1907.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

January, 7th and 8th, 1908,

to appoint road supervisors and constables.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

The Shingle Blocker's Joke.

By CHARLES SLOAN REID.

Copyright, 1907, by Charles S. Reid.

THE gleam of a pink frock far down the side of the mountain had caught Tom Awtry's eye, and he released the handle of the drag saw and sat down upon the log he was cutting. The sun showed little mercy to the shingle blocker, and Tom threw open his shirt front to invite the coolness of the breeze. His thoughts were pleasant, and they had been in that state for the past two weeks, ever since Tilly Martin had promised to become his wife. He now looked upon the old cabin with disgust. It was unfit for Tilly's occupancy. There must be a new one, and some good American dollars must be turned out of the shingle blocks before the thing could be accomplished. Under these circumstances time was precious, and the growth of the heap of sawdust at Tom's feet had a wonderful value to his eyes. But the sight of that pink frock among the laurel leaves down there along the stream brought to him the temptation to lose at least one half hour out of the morning's work.

Tilly was fishing, and with some success, for she was intensely interested and never once turned her face toward the side of the mountain above her where the shingle blocker was at work.

Tom got up from the log and strode off toward the stream. The pink frock had remained motionless for some time, and Tom knew the fish were biting. When within a dozen steps of the bank of the stream a smile of mischief passed his lips, and he turned his swinging gait into a creeping step and moved stealthily forward until he was just behind Tilly, where she stood watching the bobbing of the line. Tom caught her by the arm, lifted her clear of the bank and dangled her form out over the water. Then there was a scream of fright that echoed down the gorge for a mile and started the pheasants from their hiding places among the undergrowth. But the scream had hardly escaped her lips when she was drawn back again and into the embrace of Tom, and the echo of his laughter followed that of the scream.

But when the moment of surprise had passed and Tilly had glanced up into Tom's face her cheeks went from the white light of fear to the danger signal of anger, and she broke from his arms and stood at bay against the trunk of a poplar. Her bosom rose and fell tumultuously, while two tears glistened in her eyes. Tom took a step

THERE WAS A SCREAM OF FRIGHT.

backward and allowed his chin to rest on his breast, crushed by the reproach of Tilly's eyes.

"Tilly, I—I—are ye mad with me?"

Tilly caught her lower lip between her teeth and remained silent, her fingers working nervously.

"For heaven's sake, Tilly, tell me ye ain't mad, so I can look up again!"

But nothing came from Tilly save the sound of her still labored breathing. Tom's head remained bowed, and he waited a moment. The waters of the stream swished against the rocks, but the music of it did not at that moment appeal to the shingle blocker.

"Tilly! Oh, Tilly!"

The cry came from the depths of his soul, and the tone of it seemed of cavernous origin. But there was only silence for an answer, and it cut into his heart like an edged tool. If he had taken a moment to consider how frightened she would be, this awful situation might have been avoided. But it was too late to think of that now. A weakness seized Tom's limbs, and, with head still bowed, he sank to his knees, with his hands outstretched imploringly.

"Tilly!"

His voice was weaker, and the sadness of his tone was surely enough to declare the fullness of his repentance.

"Tilly, ye're too pure an' sweet, an' yer heart's too good for ye not to forgive me."

But the unshed tears still glistened in Tilly's eyes, her cheeks still glowed with the red fire of her vexation, her heart still stormed in her bosom, and she made no answer.

"An' ye won't forgive me, Tilly?"

This time he had raised his eyes toward hers and waited. Under his gaze the two unshed tears slipped from the girl's eyes and hung upon her cheeks, and her white teeth released the quivering lower lip.

"I—I'll never forgive ye, Tom Awtry. So there! An' don't ye ever speak to me again!"

Catching up her apron, Tilly wiped the tears from her cheeks and turned quickly into the trail that led along the edge of the stream. Tom stood motionless and stared after her until the last vestige of the pink frock was hurled from view among the interminable green of the laurel's foliage. Then, with his hat in his hand, he turned back up the hill toward his work. Slowly he went. The slow machinery of his brain was trying to bring out a clear realization of all that had happened. A choking sensation was struggling for a grip of his windpipe, and he tore away his shirt collar well down upon his shoulders. The plans for the new cabin now mocked him in his thoughts, and scattered to the winds was all the promised happiness of a lifetime, and all this for a little prank of mischief.

Meanwhile Tilly had wandered from the laurel path and had climbed a bowlder whence she could look back over the bluff, and she watched Tom climbing the mountain. Her anger was passing away, and already she regretted her impulsive speech. But it was now too late to recall it.

"Poor Tom!" she murmured, shading her eyes and peering through the timber. "Oh, he's so big an' strong! I'm just like a child in his hands. An' an' even if he had dropped me into the water it would not have been anything but a wettin' for me—an' I have gone an' played such a fool! Poor Tom!"

She sat down on the rock and covered her face with her apron.

"An' I told him never to speak to me again. I wonder if he will think I meant it sure 'nough."

A deep, audible sob came now, and Tilly's small body swayed from side to side. Presently her ears caught the swish of the drag saw far up the mountain, and she knew Tom had gone back to work.

Swish, swish, swish, swish!

Tilly sat for an hour and listened. There was never a pause except for the few seconds required to change the saw for a new cut. At last the dinner horn sounded from over the stream, and Tilly went home. In the afternoon she came back to the bowlder to listen to the sound of Tom's saw.

Swish, swish, swish, swish, interminably.

Tom stopped no more to rest, as he had been wont to do occasionally. There was a fierceness in the stroke and a rapidity of motion that accomplished wonders. It was work, work now, no matter what the muscles suffered.

Swish, swish, swish, swish!

Tilly sat and listened through the whole afternoon. Oh, would he never stop one minute to rest his tired arms? At last the sun sank below the crown of the mountain, and when the shadow of night fell upon Tilly she drew a long breath of relief. But not until the last moment of the twilight was spent did the sound of the drag saw cease.

Tilly crept home again, picking her way along the trail that led through the laurel.

An hour later the moon rose, and its white light outlined many a weird shadow on the rocks. Tilly stole out of the cabin and sat upon the low veranda in front of the house. A terrible feeling of loneliness came over her. Tom had been coming almost every night to sit for an hour with her, to tell her every few minutes how much he loved her, to toy with her fingers and occasionally touch his lips to her forehead. Now he would not come. He would never come again. Maybe he would go away soon—out west, somewhere. A moan of intense heartsickness escaped Tilly's lips, and she looked toward the moon for pity. Then presently a sound came to her ears from far away over the stream. It was faint, but clear.

Swish, swish, swish, swish!

Tilly bowed her face in her hands, and the tears scalded her fingers as they fell from her eyes.

Swish, swish, swish, swish!

How the faint and faraway sound cut upon her ears! After awhile a man came to the door of the cabin from the inside.

"Tilly, what air ye settin' out here so late about?" He looked down upon the girl from the doorway.

"Nothin', dad," was the answer.

"Nothin'? Well, then, I'd shore go to bed. Hello, what's that?"

Swish, swish, swish, swish!

"Dinged if Tom Awtry ain't a-cuttin' shingle blocks by moonlight. Means to build that new cabin purty soon, I reckon, Tilly."

Tilly struggled to suppress the sob that rose in her throat.

"Well, Tom's not comin' here tonight, gal," said the man, "so ye'd as well go to bed."

"I'm goin' in a minute."

Tilly's minute lasted an hour, and the sound of the drag saw had not ceased when she went to bed. Late in the night, sleepless, she crept to the window, thrust her head out through the opening and listened.

Swish, swish, swish, swish!

The sound smote upon her sense with sickening clearness, and she sank to her knees, dropping her head upon the window sill. A little later she went to sleep in this position and did not wake until the first peep of dawn.

The day passed, and another and another, and Tilly's misery deepened with the dawn of each succeeding one, and especially since she could see from her place on the bowlder the growing weakness of the man who loved her. At so great a distance even she could see that he had grown pale, and once or twice she had seen him stumble over trifles and catch at the saw frame for support. Saturday came, and Tilly welcomed the day. The next day would be Sunday and Tom must rest.

But late in the afternoon of Saturday the drag saw stopped. Tom had sunk away from the handle and fallen to his knees. From the bowlder Tilly saw this and started forward. Then she stopped and retraced her steps, though for a moment she covered her eyes with her hands. When she looked again Tom was creeping and stumbling toward the cabin a hundred yards away from where he had been at work. Tilly watched him until the

ON THE FLOOR LAY TOM.

door was closed behind him; then she plunged into the laurel and sped along the trail toward home.

Sunday she went a number of times to the bowlder, whence she could see Tom's cabin, but not once was the door opened during the day. Monday the drag saw stood idle where the shingle blocker had left it. And now a new source of uneasiness came to Tilly. The silent, deserted look of Tom's cabin filled her with fear. It was not that she feared Tom had gone away. The unfinished work, the half cut shingle block and the disorder of things told her that he had not gone. Tom was ill—or—Tilly clutched at her temples to stay the throbbing. No, Tom could not be dead.

Tuesday Tilly crept through the laurel, passed the base of the bowlder and went on slowly, but unhesitatingly, up the side of the mountain toward the cabin where Tom lived alone.

As she neared the cabin she quickened her step. Had she waited too long? Oh, if Tom would only speak to her when she rapped at the door! She stood a full minute with her small knuckles poised to strike the rough boards. Her heart beat tumultuously and her knees grew weak as she thought of what might have happened in that cabin.

At last the knuckles fell upon the board, and a faint, hollow tattoo echoed from the interior. But no other sound came in answer. A terrible sense of horror fell upon Tilly, and a quick fever parched her lips and tongue. Then suddenly her knuckles beat a long nervous rattle upon the door, and, bowing her head against the board, she moaned:

"Oh, Tom!"

A moment elapsed, then—

"Tilly, Tilly!" came faintly from under the door.

With an exuberant joy Tilly reached for the latchstring, and the door swung inward. On the floor, with his head near the doorway, lay Tom. His face was sunken and sallow, and his eyes seemed far back in his head. Tilly clasped her hands and stood looking down upon him, that sickness of soul which had characterized her feelings for the last week again coming upon her.

"Tom, ye've been lyin' here since Saturday, ain't ye?"

Tilly dropped by his side and took one of his hands in hers.

"An' it's all my fault, Tom. I heard yer saw goin' day an' night an' never stoppin', an' I was 'feared it was comin' to this."

"No, Tilly; it was all my fault. I—I didn't think it would scare ye so. An' arter what I'd done an' ye would not forgive me an' told me never to speak to ye again I had to work hard to keep from thinkin' about it all. Do ye forgive me now, Tilly?"

Tilly raised Tom's head on her arm and laid her cool fingers upon his brow.

"I forgive ye afore I got home, Tom, but I didn't want to go back an' tell ye. An'—an', Tom, if ye knowed how I been feelin' about it ever since I reckon ye'd forgive me."

"Forgive ye, Tilly? It's like—like takin' a peep into paradise to have ye back again. An' now when I get a leetle stronger we'll have that new cabin."

"Never mind the new cabin, Tom. The old one is good enough for the likes o' me. An' now I'm goin' to help ye to bed an' get ye somethin' to eat."

"I'm a lot better now, Tilly. I jest had a dizziness somehow. But I'm set on havin' the new cabin."

"Well, then, we'll have it, an' I'll dress every log ye touch."

Tilly kissed him. And just then the sun, coming from behind a cloud, threw its warm glow through the doorway and across the cabin floor.

ECHOES FROM RELIGIOUS FIELDS

CHRISTIAN WORKER HONORED.

Head of the Ragged School Union, of London, Knighted.

When some strenuous worker in the field of philanthropy is suddenly "commanded" to visit the king of England, in order to receive royal recognition of the worth of self-sacrificing effort for humanity, all the nation awakes to pay homage to the person thus honored. The latest instance of this kind is the knighting of Mr. John Kirk, who recently completed 40 years' unceasing endeavor to ameliorate the lot of the unfortunate slum children of London. King Edward conferred on Mr. Kirk the rank and title of Knighthood, so that he will henceforth be known as Sir John Kirk, while his wife will be Lady Kirk. This titular rank is not hereditary.

SIR JOHN KIRK.

Mr. Kirk has become famous as the secretary of the Ragged School union. After years of marvelous devotion, honors are now crowding upon him. At the London Mansion House he has been presented by the Marquis of Northampton with a portrait of himself, painted by William Rainey, together with other handsome gifts subscribed for throughout the United Kingdom. The Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Treloar, arranged a special gathering of distinguished men to meet the man who has won such widespread esteem.

Sir William Treloar is himself a philanthropist in the same field in which Mr. Kirk has labored. He is known and loved as the "Crippled Children's Lord Mayor," on account of his munificent gifts through long years for the benefit of the most forlorn class of city juveniles. Surely, remarks the Christian Herald, this deserves to be called "The Golden Era for Childhood." Education and philanthropy combine to give opportunities to childhood unthought of till now.

CHINA MOVING.

Evidences of the Empire's Coming to the Light.

The officials of the Chinese empire are surely seeking light from the missionaries. As an evidence of this fact, recently the governors or treasurers of five provinces, representing a population of 100,000,000 people, ordered 3,800 copies of the "Chinese Recorder," which is one of the papers edited by the missionaries in Shanghai. The literati are rapidly coming to the conclusion that western education is superior to that of their own country. Naturally they associate western learning and Christianity, because the missionary enterprise has always been allied with the western educational propaganda. Last week in the city of Calgi, the two highest Chinese officials in the city, in the presence of a large staff of literary men, urged the representatives of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions to send more missionaries there.

That Christianity is making rapid progress in China is evidenced by the following statistics:

	Christians.
1807	0
1814	1
1834	3
1842	4
1852	350
1867	1,000
1877	2,000
1886	13,000
1889	37,287
1893	55,000
1897	80,682
1903	112,805
1906	191,985

Industrial Y. M. C. A.

The first Industrial Y. M. C. A. on the Pacific coast has been organized at Roslyn, a coal mining town of 5,000 people in Washington. The Northwest Improvement company (a subsidiary company of the Northern Pacific Railway company), gives largely to its support, and over 300 men have pledged membership.

To Give Health Talks.

Every week for three months the Y. M. C. A. at Scranton, Pa., has arranged to give the employes of the big shops a practical health talk at noon. Leading physicians have told men how to live a healthy life. These talks have been conducted by the physical director, C. R. H. Jackson.

"Gypsy" Smith to Come Again.

"Gypsy" Smith, the famous evangelist from London, now touring this country, has met with such great success of late in his missions, that he has accepted an invitation to come to the United States again, probably in two years, and conduct another evangelistic campaign.

Scattering the Good Seed.

The report showing work of the American Tract society during its eighty-second year shows that during that period 30,000,024 copies of its periodicals have been issued.

Celebrate 450th Anniversary.

The 450th anniversary of the Moravian church was recently celebrated. The church is this country has about 16,000 members.

TEMPERANCE

AGAINST KING ALCOHOL.

How Physicians Are Acting as Temperance Reformers.

The North Carolina state board of medical examiners has recently decided to withdraw the license to practice medicine in that state of any physician whose addiction to alcohol or drugs has unfitted him to properly practice. The circuit court of Nebraska also, has lately sustained the state board of health in a like measure in its power to de-license physicians failing to properly perform their duty from this cause.

Dr. T. D. Crothers, superintendent of the Walnut Lodge hospital, Hartford, Conn., notes the above facts in his "Journal of Inebriety," and goes on to say:

"Every physician should be a temperance reformer in the broad sense, and a teacher and leader in the study of these problems in every community. Inebriety from alcohol and the sale of spirits as a beverage, is a sanitary problem of enormous proportions, which the medical man of all others is trained to study.

"The medical man who would be indifferent to diphtheria, yellow fever or any other contagious disease, and assume an attitude of indifference to efforts to prevent these diseases, would merit the severest condemnation. There is no disease of evil whose entailment of physical suffering and mortality is so great, and so intimately related to the home of every community, as the alcohol problem. There is no physical condition so influential in the growth and life of civilization which a medical man is so well trained to understand and to prevent.

"The medical man of all others, should be a total abstainer, and a temperance man in the broadest meaning of this term, one whose personal life and conduct approximates and sustains his work and teaching. Of all men, physicians should be the leaders in temperance work, to understand the evils which follow from alcohol, and point out their destructive influence, and the means of prevention and cure."

Dr. Crothers further supplements his own views on the subject by similar statements of eminent European specialists, and in conclusion, expresses confidence that the final solution of the alcoholic problem will be achieved when the profession take it up as a purely medical subject.

Can't Use the Flag.

Liquor dealers in Nebraska took it into their heads that they would sell more beer by having the beer bottles decorated with the national colors, and they did it. Some Nebraska patriots took the matter into court, and, finally, after a strenuous battle, it was decided in the supreme court of the state that the liquor interests had no case, and the use of the Stars and Stripes for advertising purposes was illegal. The case was appealed to the supreme court of the United States, and the ruling of the Nebraska courts was sustained. "Old Glory" has been saved from sacrilege, and the flag of freedom will not be defiled by vulgar associations.

Vote "No Saloons."

Seven years ago, Long Beach, a popular ocean resort in southern California, voted out all saloons. It was then a village of 3,000. To-day it is a city of 18,000. When a recent tourists' palace hotel was erected, bar privileges were asked for. The people have just decided the point by voting "No," two to one, stating that under license their bank deposits were $140,000, whereas to-day they are $5,000,000, that the city's class of citizens and its prosperity are due to no saloons and tourists who must have liquor are not needed.—Ex.

Hard Times for Liquor Business.

Mida's Criterion, a wholesale liquor organ, states that the wholesale liquor dealers and jobbers throughout the country find that business has slackened up materially since the beginning of the year. The greatest contributory cause of the lull is, they believe, the apprehension regarding the inimical legislation now pending in nearly every state in the union.

Drink and Crime.

The recently issued statistics for Great Britain for 1905 show that for England and Wales the non-indictable offenses tried summarily were 729,727. Of these nearly one-third (219,276) were for drunkenness. Drunkenness also accounted for between a third and one-half of the whole number received into prison.

The Business It Hurts.

"It is one of the most ridiculous things in one's experience when some fellow shouts out that shutting up a whisky shop on Sunday 'hurts business.' It may hurt the saloon business. That's all."—Ohio State Journal.

Cold Beer.

A German sanitary expert points out that the reason why beer is sold at a temperature so low as to be injurious to the stomach is that at that temperature it is difficult to tell stale beer from good beer.

Too Mean.

Many a man who comes home with a skate on is too mean to give his children a chance to sport on rollers.

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" means sure defeat for Pneumonia. To stop a cold with Preventics is safer than to let it run and be obliged to cure it afterwards. To be sure, Preventics will cure even a deeply seated cold, but taken early—at the sneeze stage—they break, or head off these early colds. That's surely better. That's why they are called Preventics.

Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Quinine, no physic, nothing sickening. Nice for the children—and thoroughly safe too. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, think of Preventics. Promptness may also save half your usual sickness. And don't forget your child. If there is feverishness, night or day, Herein probably lies Preventics' greatest efficiency. Sold in 5c boxes for the pocket, also in 25c boxes of 45 Preventics. Insist on your druggists giving you

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Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *5.12 a. m., *5.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBDELAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

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3 Thoroughbred Jersey Cows.

An excellent opportunity to purchase a good family cow

1 Dark Bay Yearling Colt.

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A Comparison.

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Davis' 100 per cent Pure Paint

on my home, at the same time, several other houses near me were painted with other paints. There is a big contrast today between the appearance of my house and others."

J. H. PRUITT,
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Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to you will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business.

If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you.

If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.

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You want it to be of the very best kind. As you expect your printed matter to make business it is necessary it should do the talking for you. Poor or indifferent printing cannot do this as it lacks the strong points required to gain and hold the interest of the patron.

¶ In this particular line of work we excel, for several reasons, viz: 1st; we have the largest and best variety of up-to-date type to be found in the western part of the state. 2nd; we carry only the very best grades of papers; and 3rd; the know-how with which to create original and attractive tye display.

¶ You make no mistake when you come to us with an order of printing

The Republican Job Printery
Benj. H. Sincell, Prop.,
Okland, Md.

Spread of Truth and Justice Will Stop War

By REV. E. S. ROBERTS,
Master of Gonville and Caius College and Vice Chancellor University of Cambridge, England.

EDUCATION, in a broader and deeper sense than ever before is the real problem for the twentieth century. It is not merely the teaching of a few facts or a few languages, it is the education of the classes and the masses at the same time. It must be an education that means development of character, broadening and enlightening at the same time.

True education inevitably abhors all narrow distinctions of any sort. It works toward broader and more universal aims. The truly cultured man is at home all the world over and is interested in the progress of man as man.

The task, then, is one of education, not merely of the people of a single nation, but of all the nations, and not of the nations separately, but of the leading thinkers of these nations together. The mutual interchange of professors and students between the several civilized nations must not be spasmodic and occasional, but systematic and general. And, more than this, it must be an education of character, so that the lines of demarcation between the different countries will be geographic but not intellectual. The boundaries of the mind are above and beyond mountain ranges, rivers, even oceans. These must be overleaped and set aside by the intellectual sympathy of the scholars of all nations, who in their turn will plant the same seed in the minds and hearts of the masses of the peoples. National jealousy will be put aside, the interest of one nation will be recognized as the interest of all, and the basis of perpetual peace will be laid past any power of chicanery to upset.

Personal ambitions and petty desire for national aggrandizement must fall to the ground before the power of general culture and the universal recognition of truth and justice as the only real arbiters between the peoples of the earth. This is the solution of the problem of the twentieth century.

Art of Scandal-Mongery

By MRS. HARRY S. ABBOT.

A word of scandal makes the whole drawing-room kin.

However disagreeable the implication of that paraphrase, and notwithstanding the smug assumption of indignation with which we must needs one and all rush to protest against the charge, or at least repudiate any possibility of the shoe's fitting our own equitable selves, nevertheless the fact remains, staring us in the face, willy-nilly, that the real cohesive principle of society—society in its restricted, vernacular meaning—is to-day, as it has always been, scandal.

To say that scandal does not run rife in "our best society" is but idle talk. And it is likewise idle for society people to disclaim any complicity in scandal-mongery. It is all very well to impute the manufacture and circulation of scandal solely to the rapacity of the blackmailing publications and to the individual iniquities of their proprietors and correspondents. The fact remains that scandal and the making thereof is to-day, as always, the life-force of so-called social life, whether the gyrations of that life be performed in the servants' hall or in the drawing-rooms of the elect.

But it is not with abstract scandal that we have to wrestle; it is with the concrete, common garden variety, such as grows like a bad weed, sooner or later, where two or more people whom we know personally, or whom a friend of a friend of ours knows, congregate together in a set, a clique, a contingent or a society—call it what you will. It is when the breath of scandal blows upon our friend or our neighbor, upon our clergyman, or our cook, upon the woman who models our gowns or our dearest enemy with whom we exchange grimaces and play bridge—when, in short, it blows upon some one within our own social orbit, however indifferent that some one may have heretofore appeared, we must needs bend the ear to hear, and hearing, pass the evil word along.

And right here, in this manner of passing it along, does the fine art of scandal-mongery consist. It is not too much to say that one of the very hall marks of social preeminence to-day is the ability to listen to a piece of scandal with just enough, but not too evident display of interest, to add one's own contribution to the mess, not too much and not too little, and always exercising the artistic principle of restraint, and then to toss it along as lightly and as gracefully, and one might almost say as harmlessly, as a tennis ball. For such indeed, does scandal-mongery seem when it has been reduced to the principles of a fine art—harmless.

And for that very reason, perhaps because it seems so light and so graceful and so very harmless, the fine art of scandal-mongery is the deadliest of all arts, so who will doubt who has followed the tragic fortunes of its great modern victim, Lily Bart, late tenant of "The House of Mirth."

The American Girl's Training

By Viscountess Maitland.

The English girl is brought up to play and to sing and to paint, while the American girls in society, the daughters of the affluent, are brought up to observe rather than to do those things. An American girl says: "Oh, I dislike amateur playing and painting; there are so many people who do those things well, and why not hear people sing and play who are professionals, and who can make music worth while?" I have often heard your girls express themselves that way, and no doubt the professionally paid artists who entertain the guests at American social functions are better to hear than the guests.

On the other hand, I contend that we have a better system of bringing up our girls, for if a girl only plays or paints indifferently well she has a better understanding of these things and is better able to judge than the girl who only hears professionals, and who has no technical knowledge of these things.

Another advantage is that in the event of any financial misfortune we can put those accomplishments to some practical use, as I have done with my miniature painting, for instance. Why, whatever in the world should I have done when I found myself practically without any money at all, if I had not had my music or my painting? American girls, instead, must go into office work, become typewriters, clerks, etc., which is so much harder and so much less pleasant a way of earning a living.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.
SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see
THE Little Man
and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,
Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.
Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00
The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.
Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.
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The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

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Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

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REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell Real Estate Agt and Surveyor Oakland, Md.

A Vacation Adventure

By ANNIE HAMILTON DONNELL.

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

The touring car dashed over the crest of the hill, down a bit of steep grade that to any but two imperturbable youths would have been alarming, and sped smoothly out on a long, apparently endless plain.

Night was coming on and the clouds which had been gathering for some time began to shed their contents.

The two of them—George Holland and Christopher Dill—were college fellows out on a vacation jaunt. They had left the beaten paths they both knew and were "discovering Nature," as Kit said.

They shot on over the level roadway, searching some place of promise, to stop for the night. The rain slanted steadily into their faces.

Finally they found a barn with its doors hospitably wide open, and with small ceremony entered in. After rubbing the Old Girl down with solicitous tenderness, they stood in the great doorway and gazed gloomily into the rain. The prospect was not cheerful. Night was coming on, the storm was getting under headway and bade fair to become a tempest; they were in an undiscovered country—wet, famished, uncomfortable aliens.

"I'm going to tackle the house. May be some nice Christian bedridden party left at home who'd let us go in and camp down somewhere till the clouds roll by," said Kit.

It was a little, rather battered old house, with a tiny front porch as the sole ornamental feature. No signs of life were anywhere visible to the naked eye. Kit with his great strides got ahead and reconnoitered the tiny porch.

"Hullo!" he exclaimed; then, "Well, the dickens!" then in climax, "By thunder!"

"What's up?" queried George Holland coming up with his usual leisure.

"Come along and read this, will you? It's regularly spooky!"

"This," proving to be a large card tacked to the little battered door, read in this wise:

"You dear George and Kit, walk right in and make yourselves comfortable. Shall be back to-morrow—too bad but unavoidable. The house is yours meanwhile."

"I told you it was spooky," remarked Kit, in an appropriate undertone.

Inside, the battered little house held further surprises—further miracles. For one thing, there had been nothing outside to suggest luxury or daintiness or, as Kit put it, a soul. But here there were all three! Here were gay cushions thrown about apparently at random, dainty draperies at windows and doors, bits of rather good sketches and altogether bad watercolors, and one or two rare prints, pinned to the walls on all sides. Here was a banjo, there was a violin; here a chafing dish had a small shelf to itself, there some one had draped a college flag over an unsightly blotch in the wall paper. The effect of all things as a whole was surprisingly harmonious and pleasant. To come, wet, hungry, disgruntled, out of the storm into such a place, was a thing as agreeable as it was miraculous.

"It's Regularly Spooky!"

"We've died and gone to Heaven," rumbled Kit, solemnly. "But where are the angels? I always supposed we should find no end of ang—"

"Kit, will you read this?" There was startled awe in the other's voice. He was pointing dramatically to another placard on the wall, that they had mistaken at first for some sort of a poster. It had the ear-marks of a poster. A raggedly-sketched herald flaunted a ragged banner, on which appeared these mystic words:

"Ye hungry, listen! A mince pie waiteth! — doughnuts! — tarts that your mother used to make! Take your first door and go straight ahead. Don't stop till you get to the last crumb!"

"Spooks!" ejaculated George Holland.

"Angels!" murmured Kit.

A hearty meal and a thorough drying by the little well-polished kitchen stove, and the two collegians felt refreshed indeed. With true philosophy they had settled down into calm acceptance of their good fortune—"theirs not to question why." The embarrassing possibility of the angels' return at any moment was spared them, since the angels had so explicitly stated that they would not be back until to-morrow. Between now and then stretched a comfortable interval of rest and luxury.

The question of sleeping had hitherto not troubled them in anywise; but the matter was brought into sudden prominence by a new discovery, and, as it proved, the last one to be made. Kit had been pacing the queer, bright little room, when his big strides were arrested at a door that might—and did!—lead upstairs. It was in the shadow a little, which was doubtless the reason of the discovery not having been made much earlier. Because they were by this time wonder-proof, they read it with stolid calm:

"To whom it may concern—and you needn't pretend it doesn't concern you both!—the bed in the right-hand front chamber is the softest, also the springiest, also the conducivest to sound and refreshing slumber. Kit always did want a feather bed. Better choose the right-hand front!"

They faced each other with fine imperturbability, but each was distinctly conscious of the other's lurking amazement.

"Well?" muttered Kit.

"Let's go to bed," George said; "why not? in the right-hand front. No use refusing a good thing when it's offered to you as polite as that!"

It may have been midnight—may have been later—when sundry noises below-stairs woke George Holland and sent him up on his elbow in haste. He listened intently, dismally. For sure, Voices were down there, and if Voices, then—angels! The angels had got home!

"Kit—Kit, you!" he whispered in sudden panic, "wake up; I tell you they've got back! 'Sh, for the Lord's sake!"

The Voices were by now distinctly audible. The stairway door must have been left ajar. With a jerk Kit came upon consciousness and the Voices.

"My uncle, they've lit!" he groaned. "We're in for it ,old man!"

From below: "Georgy, where are you? Why don't you do something?"

"Great heavens, Kit, haven't I barked both shins, put out both eyes, run a violin bow into both ears—always had an ear for music—and stepped on a pin cushion."

"Did you hear what they called each other?" lisped George. "Kit,' 'Georgy'—oh, my uncle!"

"Your uncle?—mine, too!"

And down below: "Why don't they wake up, Georgy? Did you ever see such sleepers?"

"The poor things are probably all done up getting ready for us. All those things we spoke for, you know—I say, Kit, did you mention tarts, the kind that—"

"The very kind! Georgy, you think of it, at this minute whilst we famish and die, there are tarts somewhere near us!"

It may have been 15 minutes when the Voices came back. They were now much more subtle and the lapses into silence were suggestive of tarts and strawberry jam.

"Oh, Georgy, aren't we having a lovely time! Aren't you glad you married me?"

Strange there was no answer! Strange how breathless the soft Voice sounded next time!

"But I don't understand about the crumbiness and those crusts of pie—and the pies all cut into. Oh, Georgy, wouldn't it have been dreadful if there'd been tramps here and they'd eaten it all."

"They should have hung for it!" the big Voice growled.

"Well, they left us half, so I almost love 'em!" laughed softly the soft Voice. It was the soft voice that did most of the speaking.

"Isn't this a lovely room?—if we only had a little better light to see by! College girls are such fun—I'm going 'round to-morrow and read all those posters we found stuck up 'round."

In the silence that followed, two long, shadowy figures slid noiselessly across the floor overhead and, one at a time, slipped over the window sill and dropped to the ground beneath. The rain-soaked earth stood them in good stead, muffling the fall and easing the jar of it. Utterly ashamed of themselves, they crept away toward the Old Girl.

"We ought to be sent up for this," mumbled Kit.

"Oh, sure—sure!" groaned the other, "for six months' hard labor! I never sneaked before—it's a nasty feeling! But how were we to help hearing, I'd like to know? And wouldn't we have lighted out long ago, if it hadn't been for our confounded togs down there? Nice pickle we'd be in if we hadn't brought some old hunting things along—shooting the country in our shirt sleeves, bareheaded!"

Kit's thoughts harked back dismally to the abandoned "togs." Think of leaving 'em behind, will you!" he groaned. "There's circumstantial evidence enough in my overcoat pocket to hang me! If they get on our track—"

"They won't—trust the Old Girl for that. We'll make a record run first. It's jolly good luck the moon's turned on."

It was now faint daylight. The east flamed with rosy outrunners of day, and things hitherto invested with the mystery of night, stool revealed in their own nakedness or prosaic ugliness—or their beauty. The tourists were in the midst of a houseless plain; there seemed no sign of life anywhere. Yet, surely—what were those moving specks? One speck was red.

The Old Girl shot nearer—the specks were human beings. Nearer still—they were women. Kit uttered an exclamation softly.

"Girls for sure!" he breathed. "I believe they're in some kind of trouble."

The red speck resolved itself into a young person in something red and summery and gay, her face white in startling contrast. She was crouching beside the road, nursing her foot. The other speck proved white all over.

The Old Girl came to an abrupt stop and both young men leaped out.

"Is there any trouble?—is anyone hurt?" they chorused.

"Oh, dear, yes!" the White Speck cried. "I'm so thankful you've come—I mean somebody has! We're lost and she's sprained her ankle.

"We're awfully ashamed of ourselves—it's too silly to get lost in a place you've camped out in all summer! But it was the dark did it. We got turned 'round."

The young women had started out to walk across country from the railway station in the darkness of very early morning.

"We were so anxious to get home," explained one of them, rather pathetically. "We were so perfectly delighted when we found there was that early train! They couldn't scare us telling us we'd have to walk; but we didn't plan to get lost!"

"Is Anyone Hurt?"

"Or to step on rolling stones. That was such a mistake! When we wanted so much to get—and now it doesn't seem as if we'd ever—"

"There is room in the tonneau; we can easily stow the luggage," eagerly interrupted one of the strangers. "If you'll give us the pleasure of assisting—I'm George Holland; this is Kit—or, I would say Christopher—Dill. If you are equal to being jolted a little, Miss—"

"Warren—Margaret Warren. This is my chum, Jessica Hoyt."

They were presently all bestowed snugly in the Old Girl's lap, and the man at the wheel turned the Old Girl about.

The Old Girl did her best and in the end crept slowly to victory.

"Why! Why, here we are! This is home!" ejaculated Jessica, suddenly.

The two young men had exchanged startled glances as the motor rounded a corner suddenly and brought them in sight of the house they had fled from a few hours previously. Then had come the "Mig," the "Georgy" and the "Kit," till nothing more was needed to make the denouement more tragic and convincing. Thus was their downfall to be celebrated; thus were they to be confronted with their ignominy!

"Georgy, Kit, you dears! Is it you! Have you come? Did you find our notices and the jam and things? Oh, Georgy, wait, I'm mortally wounded! Don't touch me! This is Mr.—Mr. Holland, and this is Mr. Hill—"

"Dill," corrected Kit, softly.

"They've saved our live—"

"By George, Dillie, how are you?"

"What! You, Campbell? Not you?"

"The very same, old man! Well, if this isn't—Kit, do you hear, this is my old chum in the academy at home! This is my wife, Dillie. We're on our wedding trip. Well, if this isn't great!"

Explanations and introductions trod upon each other's heels. There were merriment and laughter enough to set the echoes a-ring.

"It's such fun being a chaperone!" the little bride confided to her husband that night when the summer 'camp' had settled down to quiet and rest. "I guess it paid to marry you, Georgy; I couldn't have been a chaperone if I hadn't, could I? Makes me feel so dignified and old and grandmothery!"

"And me grandfathery."

"You! Georgy, you're not in it. I'm chaperoning you, too! But, Georgy—"

"What say?"

"Of course I don't know yet, but I'm not sure but what I've found the best man in the world for Mig."

"You found—hear her!"

"The only trouble is, there are two of 'em, Georgy. I can't make up my mind which one—"

"Might leave it to Mig."

"Mercy, why so I might!" laughed the little bride. "Georgy, what a smart boy you are!"

So, as in the end turned out to be wise, the matter was left to Mig—and Jessica.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meetin' of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Kitzmillerville, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 14, 1908,

from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

E. J. HAMILL, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 14, 1908,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Pursuant to the required legal notice a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Friendsville, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 14, 1908,

at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business that may lawfully be done.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,

the 31st day of January, '08,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1. MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX, SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX, SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY AND FOURTEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO, CONTAINING FOR THE WHOLE TWO HUNDRED ACRES, MORE OR LESS. Said land is located in Election Eistrict No. 1 of said Garrett county and is particularly described in a deed for the same from Joshua Ritchie and others to Louis Ritchie, said deed being recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 8, folio 415, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1904 and 1905 as it is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the names of Thomas A. and William M. Ritchie, who acquired title thereto as devisees under the last will of the late Louis Ritchie, dated the 31st day of August, 1901, whice was probated in the District of Columbia and is of record in the office of the Register of Wills for Garrett county.

No. 2. A TRACT OF LAND CONTAINING SIXTY-TWO ACRES, GENERALLY KNOWN AS THE "JOHNSON FARM," located in Election District No. 3 of Garrett County, Md., adjoining the lands of Mary Patton, Wm. Lakel, Frank Caton and Orville Hileman, and being the same body of land which was conveyed by W. H. Rupple to Isabelle Patton et al., by deed dated the 6th day of February, 1899, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 36, folio 280, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the names of Isabelle Patton, Bertha May Patton, Anna Louisa Patton and Dolly Wilt.

No. 3. ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING NINE ACRES AND TWENTY-FOUR PERCHES, KNOWN AS "MILLER'S ADDITION," and located in Election District No. 3 of Garrett County, Maryland, which was conveyed by S. A. Kendall and wife to Mary E. Morgan by deed dated the 27th day of November, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 47, folio 31, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Mary E. Morgan.

No. 4. SIXTY-FOUR ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "SWANTON," being the same land which was conveyed to Annie Charity Broadwater by Lloyd Wiland and wife by deed dated the 27th day as May, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 47, folio 185, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 3 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of said Annie Charity Broadwater.

No. 5. ALL THAT PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING FIFTY-SEVEN ACRES, located in Election District No. 3 of Garrett county, and described as follows: Beginning for the same at two small maple trees and running thence South 87 degrees East, 98 perches to a stone on the outlines of the whole tract, thence North 113 perches to the State line, thence with the State line West 66 perches to a stone, thence leaving said State line South 16½ degrees West, 112 perches to the beginning, and being the same land which was conveyed to Mary M. Patton by William R. Getty and wife by deed dated the 23rd day of November, 1894, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 26, folio 238, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett County. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Mary M. Patton.

No. 6. FIFTY-ONE ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "SWANTON," located in Election District No. 3 of said Garrett County, and particularly described in a deed for the same from Charles M. Miller and wife to Elizabeth M. Breadwater, dated the 1st day of January, 1898, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 34, folio 410, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, as follows: Beginning for the same at a stake and stone pile standing at the beginning of a tract of land conveyed by Joseph R. Anderson and wife to Peter J. Stephen, and running thence with the seventh line of a tract conveyed by Joseph R. Anderson and wife to Elizabeth Stephen South 57½ degrees West, 7 perches, thence with the third and fourth lines of a tract called "Goochland" South 77 degrees East, 68½ perches, South 7 degrees East, 54 perches, thence with part of the first line of a tract conveyed by Joseph R. Anderson and wife to Jefferson Broadwater South 58 degrees East, 56½ perches, thence reversing the first and last lines of one tract and the third and second lines of another tract, both conveyed by said Anderson and wife to Hiram Duckworth North 70½ degrees East, 46½ perches, North 43 degrees West, 46 perches to a stake, North 32½ degrees West, 27½ perches, thence with part of the sixth and the whole of the seventh lines of a tract conveyed by said Anderson and wife to George W. Broadwater South 76 degrees West, 5 perches to a stake and stone pile on the west side of Elk Lick Run North 15½ degrees West, 82 perches to a stake and stone pile on the first line of a tract of land conveyed to Peter J. Stephen and with it reversed to its beginning South 86 degrees West, 45 perches to the beginning. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Elizabeth M. Broadwater.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

Land for Sale.

We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:

One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.

Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.

Also 10 acres suitable for building sites, just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.

For further information, address

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL,
Successors to Charles A. Tower,

General Fire Insurance,
OAKLAND, MD.

We offer the best possible protection.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO,
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

If Santa Claus was Greedy

he would eat every bit of cake in this bakery, it is so delicious. But as he is a generous old chap he has left enough to supply you with the most delicious cake you ever tasted. Better order your share early, though.

SUCH BEAUTIFUL CAKE

is apt to make other people want your share as well as their own. We warn you that the longer you delay ordering the more you run a chance of being disappointed.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery,
HY. LAUER, Prop.

GETTY BROWNING,
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Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administrtion on the personal estate of

BENJAMIN F. SHAFFER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of November, 1907.

JOHN A. SHAFFER,
Administrator.
Oakland, Md., R. F. D. No. 2.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

NANCY J. MAYLE,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of May, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of November 1907.

FRED. A. THAYER,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

Administratrix's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

LEWIS J. MILLER,

late of Garrett county, Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of November, 1907.

MARY A. MILLER,
Administratrix,
Grantsville, Md.

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

ORDER NISI.

Agnes Whelen vs Ralph M. Casteel, et ux. No. 1499 Equity in the Circuit Court of Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, this 9th day of December in the year nineteen hundred and seven, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. Lindsey Sloan and Edward H. Sincell, attorneys for the Mortgagee in said cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 10th day of January, 1908; provideda copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 3rd day of January, 1907.

The report states the amount of sale to be $700.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 31. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1908. NUMBER 46

DANIEL ANNAN, President

W. BLADEN LOWNDES, Vice President

D. F. KUYKENDALL, Cashier

No. 1519.

The SECOND NATIONAL BANK

CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND.

United States Depository State Depository.

CAPITAL $100,000 SURPLUS $300,000.

Statement of the Second National Bank, Cumberland,

As Submitted to its Stockholders at its Annual Meeting Held At its Banking House on the Fourteenth Day of January, 1908:

Capital Stock	$ 100,000.00	Loans	$1,342,159.06
Surplus	300,000.00	U. S. and other Bonds	817,455.76
Circulation	99,150.00	Banking House and Real Estate	51,500.00
Profit and Loss	33,812.35	Cash on hand and in Banks	494,462.55
Deposits	2,177,615.02	Redemption Fund	5,000.00
	$2,710,577.37		$2,710,577.37

We, the undersigned Directors of the Second National Bank, of Cumberland, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the condition of the Bank, as shown by its books January 8th, 1908.

DANIEL ANNAN, President of Second National Bank.
L. M. SHEPHERD, President Cumberland Dry Goods & Notion Co.
O. C. GEPHART, Retired Capitalist
ROBERT R. HENDERSON, Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial District.
LLOYD LOWNDES, Lawyer, Banker, Farmer.
VAN LEAR BLACK, Director of the Consolidation Coal Co., the Potomac Coal Co.
W. BLADEN LOWNDES, Gen. Mgr. Union Mining Co., Prest. First National Bank of Mt. Savage.

This bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits. The Most Liberal Terms Granted Consistent With Safe Banking. Safe Deposit Vaults and Storage for the Benefit of Our Customers.

DIXON & KELSO

In taking our inventory we find that we have too much money invested in Overcoats, and in order to reduce this stock, we are going to give you some exceptionally low prices, as follows:

Men's Rain Coats in Black, Grey and Grey Stripes, worth $12.00 to $15.00. Your Choice, $8.99.

Men's Fine Broadcloth Overcoats, in Black and Blue, worth $12.50, now $8.99

Men's Black and Grey Mixture Overcoats that sold for $9.00, now $7.25.

Men's Overcoats, in all colors, that you always pay $8.00 for, now $5.49.

Men's Black Cloth Dress Coat, Extra Bargains, was $6.50, oow only $4.49.

Youths' Overcoats from $2.25 to $4.49, reduced to 8.99 and $3.25.

A few Ladies' Coats left that we will sell at your price.

Wishing one and all a Happy 1908.

Yours to Please,

DIXON & KELSO.

HOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Tuesday at Midnight John Collins' "Mansion" Burned.

Shortly after midnight Tuesday the fire whistle at the electric lighting plant sounded an alarm, and judging by the incessant blowing, one would have supposed that a fire of more than ordinary magnitude had broken out. The effect of the alarm, however, brought every able bodied man and a large number of ladies to the streets and the site of the fire, it being an old one and a-half story dwelling on Lower Oak street, adjacent to the Little Yough, and occupied by John Collins as a place of abode.

The fire had evidently been of an incendiary origin, indications pointing to the fact that it had its inception on the outer portion of the building. The fire had gained considerable headway when the chemical engine arrived and no effort was made to subdue the flames, the work of the firemen being directed toward saving adjacent structures.

The building was owned by Mr. Gilmor S. Hamill and was insured.

FIKE.

The snow at this writing is two feet deep, and the drifts are very bad.

Mr. I. M. Umbel has been sick for the last week. We hope that he will soon be well and able to be out.

Mr. F. J. Bowser last week made his first shipment of furs for this season.

Mr. Lucian Frazee, of Frazee Ridge, was seen taking a lot of poultry to market one day last week.

Mr. J. A. Fike, was a caller on L. C. Fike's one day last week.

Miss Mary Frazee was visiting at F. T. and W. L. Umbel's last week.

CARTER.

Subscribe for The Republican.

MAIL POUCH CUT TO PIECES.

Patrons of Mt. Lake Park Office Without Their Mail Friday Morning.

The letter pouch on train No. 3 last Friday morning intended for the Mountain Lake Park postoffice was cut to pieces by the wheels of that train and the contents of the bag scattered along the track from the Park to Oakland, as was discovered by the station master at Oakland after the train had pulled out of the station here and the remains of the pouch found lying between the rails in front of the depot.

It is presumed that the pouch was thrown from the moving train at the Park but that it struck some obstruction and bounced back under the wheels, catching in the brake rigging of one of the cars after having been run over, and remained in that position until the station here was reached, when it dropped to the ground.

We have been unable to learn whether or not the pouch contained anything of value.

Would Be State Fish Commisioner.

Mr. G. Semmes Hamill, of Oakland, has filed with Governor Crothers his application for the position of State Fish Commissioner, which office is an appointive one by the Governor.

Mr. John L. Casey, of Garrett, has applied for the position of Mine Inspector.

Farm for Sale or Rent.

Located four miles south of Swanton, 2½ miles east of North Glade, known as the Edward R. Lee farm, containing 93 acres. 25 acres cleared; 40 acres under good fence; 7 acres in young orchard; house; small barn and other outbuildings; one-half mile to public road; land is smooth and well adapted to farming; easy terms; apply to Joseph H. Lee, Deer Park, Md., care James L. Harvey, R. F. D. No. 1.

E. A. WEIMER.

SPECIAL SALE

—OF—

CLOTHING

I have several hundred suits of Clothing for Men and Boys that I wish to turn into cash in the next two months and to do so I have made deep cuts in prices, and during the next two months will sell Clothing

20% to 50%

less than usual prices.

COME AND SEE ME BEFORE YOU BUY

and I will save you money.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.

NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

TO PURIFY ELECTIONS.

The corrupt practice bill that has been prepared by Attorney General Straus, and has received the approval of Governor Crothers and of other leading Democrats, leaves nothing to be desired in point of thorough-going character. It limits the expenditures of a candidate for any office to $25 for each 100 registered voters qualified to vote for that office. It prescribes that all the campaign expenses of a party be made through regularly appointed treasurers or agents. It defines the objects for which, and for which alone, these treasurers and agents may expend money: those objects are such as hiring halls, advertising meetings, defraying the expenses of public speakers and party committeemen, printing and circulating docnments, etc. It requires "full itemized and detailed statements of all expenditures, receipts, promises and liabilities, etc.," to be sworn to and filed so as to be open to public inspection. It declares any false statement or false entry in the above to be perjury.

In addition to these vital and searching requirements in regard to receipts and expenditures, the bill specifies a long list of acts which are to be punishable as corrupt practices. This part of the bill subjects to heavy penalties the giving or offering or promising of "any money, gift, advantage, preferment, entertainment, aid, emolument or any valuable thing whatever to induce anyone to vote or refrain from voting at any election, primary election or political convention or caucus," and includes others provisions of like nature. and it prohibits in the most positive manner the making of political contributions, directly or indirectly, by any corporation.

The most radical feature of the bill, however, is the reference of all questions of contested elections to the courts, and above all the invalidation of the election on proof of violation of the provisions of the law. This is an essential feature in the English law, and is believed to be the most effective element in its composition. If embodied in the law here, and vigorously sustained by our courts, this power of judicial annulment of elections on the ground of improper campaign practices will evidently be the most effective possible deterrent of that corruption of our politics which habit has caused us so long to tolerate but which ought to be recognized as unendurable.

The only doubt that can be entertained regarding the bill is as to whether, in the light of experience elsewhere, it is the kind of bill which is most likely to be carried into actual practical effect. This is a subject upon which inquiry and discussion will be useful; for it would be folly to act on the assumption that the putting of a law on the statue books is an all-sufficient remedy for a long-standing and deep-seated political evil. But the purposes of the bill are admirable, and its provisions clear and thorough-going; and, provided there is practical assurance that the law will be enforced, its enactment would be one of the greatest forward steps that any State in the Union has ever taken.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14, 1908.—The tactics of some of the friends of Senator Foraker are greatly deplored by his friends in Washington, as well as by all Republicans, Their latest manoeuver is the circulation of the report, chiefly among Masonic orders, and that includes a large per cent of the politicans of the country, Democrats as well as Republicans, that Mrs. Taft is a Catholic. Mrs. Taft nor her family has ever had any affiliation with the Catholic church. She is an Episcopalian as everybody known, and the Secretary is an Unitarian. The inference from the circulation of this falsehood is obvious that the friends of the Senator feel obliged to resort to any measure, however, pusillanimous, to boost their candidate for the Presidency.

Comments were heard on every hand among Republicans upon the recent developments in New York in connection with the Hughes boom. The two events of interest were the appointment of a committee of the Republican Club of New York city, comprising some of the best known members of that organization, to push the Hughes boom; and the Governor's message to the Legislature. It is declared that the first practical effort of the committee will be to induce the Republican County Committee at its meeting January 16, to put through the resolution endorsing Gov. Hughes proposed at the last meeting but which went over.

Much dissappointment was expressed over the Governor's message to the Legislature. The natural expectation had been that he would have something to say about some at least of the many national questions which are absorbing the minds of the country, and there was much criticism heard on every hand that he should have confined himself so exclusively to State affairs.

There has been a deal of speculation in political circles recently as to the possibility of a combination of which Hughes might take the Vice-Presidency, with Secretary Taft at the head of the ticket. This would be a great thing for Hughes who is only a tyro in national politics, it is pointed out by some. Other politicians, however, claim that this arrangement would have the question unsettled of "who's who" in New York politics, as either Roosevelt or Hughes will have to be supreme in the State. This is not a question among the politicians who have access to the innercircle however.

As was predicted in these letters weeks ago, the financial relief bill, the greatest necessity for which is admitted by both parties in the two branches of the national legislature, will orginate in the Senate. Senators Aldrich of Rhode Island, Allison, of Iowa, and Hale, of Maine, the big three of the Senate finance committee and the leaders o he Senate have been intrusted with the task of preparing a financial bill designed to prevent a recurrence of national money disturbances of the nature of the recent stringency, and already good progress has been made. The general plan has been mapped out, but of course there are yet many essential details to be decided upon. None of the senators named will discuss the pending bill for publication, but one of them said recently that the main idea followed in framing the relief legislation would be to provide for some emergency relief in which the people as a whole would have confidence and could resort to where then was any necessity.

It is not anticipated that there will be much opposition to the bill when it comes over from the Senate. Of course there will be some to whatever measure may be presented, but such opposition will be taken care of by the operation of the committee on rules.

Political Methods in Japan.

Lafcadio Hearn through his wife and a few pupils had access to the intimacies and courtesies, the customs and legends and superstitions of the past, which made his happiness. But the necessities of his livelihood brought him into contact with a colder world of polite, practical persons, whose habits of mind jarred at every point on his more wayward and emotional spirit. Writing on behalf of a western friend, whom he considered to have been harshly treated by oriental employers, he said bitterly: "Japanese officialdom is not lovable, and it is oriental when unpleasant. It does not say, 'Here, if you don't like things, get out; here's your salary!' On the contrary, it suddenly becames coaxing, caressing, infinitely sweet, and invites you out for multitudinous insult. Then you are suddenly surrounded by smiling combinations unimagined and unimaginable and softly struck in a hundred ways. A knockdown blow is nothing to it. I pity a man of letters in the government service in Tokyo."—Craftsman.

THE REPUBLICAN CALENDAR

FOR 1908.

JANUARY.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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FEBRUARY.

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APRIL.

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OCTOBER.

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NOVEMBER.

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DECEMBER.

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AUSTRALIA.

Gray and Monotonous, But Vast, Patient and Fascinating.

Australia is in itself a monstrous continent. It is as large as the United States; its 4,000,000 of people are scattered in a narrow fringe along the streams and shores of the southern and eastern seaboard. The vast interior—"the dead heart of Australia"—a region as large as the Mississippi valley, is a trackless, rainless waste of sand and alkali, while the intervening hills, the bush and scrub, are scantily occupied by sheep stations and by mining camps. The vast north of Australia is in part a tropical jungle, in part a blistering Sahara. The fates denied to Australia the gift of high mountains to catch the snow and hold the water; hence her rivers are few and precarious; hence at too frequent intervals the great drought comes, and the desert spreads its smothering arms crowding man and his dependents backward toward the sea. It is a monotonous country in its physical aspects. The forests on hill, valley, rock and swamp are all of one pattern—eucalyptus, eucalyptus, the gray trunks of the gum trees of many species—as far as the eye can see. Without mountains and streams there is little room for variety. It is monotonous in its industries—cattle, sheep, horses—its one fine art the breeding of the perfect Merino sheep. It is monotonous in its towns. One story, light brown with unpainted roof of corrugated iron is the description of nine-tenths of the Australian homes. Corrugated iron means clean rain water, and Australia can afford to waste none of it. It is monotonous as to population. The Englishmen came first to Australia, and they are still holding it against all comers. The way is made rough for immigrants who do not speak English and for well or ill—in many ways for each —the ruling minority, the labor vote, is sternly set on "white Australia," with all which it implies. The history of Australia is monotonous. It contains the story of hard struggles of bitter sufferings, deserved and undeserved; of lawless courage and reckless bravery, but the causes served were individual. Australians never had a common enemy, and their records show no glorious war and no uprising of common feeling. The achievements of Australia belongs to the category of individual deeds of peace.

With all this the color of Australia is gray; the land, the towns, the spirit of her people. Her literature has a sober touch, and this difference in tone shows itself in its way in the life of the universities. In America, as in Browning's verse, "the flower of life is red." The American student knows that "the world is his oyster." He knows that "he can get what is coming to him;" that in proportion to his talents, his training, his sobriety and persistency of purpose will be his success in any affairs he undertakes.

But though Australia may be gray and monotenous she is vast, patient, fascinating. The mightiness of the land to be conquered, the huge roominess of the continent, the vistas of future national greatness, all these grow on one, and all these find their reflex in the student life and in the rising literature of the commonwealth. That Australia will be the birthplace of great men in the future no one can doubt. Their coming will not be due to the lopsided political administration nor to state ownership nor to the coddling of the laborer, but to the persistence of her fine old English stock under man making and man inspiring conditions.—David Starr Jordan in Appleton's.

LOST—On Second street between Green and Alder streets, a grey fur neckpiece. Finder will please leave at Offutt's store and receive reward.

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt

Watch the details.

Don't drive the cows faster than a walk.

Regret follows on the heels of neglect.

It is a fatal mistake to attempt to winter more stock than you can feed comfortably.

Why not have a horse the wife and daughter can drive? It would please them, and you, too.

Keep the boys interested in the farm by making them your junior partners in the farming business.

Cold rains of autumn are more trying on stock than the colder weather of winter. See that they are sheltered in some way.

About the only way to clean a plat of ground of blue joint or bromus is to plow it under, pull out the turf and rake the roots out of the soil.

No danger that you will keep the stables and the dairy room too clean. Be on the alert that the dirt does not creep in on you unawares.

Did poor seed corn spoil your crop for you this year? See that you provide this fall against the possibility of such a sad experience next season.

Turn about is fair play—the horse does work for you you cannot do for yourself, now do the work for him which he cannot do for himself, namely, brush and curry him.

In killing milkweed a thorough job can be done only as the roots are grubbed out. Of course if the shoots are kept cut the roots will die in time, but that is a tedious process.

Of the two ways of blanching celery, namely by earth and by boards, the latter is to be preferred, because the use of the boards keeps the celery cleaner and makes it less liable to be affected by rust or rot, and is ready for use or the market at least two weeks earlier than when earth is used. In both processes the work must be done when the soil and celery plants are perfectly dry, as handling in a moist condition produces rust or rot, or both.

Nineteen trials with separator skim milk, fed in conjunction with cornmeal at the Wisconsin experiment station, show that where not over three pounds of skim milk are fed, with each pound of cornmeal, that 327 pounds skim milk are equal in feeding value to 100 pounds of cornmeal. When feeding one pound of cornmeal with three to five pounds separator skim milk, 446 pounds skim milk saved 100 pounds cornmeal. When feeding as much as seven to nine pounds skim milk with each pound cornmeal it required 552 pounds skim milk to equal 100 pounds cornmeal.

Keep more livestock and produce more manure. Give careful attention to the use of absorbents so that the liquid as well as the solid excrements may be saved. Keep a box of dust in the stable and sprinkle where it will catch the liquids. Cut the straw up small and use it in the same way. Upon many farms there is a large amount of straw which should be turned into manure. Too frequently this is allowed to waste and much fertility is thus lost. It is a crime against agriculture to burn straw, as is so frequently done in many parts of the west. With the burning of the straw a large amount of the fertility which should be added to the land is destroyed.

With reference to dry and wet feeding of poultry, A. D. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry, says: The beginner is advised to adopt the method he thinks he would prefer or would find more convenient and follow it until he has a good reason for modifying or changing it. Choose the one or the combination of the two most suited to your circumstances. There are various methods of dry feeding, just as there are various methods of feeding rations composed in whole or in part of moistened mashes or cakes. The grains may be fed whole or cracked, or a part ground and mixed together, making what is called a "dry mash." The feed may be kept before the chicks all the time in hoppers or troughs, or a part of it may be scattered in litter to induce them to take exercise. Beginners are usually more successful with dry grain chick feed, for the reason that moistened mashes are thrown down carelessly in considerable quantities and soon become soiled with the droppings and begin to ferment.

It is generally the bad manager that complains of bad luck.

See that the sheep are so fed that they will go into winter quarters in prime condition.

The community which is long on dog is apt to be short on sheep. It is also apt to be short on cash as well.

In breeding your mare find a sire of similar type, for the get from an animal of entirely different type is more than apt to be unsatisfactory.

There's a value on your cow, is there on your wife? Do you seek to make her lot as easy as possible by providing labor saving devices?

Put your heart into your work, and ten chances to one your farm will give you good returns. It's the half-hearted effort which brings failure.

No hoof, no horse, is an old adage. For this reason it is well to look to this part of the animal, and see that it is kept sound and in prime condition.

President Roosevelt hits the nail on the head again when he says: "In the uplift of the tiller of the soil lies the main hope of the uplift of the United States as a nation."

Milk through a sterilized cheese cloth and see how much dirt falls from the udder during milking even after the udder has been carefully washed and dried with a clean cloth.

An excellent borax solution for mosquito bites is made by dissolving one ounce of the borax in one pint of water that has been boiled and allowed to cool. Bathe the bites in the solution.

Better look around and see how many weeds you have been letting draw nourishment from the soil which rightfully belongs to the crops. And remember the weed allowed to go to seed means a multitude of weeds next season.

Before buying commercial fertilizers in large quantities for your farm be sure that you know exactly what your land needs. It is a useless expenditure of money to put on the land plant food which is not needed. Try by experimentation to find just what the soil needs and in just what quantities. Such intelligent fertilization will pay, but haphazard methods will not.

Plenty of money in farming. Are you getting your share of it? If not why not? Ever give the matter thought? Are your farmer methods at fault? Are you worrying along with poor to indifferent live stock? Do you fall down when it comes to marketing your farm products? Study the matter out and then plan to make more money out of the farm another season than you have this.

Here are some facts which are worth thinking about. The damage done by insect and other pests causes losses annually to the American farmer as follows: Forest and forest products, $100,000,000; animal products, $175,000,000; farm forests, $11,000,000; fruits, $27,000,000; truck crops, $53,000,000; grains, $200,000,000; tobacco, $5,300,000; cotton, $60,000,000; hay, $53,000,000; miscellaneous crops, $5,800,000.

Do not pasture your alfalfa field the first season and even the second year it perhaps will be better to mow it rather than to let the cattle tramp over it. But never let it be pastured closely as close pasturing injures the crowns of the plants. Horses and sheep are more likely to do damage in this way than are cattle or hogs. Alfalfa makes excellent pasture for all kinds of live stock and it is especially desirable for hogs during hot weather. With cattle and sheep care must be exercised to avoid bloating. At first the animals should be turned in for only a short time each day, until they become accustomed to it, and when the alfalfa is wet, as after a rain, there is still greater need of care. It is wise to be a little more careful than with clover.

It is reported that the teaching of agriculture in the public schools of Kansas is a decided success. This work is carried on mainly through the medium of lectures delivered by the faculty of the state agricultural college. So popular is this work that J. H. Miller, superintendent of agricultural college extension, proposes to enlarge this work by sending monthly pamphlets to teachers. These will cover all branches of agriculture and domestic economy, and will enable the teachers to supplement effectively the work of the college lecturer. Thus does the work of introducing agriculture into the public schools progress. Ten years ago this was considered an impossibility. Now most of the common schools in the middle west are teaching the elements of agriculture. The first great difficulty was to secure teachers capable of teaching agriculture. Many of them didn't know how, and what was more, didn't want to know. County superintendents took up this problem and found that it was no impossible task to properly instruct teachers. With this difficulty removed, the remainder is comparatively easy. Many mistakes will be made, but on the whole, the sum total of the results from year to year will be satisfactory, and the benefits will become cumulative. It looks now as though this agricultural work will be more fruitful than any ever undertaken.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY.

Phrase Cannot Be Accepted at Its Face Value.

Senator Hemenway of Indiana is quoted as follows on the subject of next year's campaign:

"For the first time in sixteen years the tariff will be the main issue, in my opinion. The corporation problems have been mostly attended to now, and, unless some big new issue should crop up as the result of the next session of congress, the tariff will be the principal topic on the stump. The Republicans will contend that the tariff should be revised after the inauguration of the next President in the interests of protection and by the friends of protection.

The Democrats will contend that the tariff should be revised with the idea of tariff for revenue only in view. On that issue I have not the slightest doubt that the Republicans will be returned to power. This is a protectionist country."

"A tariff for revenue only," has in times past led to a good deal of discussion. Until 1894 the phrase was accepted at its face value. It meant the levying of no more duties on importations than necessary to carry on the government economically administered. Such was the explanation offered by men of the Carlisle-Morrison, Watterson-Mills school of tariff reformers, who for years had made the land resound with the issue.

But when the Democratic party, with Mr. Cleveland in the white house, was called upon to put the issue into legislative shape it "fell down" with the task distressingly, and to its own loss and humiliation. The Gorman-Wilson measure proved to be anything but "a tariff for revenue only," being stuffed full of duties designed expressly for protection. Even the bill that Mr. Cleveland wanted would have carried a large amount of calculated protection.

As the government must have money for its support—no party would dare put the United States on short commons—much importance attaches to the proposition that the government be "economically administered." Our expenses at present are not what they were in 1884, when Mr. Cleveland was first elected, nor what they were in 1892, when he was the second time elected, on a platform carrying a demand for "a tariff for revenue only." Now, what is economy? If we are spending too much money, where shall retrenchment begin? How, and to what extent, should the pruning knife be applied?

Mr. Hemenway is justified in his statement that this is "a protectionist country." The truth of that will readily appear if the "tariff for revenue only" men take the ground next year that the English of their issue means the challenge of protection to a duel to the death.

A Midsummer Night's Dream.

It is difficult to sufficiently admire the cheerful optimism of the new tariff editor of American Industries. Mr. Miles has got it all settled. The tariff is to be taken out of politics, he says, before the Sixtieth congress assembles on the first Monday in December, a little more than 90 days hence. This is quick work indeed. Puck in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" declared

"I'll put a girdle round about the earth
In forty minutes."

The Miles midsummer night's night's dream is even swifter and more difficult of realization. Puck's promise has been verified by electricity and a telegraph wire. The Racine (Wis.) Puck will need a larger dose of electricity to help him take the tariff out of politics in 90 days. He will have to kill off some 16,000,000 voters arrayed on one side or the other of the question, "Protection or Free Trade?" and bring into being before the first Monday in December 16,000,000 new voters, including about 500 senators and representatives in congress who have absolutely no views on this question. It will be a great man who can take the tariff out of politics in 90 years. Let alone 90 days.

Tariff Ripping Reasons.

The fact of an $87,000,000 surplus suggests to the New York Tribune the conclusion that "the Dingley schedules have done their work in certain lines and need revision." By a similar process of reasoning the same conclusion might be reached regarding other facts and conditions. The country is more prosperous than ever before; the Dingley schedules have done their work and need revision. Labor is employed to an extent and at a rate of wages hitherto unknown; the Dingley schedules have done their work and need revision. Our foreign trade has been doubled in ten years; the Dingley schedules have done their work and need revision. We have a yearly trade balance of about half a billion dollars, which enables us to keep out of debt to foreign countries; the Dingley schedules have done their work and need revision. In its search for tariff ripping reasons the Tribune ought not to overlook these things.

More, Too.

Considering the fact that in the first month of our new system of making competition easier by the reduction of tariff duties through undervaluation, imports of competitive articles have increased nearly $12,000,000, is there any real necessity for either tariff reduction or reciprocity by act of congress? Is it not a fact that when we were scared into allowing foreigners to appraise their own merchandise we revised and reciprocated about all we can stand? And more, too, it will probably turn out.

Nellie's Lesson

By Vivian Claude

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

She gets up that morning with a dull headache, a miserable sense of heaviness and nervous unrest, common enough, doubtless, to young mothers who have not yet succeeded in adjusting their endurance to the various burdens of life.

She goes out into the pleasant, cozy kitchen; Charley has already built the fire in the range, and has gone on into the large shed room they call his "work-shop," where he is occupying his spare hours in constructing a set of furniture, from original patterns, for a spare bedroom Nellie is planning to arrange.

"Well, he may feel fresh and lively and like working," thinks Nellie, half-sullenly, as she listens to the cheerful, mellow whistle with which he keeps time to the music of his tools. "He slept like a rock all night. I don't suppose he ever guesses how little sleep or rest I got—or cares, either, maybe."

Which last is clearly unjust; and Charley Burt is one of the best husbands in the whole world, as Nellie herself is often heard to say.

She goes mechanically about her morning duties, preparing the breakfast she knows Charley likes best, and putting up a dainty dinner in his neat lunch-basket—for he does not come home till night—all the time hoping against hope that baby will not waken till she gets some of the most needful work done.

The very sunshine fails to cheer her with its brightness.

Breakfast over, he says cheerfully: "Nell, I wish you'd sew a button or two on my coat: I've missed some this day or so."

His tone is the furthest possible from a hint of fault-finding.

She says: "Yes, Charley," very quietly; but lifts the offending garment with a spiteful jerk; and goes into the bedroom to select from their box on her work-table some suitable buttons and the wherewithal to apply them. But just as she turns away with full hands, those wicked buttons escape from her hold, and with the natural perversity that animates all things some days, they cease not their rolling till they have bestowed themselves far under the dressing-case, quite beyond reach. A hasty exclamation springs to her lips, but is bravely repressed, while the vexed frown deepens. Losing temper and patience together, she puts forth all her strength and lifts the dressing-case clear away from the wall, rolling it aside while she picks up the fugitive buttons.

Sees Them Bring in the Man She Loves.

"Say, Nell, hold on there," calls Charley, observing this exploit through the open door. "Why don't you let me help you? You ought not to do such things; you know you'll hurt yourself."

"Oh, well, it doesn't matter," she returns, desperately, "I'm sure to be worked to death, somehow; it may as well be one thing as another."

For a moment honest Charley looks at his young wife with eyes and mouth open; never has he heard such words from her before. In that moment it seems to dawn upon him for the first time how much sharper is the outline of the still pretty face, how pale the once pink cheeks, what dark lines under the blue eyes, how tired a look about the child-like mouth. He sits down suddenly, in the completeness of the shock.

"Nell," he says, presently, "if you are working too hard, why don't you have a young girl to help, or put out something—the washing, for instance? It isn't absolutely necessary that you should do everything; you mustn't overwork, if we don't make up that last payment this year."

"I shall do all my own work—unless I'm sick—until we are quite out of debt and have laid something by," is the firm reply—she is somewhat calmer now. "Didn't I agree to, when we laid our plans at first?"

"But not unless you are able, Nell; I won't have you over-work; you are not looking very well, it seems to me."

"Of course I am able," stubbornly, yet struggling to keep back the weak tears at these words of sympathy. "Of course I am well; what should ail me? And as for what I do, you never see me doing much, do you?" with somewhat bitter emphasis.

She gives him the coat, proceeds to clear away the breakfast things, but just then baby Carl's shrill notes ascend.

"That baby!" she exclaims, with no very tender inflection; and dropping cups and saucers, she hastens to relieve his sufferings. Charley has his coat on by this time, and is about to start: he has a 15-minutes' ride to his work. He steps into the bedroom and stoops over little Carl.

"Come, Nell, my girl," he calls, cheerily, "fetch us the good-by kiss."

"Oh, I'm busy," replies Nell, tartly, from the depths of the closet where she is selecting baby's clothes, "kiss Carl instead, that will do as well. I don't doubt you think a good deal more of him than you do of me anyway," with perversely bitter intonation.

If she thinks he will hasten to her and coax her out of her pet, she is greatly mistaken; he is not used to any such moods in his bright little helpmate, so does not know how to take them. There is a sudden silence, then she faces round just in time to see him give baby Carl one long kiss, and he turns away mute and hurt, and is gone. She hesitates a moment, too proud to call to him even then, till at last her heart conquers and she runs after him; but it is too late; he has passed out of the side-door, gone down the walk and is just stepping on board the waiting horse-car.

How heavily the day passes after this, only a tender-hearted woman mastered by the same failing can know. Never before has she spoken such words to the husband she loves so dearly; never before since their wedding-day have they parted for even a few hours without a kiss and a loving word.

Theirs has been a very happy marriage, too, having in it all the elements of prosperity and content. Charley Burt is a house-carpenter by trade, a first-rate mechanic, sober, industrious, earning good wages and constantly advancing at his work. They have a cozy little home, a pretty cottage in the suburbs, all their own when this last small payment is made, and furnished comfortably in every respect, indeed, almost luxuriously, thanks to Charley's skill with his tools and Nellie's taste and ingenuity. This pretty young wife is thrifty, capable, and skillful to contrive—almost a model—but of late her health and strength have been so sorely taxed that she is becoming subject to fits of gloom and even irritation, failing to appreciate her many blessings.

To-day she goes about the pretty rooms tidying everything as usual, and for the first time takes no pride or pleasure in them.

She gets through her routine-work somehow, doing all she thinks of or finds time for, because to leave anything undone would only add to the suffering of a mind ill at ease; but there is a heavy weight of misery at her heart; the slow hours drag, spite of her countless tasks, and this luckless day seems the very unhappiest of her life.

Will night ever come—and bring her Charley home? At last everything is done; she has prepared a most inviting supper for her "good man," saying to herself:

"I'll take baby Carl and run down to the gate and meet him when he comes—then we'll kiss and make up."

Still he does not come, and it is quite past his usual hour. She sits patiently holding her boy, her face growing all the time more white and drawn and anxious.

"Oh, how I wish I had said good-by just as ever to-day!" she whispers for the twentieth time; then as the slow minutes creep along, "I am afraid—oh, so afraid something has happened," for though he is sometimes a little late, it is very seldom that his time of coming varies a half-hour—and now it is two hours, and her vague presentiments of evil are growing to a dreadful certainty.

She gets up and walks the floor, tired out as she is; another hour passes, and in the extremity of her distress and terror she is about to run across to her nearest neighbor, when a muffled tramping approaches and stops—"the feet of them that bear him are at his gates."

It seems to Nellie Burt that she dies a dozen deaths in that moment, while she stands rooted to the spot and sees them bring in the man she loves, senseless, bleeding, broken; then she rouses herself, and it is her ready hand that arranges the bed and smooths the pillow under the poor unconscious head.

Not dead—no—that would have been a punishment greater than poor Nellie deserves, and more than she could bear; but there has been an accident—a scaffolding has fallen, and among the half-dozen men killed or injured Charley Burt has fared best of any—only a broken arm, a dislocated shoulder, and some cuts and bruises. He has been well cared for, too, and only conveyed to his home when the attending surgeon has decided that there are no internal injuries, and that he can safely be moved.

But the dread "might have been" stands out before her then so clear and plain that it leaves its impress on her very soul; and in all the rest of her life it helps to teach her the great lesson of patience and self-control.

So matters might have been much worse, after all; as it is, Nellie Burt's bad day ends with a perfect reconciliation between husband and wife, and a most grateful thanksgiving to God from one tender heart that she has been spared that sharpest pang of all—the utter misery of knowing that for this world her penitence has come too late.

NATION'S LONG DRINK.

Amounted to 1,800,000,000 Gallons of Alcoholic Beverages In 1906.

An editorial on "The Nation's Drink Bill," in the current number of the American Grocer, says the consumption of alcoholic beverages in the United States reached high-water mark last year, amounting to over 1,800,000,000 gallons, or about 22 gallons for each person, including the babies. The consumption of beer alone was nearly 1,700,000,000 gallons, or 20 gallons per capita.

"As all of the population are not users of beer," says the editorial, "it is probable that those who consume malt liquor each use every year from 75 to 100 gallons."

The cost to the people of the beverages used is said to have been $1,667,083,610 last year. Commenting on the cost the editorial says:

"The country was amazed when the Fifty-eighth congress appropriated nearly $1,000,000,000 for the various branches of the United States government, while the people do not wince at spending nearly $1,500,000,000 every year for alcoholic beverages.

"That sum is one-fifth the total value of all of the farm products of the nation, estimated by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson at $7,000,000,000.

"The nation's liquor bill is $1,450,000,000; its corn crop of 3,000,000,000 bushels is valued at $1,167,000,000.

"The liquor bill is double the value of the wheat crop; more than twice the value of the yield of cotton, or more than the combined value of all the wheat and cotton grown in the United States.

"The liquor bill is two and one-half times greater than the value of the hay crop."

Regarding the steady increase in the consumption of alcoholic beverages in this country in recent years, the writer of the editorial asks:

"Is this gain in the use of alcoholic stimulants due to a stronger national appetite for strong drink, or does the absorption of 1,000,000 foreigners into the population every year tend to enhance the demand for spirituous liquors?

"And might not we ask if the increasing agitation on the lines of socialism, anarchy and labor disputes be not in a measure due to the character of the nation's beverages?"

HOW THE STATES STAND.

Survey of the Temperance Movement In the United States.

The following survey of the results of temperance agitation throughout the union will be of great interest. The impetus of the movement is now almost irresistible:

Alabama—Two-thirds under prohibition.

Arkansas—Fifty-seven counties under prohibition.

Connecticut—Fifty-five per cent. of territory under prohibition.

Florida—Twenty-one counties under prohibition.

Georgia—One hundred and twenty counties under prohibition.

Indiana—Sixty-five per cent. of territory under prohibition.

Kentucky—Ninety-five counties under prohibition.

Louisiana—Eighty-five per cent. of territory under prohibition.

Maryland—Sixty-five per cent. of territory under prohibition.

Massachusetts—Two hundred and forty towns to 100 with saloons.

Missouri—Forty-one counties under prohibition.

Mississippi—Sixty-five counties under prohibition.

Minnesota—One county and 123 villages under prohibition.

Nebraska—Forty per cent. of territory under prohibition.

Ohio—Eighty per cent. of territory under prohibition; 68 per cent. of the municipalities.

Rhode Island—Forty per cent. of territory under prohibition.

Tennessee—Only 14 towns and cities have saloons.

Texas—One hundred and fifty-seven counties under prohibition.

Vermont—Ninety per cent. of territory under prohibition.

Virginia—Seventy-three counties under prohibition.

West Virginia—Thirty-two counties under prohibition.

Watch prohibition grow!

Alcohol and Workhouses.

Although the number of workhouses where intoxicating liquors are served to inmates is gradually decreasing in Great Britain, no less than $40,000 a year is being spent by poor law authorities on beer, wines and spirits for inmates. Only £2,300 of that amount was spent on stimulants as "medical necessities." When masters of workhouses assert that drink accounts for from 50 to 70 per cent. of the inmates, it seems ridiculous, says a leading London paper, to ply them with more liquor at the expense of the rate-payers.

Would Provide Wine.

A new mayor was recently chosen for the city of Leeds, England, and he accepted the office. Being a total abstainer, instead of providing the city's guests with wine, he donated what he probably would have spent for that purpose—$2,500—to feed half-starved children of the city.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1908.

LEGISLATIVE WORK THAT IS WORTH WHILE.

Governor Crothers could not possibly have chosen a better subject to put to the front at Annapolis than that of providing the State with a system of good roads. The time is ripe for making a new step forward in this direction. Men of intelligence and public spirit, in every part of the State, have become familiar with the fundamental ideas of the subject, and are ready to follow them up. These fundamental ideas are, first, that good roads are not a matter of minor importance, but are essential to the welfare and progress of a civilized community; and secondly, that good roads cannot be obtained by any haphazard and patchwork method, but only as the result of systematic work, planned and carefully executed under expert direction. It was in recognition of these things that the Shoemaker bill was passed, providing for State aid to counties in the making of good roads, subject to the approval and supervision of the Highways Division of the State Geological Survey; and what Governor Crothers now contemplates, and the resolution brought forward by Messrs. Benson and Williams seeks to promote, is greatly to enlarge the scope of the State's good roads work, and, in particular, to provide for the construction of main arteries of travel at the expense of the State without co-operation of the counties.

The only difficulty about the good-roads proposition is that of getting unimaginative people to realize how much it means to the community. The making of a fine, smooth road—one that remains a fine, smooth road in rainy weather and in a drought, instead of alternating between mud and dust—is missionary work of the highest order. That is makes locomotion and transportation easier and cheaper, that it saves wear and tear of vehicles and horseflesh, is only its first and not its most important effect. It is a moral and physical tonic to the whole population of the country-side. It turns sloth and untidiness into activity and neatness. It stimulates people to care for the appearance of their fences and their front yards, and even their houses, who cared nothing about these things when the road in front of their places was unkempt and hopeless-looking, a mudhole after every rain and a breeder of cyclones of dust during every drought. And the beauty of it is that this change of spirit is contagious. Not everybody is converted at once, but some one person in a neighborhood has his ambition stirred by the improved look and feel of the road, and mends his fences and paints his house and improves his grounds; and then another and another and another follows his example. The movement to convert the main roads of Maryland into fine modern highways is a movement to put new blood, new life, new prosperity, into the whole population of the State.

It is a most encouraging sign of the times to find this sort of thing coming to the front at Annapolis. It is beginning to look as if we were outgrowing the idea that the machinery of government is chiefly a means of grinding out favors for some man or clique or party. We are very far from the millennium still, no noubt; and there will be developments in the Legislature of a very different kind. The hunger and thirst of the professional politicians and their hangers-on is not a thing that can be disposed of in the turning of a hand.

But nothing is better calculated to keep all that sort of thing within bounds than the spectacle of other work going on that the people will realize as being the real work that Legislatures and Governors and Mayors and City Councils are created to do. People will be less likely to tolerate the degrading squabbles of spoilsmen when they are reminded by concrete examples of the kind of thing that they have a right to look for, the kind of thing which really touches their interests.

THE GOSPEL IN HEATHEN LANDS.

The church may soon be confronted by a perplexing problem.

The newly aroused patriotism of the Chinese and the natives of India promises great changes in those countries. Almost countless millions of dollars have been spent to Christianize those races. Some progress has been made, but as compared with the numbers of the people and the vastness of the territory it is as a molehill to a mountain. Christ said preach the gospel to all people, and it is, of course, the duty of the church to comply; but He also said you must love your neighbor as yourself, and if a man steals one's cloak you must give him your coat also, and if you are smitten on one cheek you must turn the other. It is not apparent that any of these commands are complied with literally. The hyperbole of the East may be reasonably cited to modify some of the scriptual injunctions, while civilization has not yet reached the point where they can be literally obeyed.

Revelation is an evolution. Great races of people lived and flourished and passed away before the tablets were confided to Moses amid the lightnings and thunders of Mount Sinai. At that very moment there were races of men far more numerous than the Jews, which had their civilization and their systems of government, and of whom records are preserved antedating this event thousands of years. These races were not selected as custodians of the truth, it is reasonable to assume, simply because they had not reached that degree of development which justified the divine confidence. They had religion suitable to their capacity, and it would have been idle to undertake a system of proselyting. There is no more striking example in the records of time that the Almighty adapts the divine truth to the capacity of His creatures than the selection of a single race of people for its repository which is fitted to receive it.

Before the advent of Jesus there were great races enjoying a degree of civilization more or less advanced, which in some mysterious way had become possessed of great religions. Their religions contained many of the truths of revelation, and were singularly well adapted to the character and temperament of these races. It would be arrogant to assert that the Almighty had not in His own way revealed to these people more or less of divine truth. In fact, so admirably were these religions fitted to these peoples it is scarcely presumption to say that God had revealed to them as much as was good for them. These races exist to the present moment. They have multiplied tremendously, until today they number eight hundred million souls—fully as much as the inhabitants of all Christendom.

When Jesus said preach the gospel to them it is natural to infer that He included them along with all mankind. It is on this account that the Christian church has spent so many millions of dollars—a sum in the aggregate which would civilize every man, woman and child in Europe and America. These peoples cling to their own religions, and as they have developed through the centuries they have undoubtedly purified those religions, but as compared with Christianity they are "seeing through a glass darkly." Unfortunately, the great bulk of them—so many of them, in fact, as to suggest practical unanimity—do not care to see any clearer. They resent the efforts to convert them. The resentment is passive and exhibited only by dislike at ordinary times and under ordinary conditions, but as soon as there is a momentary flare of patriotism their resentment becomes active. In the few spots where the missionaries have gained a foothold they rise up and burn churches and schools, and those who have taken it upon themselves to convey to them God's word are compelled to flee for refuge to some friendly official.

It cannot be said that the action of these heathen is unnatural. Parallel instances of resentment can be cited in America, but when these attacks are made they necessarily involve the government. The United States cannot see its citizens maltreated without interference. Heretofore such interference has been simple and bereft of embarrassment. The conditions have become such in the East very recently that interference in the affairs of these countries may be attended with the gravest consequences. It would, therefore, seem wise for the church, through its agents, to consider the situation in all its bearings and make ample preparation for aiding the government by confining the activities of the missionaries strictly to the voluntary propagation of the gospel.

One of the most fruitful sources of trouble with these heathen is the suspicion engendered in their minds that the missionaries are in some way mixing up with the local or national politics of the country. On general principles, it is not probable that they would feel such resentment simply because of the spread of the divine word of Jesus. Their suspicion may be altogether uncalled for, but when newly aroused patriotism is abroad and passions are rampant it is common prudence to place the work of the missionaries absolutely above suspicion. Christ's kingdom is not temporal, but eternal, and the church should never be compelled to evoke the weapons of war.

How Much Could You Get For Your Farm?

You are a farmer. You live near this town. You own land. Let us say that you own more than you need and would like to sell a hundred acres.

How much could you get per acre?

Land values have risen lately. But has the value of your land risen as you think it should?

Your land is good land. You think it is worth considerably more than anybody has offered you. Well, let us see.

A man buying farm land naturally prefers to locate near a thriving, up to date town. He wants good home markets for his crops. He wants good schools.

Let us say your land is three miles from town. A farm that looks very much like yours is three miles from a town twice as big and twice as prosperous as this town.

If you were going to buy a farm for your own occupancy, wouldn't you pay a whole lot more for land near the town that is twice as large and twice as lively?

Of course you would. It would be good business.

Now, what makes a town big and bustling? Money. Money in circulation. Not in circulation in Chicago, for instance, but right in the town that wants to grow.

How much money have you sent to the big Mail Order houses in the city the past ten years? How much have your neighbors sent? How much have all of you together put out of circulation here at home?

It is probably beyond calculation. If all that money had been spent in your own home town, isn't it reasonable to assume that the town would have grown more than it has grown?

Wouldn't this town be a bigger and better town?

Wouldn't it have more stores to buy your produce?

Wouldn't it have more public improvements to make it more attractive to outsiders who might come here to live, to go into business, or buy your surplus land at a good figure?

TO TRADE AT HOME MEANS TO HELP THE TOWN AND THE NEIGHBORHOOD. TO HELP THE TOWN AND THE NEIGHBORHOOD MEANS TO HELP YOURSELF.

BLOOMINGTON.

Mr. James Beard is visiting relatives at Winchester, Va.

Miss Pleasant Howard, after spending the Christmas vacation with her mother at Winchester, Va., returned last week to her post of duty as assistant teacher in the public school.

Mr. Grant Harshbarger, a well known Buxton miner, and prominently identified with the Republican party in this district, has been appointed boss miner for the Marsteller Coal Co., at Hampshire.

Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, of Oakland, one of Garrett county's most prominent and talented attorneys, lectured on temperence in the M. E. church Friday night.

The full dinner pail and prosperity have gone on a vacation and left no definite information as to their return. Rumor has it that the mines in this vicinity will be cut to three days a week, followed in the near future if times do not brighten up, by a cut in wages.

A tarnation shame, after all the teams, sleighs, cutters, sleds, etc., had been hired, leased and otherwise provided for a big time on last Snnday, the rain came on Shturday night and beat upon that snow and it was not fit for sleighing.

Mrs. Lotta Bonner, who has been visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Kemp, for the past few weeks, returned to her home at Pennsboro, W. Va., on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Grant, Jr., of Elk Garden, are visiting relatives in town.

The post office at this place was transferred to the new post master, Mr. Jacob Stump, during the past week.

Miss Jennie Kight, of Cross, and Mr. N. U. Bond, of Bond, were entertained by friends during the week.

Mrs. John Wolf, of this place, and her daughter, Mrs. Bessie Burleigh, of Baltimore, are visiting relatives at Kitzmillerville.

Miss Alma Kemp is a guest of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Kight of Cross.

The report of a terrible gas explosion in Mine No. 20 at Blaine, under the management of the Davis Coal and Coke Co., early on last Tuesday morning, in which five or six miners had lost their lives, caused considerable excitement and apprehension in this place. A number of miners, formerly residents of this town, had lately moved to Blaine and secured employment in the mine reported blown to pieces. Fortunately, when the truth was known it was found only one heading in the mine had been slightly damaged and no one hurt.

The extensive lumber plant at Bond, which had been closed down shortly before the holidays for repairs and a general overhauling, which is always customary at this time of the year, expects to resume manufacturing lumber this week.

The "wets" and the "drys" are having a stiff fight for supremacy in this district and no one knows positively just what the result may be. The drys met with a temporary set back a few days ago when their petition fell in the hands of the enemy. They have rallied their forces, however, and claim they are stronger than ever. The fight is a good natured one and both sides are claiming victory in the end.

TO PREACH ON LOCAL OPTION.

Pastors Throughout Maryland Will Discuss it January 26th.

The Anti-Saloon League of Maryland is planning for a "Concerted Discussion" on Jan. 26. The Ministerial Union of Baltimore issued a call to all the pastors of the State to join on that date in discussing the local option issue, the Anti-Saloon League as an agency of the federated churches in securing a state-wide local option law, and the necessity of informing the members of the Legislature of the desire for such legislation.

It is conceded that local option will be one of the most important questions before the Legislature and will probably develop the hardest fight of the session.

A desperate attempt is being made to unite all enemies of local option in favor of high license. The League is not opposing high license, but refuses absolutely to accept it as a substitute for local option, and expects this concerted movement to crystallize the sentiment here as it has done in other States. Enough responses from pastors all over the State have been received to assure the success of the plan.

Superintendent Anderson of the League announces the receipt from Cardinal Gibbons of a statement in which he heartily approves the present movement in Maryland to secure a local option law by which the people of wards of cities, or of rural counties may vote upon the question of closing saloons, and further states that where the people do not vote out saloons he favors high license, but not as a substitute for, nor in opposition to such local option.

The League has rented Room 106, at Carvel Hall Hotel, Annapolis, as Legislative Headquarters and has a competent stenographer and assistant constantly on hand. The Superintendent and other workers will be there during the most of the session.

The day after the Legislature convened, the League wrote President Seth of the Senate and Speaker Ray of the House, asking the appointment of Temperance Committees with a majority of temperance men. The League leaders expect some of the politicians friendly to the liquor interests to try to get committees appointed which will smother the bill in committee.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Preparations are about complete to harvest our ice crop by the use of the latest machinery for cutting and hoisting ice into cars and into the ice house. The snow, as usual, is much in the way but with the kind of weather we are now having the crop will likely be good. We understand that Superintendant Davis has made contracts for several thousand tons.

We were pained to hear of the death of Mrs. Hubbard, sister of Mrs. L. A. Rudisill and Mr. C. W. Hopkins, which occurred in Cincinnati last week. Mrs. Rudisill left for Cincinnati Saturday last. Mr. Hopkins had been there for several weeks.

Our people are afflicted with the grip and measels, both of which, however, in a mild form.

Mr. John Wilt, who was seriously injured several weeks since by the falling of a tree, was taken to the Maryland General Hospital in Baltimore last week to be operated on. The Red Men's Lodge of this place are caring for him. He was accompanied to the Hospital by Mr. George Hipsley, a member of the Lodge.

Rev. Preston, who had charge of the Allegany House last season, seems to be wanted in West Virginia, where he is charged with obtaining money in an irregular way. Everything he left here has been seized for rent, store bills, etc., but there is not enough to meet these local claims. One merchant was caught for nearly two hundred dollars and merchants and others in smaller sums. The goods will be sold in a few days.

FIRE LOSS PROMPTLY PAID.

Messrs. Mathews & Hamill Complimented For Their Promptness.

BOND, Md., Jan. 1st, 1908.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL, Oakland, Md.

GENTLEMEN:—I am in receipt of your letter of December 31st, enclosing me a draft for two hundred dollars in payment of my recent loss by fire. This draft arrived just fifteen days after the happening of the fire, and I desire to thank you for your promptness in paying the claim. Your promptness in paying losses is to me the best possible evidence that you represent companies which are able to pay their losses, and have no desire to take advantage of those who insure with you. It will give me pleasure to recommend you to those who may desire to insure their properties against loss by fire.

Very truly yours,
E. E. BROWN,
Supt. Bond Mill.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

Tne New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. Friend, Merchant.
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Penn Garrett Coal Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company in Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, on

Monday, January 27th, 1908,

at 12 M., for the purpose of taking action in regard to the sale of the Company's property.

C. L. PULLEN, Stockholder.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., December, 26, 1907.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

February 4th and 5th, 1908,

for the purpose among other business of hearing appeals on assessments and making transfers.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—On December 24th, a female beagle hound (straight legged) white, with brown markings, long brown ears. Reward for her return to Bowie Johnson, office First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.

Trial Catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by all dealers.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50 and $1.00.

Williams' M'f'g. Co., Props., Cleveland, O.
Sold by Sturgiss' Pharmacy Oakland, Md.

Most people know that if they have been sick they need *Scott's Emulsion* to bring back health and strength.

But the strongest point about *Scott's Emulsion* is that you don't have to be sick to get results from it.

It keeps up the athlete's strength, puts fat on thin people, makes a fretful baby happy, brings color to a pale girl's cheeks, and prevents coughs, colds and consumption.

Food in concentrated form for sick and well, young and old, rich and poor.

And it contains no drugs and no alcohol.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. Offutt, John M. Davis, G. S. Hamill.
George W. Legge, John T. Mitchell, S. T. Jones.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

G.S.HA... ...ASHIER
G... ...IER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

The only baking powder made with Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

No Alum, No Lime Phosphate

Mr. E. G. Wilson of Mountain Lake Park, was in the city yesterday on business.

The average country newspaper comes out in a new dress about as seldom as the editor's wife.

Miss Zella Shaffer, of Carmel, West Va., is in Oakland visiting her aunt, Mrs. Louis Bush.

Mr. Ed. Helbig, who spent a week or two in Philadelphia, returned to his home in Oakland last week.

Miss Elizabeth Weber, who has been visiting her home near Oakland for a short time, left yesterday afternoon for Piedmont and Elkins, West Va.

Mr. Bowie Johnson, who spent two or three weeks with his mother and sister at Green Cove Springs, Florida, returned to his home in Oakland last Thursday night

Much of our space today is given to the publication of the names of the road supervisors appointed by the Board of County Commissioners at the recent meeting of the Board.

Ex-Senator R. T. Browning, of Thayerville, was in Oakland yesterday. He will probably visit Annapolis next week in the interest of some friends who are aspirants for office.

On another page of today's REPUBLICAN will be found printed the calendar for the present year. Our readers may cut this from the body of the paper and thus be supplied with a calendar.

Mr. Thomas Little, who has been employed for several months at a point along the Western Maryland Railroad, arrived in Oakland yesterday afternoon to remain a few days visiting relatives.

Dr. Benj. F. Selby, who went down to his old home in Howard county one day last week to visit his father, E. Green Selby, Esq., who has been quite ill for some time, returned to his home in Oakland yesterday morning

Honest poverty should be respected and not scorned. It was in the homes of the lowly that we oftenest find Christ when upon the earth and in our day it can be truthfully said that we meet Him there oftener than elsewhere.

Orders have been issued by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company to close the block signal office at Mountain Lake Park on February 1st. With the closing of this office the people of the Park will be without telegraphic facilities.

Dr. W. W. Davis, superintendent of the Mountain Lake Park Association, who spent a few days in Oakland and at the Park last week, left Oakland Thursday evening for New York City where he preached on Sunday morning in the church of the Redeemer. On next Sunday Dr. Davis will preach in the First M. E. church at Fairmont, West Va.

A. E. Rambeau, Jr., of Mountain Lake Park, at present assistant bookkeeper of the Mississippi Glass Company at Morgantown, West Va., has just received a communication from the Civil Service Bureau at Washington to the effect that he is fifteenth on the list of eligibles for the revenue service, having taken the examination at Cumberland last September.

Messrs. John W. Davis and G. A. Fraley, of Oakland, went to Parkersburg, W. Va., yesterday morning to attend Federal Court as witnesses in the counterfeiting case of the Government against William Hauger, who was arrested some years ago charged with issuing spurious coin. The case has been called for trial a number of times in the Federal Court, but continued from time to time.

The special services being held this week in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church when Rev. Manges. the pastor, discourses upon topics selected for the occasion by Evangelical Association, are being well attended by not only the members of his own congregation but by those belonging to other churches. The meetings will be continued every night this week, to which all are cordially invited and will receive a hearty welcome.

A man to be a success in life must be of sound character, good mind, truly honest, and with clean, sober habits. We would like to see every boy in this town straighten up, quit the whiskey, the cards, the cigarettes and tobacco, and start out on manhood's journey good, clean men, and their character would be complete. Show us a boy in town that has none of these habits, and we will show you one who will make the model man of our city.

The ethics of home correspond in a large measure with ethics of society. All these virtues which are crowned jewels of the highest civilization have their inception in the home. The glory and charm of womanhood and manhood, the niceties of character which give distinctiveness and beauty to childhood and youth, the adjustments of personal and domestic relations within the home, the education of the impulses budding susceptibilities and growing powers of children all fall within the powers of home ethics.

When the Stomach, Heart, or Kidney nerves get weak, then these organs always fail. Don't drug the Stomach, nor stimulate the Heart or Kidneys. That is simply makeshift. Get a prescription known to Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The Restorative is prepared expressly for these weak inside nerves. Strengthen these nerves, build them up with Dr. Shoop's Restorative—tablets or liquid—and see how quickly help will come. Free sample test sent on request by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Your health is surely worth this simple test. Sold by all dealers

Bill Nye had the truth well told when he said: "A man may use a wart on the back of his neck for a collar button; ride on the back coach of a railroad train to save interest on his money till the conductor gets around; stop his watch at night to save wear and tear; leave his 'i' or 't' without a dot or cross to save ink; pasture his mother's grave to save corn; but a man of this sort is a gentleman and a scholar compared to the fellow that will take a newspaper two or three years and when asked to pay for it puts it into the office and has it marked "refused."

A tickling cough, from any cause, is quickly stopped by Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. And it is so thoroughly harmless and safe, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers everywhere to give it without hesitation even to very young babes. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung-healing mountainous shrub, furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sore and sensitive bronchial membranes, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Simply a resinous plant extract, that helps to heal aching lungs. The Spaniards call this shrub which the Doctor uses, "The Sacred Herb." Always demand Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

THE First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time ...sits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

BITTINGER.

The past week has been a season of mingled snow, rain, clouds and sunshine. Snow fell on Tuesday of last week to a depth of about twenty inches and a subsequent storm increased the depth to two feet or more. On last Saturday night rain fell in torrents for several hours and as a result of the rain and melting snow the streams in this section are considerably swollen.

Messrs. Mason and Sons, who have a saw mill near here, have shut down their plant indefinitely.

Amos H. Reckner, who with a party of friends, went south early last November and who has been picking ora near Crown Point, Florida, since that time, returned to his home at this place last Saturday.

Messrs. William and Calvin Sechler, of Keim, Pa., were visiting their brother, Charles Sechler, of this place, last Sunday.

Mrs. Earle Stanton, who has been ill for some time, is still confined to her bed.

Misses Myrtle and Bessie Wiley spent last Saturday evening and Sunday at Jennings.

W. H. Engle, of Frostburg, was visiting in this neighborhood last week.

At a joint meeting of the Bittinger and Meadow Mountain councils of the Lutheran congregations, which was held here last week, a call was extended to Rev. Alvin Jugel, of Selins Grove, Pa.

Notice of the Public.

This is to give notice to the public generally that my wife, Ora B. Frazee, and my daughter, Olive Frazee, have left their home in District No. 5 of Garrett county, without just cause or provocation and that I will not be responsible for any debts that they may contract in my name. I also warn all persons not to harbor my said daughter Olive Frazee, as she is a minor under age, and justly under my charge.

WILLIAM FRAZEE.

Hoyes, Md., Dec. 30, 1907.

Call for Your Letters.

Mattie Davis, M. E. Browning, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Lillicotch.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

NATIONAL BANKS ELECT OFFICERS

Practically No Change Made in the Directorate of the Banks in Garrett.

Pursuant to the National banking laws the National banks of the United States held their annual stockholders' meetings Tuesday of this week for the election of boards of directors for the ensuing year.

In Garrett county there are five National banks located as follows: Oakland, the Garrett National and First National; Friendsville, the First National; Grantsville, the First National, and Kitzmillerville, the First National. The results of the stockholders' and directors' meetings are presented below:

Garrett National of Oakland—Daniel E. Offutt, president; Gilmor S. Hamill, vice president; Scott T. Jones, cashier, G. A. Fraley, assistant cashier; directors, Daniel E. Offutt, George W. Legge, Gilmor S. Hamill, John M. Davis, John T. Mitchell, Scott T. Jones.

First National of Oakland—Fred. A. Thayer, president; M. N. Wilson, vice president; R. E. Sliger, cashier, M. R. Hamill, assistant cashier; directors, Fred. A. Thayer, M. N. Wilson, N. U. Bond, A. G. Sturgiss, E. E. Sollars, W. A. Smith, R. A. Ravenscroft, Owen Treacy, C. E. Ellithorp, C. E. Hilleary, E. H. Sincell, D. M. Dixon.

First National of Friendsville—L. E. Friend, president; John W. McCullough, vice president; R. C. McCandlish, cashier; directors, L. E. Friend, J. W. McCullough, W. W. Savage, D. S. Custer, H. M. Rumbaugh, W. H. H. Friend, H. R. DeWitt, R. C. McCandlish.

First National of Kitzmillerville—R. A. Smith, president; C. E. Hilleary, vice president; E. J. Hamill, cashier; directors, R. A. Smith, C. E. Hilleary, R. A. Ravenscroft, F. A. Thayer, E. E. Clark, John M. Davis, A. C. Smith, C. M. Wilson, Dr. H. P. Copeland, Wade Sapp, L. C. Bray, L. C. Hamill, W. G. Drinkwater, S. F. Bender, J. F. Bishop.

First National of Grantsville—C. H. Jennings, president; U. M. Stanton, vice president; J. O. Getty, cashier; directors, C. H. Jennings, G. C. Keller, W. A. Hitchens, U. M. Stanton, Eli Stanton, Frank Watts, J. O. Getty.

These banks are all prosperous and the gentlemen having their management in charge are sterling business men, progressive and are zealous in safeguarding the interests of the depositors generally.

Church Services.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Preaching at Pleasant Valley next Sunday at 3 p. m.; and Loch Lynn at 7 p. m.; and Lyndale at 10:30 a. m.

Cordial welcome to all.

J. F. PRITCHARD, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching at Deer Park at 11 a. m.; Loch Lynn at 3 p. m. and at Ferndale at 7 p. m. Sunday School at Ferndale every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday night.

Everybody invited to be be present.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE.

Services next Sunday as follows:

Class meeting, at Mt. Lake Park at 10 a. m.; Preaching at 11 a. m.; Sunday school, 2.30; Junior League, 3.30; Epworth League, 6.30.

Revival services begin at Deer Park tonight, preaching every night this week. All are cordial invited to attend.

E. J. WESTFALL, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.

Preparatory service, receptions of new members and communion at 10:30 a. m.

Catechise Saturday at 2 p. m.

Luther League every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Preaching at Crellin Sunday at 7:30 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

Prices of Beef Reduced.

To the People of Oakland and Vicinity:

Western Beef has not fallen in price, but Garrett county beef has, which I will sell at the prices following:

Porterhouse Steak, 10 to 12½ cents; Tenderloin Steak, 10 to 12½ cents; Round Steak, 10 to 12 cents; Roast, 7 to 10 cents; Boiling Beef, 5 to 7 cents. A poor man's dollar looks as big to me as a rich man's. If your are too poor to buy I will give it to you.

Yours to stay,
H. CREUTZTURG,
Meat Dealer and Grocer.

TRACK MEN CUT DOWN TO A PITTANCE.

Orders From B. & O. Headquarters Working Hardship With Employes.

A recent order from the headquarters of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, effective on last Saturday, placed the trackmen employed by that road on an eight-hour schedule and reduced their time to a miximum about seventeen days a month, which will net the men less than $20 each per month, with the exception of the foreman and trackwalkers, who will make straight time.

The men are complaining bitterly of the treatment accorded them by their employers, but they are unable to better their condition at this season of the year.

THE DEATH RECORD.

JOHN JOHNS.

Died, on Monday, at the residence of his son in Massillon, Ohio, after a brief illness, John Johns, aged nearly seventy-five years. Mr. Johns was well and quite favorably known by nearly every resident of this section of Garrett county, first having been a farmer near Oakland, but in recent years a resident of Mountain Lake Park where he conducted a summer boarding house, spending his winters, with his wife, with their sons and daughters in Brooklyn, N. Y., Cleveland and Massillon, Ohio, to which latter place Mr and Mrs. Johns went early in the fall. Mr. Johns was born in England, and came to this country many years ago and settled in Frostburg, where he reared a large family of interesting and intelligent sons and daughters, later coming to Garrett county. He was a member of the Mountain Lake Park M. E. church and also of the Grand Army of the Republic, having been engaged on the Union side in the War of the Rebellion. He was a thorough Christion gentlemen. His funeral will occur in Massillon today.

JOSEPH WARNICK.

One of the best known residents of Garrett county was laid at rest in the family cemetery at Elbow, Tuesday afternoon. Joseph Warnick, popularly known ns "Elbow Joe" was found dead in bed last Sunday morning. He was 86 years of age and had resided all his life within four miles of where he was born. His wife died about eight years ago and he is survived by four sons: John, David, Walter and Samuel—the latter blind. He leaves a small regiment of grand and greatgrand children. There are two daughters living: Mrs. Gustavus Custer, whose husband was killed several years ago while logging. Another married daughter resides in West Virginia. Two of Mr. Warnick's brothers went into the Union Army but Joseph's sympathies were with the South. One of his brothers, William, died in Barton a few months ago. The other brother, James, died on the home farm several years ago.

Deceased was a wagoner on the old national pike, in his young days, and later cleared a hundred acres of land at Elbow, and became a prosperous farmer. For many years his residence has been the polling place for the voters of election district No. 11.

Mr. Warnick was a good citizen. He lived a peaceful, useful life, and died as he had lived. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. John Greene, a neighbor of the deceased.

ROBERT CARROLL.

News has reached here today of the death of Conductor Robert Carroll, who passed away at his home in Cumberland last night after a very short illness. Capt. Carroll ran through here on train 55, west, and 12, east, for many years and he had a large circle of acquaintances who were deeply grieved to learn of his very sudden death. He went through here Saturday evening on train No. 12, east bound, and when he arrived at his home in Cumberland he was feeling ill and after going to bed he rapidly developed pneumonia which resulted in his death. Capt. Carroll was a man of about 50 years of age and was well known in this city as well as at other points along the line of his run. The funeral has not yet been announced.

SHORT RUN.

As I have not seen any items from our little village for awhile, will pen a few.

The farmers are busy hauling their hay, coal, mine timbers, etc.

Mr. James Wilson was visiting his daughter, Mrs. Zock Moon, a few days last week.

Mr. Geo. Harvey was a pleasant caller at Mr. Wallace Junkin's Sunday.

Miss Jane Wilson returned home Saturday from a week's visit in Keyser.

Mrs. Hetty Harvey of Ryans Glade, was visiting Messrs. David and James Wilson Sunday.

We are sorry to note that business around here is very dull. The coal mines run only about two days a week.

Mr. John Moore is working for the Dodson Coal company now.

Ex-Judge Dan Wilson was in Oakland Monday.

We are glad to say Milo Wilson is getting along nicely with his poultry business. He has recently enlarged his chicken house. It certainly is a fine place for preachers to stop.

Our Grange is progressing nicely. We meet twice a month.

Mr. Bert Wilson is home for the winter. He has purchased a new sleigh and expects to show some of our Short Run beauties that he is game.

Milo and Tom are still running the race, with Bert in the lead.

Appreciation.

We wish to make public acknowledgment of the tokens of kindness, respect and esteem manifested by the members of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church toward their pastor and family on Christmas eve. We thank you, kind friends, for the gifts of money, groceries, vegetables, meats and for the fine large turkey from P. Lohr, Esq., of Deer Park. Again, we say, thank you.

E. MANGES AND FAMILY.

MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL FELL FROM HIGH CALLING

Rev. E. J. Preston, Formerly Of West Va., Recently Of The Park.

The following story regarding the actions of a minister of the gospel who is well known at Mt. Lake Park, where he conducted the Allegany House last summer, appeared Monday morning in the Clarksburg Daily News:

The old saying that "the devil like the poor is always with us" has again been proven true by a report which comes from Enterprise. A minister of the Southern Methodist church, who preached there and at Glen Falls has gone and with him went considerable money not his. The only thing he left behind is some very bad debts and his creditors would enjoy the opportunity of having a settlement.

Rev. E. J. Preston last year was on the Boothsville circuit. His churches were Glen Falls, Enterprise, this county; Boothsville, Marion county; and Tappan, Lawler Chapel and Rose Hill, Taylor county. He was a very pleasing and affable man. He made friends among all classes of people and was considered one of the most brilliant ministers of the church. He was well educated and took high ranks in the denomination.

But he fell. He listened to th tempter. He partook of the forbidden fruit. He tasted sin and liked it. Then he wronged his friends and went away, carrying their money under false pretenses. When he arrived upon his new field this patron saint, by his pleasing manner and seeming devotion to the cause of christianity, soon won the hearts of his people. They trusted him and believed he was a man who was deeply interested in their spiritual welfare.

After he had thoroughly intrenched himself he began his crooked work. At Enterprise he represented to Mrs. Sturm, widow, and John Hardesty that he needed money to purchase a home at Mt. Lake Park; that he decided not to accept work for 1908, but would purchase this home and spend the year writing books on christianity. Mrs. Sturm, the report goes, loaned him $1,200, believing that only a short time would elapse until he would pay the debt. John Hardesty made him a loan of $600 and James Lawlis became his suretv.

Not satisfied with these loans he went do Tappan to further prosecute his work. He approached Rev. W. W. Janes of that church and secured his endorsement on a note of $100 given to Nathan McDonald, of near Bridgeport. In negotiating this loan he told a pitiful story of his father losing much valuable property during the Civil war and to present the matter to the government he needed another $100. After securing these loans he notified his churches that he would not accept a charge this year, but would devote his time to writing books. At the expiration of the year he left and his whereabouts were unknown for several weeks. His creditors became uneasy and began an investigation. Finally he was located in New York city preaching for another denomination. Whether or not any efforts will be made to bring him to justice is unknown so far, but it is believed that some action will be taken. This affair is deeply regretted by the church at large, as everybody had implicit confidence in the impostor.

Convenience,
Protection,
Economy,

are all combined in Telephone Service. We offer you the many facilities of an efficiently operated and extensively developed system of telephones.

The rates are very low.

THE C. & P. TELEPHONE CO.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Allegany County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Charles E. A. Reichelt, late of Allegany County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof dully authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of June, 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1907.

MARY A. HETZ,
Executrix.
Lonaconing, Md.

ORDER NISI.

J. B. Emory, Assignee of mortgage for the purpose of foreclosure vs Jacob Fazenbaker.

No. 1502 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Marpland.

Ordered this 8th day of January, 1908, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by J. B. Emory, Assignee of mortgage for the purpose of foreclosure, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 6th day of February, 1908, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett County, once a week for three sucessive weeks before the 31st day of January, 1908.

The report states the amount of the sale to be $100.

E. Z TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

WHAT THE NEW GOVERNOR WOULD DO.

Extract From Governor Crothers Inaugural Address.

The evil of bribery in its various forms at elections are in my judgment, the most serious with which we have to deal. No effort should be spared to stamp out this species of corruption. Let us cut this evil practice up by the very roots and cast it out wholly and forever from our Commonwealth, so that our elections shall be unblemished and pure. To accomplish this, I respectfully urge upon the members of the General Assembly with all the earnestness in my power the enactment of the effective anti-bribery and corrupt-practices legislation which experience and reflection have developed up to the present time.

The sentiment and demand which exist throughout the State for honest and fair primary elections . . . can no longer and ought not to be ignored, and . . . I assume that none of us can fail to feel it to be his bounden duty to co-operate in the enactment of a primary election law for the whole State, which shall provide that aspirants for elective offices shall have the right to submit their respective candidacies to the direct vote of the people, and which shall provide that candidates for the United States Senate may submit their claim to the people of the State at primary elections, and that all such elections shall be surrounded by every legal safeguard which can contribute to make them thoroughly free, fair, honest and trustworthy.

Let us execute unflinching the purpose of the Democratic pledge by all lawful and constitutional means to maintain the political supremacy of the white race in Maryland. . . . Let it be carried firmly and fearlessly into effect, so our State may be rid of the negro voter as a political factor and an element of power within our borders. . . . It is my confident belief that if an amendment is framed as proposed, in accordance with the terms of our pledge as above indicated, it will be triumphantly approved by an overwhelming majority of our people at the polls.

The provision that a slight extension of the cross-mark beyond the side of the square upon the ballot shall invalidate the ballot should be modified so as to prevent the rejection of ballots in the count to the extent which has existed in the recent elections. In Baltimore city better conveniences should be provided for marking the ballot than now exist and other modifications indicated as desirable by public opinion through the enlightened press of the State might be safely made at this juncture.

I shall heartily approve of an amendment to the State Constitution providing for a conservative, yet substantial, increase in the number of Senators and Delegates for Baltimore city in the respective branches of the General Assembly.

I am also earnestly in accord with the opinion expressed by the Democracy in its recent platform, that the fullest opportunity should be given for putting the oyster-culture law of 1906 into complete, practical operation, and that there should be no attempt of any sort to destroy or weaken its efficiency.

I reassert here and now these purposes,and, as the first and most important step in their accomplishment, a system of good roads, ramifying uniformly through every section of the State, should be established. We should take this up as a prime object of our policy and we should consummate it as thoroughly and expeditiously as possible. The Court of Appeals of the State has decided that such a work is constitutionally feasibly, and that the State may pledge its credit to effect it. . . . There is no reason why the State, which is now out of debt, should not issue bonds to defray the immediate expenses of such a scheme of public improvements. This has been done in other States with the most beneficial and satisfactory results. . . . The issuance of such bonds would not really impose any substantial burden of taxation upon the people, because the improvement themselves, traversing every part of the State, would so enhance the value of property that there would practically be no additional burden by way of taxes upon anybody

BLOOMINGTON.

A farewell social and stag banquet was tendered Mr. Malcolm McFarlane, by his friends and acquaintances at Barnum, on last Tuesday night on the eve of his departure for Shenoa, Ky., where he goes to take charge of extensive mining interests located in that vicinity. Mr. Fred B. Hartman was toast mater, while Mr. Casper Kight presided over the menu and saw that the courses followed in regular order. Blue ribbon was the color and the decorations were fine and handsome. Smoke from Havana heavily laden with delicious fragrance was turned loose on the crowd of merry makers and added to their enjoyment.

Dr. Brown Kalbaugh, a young and prominent Medico of Caps, has opened up offices for the practice of his profession at Blaine, W. Va.

During the absence of Miss Florence Howard, assistant teacher of the Bloomington school, who was unavoidly detained at her home in Winchester a few days beyond the allotted time allowed for Christmas vacation, Miss Pearl Wolf was detailed as substitute teacher.

Mr. Daniel Moran, an employe of the Mastellar Coal Company, and Miss Mary Hileman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Hileman, of Barnum, were married at the residence of the officiating minister. Rev. A. L. Cook at Barnum last Saturday night.

Work at the mines in this vicinity and up the W. M. R. R. has about turned turtle.

Roosevelt's Guide In Louisiana.

(Theodore Roosevelt, in Scribner's Magazine)

The morning after we reached camp we were joined by "Ben" Lilley, the hunter, a spare, full-bearded man, with mild, gentle blue eyes and a frame of steel and whipcord. I never met any other man so indifferent to fatigue and hardship. He equaled Cooper's Deerslayer in woodcraft, in hardihood, in simplicity—and also in loquacity. The morning he joined us in camp, he had come on foot through the thick woods, followed by his two dogs, and had neither eaten nor drunk for 24 hours; for he did not like to drink the swamp water. It had rained hard throughout the night and he had no shelter, no rubber coat, nothing but the clothes he was wearing, and the ground was too wet for him to lie on; so he perched in a crooked tree in the beating rain, much as if he had been a wild turkey. But he was not in the least tired when he struck camp; and though he slept an hour after breakfast, it was chiefly because he had nothing else to do, inasmuch as it was Sunday on which day he never hunted nor labored. He could run through the woods like a buck, was far more enduring, and quite as indifferent to weather, though he was over 50 years old. He had trapped and hunted throughout almost all the half century of his life, and on trail of game he was as sure as his own hounds. His observations on wild creatures were singularly closed and accurate. He was particularly fond of the chase of the bear, which he followed by himself, with one or two dogs; often he would be on the trail of his quarry for days at a time, lying down to sleep wherever night overtook him; and he had killed over 120 bears.

The finest Coffee Substitute ever made has recently been produced by Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis. You don't have to boil it twenty or thirty minutes. "Made in a minute," says the doctor. "Health Coffee" is really the closest Coffee Imitation ever yet produced. Not a grain of real Coffee in it either. Health Coffee Imitation is made from pure toasted cereals or grains, with malt, nuts, etc. Really it would fool an expert—were he to unknowingly drink it for Coffee. Sold by all dealers.

GERMAN M. O. THEORY

Public Utilities Operated by Cities Must Pay Their Way.

They Don't Always Do This However Because Not Enough Is Charged Off to Depreciation and the Plants Don't Have to Pay Taxes—"Undertakings" Limited to Localities Where the Patronage Will Be Large.

In theory public utilities operated by German cities must pay their own way. This theory is not, however, fully borne out in practice, because the allowance for depreciation is frequently inadequate, and the plants are not required to make good the taxes formerly paid by the companies they superseded. But the effort to put these services on a paying basis has resulted in limiting the various undertakings to districts where they are sure to pay. On the other hand, when these utilities are operated by companies the same restrictive results are noticed, because almost without exception the franchises are so weighted down with provisions for payments to the city and are at the same time of such short duration that the companies would not be warranted in extending the service beyond the districts in which they are sure to pay at once.

Professor Hugo R. Meyer in recent articles in the Electrical Railway Review and the Journal of Political Economy describes the results of this restrictive policy on street railways and electric lighting, and the following facts are taken from his articles:

The cities that went into the street railway business adopted a uniform fare of 2.5 cents, but with two exceptions abandoned this after short trials. The experience of two typical German cities will prove of interest as showing what high rates are charged when cities attempt to operate utilities on a paying basis.

When the city of Cologne took over the street railways the fares charged were 2.5 cents for distances up to 1.5 miles and 3.75 cents for the maximum distance, 6.9 miles. After operating them awhile the city authorities raised the fare materially while extending slightly the minimum stage. The present charges are 2.5 cents for 1.9 miles, 3.75 cents for 3.75 miles, 5 cents for 5.63 miles and 6.25 cents for distances over 5.63 miles.

The city of Dusseldorf, which acquired its street railways in 1900, attempted to operate them at the uniform fare of 2.5 cents, which had been charged by the street railway company, but soon found that it was losing money and limited the 2.5 cent fare to 2.44 miles, charging 3.75 cents for distances between that and 4.25 miles. After increasing the track mileage the city again raised the fare considerably, reducing the minimum stage. The prices now charged are 2.5 cents for 1.56 miles, 3.75 cents for 3.19 miles, 5 cents for 4 miles, 6.25 cents for 4.75 miles, 7.5 cents for 6.38 miles, 8.75 cents for 7.19 miles and 10 cents for 7.94 miles.

It should be borne in mind that these prices are really very much higher than corresponding rates would be in this country, because wages in Germany are much lower than in the United States. The exorbitance of these charges is shown by the fact that in Minneapolis, a city of the same size as Dusseldorf, a passenger can ride thirteen miles for 5 cents, while in Buffalo, which has a population about equal to that of Cologne, the passenger gets fourteen miles for a nickel.

The desire of the cities to make all possible profits out of franchises and to limit them to short terms has resulted in greatly delaying the development of public electric lighting, although the people were anxious to have the new lights installed. This is shown by the fact that in 1894-95 there were in operation in factories, stores, etc., more than 4,776 private electric light plants, although two years later there were only a little more than 300 central electric lighting stations in the whole of Germany. As the private or isolated plant, as it is called in this country, is far less economical than the central station, this restrictive action of the German cities has thrown a great burden of cost on its progressive citizens. The situation is the more remarkable because at the time of the introduction of electricity for lighting and traction purposes Germany was far better equipped to perfect and develop these systems than was the United States, yet it has been completely outstripped by our own country, chiefly if not solely because here private enterprise has been given a comparatively free hand.

In closing one of his articles Professor Meyer says:

"The unwillingness of the cities to suffer financial losses on behalf of the congested city populations after those cities had denied those congested populations relief at the hands of profit seeking companies is in instructive contrast to the eloquence with which the advocates of purchase by the cities had denounced the dividend seeking companies."

Purchased Current More Economical.

An electric light plant was installed at Santa Clara, Cal., in 1896 at a cost of $15,000. The generating plant has been shut down, as, according to the president of the board of trustees, it was found to be more economical to purchase the current.

Tipton's Unprofitable Plant.

The municipal lighting plant of Tipton, Ia., proved unsuccessful. When it burned down, causing a heavy loss, it was not rebuilt, and a contract was made with a private company.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Death Losses of Civil War Compared with Those of Other Wars.

The titanic nature of the struggle between the states from 1861 to 1865 is slowly dawning upon the world. In the annals of warfare it was the most deadly conflict ever known.

Self-preservation, the first law of nature, compelled the north to put forth its strength to the limit of possibilities, while the south once committed to the dream of successful rebellion, fought with the mad courage of desperate resolve.

For four years the warfare was unceasing. The northern soldiers suffered severely from the southern climate and the diseases engendered in an unaccustomed way of life as well, while the killed and wounded numbered, in the union army alone, 385,245. Of these, 109,893 were killed outright on the field of battle; 199,720 died from diseases while the war was going on. A death roll of 319,613.

Comparing the two great battles, Waterloo and Gettysburg, a military writer draws attention to the fact that, while the same number of men were on the field in these battles, 152,000 all told, the losses at Gettysburg exceeded the losses at Waterloo, considering the casualties to the troops actually engaged. At Waterloo the losses were 49,485, and at Gettysburg 50,528. It is remembered that 14,000 men (the Sixth corps) were not engaged at Gettysburg except for a short time, early on the morning of July 2. This runs up the percentage of losses in the American battle, considering the number of men engaged.

Throughout the civil war the loss of life on both sides was frightful, writes Ada C. Sweet, in Chicago Journal. Looked at even now, after the lapse of years, the record is dreadful to contemplate. In the union army there were 75 regiments whose losses ran from 50 to 85 per cent.

The First Minnesota went into action at Gettysburg with 262 officers and men. It lost 224 killed and wounded. The Twentieth Massachusetts, at Fredericksburg, lost over 68 per cent. of its membership, and came out of the fight commanded by a captain who was, in years, a mere boy.

Pickett, the confederate general, led 5,000 brave men in his great charge at Gettysburg, and in 30 minutes lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 3,000.

The bloodiest battle of the civil war was Antietam, and the losses were the most appalling in a short space of time unless we except Cold Harbor, where the union forces lost 4,000 men in eight minutes.

When we see the veterans in their parades, or engaged in their work along the ordinary ways of life, distinguished only by the bronze buttons that some of them wear, we do not realize what these men have gone through.

We have all been taught to respect and honor them, but it is only when we look at the records of death and devotion which are written in the books of the nation, but left, for the most part unread, that we realize what it meant to be one of Uncle Sam's soldiers in the years from 1861 to 1865.

It is well to take thought, occasionally, of all the sacrifices that were made that the country might live and that we might exist in peace and prosperity, a free people upon the face of the earth.

THE ARMY MULE.

His Faithful Services Should Call Forth Feeling of Gratitude.

"The thought of the service the mule rendered in' the civil war ought to endear him to every lover of our country. The great-hearted Lincoln understood his value. (A good mule was worth $400 then) and the good president asked, when told of the fearful slaughter at Antietam: 'How many mules were lost? We can get more men, but the mules' places can't be supplied.'

"All honor to the mule, 'for the sake of his noble qualities, for the sake of this glorious country which he helped to save, for the sake of the 4,000,000 slaves whose shackles he helped to kick loose, and that have since been melted into plowshares that he has patiently drawn all over the south, pulling along with him the black man holding to the handles behind—for all these and other reasons let the mule stand as our national emblem in place of the discredited and predatory eagle. And perish the man who shall attempt to pull him down—as he certainly will unless he stands afar off.'

"The immortal Garfield once said: 'I never meet a boy in the street without feeling like lifting my hat to him, so great are the wonderful possibilities wrapped up under his ragged coat.'

"In common with millions of others, I feel the same way about the mule. I never meet one in the road or pasture without raising my hat—if I don't he'll raise it for me, so great are the possibilities tied up in his wonderfully constructed hind legs."

Unconscious Labor.

"Did you ever notice these people who work their faces every sort of way when they are cutting a piece of meat?" he asked. "Now just look across there at the man at that table there."

"Yes," said she, as she looked across, "but they are not a patching to the old women who open and shut their mouths as they cut something or other with their long scissors."

Attributes of a Good Critic.

A wise skepticism is the first attribute of a good critic.—Lowell.

THE CHRISTIAN WORLD

FOUNDER OF THE BARACAS.

What Has Come of the Initial Work of Marshall A. Hudson.

In 1890, Mr. Marshall A. Hudson, a business man of Syracuse, saw a big opportunity and a heavy responsibility, and started a young man's Baraca Bible class. He felt that the love and enthusiasm of young men was being lost to the church and that by organizing them into a class in which they would have a feeling of proprietorship, he could best win them to Christ and the church. He has seen the Divine approval in the conversion in that first class of 250 young men of whom 200 have joined the church. It was not originally intended, he says, as a world-wide Baraca; but God meant it so. Many evangelical denominations are now forming these classes and the world-wide Baraca, as the National Union is called, is now found in every section of the United States and Canada. Over 200,000 members are enrolled, and Mr. Hudson, the busy merchant, is president without salary or worldly reward.

MARSHALL A. HUDSON.

Young men wish to do things. They do not care so much to have things done for them, as to do for some one else. The Baraca idea originated with Mr. Hudson and 18 young men of his city to help other young men into the higher life. They elected their own officers and teachers, and in the by-laws adopted appears the following sentiment, which has been adopted as the platform of the National Union: "Young men at work for young men: all standing by the Bible and the Bible school." With the Bible as its book, the class makes the Sabbath school hour its rallying time, and all the work radiates from this center. The full control of the class is in the hands of the members, under the sanction of the superintendent. They elect a president, secretary and treasurer, and appoint committees for looking up new members, visiting the sick and finding employment for the idle.

Third Year Added to Bible School.

The Bible Teachers' Training school, New York city, of which Dr. Wilbert W. White is president and guiding spirit, has enlarged its curriculum to include a third year of study, which will be designated as the graduate year. With no less emphasis on the English Bible, opportunity will henceforth be given for very thorough study in the original languages of the Scriptures. Dr. James Wallace, formerly president of Macalester college, has been made a permanent member of the faculty, and will offer courses in Greek language and exegesis, and Dr. R. W. Rogers, of Drew Theological seminary, will present Hebrew language and exegesis.

New Method in Philippines.

Some interesting new methods and agencies are noticed in the Baptist Missionary Magazine as having been introduced into the missionary church at Sinwangan, Philippine islands. A church society has been formed to receive contributions of rice which will be kept to serve as a reserve fund for members in need. When misfortune befalls a member he may, on approval by the trustees, draw upon it to repay on easy terms of interest when his trouble is over. The privilege of this borrowing is to be extended to other churches.

Keeping Track of Members.

The Protestant pastors in several large cities have recently sent out a general request that clergymen in other towns report the names and addresses of members of churches coming to these cities, leaving their own home church, to a given Christian agency in the new place of residence, so that the wanderers may be looked up and invited into a church home of their own denomination. Among these cities are Washington, D. C., Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver and El Paso.

Brotherhood Among Baptist Men.

A specially interesting and promising meeting in connection with the Baptist anniversaries at Washington was a gathering called to consider the organization of a Baptist brotherhood. The plan submitted for the consideration of the meeting was identical with the plan on which the movement is proceeding in the Presbyterian church—the federation of all forms of existing men's work and the stimulation of new work according to local needs with no general model imposed upon the churches.

Big Victory in Texas.

Moral reform has won a remarkable victory in Texas. Gambling is now a felony in that state. Convicted gamblers go to the penitentiary; the owners of the buildings where gambling goes on are liable to 30 days' imprisonment.

Laymen's Conference.

At the Laymen's Union conference, held at North Adams, Mass., July 19 and 20, some of the topics emphasized were "General Missions," "Work by Laymen," "The Children," and "The Immigrant."

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" means sure defeat for Pneumonia. To stop a cold with Preventics is safer than to let it run and be obliged to cure it afterwards. To be sure, Preventics will cure even a deeply seated cold, but taken early—at the sneezing stage—they break, or head off these early colds. That's surely better. That's why they are called Preventics.

Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Quinine, no physic, nothing sickening. Nice for the children—and thoroughly safe too. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, think of Preventics. Promptness may also save half your usual sickness. And don't forget your child, there is feverishness, night or day. Herein probably lies Preventics' greatest efficiency. Sold in 5c boxes for the pocket, also in 25c boxes of 5... Preventics. Insist on your druggists giving you

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OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.51 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.51 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

FOR SALE.

We will sell at private sale at our farms between Mt. Lake Park and Oakland,

3 Thoroughbred Jersey Cows.

An excellent opportunity to purchase a good family cow.

1 Dark Bay Yearling Colt.

1 Five Year Old Bay Mare;

Hamiltonian; 825).

1 Gasoline Engine,

8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $275.

1 Hay Bailer,

operated by horse power. Makes standard size bales.

For further information call on or write to

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
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MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY
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Agricultural. Mechanical. Scientific.
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Trains for a life's work.
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Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter upon life's work.

Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements—Bathrooms, Steam Heat and Electricity.

New Buildings with modern improvements. Location unsurpassed for health. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Laundry, Board, Medical attention, Annual Deposit, Chemical and Athletic fees All included in an annual charge of $200 payable quarterly in advance. Daily visit by Physician in charge. Sanitarium for isolation of any patient with contagious diseases.

Catalog giving full particulars sent on application.

Attention is called to Short Course of Ten Weeks in Agriculture.

Write for particulars.

Term commences September 19th, 1907. Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SYLVESTER, Pres't.
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22-8t

A Comparison.

"Some years ago, I used

Davis' 100 per cent Pure Paint

on my home, at the same time, seven other houses near me were painted with other paints. There is a big contrast today between the appearance of my house and others."

J. H. PRUITT,
Chincoteague, Va

If you compare adulterated paint with Davis 100 per cent Pure, you will readily know why my house painted with Davis looks well and wears well.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS,
Agents.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 31. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1908. NUMBER 46

DANIEL ANNAN, President

W. BLADEN LOWNDES, Vice President

D. F. KUYKENDALL, Cashier

No. 1519.

The SECOND NATIONAL BANK

CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND.

United States Depository — State Depository.

CAPITAL $100,000 — SURPLUS $300,000.

Statement of the Second National Bank, Cumberland,

As Submitted to its Stockholders at its Annual Meeting Held At its Banking House on the Fourteenth Day of January, 1908:

Capital Stock	$ 100,000.00	Loans	$1,342,159.06
Surplus	300,000.00	U. S. and other Bonds	817,455.76
Circulation	99,150.00	Banking House and Real Estate	51,500.00
Profit and Loss	33,812.35	Cash on hand and in Banks	494,462.55
Deposits	2,177,615.02	Redemption Fund	5,000.00
	$2,710,577.37		$2,710,577.37

We, the undersigned Directors of the Second National Bank, of Cumberland, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the condition of the Bank, as shown by its books January 8th, 1908.

DANIEL ANNAN, President of Second National Bank.
L. M. SHEPHERD, President Cumberland Dry Goods & Notion Co.
O. C. GEPHART, Retired Capitalist
ROBERT R. HENDERSON, Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial District.
LLOYD LOWNDES, Lawyer, Banker, Farmer.
VAN LEAR BLACK, Director of the Consolidation Coal Co., the Potomac Coal Co.
W. BLADEN LOWNDES, Gen. Mgr. Union Mining Co., Prest. First National Bank of Mt. Savage.

This bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits. The Most Liberal Terms Granted Consistent With Safe Banking. Safe Deposit Vaults and Storage for the Benefit of Our Customers.

DIXON & KELSO

In taking our inventory we find that we have too much money invested in Overcoats, and in order to reduce this stock, we are going to give you some exceptionally low prices, as follows:

Men's Rain Coats in Black, Grey and Grey Stripes, worth $12.00 to $15.00, Your Choice $8.99.

Men's Fine Broadcloth Overcoats, in Black and Blue, worth $12.50, now $8.99

Men's Black and Grey Mixture Overcoats that sold for $9.00, now $7.25.

Men's Overcoats, in all colors, that you always pay $8.00 for, now $5.49.

Men's Black Cloth Dress Coat, Extra Bargains, was $6.50, oow only $4.49.

Youths' Overcoats from $2.25 to $4.49, reduced to $.99 and $3.25.

A few Ladies' Coats left that we will sell at your price.

Wishing one and all a Happy 1908.

Yours to Please,

DIXON & KELSO.

HOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Tuesday at Midnight John Collins' "Mansion" Burned.

Shortly after midnight Tuesday the fire whistle at the electric lighting plant sounded an alarm, and judging by the incessant blowing, one would have supposed that a fire of more than ordinary magnitude had broken out. The effect of the alarm, however, brought every able bodied man and a large number of ladies to the streets and the site of the fire, it being an old one and a-half story dwelling on Lower Oak street, adjacent to the Little Yough, and occupied by John Collins as a place of abode.

The fire had evidently been of an incendiary origin, indications pointing to the fact that it had its inception on the outer portion of the building. The fire had gained considerable headway when the chemical engine arrived and no effort was made to subdue the flames, the work of the firemen being directed toward saving adjacent structures.

The building was owned by Mr. Gilmor S. Hamfil and was insured.

FIKE.

The snow at this writing is two feet deep, and the drifts are very bad.

Mr. I. M. Umbel has been sick for the last week. We hope that he will soon be well and able to be out.

Mr. F. J. Bowser last week made his first shipment of furs for this season.

Mr. Lucian Frazee, of Frazee Ridge, was seen taking a lot of poultry to market one day last week.

Mr. J. A. Fike, was a caller on L. C. Fike's one day last week.

Miss Mary Frazee was visiting at F. T. and W. L. Umbel's last week.

CARTER.

Subscribe for The Republican.

MAIL POUCH CUT TO PIECES.

Patrons of Mt. Lake Park Office Without Their Mail Friday Morning.

The letter pouch on train No. 3 last Friday morning intended for the Mountain Lake Park postoffice was cut to pieces by the wheels of that train and the contents of the bag scattered along the track from the Park to Oakland, as was discovered by the station master at Oakland after the train had pulled out of the station here and the remains of the pouch found lying between the rails in front of the depot.

It is presumed that the pouch was thrown from the moving train at the Park but that it struck some obstruction and bounced back under the wheels, catching in the brake rigging of one of the cars after having been run over, and remained in that position until the station here was reached when it dropped to the ground.

We have been unable to learn whether or not the pouch contained anything of value.

Would Be State Fish Commisioner.

Mr. G. Semmes Hamill, of Oakland, has filed with Goverror Crothers his application for the position of State Fish Commissioner, which office is an appointive one by the Governor.

Mr. John L. Casey, of Garrett, has applied for the position of Mine Inspector.

Farm for Sale or Rent.

Located four miles south of Swanton, 2½ miles east of North Glade, known as the Edward R. Lee farm, containing 93 acres. 25 acres cleared; 40 acres under good fence; 7 acres in young orchard; house; small barn and other outbuildings; one-half mile to public road; land is smooth and well adapted to farming; easy terms; apply to Joseph H. Lee, Deer Park, Md., care James L. Harvey, R. F. D. No. 1.

E. A. WEIMER.

SPECIAL SALE

— OF —

CLOTHING

I have several hundred suits of Clothing for Men and Boys that I wish to turn into cash in the next two months and to do so I have made deep cuts in prices, and during the next two months will sell Clothing

20% to 50%

less than usual prices.

COME AND SEE ME BEFORE YOU BUY

and I will save you money.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.

NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE — OAKLAND, MD

TO PURIFY ELECTIONS.

The corrupt practice bill that has been prepared by Attorney General Straus, and has received the approval of Governor Crothers and of other leading Democrats, leaves nothing to be desired in point of thorough-going character. It limits the expenditures of a candidate for any office to $25 for each 100 registered voters qualified to vote for that office. It prescribes that all the campaign expenses of a party be made through regularly appointed treasurers or agents. It defines the objects for which, and for which alone, these treasurers and agents may expend money: those objects are such as hiring halls, advertising meetings, defraying the expenses of public speakers and party committeemen, printing and circulating docnments, etc. It requires "full itemized and detailed statements of all expenditures, receipts, promises and liabilities, etc.," to be sworn to and filed so as to be open to public inspection. It declares any false statement or false entry in the above to be perjury.

In addition to these vital and searching requirements in regard to receipts and expenditures, the bill specifies a long list of acts which are to be punishable as corrupt practices. This part of the bill subjects to heavy penalties the giving or offering or promising of "any money, gift, advantage, preferment, entertainment, aid, emolument or any valuable thing whatever to induce anyone to vote or refrain from voting at any election, primary election or political convention or caucus," and includes others provisions of like nature. and it prohibits in the most positive manner the making of political contributions, directly or indirectly, by any corporation.

The most radical feature of the bill, however, is the reference of all questions of contested elections to the courts, and above all the invalidation of the election on proof of violation of the provisions of the law. This is an essential feature in the English law, and is believed to be the most effective element in its composition. If embodied in the law here, and vigorously sustained by our courts, this power of judicial annulment of elections on the ground of improper campaign practices will evidently be the most effective possible deterrent of that corruption of our politics which habit has caused us so long to tolerate but which ought to be recognized as unendurable.

The only doubt that can be entertained regarding the bill is as to whether, in the light of experience elsewhere, it is the kind of bill which is most likely to be carried into actual practical effect. This is a subject upon which inquiry and discussion will be useful; for it would be folly to act on the assumption that the puttiug of a law on the statue books is an all-sufficient remedy for a long-standing and deep-seated political evil. But the purposes of the bill are admirable, and its provisions clear and thorough-going; and, provided there is practical assurance that the law will be enforced, its enactment would be one of the greatest forward steps that any State in the Union has ever taken.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14, 1908.—The tactics of some of the friends of Senator Foraker are greatly deplored by his friends in Washington, as well as by all Republicans. Their latest manoeuver is the circulation of the report, chiefly among Masonic orders, and that includes a large per cent of the politicans of the country, Democrats as well as Republicans, that Mrs. Taft is a Catholic. Mrs. Taft nor her family has ever had any affiliation with the Catholic church. She is an Episcopalian as everybody known, and the Secretary is an Unitarian. The inference from the circulation of this falsehood is obvious that the friends of the Senator feel obliged to resort to any measure, however, pusillanimous, to boost their candidate for the Presidency.

Comments were heard on every hand among Republicans upon the recent developments in New York in connection with the Hughes boom. The two events of interest were the appointment of a committee of the Republican Club of New York city, comprising some of the best known members of that organization, to push the Hughes boom; and the Governor's message to the Legislature. It is declared that the first practical effort of the committee will be to induce the Republican County Committee at its meeting January 16, to put through the resolution endorsing Gov. Hughes proposed at the last meeting but which went over.

Much dissappointment was expressed over the Governor's message to the Legislature. The natural expectation had been that he would have something to say about some at least of the many national questions which are absorbing the minds of the country, and there was much criticism heard on every hand that he should have confined himself so exclusively to State affairs.

There has been a deal of speculation in political circles recently as to the possibility of a combination of which Hughes might take the Vice-Presidency, with Secretary Taft at the head of the ticket. This would be a great thing for Hughes who is only a tyro in national politics, it is pointed out by some. Other politicians, however, claim that this arrangement would have the question unsettled of "who's who" in New York politics, as either Roosevelt or Hughes will have to be supreme in the State. This is not a question among the politicians who have access to the innercircle however.

As was predicted in these letters weeks ago, the financial relief bill, the greatest necessity for which is admitted by both parties in the two branches of the national legislature, will orginate in the Senate. Senators Aldrich of Rhode Island, Allison, of Iowa, and Hale, of Maine, the big three of the Senate finance committee and the leaders o he Senate have been intrusted with the task of preparing a financial bill designed to prevent a recurrence of national money disturbances of the nature of the recent stringency, and already good progress has been made. The general plan has been mapped out, but of course there are yet many essential details to be decided upon. None of the senators named will discuss the pending bill for publication, but one of them said recently that the main idea followed in framing the relief legislation would be to provide for some emergency relief in which the people as a whole would have confidence and could resort to where then was any necessity.

It is not anticipated that there will be much opposition to the bill when it comes over from the Senate. Of course there will be some to whatever measure may be presented, but such opposition will be taken care of by the operation of the committee on rules.

Political Methods in Japan.

Lafcadio Hearn through his wife and a few pupils had access to the intimacies and courtesies, the customs and legends and superstitions of the past, which made his happiness. But the necessities of his livelihood brought him into contact with a colder world of polite, practical persons, whose habits of mind jarred at every point on his more wayward and emotional spirit. Writing on behalf of a western friend, whom he considered to have been harshly treated by oriental employers, he said bitterly: "Japanese officialdom is not lovable, and it is oriental when unpleasant. It does not say, 'Here, if you don't like things, get out; here's your salary!' On the contrary, it suddenly becames coaxing, caressing, infinitely sweet, and invites you out for multitudinous insult. Then you are suddenly surrounded by smiling combinations unimagined and unimaginable and softly struck in a hundred ways. A knockdown blow is nothing to it. I pity a man of letters in the government service in Tokyo."—Craftsman.

THE REPUBLICAN CALENDAR

FOR 1908.

JANUARY.

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AUSTRALIA.

Gray and Monotonous, But Vast, Patient and Fascinating.

Australia is in itself a monstrous continent. It is as large as the United States; its 4,000,000 of people are scattered in a narrow fringe along the streams and shores of the southern and eastern seaboard. The vast interior—"the dead heart of Australia"—a region as large as the Mississippi valley, is a trackless, rainless waste of sand and alkali, while the intervening hills, the bush and scrub, are scantily occupied by sheep stations and by mining camps. The vast north of Australia is in part a tropical jungle, in part a blistering Sahara. The fates denied to Australia the gift of high mountains to catch the snow and hold the water; hence her rivers are few and precarious; hence at too frequent intervals the great drought comes, and the desert spreads its smothering arms crowding man and his dependents backward toward the sea. It is a monotonous country in its physical aspects. The forests on hill, valley, rock and swamp are all of one pattern—eucalyptus, eucalyptus, the gray trunks of the gum trees of many species—as far as the eye can see. Without mountains and streams there is little room for variety. It is monotonous in its industries—cattle, sheep, horses—its one fine art the breeding of the perfect Merino sheep. It is monotonous in its towns. One story, light brown with unpainted roof of corrugated iron is the description of nine-tenths of the Australian homes. Corrugated iron means clean rain water, and Australia can afford to waste none of it. It is monotonous as to population. The Englishmen came first to Australia, and they are still holding it against all comers. The way is made rough for immigrants who do not speak English and for well or ill—in many ways for each —the ruling minority, the labor vote, is sternly set on "white Australia," with all which it implies. The history of Australia is monotonous. It contains the story of hard struggles of bitter sufferings, deserved and undeserved; of lawless courage and reckless bravery, but the causes served were individual. Australians never had a common enemy, and their records show no glorious war and no uprising of common feeling. The achievements of Australia belongs to the category of individual deeds of peace.

With all this the color of Australia is gray; the land, the towns, the spirit of her people. Her literature has a sober touch, and this difference in tone shows itself in its way in the life of the universities. In America, as in Browning's verse, "the flower of life is red." The American student knows that "the world is his oyster." He knows that "he can get what is coming to him;" that in proportion to his talents, his training, his sobriety and persistency of purpose will be his success in any affairs he undertakes.

But though Australia may be gray and monotenous she is vast, patient, fascinating. The mightiness of the land to be conquered, the huge roominess of the continent, the vistas of future national greatness, all these grow on one, and all these find their reflex in the student life and in the rising literature of the commonwealth. That Australia will be the birthplace of great men in the future no one can doubt. Their coming will not be due to the lopsided political administration nor to state ownership nor to the coddling of the laborer, but to the persistence of her fine old English stock under man making and man inspiring conditions.—David Starr Jordan in Appleton's.

LOST—On Second street between Green and Alder streets, a grey fur neckpiece. Finder will please leave at Offutt's store and receive reward.

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt

Watch the details.

Don't drive the cows faster than a walk.

Regret follows on the heels of neglect.

It is a fatal mistake to attempt to winter more stock than you can feed comfortably.

Why not have a horse the wife and daughter can drive? It would please them, and you, too.

Keep the boys interested in the farm by making them your junior partners in the farming business.

Cold rains of autumn are more trying on stock than the colder weather of winter. See that they are sheltered in some way.

About the only way to clean a plat of ground of blue joint or bromus is to plow it under, pull out the turf and rake the roots out of the soil.

No danger that you will keep the stables and the dairy room too clean. Be on the alert that the dirt does not creep in on you unawares.

Did poor seed corn spoil your crop for you this year? See that you provide this fall against the possibility of such a sad experience next season.

Turn about is fair play—the horse does work for you you cannot do for yourself, now do the work for him which he cannot do for himself, namely, brush and curry him.

In killing milkweed a thorough job can be done only as the roots are grubbed out. Of course if the shoots are kept cut the roots will die in time, but that is a tedious process.

Of the two ways of blanching celery, namely by earth and by boards, the latter is to be preferred, because the use of the boards keeps the celery cleaner and makes it less liable to be affected by rust or rot, and is ready for use or the market at least two weeks earlier than when earth is used. In both processes the work must be done when the soil and celery plants are perfectly dry, as handling in a moist condition produces rust or rot, or both.

Nineteen trials with separator skim milk, fed in conjunction with cornmeal at the Wisconsin experiment station, show that where not over three pounds of skim milk are fed, with each pound of cornmeal, that 327 pounds skim milk are equal in feeding value to 100 pounds of cornmeal. When feeding one pound of cornmeal with three to five pounds separator skim milk, 416 pounds skim milk saved 100 pounds cornmeal. When feeding as much as seven to nine pounds skim milk with each pound cornmeal it required 552 pounds skim milk to equal 100 pounds cornmeal.

Keep more livestock and produce more manure. Give careful attention to the use of absorbents so that the liquid as well as the solid excrements may be saved. Keep a box of dust in the stable and sprinkle where it will catch the liquids. Cut the straw up small and use it in the same way. Upon many farms there is a large amount of straw which should be turned into manure. Too frequently this is allowed to waste and much fertility is thus lost. It is a crime against agriculture to burn straw, as is so frequently done in many parts of the west. With the burning of the straw a large amount of the fertility which should be added to the land is destroyed.

With reference to dry and wet feeding of poultry, A. D. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry, says: The beginner is advised to adopt the method he thinks he would prefer or would find more convenient and follow it until he has a good reason for modifying or changing it. Choose the one or the combination of the two most suited to your circumstances. There are various methods of dry feeding, just as there are various methods of feeding rations composed in whole or in part of moistened mashes or cakes. The grains may be fed whole or cracked, or a part ground and mixed together, making what is called a "dry mash." The feed may be kept before the chicks all the time in hoppers or troughs, or a part of it may be scattered in litter to induce them to take exercise. Beginners are usually more successful with dry grain chick feed, for the reason that moistened mashes are thrown down carelessly in considerable quantities and soon become soiled with the droppings and begin to ferment.

It is generally the bad manager that complains of bad luck.

See that the sheep are so fed that they will go into winter quarters in prime condition.

The community which is long on dog is apt to be short on sheep. It is also apt to be short on cash as well.

In breeding your mare find a sire of similar type, for the get from an animal of entirely different type is more than apt to be unsatisfactory.

There's a value on your cow, is there on your wife? Do you seek to make her lot as easy as possible by providing labor saving devices?

Put your heart into your work, and ten chances to one your farm will give you good returns. It's the half-hearted effort which brings failure.

No hoof, no horse, is an old adage. For this reason it is well to look to this part of the animal, and see that it is kept sound and in prime condition.

President Roosevelt hits the nail on the head again when he says: "In the uplift of the tiller of the soil lies the main hope of the uplift of the United States as a nation."

Milk through a sterilized cheese cloth and see how much dirt falls from the udder during milking even after the udder has been carefully washed and dried with a clean cloth.

An excellent borax solution for mosquito bites is made by dissolving one ounce of the borax in one pint of water that has been boiled and allowed to cool. Bathe the bites in the solution.

Better look around and see how many weeds you have been letting draw nourishment from the soil which rightfully belongs to the crops. And remember the weed allowed to go to seed means a multitude of weeds next season.

Before buying commercial fertilizers in large quantities for your farm be sure that you know exactly what your land needs. It is a useless expenditure of money to put on the land plant food which is not needed. Try by experimentation to find just what the soil needs and in just what quantities. Such intelligent fertilization will pay, but haphazard methods will not.

Plenty of money in farming. Are you getting your share of it? If not why not? Ever give the matter thought? Are your farmer methods at fault? Are you worrying along with poor to indifferent live stock? Do you fall down when it comes to marketing your farm products? Study the matter out and then plan to make more money out of the farm another season than you have this.

Here are some facts which are worth thinking about. The damage done by insect and other pests causes losses annually to the American farmer as follows: Forest and forest products, $100,000,000; animal products, $175,000,000; farm forests, $11,000,000; fruits, $27,000,000; truck crops, $33,000,000; grains, $200,000,000; tobacco, $5,300,000; cotton, $60,000,000; hay, $53,000,000; miscellaneous crops, $5,800,000.

Do not pasture your alfalfa field the first season and even the second year it perhaps will be better to mow it rather than to let the cattle tramp over it. But never let it be pastured closely as close pasturing injures the crowns of the plants. Horses and sheep are more likely to do damage in this way than are cattle or hogs. Alfalfa makes excellent pasture for all kinds of live stock and it is especially desirable for hogs during hot weather. With cattle and sheep care must be exercised to avoid bloating. At first the animals should be turned in for only a short time each day, until they become accustomed to it, and when the alfalfa is wet, as after a rain, there is still greater need of care. It is wise to be a little more careful than with clover.

It is reported that the teaching of agriculture in the public schools of Kansas is a decided success. This work is carried on mainly through the medium of lectures delivered by the faculty of the state agricultural college. So popular is this work that J. H. Miller, superintendent of agricultural college extension, proposes to enlarge this work by sending monthly pamphlets to teachers. These will cover all branches of agriculture and domestic economy, and will enable the teachers to supplement effectively the work of the college lecturer. Thus does the work of introducing agriculture into the public schools progress. Ten years ago this was considered an impossibility. Now most of the common schools in the middle west are teaching the elements of agriculture. The first great difficulty was to secure teachers capable of teaching agriculture. Many of them didn't know how, and what was more, didn't want to know. County superintendents took up this problem and found that it was no impossible task to properly instruct teachers. With this difficulty removed, the remainder is comparatively easy. Many mistakes will be made, but on the whole, the sum total of the results from year to year will be satisfactory, and the benefits will become cumulative. It looks now as though this agricultural work will be more fruitful than any ever undertaken.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY.

Phrase Cannot Be Accepted at Its Face Value.

Senator Hemenway of Indiana is quoted as follows on the subject of next year's campaign:

"For the first time in sixteen years the tariff will be the main issue, in my opinion. The corporation problems have been mostly attended to now, and, unless some big new issue should crop up as the result of the next session of congress, the tariff will be the principal topic on the stump. The Republicans will contend that the tariff should be revised after the inauguration of the next President in the interests of protection and by the friends of protection.

The Democrats will contend that the tariff should be revised with the idea of tariff for revenue only in view. On that issue I have not the slightest doubt that the Republicans will be returned to power. This is a protectionist country."

"A tariff for revenue only," has in times past led to a good deal of discussion. Until 1894 the phrase was accepted at its face value. It meant the levying of no more duties on importations than necessary to carry on the government economically administered. Such was the explanation offered by men of the Carlisle-Morrison, Watterson-Mills school of tariff reformers, who for years had made the land resound with the issue.

But when the Democratic party, with Mr. Cleveland in the white house, was called upon to put the issue into legislative shape it "fell down" with the task distressingly, and to its own loss and humiliation. The Gorman-Wilson measure proved to be anything but "a tariff for revenue only," being stuffed full of duties designed expressly for protection. Even the bill that Mr. Cleveland wanted would have carried a large amount of calculated protection.

As the government must have money for its support—no party would dare put the United States on short commons—much importance attaches to the proposition that the government be "economically administered." Our expenses at present are not what they were in 1884, when Mr. Cleveland was first elected, nor what they were in 1892, when he was the second time elected, on a platform carrying a demand for "a tariff for revenue only." Now, what is economy? If we are spending too much money, where shall retrenchment begin? How, and to what extent, should the pruning knife be applied?

Mr. Hemenway is justified in his statement that this is "a protectionist country." The truth of that will readily appear if the "tariff for revenue only" men take the ground next year that the English of their issue means the challenge of protection to a duel to the death.

A Midsummer Night's Dream.

It is difficult to sufficiently admire the cheerful optimism of the new tariff editor of American Industries. Mr. Miles has got it all settled. The tariff is to be taken out of politics, he says, before the Sixtieth congress assembles on the first Monday in December, a little more than 90 days hence. This is quick work indeed. Puck in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" declared

"I'll put a girdle round about the earth
In forty minutes."

The Miles midsummer night's night's dream is even swifter and more difficult of realization. Puck's promise has been verified by electricity and a telegraph wire. The Racine (Wis.) Puck will need a larger dose of electricity to help him take the tariff out of politics in 90 days. He will have to kill off some 16,000,000 voters arrayed on one side or the other of the question, "Protection or Free Trade?" and bring into being before the first Monday in December 16,000,000 new voters, including about 500 senators and representatives in congress who have absolutely no views on this question. It will be a great man who can take the tariff out of politics in 90 years. Let alone 90 days.

Tariff Ripping Reasons.

The fact of an $87,000,000 surplus suggests to the New York Tribune the conclusion that "the Dingley schedules have done their work in certain lines and need revision." By a similar process of reasoning the same conclusion might be reached regarding other facts and conditions. The country is more prosperous than ever before; the Dingley schedules have done their work and need revision. Labor is employed to an extent and at a rate of wages hitherto unknown; the Dingley schedules have done their work and need revision. Our foreign trade has been doubled in ten years; the Dingley schedules have done their work and need revision. We have a yearly trade balance of about half a billion dollars, which enables us to keep out of debt to foreign countries; the Dingley schedules have done their work and need revision. In its search for tariff ripping reasons the Tribune ought not to overlook these things.

More, Too.

Considering the fact that in the first month of our new system of making competition easier by the reduction of tariff duties through undervaluation, imports of competitive articles have increased nearly $12,000,000, is there any real necessity for either tariff reduction or reciprocity by act of congress? Is it not a fact that when we were scared into allowing foreigners to appraise their own merchandise we revised and reciprocated about all we can stand? And more, too, it will probably turn out.

Nellie's Lesson

By Vivian Claude

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

She gets up that morning with a dull headache, a miserable sense of heaviness and nervous unrest, common enough, doubtless, to young mothers who have not yet succeeded in adjusting their endurance to the various burdens of life.

She goes out into the pleasant, cozy kitchen; Charley has already built the fire in the range, and has gone on into the large shed room they call his "work-shop," where he is occupying his spare hours in constructing a set of furniture, from original patterns, for a spare bedroom Nellie is planning to arrange.

"Well, he may feel fresh and lively and like working," thinks Nellie, half-sullenly, as she listens to the cheerful, mellow whistle with which he keeps time to the music of his tools. "He slept like a rock all night. I don't suppose he ever guesses how little sleep or rest I got—or cares, either, maybe."

Which last is clearly unjust; and Charley Burt is one of the best husbands in the whole world, as Nellie herself is often heard to say.

She goes mechanically about her morning duties, preparing the breakfast she knows Charley likes best, and putting up a dainty dinner in his neat lunch-basket—for he does not come home till night—all the time hoping against hope that baby will not waken till she gets some of the most needful work done.

The very sunshine fails to cheer her with its brightness.

Breakfast over, he says cheerfully: "Nell, I wish you'd sew a button or two on my coat; I've missed some this day or so."

His tone is the furthest possible from a hint of fault-finding.

She says: "Yes, Charley," very quietly; but lifts the offending garment with a spiteful jerk; and goes into the bedroom to select from their box on her work-table some suitable buttons and the wherewithal to apply them. But just as she turns away with full hands, those wicked buttons escape from her hold, and with the natural perversity that animates all things some days, they cease not their rolling till they have bestowed themselves far under the dressing-case, quite beyond reach. A hasty exclamation springs to her lips, but is bravely repressed, while the vexed frown deepens. Losing temper and patience together, she puts forth all her strength and lifts the dressing-case clear away from the wall, rolling it aside while she picks up the fugitive buttons.

Sees Them Bring in the Man She Loves.

"Say, Nell, hold on there," calls Charley, observing this exploit through the open door. "Why don't you let me help you? You ought not to do such things; you know you'll hurt yourself."

"Oh, well, it doesn't matter," she returns, desperately, "I'm sure to be worked to death, somehow; it may as well be one thing as another."

For a moment honest Charley looks at his young wife with eyes and mouth open; never has he heard such words from her before. In that moment it seems to dawn upon him for the first time how much sharper is the outline of the still pretty face, how pale the once pink cheeks, what dark lines under the blue eyes, how tired a look about the child-like mouth. He sits down suddenly, in the completeness of the shock.

"Nell," he says, presently, "if you are working too hard, why don't you have a young girl to help, or put out something—the washing, for instance? It isn't absolutely necessary that you should do everything; you mustn't overwork, if we don't make up that last payment this year."

"I shall do all my own work—unless I'm sick—until we are quite out of debt and have laid something by," is the firm reply—she is somewhat calmer now. "Didn't I agree to, when we laid our plans at first?"

"But not unless you are able, Nell; I won't have you over-work; you are not looking very well, it seems to me."

"Of course I am able," stubbornly, yet struggling to keep back the weak tears at these words of sympathy. Of course I am well; what should ail me? And as for what I do, you never see me doing much, do you?" with somewhat bitter emphasis.

She gives him the coat, proceeds to clear away the breakfast things, but just then baby Carl's shrill notes ascend.

"That baby!" she exclaims, with no very tender inflection; and dropping cups and saucers, she hastens to relieve his sufferings. Charley has his coat on by this time, and is about to start; he has a 15-minutes' ride to his work. He steps into the bedroom and stoops over little Carl.

"Come, Nell, my girl," he calls, cheerily, "fetch us the good-by kiss."

"Oh, I'm busy," replies Nell, tartly, from the depths of the closet where she is selecting baby's clothes, "kiss Carl instead, that will do as well. I don't doubt you think a good deal more of him than you do of me anyway," with perversely bitter intonation.

If she thinks he will hasten to her and coax her out of her pet, she is greatly mistaken; he is not used to any such moods in his bright little helpmate, so does not know how to take them. There is a sudden silence, then she faces round just in time to see him give baby Carl one long kiss, and he turns away mute and hurt, and is gone. She hesitates a moment, too proud to call to him even then, till at last her heart conquers and she runs after him; but it is too late; he has passed out of the side-door, gone down the walk and is just stepping on board the waiting horse-car.

How heavily the day passes after this, only a tender-hearted woman mastered by the same failing can know. Never before has she spoken such words to the husband she loves so dearly; never before since their wedding-day have they parted for even a few hours without a kiss and a loving word.

Theirs has been a very happy marriage, too, having in it all the elements of prosperity and content. Charley Burt is a house-carpenter by trade, a first-rate mechanic, sober, industrious, earning good wages and constantly advancing at his work. They have a cozy little home, a pretty cottage in the suburbs, all their own when this last small payment is made, and furnished comfortably in every respect, indeed, almost luxuriously, thanks to Charley's skill with his tools and Nellie's taste and ingenuity. This pretty young wife is thrifty, capable, and skillful to contrive—almost a model—but of late her health and strength have been so sorely taxed that she is becoming subject to fits of gloom and even irritation, failing to appreciate her many blessings.

To-day she goes about the pretty rooms tidying everything as usual, and for the first time takes no pride or pleasure in them.

She gets through her routine-work somehow, doing all she thinks of or finds time for, because to leave anything undone would only add to the suffering of a mind ill at ease; but there is a heavy weight of misery at her heart; the slow hours drag, spite of her countless tasks, and this luckless day seems the very unhappiest of her life.

Will night ever come—and bring her Charley home? At last everything is done; she has prepared a most inviting supper for her "good man," saying to herself:

"I'll take baby Carl and run down to the gate and meet him when he comes—then we'll kiss and make up."

Still he does not come, and it is quite past his usual hour. She sits patiently holding her boy, her face growing all the time more white and drawn and anxious.

"Oh, how I wish I had said good-by just as ever to-day!" she whispers for the twentieth time; then as the slow minutes creep along, "I am afraid—oh, so afraid something has happened," for though he is sometimes a little late, it is very seldom that his time of coming varies a half-hour—and now it is two hours, and her vague presentiments of evil are growing to a dreadful certainty.

She gets up and walks the floor, tired out as she is; another hour passes, and in the extremity of her distress and terror she is about to run across to her nearest neighbor, when a muffled tramping approaches and stops—"the feet of them that bear him are at his gates."

It seems to Nellie Burt that she dies a dozen deaths in that moment, while she stands rooted to the spot and sees them bring in the man she loves, senseless, bleeding, broken; then she rouses herself, and it is her ready hand that arranges the bed and smooths the pillow under the poor unconscious head.

Not dead—no—that would have been a punishment greater than poor Nellie deserves, and more than she could bear; but there has been an accident—a scaffolding has fallen, and among the half-dozen men killed or injured Charley Burt has fared best of any—only a broken arm, a dislocated shoulder, and some cuts and bruises. He has been well cared for, too, and only conveyed to his home when the attending surgeon has decided that there are no internal injuries, and that he can safely be moved.

But the dread "might have been" stands out before her then so clear and plain that it leaves its impress on her very soul; and in all the rest of her life it helps to teach her the great lesson of patience and self-control.

So matters might have been much worse, after all; as it is, Nellie Burt's bad day ends with a perfect reconciliation between husband and wife, and a most grateful thanksgiving to God from one tender heart that she has been spared that sharpest pang of all—the utter misery of knowing that for this world her penitence has come too late.

NATION'S LONG DRINK.

Amounted to 1,800,000,000 Gallons of Alcoholic Beverages In 1906.

An editorial on "The Nation's Drink Bill," in the current number of the American Grocer, says the consumption of alcoholic beverages in the United States reached high-water mark last year, amounting to over 1,800,000,000 gallons, or about 22 gallons for each person, including the babies. The consumption of beer alone was nearly 1,700,000,000 gallons, or 20 gallons per capita.

"As all of the population are not users of beer," says the editorial, "it is probable that those who consume malt liquor each use every year from 75 to 100 gallons."

The cost to the people of the beverages used is said to have been $1,667,083,610 last year. Commenting on the cost the editorial says:

"The country was amazed when the Fifty-eighth congress appropriated nearly $1,000,000,000 for the various branches of the United States government, while the people do not wince at spending nearly $1,500,000,000 every year for alcoholic beverages.

"That sum is one-fifth the total value of all of the farm products of the nation, estimated by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson at $7,000,000,000.

"The nation's liquor bill is $1,450,000,000; its corn crop of 3,000,000,000 bushels is valued at $1,167,000,000.

"The liquor bill is double the value of the wheat crop; more than twice the value of the yield of cotton, or more than the combined value of all the wheat and cotton grown in the United States.

"The liquor bill is two and one-half times greater than the value of the hay crop."

Regarding the steady increase in the consumption of alcoholic beverages in this country in recent years, the writer of the editorial asks:

"Is this gain in the use of alcoholic stimulants due to a stronger national appetite for strong drink, or does the absorption of 1,000,000 foreigners into the population every year tend to enhance the demand for spirituous liquors?

"And might not we ask if the increasing agitation on the lines of socialism, anarchy and labor disputes be not in a measure due to the character of the nation's beverages?"

HOW THE STATES STAND.

Survey of the Temperance Movement In the United States.

The following survey of the results of temperance agitation throughout the union will be of great interest. The impetus of the movement is now almost irresistible:

Alabama—Two-thirds under prohibition.

Arkansas—Fifty-seven counties under prohibition.

Connecticut—Fifty-five per cent. of territory under prohibition.

Florida—Twenty-one counties under prohibition.

Georgia—One hundred and twenty counties under prohibition.

Indiana—Sixty-five per cent. of territory under prohibition.

Kentucky—Ninety-five counties under prohibition.

Louisiana—Eighty-five per cent. of territory under prohibition.

Maryland—Sixty-five per cent. of territory under prohibition.

Massachusetts—Two hundred and forty towns to 100 with saloons.

Missouri—Forty-one counties under prohibition.

Mississippi—Sixty-five counties under prohibition.

Minnesota—One county and 123 villages under prohibition.

Nebraska—Forty per cent. of territory under prohibition.

Ohio—Eighty per cent. of territory under prohibition; 68 per cent. of the municipalities.

Rhode Island—Forty per cent. of territory under prohibition.

Tennessee—Only 14 towns and cities have saloons.

Texas—One hundred and fifty-seven counties under prohibition.

Vermont—Ninety per cent. of territory under prohibition.

Virginia—Seventy-three counties under prohibition.

West Virginia—Thirty-two counties under prohibition.

Watch prohibition grow!

Alcohol and Workhouses.

Although the number of workhouses where intoxicating liquors are served to inmates is gradually decreasing in Great Britain, no less than $10,000 a year is being spent by poor law authorities on beer, wines and spirits for inmates. Only £2,300 of that amount was spent on stimulants as "medical necessities." When masters of workhouses assert that drink accounts for from 50 to 70 per cent. of the inmates, it seems ridiculous, says a leading London paper, to ply them with more liquor at the expense of the rate-payers.

Would Provide Wine.

A new mayor was recently chosen for the city of Leeds, England, and he accepted the office. Being a total abstainer, instead of providing the city's guests with wine, he donated what he probably would have spent for that purpose—$2,500—to feed half-starved children of the city.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1908.

LEGISLATIVE WORK THAT IS WORTH WHILE.

Governor Crothers could not possibly have chosen a better subject to put to the front at Annapolis than that of providing the State with a system of good roads. The time is ripe for making a new step forward in this direction. Men of intelligence and public spirit, in every part of the State, have become familiar with the fundamental ideas of the subject, and are ready to follow them up. These fundamental ideas are, first, that good roads are not a matter of minor importance, but are essential to the welfare and progress of a civilized community; and secondly, that good roads cannot be obtained by any haphazard and patchwork method, but only as the result of systematic work, planned and carefully executed under expert direction. It was in recognition of these things that the Shoemaker bill was passed, providing for State aid to counties in the making of good roads, subject to the approval and supervision of the Highways Division of the State Geological Survey; and what Governor Crothers now contemplates, and the resolution brought forward by Messrs. Benson and Williams seeks to promote, is greatly to enlarge the scope of the State's good roads work, and, in particular, to provide for the construction of main arteries of travel at the expense of the State without co-operation of the counties.

The only difficulty about the good-roads proposition is that of getting unimaginative people to realize how much it means to the community. The making of a fine, smooth road—one that remains a fine, smooth road in rainy weather and in a drought, instead of alternating between mud and dust—is missionary work of the highest order. That is makes locomotion and transportation easier and cheaper, that it saves wear and tear of vehicles and horseflesh, is only its first and not its most important effect. It is a moral and physical tonic to the whole population of the country-side. It turns sloth and untidiness into activity and neatness. It stimulates people to care for the appearance of their fences and their front yards, and even their houses, who cared nothing about these things when the road in front of their places was unkempt and hopeless-looking, a mudhole after every rain and a breeder of cyclones of dust during every drought. And the beauty of it is that this change of spirit is contagious. Not everybody is converted at once, but some one person in a neighborhood has his ambition stirred by the improved look and feel of the road, and mends his fences and paints his house and improves his grounds; and then another and another and another follows his example. The movement to convert the main roads of Maryland into fine modern highways is a movement to put new blood, new life, new prosperity, into the whole population of the State.

It is a most encouraging sign of the times to find this sort of thing coming to the front at Annapolis. It is beginning to look as if we were outgrowing the idea that the machinery of government is chiefly a means of grinding out favors for some man or clique or party. We are very far from the millennium still, no noubt; and there will be developments in the Legislature of a very different kind. The hunger and thirst of the professional politicians and their hangers-on is not a thing that can be disposed of in the turning of a hand.

But nothing is better calculated to keep all that sort of thing within bounds than the spectacle of other work going on that the people will realize as being the real work that Legislatures and Governors and Mayors and City Councils are created to do. People will be less likely to tolerate the degrading squabbles of spoilsmen when they are reminded by concrete examples of the kind of thing that they have a right to look for, the kind of thing which really touches their interests.

THE GOSPEL IN HEATHEN LANDS.

The church may soon be confronted by a perplexing problem.

The newly aroused patriotism of the Chinese and the natives of India promises great changes in those countries. Almost countless millions of dollars have been spent to Christianize those races. Some progress has been made, but as compared with the numbers of the people and the vastness of the territory it is as a molehill to a mountain. Christ said preach the gospel to all people, and it is, of course, the duty of the church to comply; but He also said you must love your neighbor as yourself, and if a man steals one's cloak you must give him your coat also, and if you are smitten on one cheek you must turn the other. It is not apparent that any of these commands are complied with literally. The hyperbole of the East may be reasonably cited to modify some of the scriptual injunctions, while civilization has not yet reached the point where they can be literally obeyed.

Revelation is an evolution. Great races of people lived and flourished and passed away before the tablets were confided to Moses amid the lightnings and thunders of Mount Sinai. At that very moment there were races of men far more numerous than the Jews, which had their civilization and their systems of government, and of whom records are preserved antedating this event thousands of years. These races were not selected as custodians of the truth, it is reasonable to assume, simply because they had not reached that degree of development which justified the divine confidence. They had religion suitable to their capacity, and it would have been idle to undertake a system of proselyting. There is no more striking example in the records of time that the Almighty adapts the divine truth to the capacity of His creatures than the selection of a single race of people for its repository which is fitted to receive it.

Before the advent of Jesus there were great races enjoying a degree of civilization more or less advanced, which in some mysterious way had become possessed of great religions. Their religions contained many of the truths of revelation, and were singularly well adapted to the character and temperament of these races. It would be arrogant to assert that the Almighty had not in His own way revealed to these people more or less of divine truth. In fact, so admirably were these religions fitted to these peoples it is scarcely presumption to say that God had revealed to them as much as was good for them. These races exist to the present moment. They have multiplied tremendously, until today they number eight hundred million souls—fully as much as the inhabitants of all Christendom.

When Jesus said preach the gospel to them it is natural to infer that He included them along with all mankind. It is on this account that the Christian church has spent so many millions of dollars—a sum in the aggregate which would civilize every man, woman and child in Europe and America. These peoples cling to their own religions, and as they have developed through the centuries they have undoubtedly purified those religions, but as compared with Christianity they are "seeing through a glass darkly." Unfortunately, the great bulk of them—so many of them, in fact, as to suggest practical unanimity—do not care to see any clearer. They resent the efforts to convert them. The resentment is passive and exhibited only by dislike at ordinary times and under ordinary conditions, but as soon as there is a momentary flare of patriotism their resentment becomes active. In the few spots where the missionaries have gained a foothold they rise up and burn churches and schools, and those who have taken it upon themselves to convey to them God's word are compelled to flee for refuge to some friendly official.

It cannot be said that the action of these heathen is unnatural. Parallel instances of resentment can be cited in America, but when these attacks are made they necessarily involve the government. The United States cannot see its citizens maltreated without interference. Heretofore such interference has been simple and bereft of embarrassment. The conditions have become such in the East very recently that interference in the affairs of these countries may be attended with the gravest consequences. It would, therefore, seem wise for the church, through its agents, to consider the situation in all its bearings and make ample preparation for aiding the government by confining the activities of the missionaries strictly to the voluntary propagation of the gospel.

One of the most fruitful sources of trouble with these heathen is the suspicion engendered in their minds that the missionaries are in some way mixing up with the local or national politics of the country. On general principles, it is not probable that they would feel such resentment simply because of the spread of the divine word of Jesus. Their suspicion may be altogether uncalled for, but when newly aroused patriotism is abroad and passions are rampant it is common prudence to place the work of the missionaries absolutely above suspicion. Christ's kingdom is not temporal, but eternal, and the church should never be compelled to evoke the weapons of war.

How Much Could You Get For Your Farm?

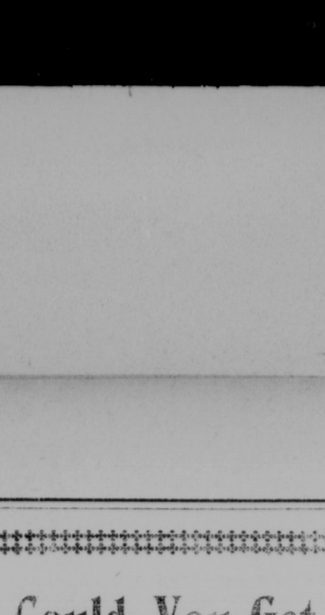
You are a farmer. You live near this town. You own land. Let us say that you own more than you need and would like to sell a hundred acres.

How much could you get per acre?

Land values have risen lately. But has the value of your land risen as you think it should?

Your land is good land. You think it is worth considerably more than anybody has offered you. Well, let us see.

A man buying farm land naturally prefers to locate near a thriving, up to date town. He wants good home markets for his crops. He wants good schools.



Let us say your land is three miles from town. A farm that looks very much like yours is three miles from a town twice as big and twice as prosperous as this town.

If you were going to buy a farm for your own occupancy, wouldn't you pay a whole lot more for land near the town that is twice as large and twice as lively?

Of course you would. It would be good business.

Now, what makes a town big and bustling? Money. Money in circulation. Not in circulation in Chicago, for instance, but right in the town that wants to grow.

How much money have you sent to the big Mail Order houses in the city the past ten years? How much have your neighbors sent? How much have all of you together put out of circulation here at home?

It is probably beyond calculation. If all that money had been spent in your own home town, isn't it reasonable to assume that the town would have grown more than it has grown?

Wouldn't this town be a bigger and better town?

Wouldn't it have more stores to buy your produce?

Wouldn't it have more public improvements to make it more attractive to outsiders who might come here to live, to go into business, or buy your surplus land at a good figure?

TO TRADE AT HOME MEANS TO HELP THE TOWN AND THE NEIGHBORHOOD. TO HELP THE TOWN AND THE NEIGHBORHOOD MEANS TO HELP YOURSELF.

BLOOMINGTON.

Mr. James Beard is visiting relatives at Winchester, Va.

Miss Pleasant Howard, after spending the Christmas vacation with her mother at Winchester, Va., returned last week to her post of duty as assistant teacher in the public school.

Mr. Grant Harshbarger, a well known Buxton miner, and prominently identified with the Republican party in this district, has been appointed boss miner for the Marsteller Coal Co., at Hampshire.

Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, of Oakland, one of Garrett county's most prominent and talented attorneys, lectured on temperence in the M. E. church Friday night.

The full dinner pail and prosperity have gone on a vacation and left no definite information as to their return. Rumor has it that the mines in this vicinity will be cut to three days a week, followed in the near future if times do not brighten up, by a cut in wages.

A tarnation shame, after all the teams, sleighs, cutters, sleds, etc., had been hired, leased and otherwise provided for a big time on last Snnday, the rain came on Shturday night and beat upon that snow and it was not fit for sleighing.

Mrs. Lotta Bonner, who has been visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Kemp, for the past few weeks, returned to her home at Pennsboro, W. Va., on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Grant, Jr., of Elk Garden, are visiting relatives in town.

The post office at this place was transferred to the new post master, Mr. Jacob Stump, during the past week.

Miss Jennie Kight, of Cross, and Mr. N. U. Bond, of Bond, were entertained by friends during the week.

Mrs. John Wolf, of this place, and her daughter, Mrs. Bessie Burleigh, of Baltimore, are visiting relatives at Kitzmillerville.

Miss Alma Kemp is a guest of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Kight of Cross.

The report of a terrible gas explosion in Mine No. 20 at Blaine, under the management of the Davis Coal and Coke Co., early on last Tuesday morning, in which five or six miners had lost their lives, caused considerable excitement and apprehension in this place. A number of miners, formerly residents of this town, had lately moved to Blaine and secured employment in the mine reported blown to pieces. Fortunately, when the truth was known it was found only one heading in the mine had been slightly damaged and no one hurt.

The extensive lumber plant at Bond, which had been closed down shortly before the holidays for repairs and a general overhauling, which is always customary at this time of the year, expects to resume manufacturing lumber this week.

The "wets" and the "drys" are having a stiff fight for supremacy in this district and no one knows positively just what the result may be. The drys met with a temporary set back a few days ago when their petition fell in the hands of the enemy. They have rallied their forces, however, and claim they are stronger than ever. The fight is a good natured one and both sides are claiming victory in the end.

TO PREACH ON LOCAL OPTION.

Pastors Throughout Maryland Will Discuss it January 26th.

The Anti-Saloon League of Maryland is planning for a "Concerted Discussion" on Jan. 26. The Ministerial Union of Baltimore issued a call to all the pastors of the State to join on that date in discussing the local option issue, the Anti-Saloon League as an agency of the federated churches in securing a state-wide local option law, and the necessity of informing the members of the Legislature of the desire for such legislation.

It is conceded that local option will be one of the most important questions before the Legislature and will probably develop the hardest fight of the session.

A desperate attempt is being made to unite all enemies of local option in favor of high license. The League is not opposing high license, but refuses absolutely to accept it as a substitute for local option, and expects this concerted movement to crystallize the sentiment here as it has done in other States. Enough responses from pastors all over the State have been received to assure the success of the plan.

Superintendent Anderson of the League announces the receipt from Cardinal Gibbons of a statement in which he heartily approves the present movement in Maryland to secure a local option law by which the people of wards of cities, or of rural counties may vote upon the question of closing saloons, and further states that where the people do not vote out saloons he favors high license, but not as a substitute for, nor in opposition to such local option.

The League has rented Room 106, at Carvel Hall Hotel, Annapolis, as Legislative Headquarters and has a competent stenographer and assistant constantly on hand. The Superintendent and other workers will be there during the most of the session.

The day after the Legislature convened, the League wrote President Seth of the Senate and Speaker Ray of the House, asking the appointment of Temperance Committees with a majority of temperance men. The League leaders expect some of the politicians friendly to the liquor interests to try to get committees appointed which will smother the bill in committee.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Preparations are about complete to harvest our ice crop by the use of the latest machinery for cutting and hoisting ice into cars and into the ice house. The snow, as usual, is much in the way but with the kind of weather we are now having the crop will likely be good. We understand that Superintendant Davis has made contracts for several thousand tons.

We were pained to hear of the death of Mrs. Hubbard, sister of Mrs. L. A. Rudisill and Mr. C. W. Hopkins, which occurred in Cincinnati last week. Mrs. Rudisill left for Cincinnati Saturday last. Mr. Hopkins had been there for several weeks.

Our people are afflicted with the grip and measels, both of which, however, in a mild form.

Mr. John Wilt, who was seriously injured several weeks since by the falling of a tree, was taken to the Maryland General Hospital in Baltimore last week to be operated on. The Red Men's Lodge of this place are caring for him. He was accompanied to the Hospital by Mr. George Hipsley, a member of the Lodge.

Rev. Preston, who had charge of the Allegany House last season, seems to be wanted in West Virginia, where he is charged with obtaining money in an irregular way. Everything he left here has been seized for rent, store bills, etc., but there is not enough to meet these local claims. One merchant was caught for nearly two hundred dollars and merchants and others in smaller sums. The goods will be sold in a few days.

FIRE LOSS PROMPTLY PAID.

Messrs. Mathews & Hamill Complimented For Their Promptness.

BOND, Md., Jan. 1st, 1908.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL, Oakland, Md.

GENTLEMEN:—I am in receipt of your letter of December 31st, enclosing me a draft for two hundred dollars in payment of my recent loss by fire. This draft arrived just fifteen days after the happening of the fire, and I desire to thank you for your promptness in paying the claim. Your promptness in paying losses is to me the best possible evidence that you represent companies which are able to pay their losses, and have no desire to take advantage of those who insure with you. It will give me pleasure to recommend you to those who may desire to insure their properties against loss by fire.

Very truly yours,
E. E. BROWN,
Supt. Bond Mill.

22222 The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany Couuty. 22222

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. Friend, Merchant.
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Penn Garrett Coal Mining Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, on

Monday, January 27th, 1908,

at 12 M., for the purpose of taking action in regard to the sale of the Company's property.

C. L. PULLEN, Stockholder.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., December, 26, 1907.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

February 4th and 5th, 1908,

for the purpose among other business of hearing appeals on assessments and making transfers.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—On December 24th, a female beagle hound (straight legged) white, with brown markings, long brown ears. Reward for her return to Bowie Johnson, office First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.

Trial Catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by all dealers.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indiam Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50 and $1.00.
Williams' M'f'g. Co., Props., Cleveland, O.
Sold by Sturgiss' Pharmacy Oakland, Md.

Most people know that if they have been sick they need *Scott's Emulsion* to bring back health and strength.

But the strongest point about *Scott's Emulsion* is that you don't have to be sick to get results from it.

It keeps up the athlete's strength, puts fat on thin people, makes a fretful baby happy, brings color to a pale girl's cheeks, and prevents coughs, colds and consumption.

Food in concentrated form for sick and well, young and old, rich and poor.

And it contains no drugs and no alcohol.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND $1.00.

WHAT THE NEW GOVERNOR WOULD DO.

Extract From Governor Crothers Inaugural Address.

The evil of bribery in its various forms at elections are in my judgment, the most serious with which we have to deal. No effort should be spared to stamp out this species of corruption. Let us cut this evil practice up by the very roots and cast it out wholly and forever from our Commonwealth, so that our elections shall be unblemished and pure. To accomplish this, I respectfully urge upon the members of the General Assembly with all the earnestness in my power the enactment of the effective anti-bribery and corrupt-practices legislation which experience and reflection have developed up to the present time.

The sentiment and demand which exist throughout the State for honest and fair primary elections . . . can no longer and ought not to be ignored, and . . . I assume that none of us can fail to feel it to be his bounden duty to co-operate in the enactment of a primary election law for the whole State, which shall provide that aspirants for elective offices shall have the right to submit their respective candidacies to the direct vote of the people, and which shall provide that candidates for the United States Senate may submit their claim to the people of the State at primary elections, and that all such elections shall be surrounded by every legal safeguard which can contribute to make them thoroughly free, fair, honest and trustworthy.

Let us execute unflinching the purpose of the Democratic pledge by all lawful and constitutional means to maintain the political supremacy of the white race in Maryland. . . . Let it be carried firmly and fearlessly into effect, so our State may be rid of the negro voter as a political factor and an element of power within our borders. . . . It is my confident belief that if an amendment is framed as proposed, in accordance with the terms of our pledge as above indicated, it will be triumphantly approved by an overwhelming majority of our people at the polls.

The provision that a slight extension of the cross-mark beyond the side of the square upon the ballot shall invalidate the ballot should be modified so as to prevent the rejection of ballots in the count to the extent which has existed in the recent elections. In Baltimore city better conveniences should be provided for marking the ballot than now exist and other modifications indicated as desirable by public opinion through the enlightened press of the State might be safely made at this juncture.

I shall heartily approve of an amendment to the State Constitution providing for a conservative, yet substantial, increase in the number of Senators and Delegates for Baltimore city in the respective branches of the General Assembly.

I am also earnestly in accord with the opinion expressed by the Democracy in its recent platform, that the fullest opportunity should be given for putting the oyster-culture law of 1906 into complete, practical operation, and that there should be no attempt of any sort to destroy or weaken its efficiency.

I reassert here and now these purposes, and, as the first and most important step in their accomplishment, a system of good roads, ramifying uniformly through every section of the State, should be established. We should take this up as a prime object of our policy and we should consummate it as thoroughly and expeditiously as possible. The Court of Appeals of the State has decided that such a work is constitutionally feasibly, and that the State may pledge its credit to effect it. . . . There is no reason why the State, which is now out of debt, should not issue bonds to defray the immediate expenses of such a scheme of public improvements. This has been done in other States with the most beneficial and satisfactory results. . . . The issuance of such bonds would not really impose any substantial burden of taxation upon the people, because the improvement themselves, traversing every part of the State, would so enhance the value of property that there would practically be no additional burden by way of taxes upon anybody

BLOOMINGTON.

A farewell social and stag banquet was tendered Mr. Malcolm McFarlane, by his friends and acquaintances at Barnum, on last Tuesday night on the eve of his departure for Shenoa, Ky., where he goes to take charge of extensive mining interests located in that vicinity. Mr. Fred B. Hartman was toast mater, while Mr. Casper Kight presided over the menu and saw that the courses followed in regular order. Blue ribbon was the color and the decorations were fine and handsome. Smoke from Havana heavily laden with delicious fragrance was turned loose on the crowd of merry makers and added to their enjoyment.

Dr. Brown Kalbaugh, a young and prominent Medico of Caps, has opened up offices for the practice of his profession at Blaine, W. Va.

During the absence of Miss Florence Howard, assistant teacher of the Bloomington school, who was unavoidly detained at her home in Winchester a few days beyond the allotted time allowed for Christmas vacation, Miss Pearl Wolf was detailed as substitute teacher.

Mr. Daniel Moran, an employe of the Mastellar Coal Company, and Miss Mary Hileman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Hileman, of Barnum, were married at the residence of the officiating minister, Rev. A. L. Cook at Barnum last Saturday night.

Work at the mines in this vicinity and up the W. M. R. R. has about turned turtle.

Roosevelt's Guide In Louisiana.

(Theodore Roosevelt, in Scribner's Magazine)

The morning after we reached camp we were joined by "Ben" Lilley, the hunter, a spare, full-bearded man, with mild, gentle blue eyes and a frame of steel and whipcord. I never met any other man so indifferent to fatigue and hardship. He equaled Cooper's Deerslayer in woodcraft, in hardihood, in simplicity—and also in loquacity. The morning he joined us in camp, he had come on foot through the thick woods, followed by his two dogs, and had neither eaten nor drunk for 24 hours; for he did not like to drink the swamp water. It had rained hard throughout the night and he had no shelter, no rubber coat, nothing but the clothes he was wearing, and the ground was too wet for him to lie on; so he perched in a crooked tree in the beating rain, much as if he had been a wild turkey. But he was not in the least tired when he struck camp; and though he slept an hour after breakfast, it was chiefly because he had nothing else to do, inasmuch as it was Sunday on which day he never hunted nor labored. He could run through the woods like a buck, was far more enduring, and quite as indifferent to weather, though he was over 50 years old. He had trapped and hunted throughout almost all the half century of his life, and on trail of game he was as sure as his own hounds. His observations on wild creatures were singularly closed and accurate. He was particularly fond of the chase of the bear, which he followed by himself, with one or two dogs; often he would be on the trail of his quarry for days at a time, lying down to sleep wherever night overtook him; and he had killed over 120 bears.

The finest Coffee Substitute ever made has recently been produced by Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis. You don't have to boil it twenty or thirty minutes. "Made in a minute," says the doctor. "Health Coffee" is really the closest Coffee Imitation ever yet produced. Not a grain of real Coffee in it either. Health Coffee Imitation is made from pure toasted cereals or grains, with malt, nuts, etc. Really it would fool an expert—were he to unknowingly drink it for Coffee. Sold by all dealers.

GERMAN M. O. THEORY

Public Utilities Operated by Cities Must Pay Their Way.

They Don't Always Do This However Because Not Enough Is Charged Off to Depreciation and the Plants Don't Have to Pay Taxes—"Undertakings" Limited to Localities Where the Patronage Will Be Large.

In theory public utilities operated by German cities must pay their own way. This theory is not, however, fully borne out in practice, because the allowance for depreciation is frequently inadequate, and the plants are not required to make good the taxes formerly paid by the companies they superseded. But the effort to put these services on a paying basis has resulted in limiting the various undertakings to districts where they are sure to pay. On the other hand, when these utilities are operated by companies the same restrictive results are noticed, because almost without exception the franchises are so weighted down with provisions for payments to the city and are at the same time of such short duration that the companies would not be warranted in extending the service beyond the districts in which they are sure to pay at once.

Professor Hugo R. Meyer in recent articles in the Electrical Railway Review and the Journal of Political Economy describes the results of this restrictive policy on street railways and electric lighting, and the following facts are taken from his articles:

The cities that went into the street railway business adopted a uniform fare of 2.5 cents, but with two exceptions abandoned this after short trials. The experience of two typical German cities will prove of interest as showing what high rates are charged when cities attempt to operate utilities on a paying basis.

When the city of Cologne took over the street railways the fares charged were 2.5 cents for distances up to 1.5 miles and 3.75 cents for the maximum distance, 6.9 miles. After operating them awhile the city authorities raised the fare materially while extending slightly the minimum stage. The present charges are 2.5 cents for 1.9 miles, 3.75 cents for 3.75 miles, 5 cents for 5.63 miles and 6.25 cents for distances over 5.63 miles.

The city of Dusseldorf, which acquired its street railways in 1900, attempted to operate them at the uniform fare of 2.5 cents, which had been charged by the street railway company, but soon found that it was losing money and limited the 2.5 cent fare to 2.44 miles, charging 3.75 cents for distances between that and 4.25 miles. After increasing the track mileage the city again raised the fare considerably, reducing the minimum stage. The prices now charged are 2.5 cents for 1.56 miles, 3.75 cents for 3.19 miles, 5 cents for 4 miles, 6.25 cents for 4.75 miles, 7.5 cents for 6.58 miles, 8.75 cents for 7.19 miles and 10 cents for 7.94 miles.

It should be borne in mind that these prices are really very much higher than corresponding rates would be in this country, because wages in Germany are much lower than in the United States. The exorbitance of these charges is shown by the fact that in Minneapolis, a city of the same size as Dusseldorf, a passenger can ride thirteen miles for 5 cents, while in Buffalo, which has a population about equal to that of Cologne, the passenger gets fourteen miles for a nickel.

The desire of the cities to make all possible profits out of franchises and to limit them to short terms has resulted in greatly delaying the development of public electric lighting, although the people were anxious to have the new lights installed. This is shown by the fact that in 1894-95 there were in operation in factories, stores, etc., more than 4,776 private electric light plants, although two years later there were only a little more than 300 central electric lighting stations in the whole of Germany. As the private or isolated plant, as it is called in this country, is far less economical than the central station, this restrictive action of the German cities has thrown a great burden of cost on its progressive citizens. The situation is the more remarkable because at the time of the introduction of electricity for lighting and traction purposes Germany was far better equipped to perfect and develop these systems than was the United States, yet it has been completely outstripped by our own country, chiefly if not solely because here private enterprise has been given a comparatively free hand.

In closing one of his articles Professor Meyer says:

"The unwillingness of the cities to suffer financial losses on behalf of the congested city populations after those cities had denied those congested populations relief at the hands of profit seeking companies is in instructive contrast to the eloquence with which the advocates of purchase by the cities had denounced the dividend seeking companies."

Purchased Current More Economical.

An electric light plant was installed at Santa Clara, Cal., in 1896 at a cost of $15,000. The generating plant has been shut down, as, according to the president of the board of trustees, it was found to be more economical to purchase the current.

Tipton's Unprofitable Plant.

The municipal lighting plant of Tipton, Ia., proved unsuccessful. When it burned down, causing a heavy loss, it was not rebuilt, and a contract was made with a private company.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Death Losses of Civil War Compared with Those of Other Wars.

The titanic nature of the struggle between the states from 1861 to 1865 is slowly dawning upon the world. In the annals of warfare it was the most deadly conflict ever known.

Self-preservation, the first law of nature, compelled the north to put forth its strength to the limit of possibilities, while the south once committed to the dream of successful rebellion, fought with the mad courage of desperate resolve.

For four years the warfare was unceasing. The northern soldiers suffered severely from the southern climate and the diseases engendered in an unaccustomed way of life as well, while the killed and wounded numbered, in the union army alone, 385,245. Of these, 109,893 were killed outright on the field of battle; 199,720 died from diseases while the war was going on. A death roll of 319,613.

Comparing the two great battles, Waterloo and Gettysburg, a military writer draws attention to the fact that, while the same number of men were on the field in these battles, 152,000 all told, the losses at Gettysburg exceeded the losses at Waterloo, considering the casualties to the troops actually engaged. At Waterloo the losses were 49,485, and at Gettysburg 50,528. It is remembered that 14,000 men (the Sixth corps) were not engaged at Gettysburg except for a short time, early on the morning of July 2. This runs up the percentage of losses in the American battle, considering the number of men engaged.

Throughout the civil war the loss of life on both sides was frightful, writes Ada C. Sweet, in Chicago Journal. Looked at even now, after the lapse of years, the record is dreadful to contemplate. In the union army there were 75 regiments whose losses ran from 50 to 85 per cent.

The First Minnesota went into action at Gettysburg with 262 officers and men. It lost 224 killed and wounded. The Twentieth Massachusetts, at Fredericksburg, lost over 68 per cent. of its membership, and came out of the fight commanded by a captain who was, in years, a mere boy.

Pickett, the confederate general, led 5,000 brave men in his great charge at Gettysburg, and in 30 minutes lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 3,000.

The bloodiest battle of the civil war was Antietam, and the losses were the most appalling in a short space of time unless we except Cold Harbor, where the union forces lost 4,000 men in eight minutes.

When we see the veterans in their parades, or engaged in their work along the ordinary ways of life, distinguished only by the bronze buttons that some of them wear, we do not realize what these men have gone through.

We have all been taught to respect and honor them, but it is only when we look at the records of death and devotion which are written in the books of the nation, but left, for the most part unread, that we realize what it meant to be one of Uncle Sam's soldiers in the years from 1861 to 1865.

It is well to take thought, occasionally, of all the sacrifices that were made that the country might live and that we might exist in peace and prosperity, a free people upon the face of the earth.

THE ARMY MULE.

His Faithful Services Should Call Forth Feeling of Gratitude.

"The thought of the service the mule rendered in the civil war ought to endear him to every lover of our country. The great-hearted Lincoln understood his value. (A good mule was worth $400 then) and the good president asked, when told of the fearful slaughter at Antietam: 'How many mules were lost? We can get more men, but the mules' places can't be supplied.'

"All honor to the mule, 'for the sake of his noble qualities, for the sake of this glorious country which he helped to save, for the sake of the 4,000,000 slaves whose shackles he helped to kick loose, and that have since been melted into plowshares that he has patiently drawn all over the south, pulling along with him the black man holding to the handles behind—for all these and other reasons let the mule stand as our national emblem in place of the discredited and predatory eagle. And perish the man who shall attempt to pull him down—as he certainly will unless he stands afar off.

"The immortal Garfield once said: 'I never meet a boy in the street without feeling like lifting my hat to him, so great are the wonderful possibilities wrapped up under his ragged coat.'

"In common with millions of others, I feel the same way about the mule. I never meet one in the road or pasture without raising my hat—if I don't he'll raise it for me, so great are the possibilities tied up in his wonderfully constructed hind legs."

Unconscious Labor.

"Did you ever notice these people who work their faces every sort of way when they are cutting a piece of meat?" he asked. "Now just look across there at the man at that table there."

"Yes," said she, as she looked across, "but they are not a patching to the old women who open and shut their mouths as they cut something or other with their long scissors."

Attributes of a Good Critic.

A wise skepticism is the first attribute of a good critic.—Lowell.

THE CHRISTIAN WORLD

FOUNDER OF THE BARACAS.

What Has Come of the Initial Work of Marshall A. Hudson.

In 1890, Mr. Marshall A. Hudson, a business man of Syracuse, saw a big opportunity and a heavy responsibility, and started a young man's Baraca Bible class. He felt that the love and enthusiasm of young men was being lost to the church and that by organizing them into a class in which they would have a feeling of proprietorship, he could best win them to Christ and the church. He has seen the Divine approval in the conversion in that first class of 250 young men of whom 200 have joined the church. It was not originally intended, he says, as a world-wide Baraca; but God meant it so. Many evangelical denominations are now forming these classes and the world-wide Baraca, as the National Union is called, is now found in every section of the United States and Canada. Over 200,000 members are enrolled, and Mr. Hudson, the busy merchant, is president without salary or worldly reward.

MARSHALL A. HUDSON.

Young men wish to do things. They do not care so much to have things done for them, as to do for some one else. The Baraca idea originated with Mr. Hudson and 18 young men of his city to help other young men into the higher life. They elected their own officers and teachers, and in the by-laws adopted appears the following sentiment, which has been adopted as the platform of the National Union: "Young men at work for young men; all standing by the Bible and the Bible school." With the Bible as its book, the class makes the Sabbath school hour its rallying time, and all the work radiates from this center. The full control of the class is in the hands of the members, under the sanction of the superintendent. They elect a president, secretary and treasurer, and appoint committees for looking up new members, visiting the sick and finding employment for the idle.

Third Year Added to Bible School.

The Bible Teachers' Training school New York city, of which Dr. Wilbert W. White is president and guiding spirit, has enlarged its curriculum to include a third year of study, which will be designated as the graduate year. With no less emphasis on the English Bible, opportunity will henceforth be given for very thorough study in the original languages of the Scriptures. Dr. James Wallace, formerly president of Macalester college, has been made a permanent member of the faculty, and will offer courses in Greek language and exegesis, and Dr. R. W. Rogers, of Drew Theological seminary, will present Hebrew language and exegesis.

New Method in Philippines.

Some interesting new methods and agencies are noticed in the Baptist Missionary Magazine as having been introduced into the missionary church at Sinwaugan, Philippine islands. A church society has been formed to receive contributions of rice which will be kept to serve as a reserve fund for members in need. When misfortune befalls a member he may, on approval by the trustees, draw upon it to repay on easy terms of interest when his trouble is over. The privilege of this borrowing is to be extended to other churches.

Keeping Track of Members.

The Protestant pastors in several large cities have recently sent out a general request that clergymen in other towns report the names and addresses of members of churches coming to these cities, leaving their own home church, to a given Christian agency in the new place of residence, so that the wanderers may be looked up and invited into a church home of their own denomination. Among these cities are Washington, D. C., Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver and El Paso.

Brotherhood Among Baptist Men.

A specially interesting and promising meeting in connection with the Baptist anniversaries at Washington was a gathering called to consider the organization of a Baptist brotherhood. The plan submitted for the consideration of the meeting was identical with the plan on which the movement is proceeding in the Presbyterian church—the federation of all forms of existing men's work and the stimulation of new work according to local needs with no general model imposed upon the churches.

Big Victory in Texas.

Moral reform has won a remarkable victory in Texas. Gambling is now a felony in that state. Convicted gamblers go to the penitentiary; the owners of the buildings where gambling goes on are liable to 30 days' imprisonment.

Laymen's Conference.

At the Laymen's Union conference, held at North Adams, Mass., July 19 and 20, some of the topics emphasized were "General Missions," "Work by Laymen," "The Children," and "The Immigrant."

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" means sure defeat for Pneumonia. To stop a cold with Preventics is safer than to let it run and be obliged to cure it afterwards. To be sure, Preventics will cure even a deeply seated cold, but taken early—at the sneezing stage—they break, or head off these early colds. That's surely better. That's why they are called Preventics.

Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Quinine, no physic, nothing sickening. Nice for the children—and thoroughly safe too. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, think of Preventics. Promptness may also save half your usual sickness. And don't forget your child, if there is feverishness, night or day. Herein probably lies Preventics' greatest efficiency. Sold in 5c boxes for the pocket, also in 25c boxes or 5 for 25c. Preventics. Insist on your druggists giving you

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Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *8.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart †10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart †9.26 a. m. (local), *8.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive †10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *8.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

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3 Thoroughbred Jersey Cows.

An excellent opportunity to purchase a good family cow

1 Dark Bay Yearling Colt.

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Write for particulars.
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Early application necessary for admittance.
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A Comparison.

"Some years ago, I used

Davis' 100 per cent Pure Paint

on my home, at the same time, seven other houses near me were painted with other paints. There is a big contrast today between the appearance of my house and others."
J. H. PRUITT,
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If you compare adulterated paint with Davis 100 per cent Pure, you will readily know why my house painted with Davis looks well and wears well.

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Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to you will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business.

If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you.

If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.

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You want it to be of the very best kind. As you expect your printed matter to make business it is necessary it should do the talking for you. Poor or indifferent printing cannot do this as it lacks the strong points required to gain and hold the interest of the patron.

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EDWIN WARFIELD PRIVATE CITIZEN

Nothing to Regret in His Administration and Bears Malice Towards None.

Thursday's Baltimore American says:

Former Governor Edwin Warfield left Annapolis yesterday afternoon, and, upon his arrival in Baltimore, went immedtately to his office in the Fidelity building. He was accompanied by his faithful and courteous secretary, Mr. Robert S. Hart, and drove up to his office in a cab which was well laden with suit cases, hand-bags and other articles. The call at the Fidelity building was a mere stop in transit, for the ex-Governor was in somewhat of a hurry to go on to the Belvedere Hotel, whither he was preceded by his family, and get settled, as he expreseed it. He remained at his office, however, sufficiently long to transact some business, which necsitated several conferences and consultations with his subordinates in the Fidelity and Deposit Company.

During the few moments which Mr. Warfield spent at his office he was warmly greeted by his associates in the Fidelity company and by a few personal friends who chanced to come in. They found him looking exceedingly well and in the best of spirits. The act of relinquishing the reins of office had apparently occasioned no depression, and his manner was characterized by the urbanity and nonchalance which have become so familiar to the people of this city during the four years of his incumbency of the gubernatorial chair.

The ex-governor really seemed glad to be a private cftizen once more, and some of his callers appeared to entertain the same feeling. One gentleman who greeted him at the entrance to his office remarked that he had not shaken hands with so much pleasure during the past four years. "Yes," replied Mr. Warfield, "we are now upon the same level as private citizens." And he seemed to relish the thought.

When asked with what feelings he returned to private life the ex-governor said.

"I am happy as a boy just out of school. There is certainly an analogy between his situation and mine, for we both had trying tasks to perform before we gained our freedom. While the office of governor was one affording me numerous pleasures and genuine gratification, it has attached to it onerous duties and burdensome responsibilities. I lay down the cares of the office with relief and satisfaction, and gladly contemplate devoting my energies to my business affairs. Looking back over my administration, I have nothing to regret. I have done my duty as I saw it, and I ask nothing more than to be fairly judged upon my record."

Mr. Warfield was next called upon to answer an inquiry as to his future activity in politics and the attitude towards him of the various elements of his party.

"It is entirely too early," he replied, 'to say what part I may take in politics in the future. I shall certainly, however, continue to take a deep interest in public questions and in all that concerns the welfare of the state. I do not know what may be the attitude of the various factions in the Democratic party towards myself, but my own attitude is this—that I return to private life with malice towards none, but charity for all."

After remaining a short time at his office, Governor Warfield left for the Belvedere Hotel, where, with his family, he will be domiciled for several weeks.

Trial Catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people — without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by all dealers.

THE LIMITATIONS OF AGE.

When Military and Other Official Duties Usually Cease.

A lively discussion concerning the period of a man's usefulness was started three or four years ago by a startling statement by a Baltimore college professor—a professor of medicine, too. He remarked that few people were good forty years old, and he advised chloroforming the majority of mankind when they reached that age. Subsequently, he insisted that he had been joking but itwas generally believed that he was really in earnest although he was himself nearly or quite forty-five years old. It is extremely probable that what this physician (Dr. Osler) intended to suggest was that few men originate important advances in science when past the age he mentioned. The opinion may not be correct, but it is held by others than Dr. Osler.

However, human usefulness is many sided. There's a proverb which teaches that ripe age fits men for council, while young men are best suited to war. For the former duty the wisdom which comes from experience is required, whereas for successful fighting the chief essential is the energy of middle age or youth. To direct the work of fighting is somewhat different from fighting itself. The rank and file of an army might well range from twenty to forty years of age, but for strategy and the handling of troops an officer's qualification would continue to improve until he was much older. It is customary, if not obligatory, to retire officers of the army and navy when they are a little beyond the limit of sixty. That however, was Dewey's age when he fought the battle of Manila, and another man who is sixty-three or sixty-four years old has recently filled a position of the utmost importance in the Navy Department. The duties of the chief of the bureau of navigation are in some respects more difficult and those of higher talent and more experience than those of the Secretary of the Navy. The man who has just resigned from that post was regarded as exceptionally competent.

In nearly every state of the Union the laws prescribe that the judges shall retire from the bench when they reach the age of seventy. Even before getting to that point some magistrates doubtless begin to feel unequal to their work, while others appear to be in the enjoyment of the fullest mental and physical vigor when their service is thus forcibly terminated. In exceptional cases, too, statesmen have displayed remarkable energy and wisdom when fully eighty years old. Health, inherited stamina and other influences play a large part in such matters, and there can be no universal rule, but it is unquestionable that some forms of usefulness continue long past the Scriptural limit of a lifetime, threescore years and ten.

His Turn to Criticise.

Little John, who at the mature age of four has learned the Lord's Prayer, is often criticised by his sister, two years older, for slight mistakes which he cannot always avoid in offering the petition. A few Sundays ago he was taken to church for the first time. When the moment for the prayer arrived and the congregation bowed their heads John's mother took the precaution to whisper to him that he must be very quiet. "Listen," she said, "and you will hear the minister pray." This interested John at once, and his little face took on a look of serious attention, but his mother, watching him covertly, saw his expression change presently to one of surprise and disapproval. A few minutes more, and he could stand it no longer. What could this man be saying? Not a word of the prayer did he recognize as the only formula he had ever heard called by that name.

"Why, mother," he exclaimed in a tone audible over nearly half the church, "do you hear? He isn't saying it right at all!"—New York Times.

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HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

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A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

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ROAD SUPERVISORS FOR 1908.

List of Those Appointed By the Board of Commissioners.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

John A. Beckman, road from Bond's R. R. to Custer's corner; $55.

Charles T. Beckman, road from Murrey's to Swanton; $45.

Irvin Custer, road from Meadow Mountain road to Murrey's road; $30.

A. H. Beckman, road from narrows of Deep Creek to Harmon Bittinger's; $40.

J. L. Fitzwater, road from Beckman's gate to Meadow Mountain road near George O'Brian's; $30

Frank Brobst, road from Anderson's Chapel to Edmond's road; $37

George W Bray, old State road from river road near Joseph Paugh's; $45

W T Nine, road from old State road to Kitzmiller's, Altamont road, and Kitzmillers to Swanton; $30

William Hamill, road from Glendale church to Altamont road; $33.

J A Wright, road from Swanton road to Wilson's store; $30

Jacob R Lee, road from B & O crossing in Swanton to Altamont road; $55

Richard Bray, road from top of mountain to mountain ridge road at Kitzmiller's; $90

Frank Dewitt, road from Sell's to Wilson's fields; $57

William Harvey, Kitzmiller road to Chafee; $30

Solomon Tasker, new road from Chaffee to Mt. Zion; $25

Henry Bernard, Dodson road; $25

Bradley Bray, road from Swanton road near Jack Rhodes to the Wilson and Blaine road at top of mountain, $20; road from Swanton to old State or Barnum road, $24; $44

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Silas Teats, road from R R crossing at Kolb's to District No. 3, by old furnace; $70

John Shaffer, road from school house to line of District No. 5, road from school house via Zadoc Green's to State line, road from Neil's mill to district line No. 5, $38; Cove road from Neil's mill to District line No. 5, $10; Mineral Spring road, $20; $68

J B Bowser, road from M E church at Selbysport to Guard's bridge, $17; road from M E church to Mill run by James Guard's, $39; Morgantown road from west end of Selbysport to line of District No. 5 on Winding ridge, $85; $132

Wm Steel, road from Selbysport bridge to Bear Creek bridge at E Friend's; $50

B F Schroyer, road from R R crossing by Kolb's in Friendsville to line of District No. 5, by Elder Hill; $180

Walter Lowdermilk, road from Kim. Frazee's to Pa. line by Ridge school house and by Jeff. Lowdermilk's to Glade road, $60; road from S K Frazee's, $55; $110

George W Frazee, road from Selbysport bridge to Hiram Humberson's, $35; road from covered bridge to Morgantown road at Frey farm, $10; $45

Jefferson Frazee, road from S K Frazee's to Pa. line at Daniel Umbel's house; $40

Elijah F Myers, road from east end of Friendsville bridge to Reckner's lane by J H Rushes; $50

Charles T Hoff, road from Reckner's lane to W. Va. line, from A Thomas to W. Va. line; $65

Lieutellus Frazee, road from Rushes watering trough to Buffalo run; $15

J M Fike, road from Ira E Friend's to Sand Springs road at Jefferson Schroyer's, $25; road from Jefferson Schroyer's to W. Va. line, $60; $85

Taylor Friend, road from Sand Springs to Blooming Rose church; $65

G W Fike, road from Jeff Frazee's to McDermott farm, $30; Glade road to W. Va. line, $20; $50

Isaac Savage, road from Sand Spring to I M Umbel's; $35

William Meyers, road from Reckner's farm to Sand Spring road; $35

Newton Savage, road from L H Johnson's to Ira E Friend's $30; road from L H Johnson's to White Kock run, $30; road from White Rock run to John H Friend's, $30; $90

Melvy G Friend, road from cross road's at Ira E Friends to W. Va. line, road by Falkner's saw mill to W. Va. line, by Falkner's to W. Va. line; $75

Edward Schroyer, road from Friendsville bridge to gate at Hook farm; $65

C W Friend, road from gate at Hook farm to line leading from Blooming Rose church, $25; road from Morgantown road by Blooming Rose church to Friendsville road, $35; road from line leading from Blooming Rose church to cross road's at Ira E Friend's, $25; $85

Melville Coddington, road from Guard's bridge via. Swalp's to State line, Mill Run road to school house, Melville Coddington and Bowser road's; $45

William M Fike, road from Sang Run road near C F Fike's to intersect Morgantown road near Franklin Humberson's; $25

DISTRICT NO. 3.

Peter Reichenbecker, road from Keysey's ridge to line of District No. 5, $10; and road from Keyser's ridge to Weller's gate, $15; $25

Z Sibert, Negro Mountain road from National road to Amish road; $55

Harvey H Miller, Negro Mountain road to Pa. line, and road from H Miller's to State line at Wm. Wright's; $35

Perry Durst, Amish road from Pike to District line No. 12; $30

H S Yoder, road from Aaron Beachy's to Pa. line; $25

Noah Hershberger, road from S. Beachy's to Pa. line; $40

E S Miller, Neiverton road from Grantsville to Pa. line; $40

S C Loechel, river road from National road to Pa. line; $40

Fearson Maust, road from pike near stone house to Pa. line; $40

Charles Poleman, Red run road from National to Pa. line, $40

George Garlitz, Avilton road from Bepler farm to line of District No. 11; $50

Wesley Durst, Pope road from Hetz's lane to C L McKenzie's; $20

William Hetz, road from National road, by Coleman's to Avilton; $35

Christopher Miller, road from Chas. L. McKenzie's store to McKenzie's saw mill; $15

Arnold Jenkins, Boucher road from D Enlow's to National road; $30

G J Gnagey, from National road to cross road's, and little glade road; $30

C C Durst, Grantsville road from D Enlow's by A Warnick's to National road; $60

J L Fresh, Bluelick road from Dorsey's school house to Brown's lane; $35

John Stark, road from Swauger's mill by S Wiland's to M E church; $27

George W Broadwater, Elk run road from Stark's gate to line of District No. 11; $30

F J Folk, Oakland road from east end of covered bridge to line of District No. 12, $55; Manadier road from Ridgley's school house to railroad crossing, $25; road from J L Durst's to Oakland road near Beachy's farm, $15; river road from covered bridge to Grantsville, $55; $150

Hampton Butler, road from railroad crossing by M Custer's to Meadow Mountain road near widow Bittinger's; $40

William H Durst, Engle road from cross road's to L Yommer's, $45; and road from covered bridge to Engle's school house, $15; $60

Josiah W Durst, Shade Hollow road from National road to Widow Miller's; $20

Fred Otto, road from Swauger's mil; race to corner of Widow Bittinger's field; $40

S P Broadwater, road from C J Otto's mill by Swauger's mill to cross roads at M E church; $23

C J Otto, New Germany road from D Enlow's to cross roads at M E church, $50; road from M E church to Bepler farm, $50; $100

Archie Warnick, road from Bancord's to north end of Dorsey's lane; $35

Jacob S Miller, road from Yoder's school house by J D Brenneman's to Niverton road; $20

DISTRICT NO. 4.

H B Warnick, road from Frankville road to Folly Run and from Folly Run to Barnum road; $25

Henry Bernard, road from Watson's wheel house to Chestnut Grove, $35; and road from Frankville to Chestnut Grove, $35; $70

Thomas A Michael, road from Westernport by Firm Rock church to line of District No. 11; $40

George L Michael, new road from Savage river bridge to Westernport road, $30; and road from Phil Michael's to Firm Rock church, $10; $40

F Broadwater, road from Bond's R R bridge to line of District No. 12, $50; road from mouth of Dry Run to ford of Savage, $20; $70

Lee Fazenbaker, road from Garrett county line to Chas Michael's road; $60

S A Duckworth, road from Charles Michael's to S A Duckworth's; $25

P R Titchinell, road from Bloomington to Folly Run, $55, and from Folly Run to new road, $5; $60

James Davis, Titchinell road from river road to Frankville road; $25

Joseph Meyers, Bloomington road from Allegany county line near mountain to Folly Run, $65; road from Deveckman's farm to north end of Crabtree bridge, $25; $90

Ezra Michael, Mill Run road; $15

DISTRICT NO. 5.

Adam Hetrick, Smearman road to top of mountain, $15; and road from Boger's to George's, $10; road from Accident to Bear Creek and from Accident by George's to Bear Creek, $65; $90

Eli Brown, road from William Fisher's to Morgantown road by Samuel Hileman's and from Caroline Frazee's to Pike road and from Morgantown road to Bear Creek bridge; $60

J M Fisher, Morgantown road from line of District No. 2, to Cove road and from Cove road to National road, Lewis Harmon road, $40; road from Cove church by A Fisher's to Morgantown road, road from church by William Fisher's to Wesley Hileman's, road from Krouse's shop to old school house, and road from Wm. H. Lohr's to Morgantown road, $55; road from Bear Creek (south side) to Cove church, and from Brethern church to District line, $55; $150

F D Dewitt, road from Matthew Frazee's by Solomon Boyer's to Accident road at Rock Lick, road from Ode DeWitt's, and from Solomon Boyer's to Weller's mill; $33

Perry Frazee, Cove road by Jerry Strawn's to National road, Spruce Hollow road, Mill road to District line No. 2, $30; James Paul road, $20; $50

Joseph Bowman, road from Engles mill's to Mud Pike, and from Engle's mill to line of District at Charles Hetrick's; $30

Christian Schrock, road from Grantsville road to Amish church, road from Grantsville road to Bear Creek; $40

James Knox, road from line of District No. 12 to Joel Bender's, thence the Bender road through to line of District No. 7; $55

Charles Guthrie, road from Accident to line of District No. 2, and from Zehner's gate to Bear Creek bridge; $80

Fred Hoffman, road from Accident to District line at Bethel church, from M J Miller's bridge to line at Samuel Mosser's; $75

George Miller, road from Wm. Hartman's to the Shartzer farm, and from Miller's distillery to cross road's at William Englehart's, thence to Mud Pike on Boger's hill; $30

Reuben Enlow, Legislative road from Ode Dewitt's to line of District No. 2, and from Legislative at Flat Rock's to Bishoff's school house, and by school house to Legislative road by Brison Welch farm; $50

John J Weber, road from Horse Shoe bend to Kasey's mill, $45; and from Horse shoe bend to finger board, $25; $70

DISTRICT NO. 6.

T C Friend, road from Cranesville road to the W. Va. line, $15; road from Crane's lane at the Black house to forks of road at J E Elsey's, $35; road from coal bank to W. Va. line, $45; $95

C L Falkenstine, road from Crane's lane to White Rock run, $40; road from C L Falkenstine's to the Hichler line at Fike hill, $25; $65

Eugene Teats, Cranesville road from Swallow Falls by J E Elsey's to the W. Va. line; $60

Homer Custer, road from Wm Lowdermilk's to Elijah Friend's (on the mountain) $40

Milton Lytle, road from coal bank to Joseph Frantz's; $60

Richard Friend, road from Sang Run to Hoyes Run; $40.

Robert Friese, road from Hoye's Run to Deep Creek; $40

Dougald McLain, road from McHenry to line of District No. 5; $50

Samuel Glotfelty, road from Benders' place to McHenry road; $40

Thomas Bishoff, road from Jos Frantz to Johnstown, $35, road from Seabold's to Ed Bishoff's school house by Casteel farm, $20; $55

Stephen Friend, road from Hoyes run to Seabold's; $20

Meshach Mattingly, road from Ode Dewitt's to McHenry, $50; road from Joseph Frantz's to Glotfelty's fields at McHenry, $20; $70

James Wilburn, road from Johnstown to District line No. 5, $15; road from McHenry to District line No. 5, $20; $35

John Weimer, road from Deep Creek to McHenry, $40; road from finger board to Glendale church, $20; $60

Daniel Bender, Grantsville road from Sand hole to Bear Creek bridge, and road from Mud Pike by Jonas Hostedler to intersect county road; $30

DISTRICT NO. 7.

J L Bernard, road from bridge near Alex. Lower's to Lewis Thompson's, $10; Beckman road, $60; road from Alex Lower's to Glendale school house, $10; $80

G B M Friend, road from Gortner's mill to corporation line of Oakland, $80; White and Bernard road, $25; $105

Jacob Echard, Gordon road, $50; road from Shaffer's to Mountain Lake Park, $25; road from Oakland to Mountain Lake Park, from same road at Oak Hall to Mt. Lake Park corporation line, $25; road from Oakland at end of Green Street to Mt. Lake Park corporation line near Dennett Hotel, road from Deer Park road near Lambert's to Dennett road, $20; $120

Andrew Shartzer, road from King's run to Broadford, $20; and from Broadford to Maddigan's, $15; road from Broadford to corporation Oakland on 4th street, $45; $80

I C Kitzmlller, road from West Union road at Totten farm by White's to Crellin road at Glotfelty's farm; $50

P H Rodeheaver, road from King's run to Sang Run road near Isaac Male's, $15; road from Schooley's fence to corporation line Oakland on Crook street, $80; Terra Alta road to Cranesville road by Davises, $45; road from finger board to West Virginia line, and from same road to Hutton Switch, $45; and new road from Hutton Switch road to West Virginia line, $10; $195

J L Brenneman, road from corporation line Oakland to White road and from same road to Crellin by Stephen Browning's; $70

H B Sines, new road from Hoop pole to Sang Run road, $25; and road from Henry Jordon's and to Dodge school house, $20; $45

Christopher Koch, road from Oakland to Hinebaugh's mill road by William Hall's; $80

Newton Reams, road from Cranesville road to Sang Run road by the river; $30

E W Kelso, Baker road from R. R. at Mt. Lake Park to District line No. 8; $60

M J Hughes, Ashby and Hutton Switch road; $30

Frank Graham, road from Crellin to Glotfelty's farm, road from Crellin to W. Va. line; $30

J W Markley, road from Deep Creek to Bray's school house, $25; road from Oakland to Bray's school house, $100; $120

James Dodge, road from Narrows of Deep Creek to Legislative road, $10; Altamont road to J Sell's, $20; road from Schooley's fence to Deep Creek bridge (north end) and to Delawder's, $70; $100

J C Uppole, Perry road, $10; road from corporation line of Loch Lynn to bridge near Alex Lower's gate, and to Ryan's Glade road vin Foglepole's, $30; $40

Samuel Rodeheaver, Luke Male road from Fundenberg farm to Dodge school house; $20

DISTRICT NO. 8.

Joe Conneway, North Western Pike from top of mountain to Gorman; $75

Jame Aaronhalt, Bayard county road; $40

A D Harvey, Wilson road to Wilson; $70

J W Biggs, Wilson and Cooper road, $45; and road from Wood place to Dobbin, $65; $110

James Moreland, road from pike to M White's house by B F Harvey's, $20; road from Gorman to Kearney, $60; King and Wilderson road from King's to Gorman, $25; $105

John H Sanders, Mansfield road; $25

David Ridder, road from West Union road to Gortner's mill by Mason's to top of mountain; $45

Frank H Harvey, Abernathy road from top of mountain at pike to Wilson road; $55

Silas Arnold, Shaffer road, $55

John A Kitzmiller, Mason road from Clement's to Henry road; $50

Elias Mosser, road from Henry to Patrick Flynn's; $50

Samuel Steyer, road from Kearney to top of mountain and road from White Church to Davis saw mill road; $45

Calvin Fowler, Miller and Gauer road from Red House to West Virginia line; $40

P F Nine, Sunny Side road, $25; and road from Glotfelty's farm to West Virginia line, $15; $40

John Kimble, Beckman and Pope road; $25

V O Bowman, road from Mason's school house to Bowman's, Pike from top of mountain to West Virginia line at Chisholm's mill; $60

E Harvey, King and Wilderson road to King's; $25

Jonas Yutzy, road from Gortner's mill to Chisholm's mill, and from Marion Houser's to Red House; $90

Jacob Sanders, The Parker Ashby and Thomas Dewitt road; $30

J W White, the T K Harvey road; $40

DISTRICT NO. 9.

Adam Werner, Finzill road from National road to Pa. line; $50

John Nedrow, Wilhelm road from National road to Pa. line; $60

Henry Finzell, Pocahontas road from National road to Pa. line; $60

Calvin Wilson, Frostburg road from Wilson's lane to National road; $50

George S Bittinger, Bowery road to Pa. line; $35

William Hager, Frostburg road from Wilson's land to District No. 11; $30

DISTRICT NO. 10.

Dr John K Mitchell, road from Broadford by Perry farm to Pysel's, $20; road from Hooppole to Deer Park, $50; road from Wilson's to Riley's farm and Kimmill road from Delawder's school house to Deer Park, $50; road from Boiling Springs road to Ryan's Glade road at Loch Lynn, $55; road from Deer Park to Boiling Springs, $10; road from Boiling Springs road to Altamont road at Eagle Rock road, $20; road from Truesdell to Altamont, $15; $220

James L Harvey, road from Jerry Tasker's to river; $40

James Lish, road from Boiling Springs to line of District No. 8, $60; road from Upper Potomac mine to G V Moon's lane, $35; road from Jerry Taskers's by Paugh's school house to Eagle Rock $25; $155

Milo Wilson, road from Kitzmiller's to Paugh's school house, and from Bush farm to Ryan's Glade road, $70; road from Geo W Moon's to Lost land run, $25; $95

C A Miller, Paradise road, and road from Charles Miller's to U. B. Church; $30

Frank McRobie, road from Altamont to top of mountain by Wilson's store; $50

Alph McRobie, road from Wilson's store to Deer Park road, and mountain P. O. road; $35

Jesse White, Buzzard road; $55

DISTRICT NO. 11.

W F Custer, Lonaconing road from Brown's lane to little Savage bridge; $60

Lewis Broadwater, road from Brown's lane by Lancaster's to Wilhelm's; $25

H H Robeson, ridge road from Lancaster's lane to Merrill P. O., $40; road from E O Robeson to Garlitz's grist mill, $10;

J O Wilhelm, Frostburg road to District No. 9; $30

Frank Green, Westernport and Barton road from Jesse Michael's to Lonaconing road near Layton's; $55

Jonas Weitzell, Point road from Poplar Lick bridge to Fairview church; $40

Levi Bittinger, Barton road from Allegany County line to A Fazenbaker's; $55

David Warnick, road from J Warnick to Layton's hill; $20

Cornelius Smith, Lonaconing road from Layton's hill to Strickland's; $60

George W Broadwater, Lonaconing road from line of District No. 3 to J Warnick's; $50

John Merrill, road from J Warnick's by Gregg's to Merrill bridge, and road from Gregg's school house to Poplar lick bridge; $35

T J Broadwater, road from lower ford of Savage to Poplar lick run bridge; $45

C A Green, Lonaconing road from Allegany county line to Strickland's lane; $30

Ulysses S. Jackson, Lonaconing road from little Savage bridge to Barton road; $60

Jacob Strickland, Lonaconing road from Barton road to Allegany County line; $30

DISTRICT NO. 12.

D J Brenneman, Manadier ridge road from mountain road to Bender's farm, $30; and road from Custer's lane to Widow Bittinger's lane (east end), $15; $45

Christian Klotz, Amish road from Widow Hetrick's to top of mountain; $30

James P Wiley, Accident road from Lohr's to line of District No. 5, $45; and from M Lageer's to District No. 3, $15; and from Orendorf's to cross roads, $15; $75

S J Brenneman, road from Lutheran Church to Swanton road, $30; New Germany road from Bittinger to Backwood's road, $50; from Bittinger to mill road near Widow Hetrick's, Beitzell road from Bittinger to Amish road (new road, $50; Oakland road from Bittinger to Eli Lohr's land, $30; Oakland road from Bittinger to line of District No. 3, $65; $265

J. M Durst, Backwood's road from Widow Otto's lane to Fairview Church; $40

Ira Durst, mountain road from C Beachy's to Harmon Bittinger's, $30; Soelder's road, $10; $40

Jas. Bowser, road from Lohr's lane to line of District No. 3; $30

F M Green, road from E Raley's to District No. 4; $25

John Green, Meadow Mountain road from Herman Bittinger's to Bittinger road at Burkey's; $55

NATIONAL ROAD.

Henry Knapp, National road from County line to 2nd mile stone west; $80

J Opel, 2nd mile west of Allegany County line; $40

Geo W Blocher, 3rd and 4th miles west of Allegany County line; $80

David Pope, 5th and 6th miles west of Allegany County line; $80

Charles Hetz, 7th mile west of Allegany County line; $40

George Turner, 8th mile west of Allegany County line; $40

Floyd Poleman, 9th mile west of Allegany County line; $40

A Jinkins, 10th mile west of Allegany County line; $40

Louis H Deffenbaugh, 11th and 12th miles west of Allegany County line; $80

Joel A Beachy, 13th and 14th miles west of Allegany County line; $80

M J Folk, 15th and 16th miles west of Allegany County line; $80

George Kolbfleish, 17th and 18th miles west of Allegany County line; $80

C Speicher, 19th mile west of Allegany County line; $40

Jonas Platter, 20th and 21st miles and to the State line; $80

The following constables were appointed:

District No. 1, Joseph R Glass; No. 2, Patrick Doolan; No. 4, Grant Hershberger; No. 5, Silas Teats; No. 6, Homer D Custer; No. 7, William A Maffett; No. 8, Andrew J Miller; No. 9, Albert Bolden; No. 10, E G Miller; No. 11, D W Crowe; No. 12, Peter Bigford; No. 13, A G Barrick.

The appointees named in the aforegoing list are requested to promptly execute and return to the clerk of the Board the bonds furnished them.

A. G. Ross, Clerk.

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,

the 31st day of January, '08,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1. MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX, SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX, SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY AND FOURTEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO, CONTAINING FOR THE WHOLE TWO HUNDRED ACRES, MORE OR LESS. Said land is located in Election Eistrict No. 1 of said Garrett county and is particularly described in a deed for the same from Joshua Ritchie and others to Louis Ritchie, said deed being recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 8, folio 415, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1904 and 1905 as it is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the names of Thomas A. and William M. Ritchie, who acquired title thereto as devisees under the last will of the late Louis Ritchie, dated the 31st day of August, 1901, whice was probated in the District of Columbia and is of record in the office of the Register of Wills for Garrett county.

No. 2. A TRACT OF LAND CONTAINING SIXTY-TWO ACRES, GENERALLY KNOWN AS THE "JOHNSON FARM," located in Election District No. 3 of Garrett County, Md., adjoining the lands of Mary Patton, Wm. Lakel, Frank Caton and Orville Hileman, and being the same body of land which was conveyed by W. H. Rupple to Isabelle Patton et al., by deed dated the 6th day of February, 1899, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 35, folio 280, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the names of Isabelle Patton, Bertha May Patton, Anna Louisa Patton and Dolly Wilt.

No. 4. SIXTY-FOUR ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "SWANTON," being the same land which was conveyed to Annie Charity Broadwater by Lloyd Wiland and wife by deed dated the 27th day as May, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 47, folio 185, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 3 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of said Annie Charity Broadwater.

No. 5. ALL THAT PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING FIFTY-SEVEN ACRES, located in Election District No. 3 of Garrett county, and described as follows: Beginning for the same at two small maple trees and running thence South 87 degrees East, 98 perches to a stone on the outlines of the whole tract, thence North 113 perches to the State line, thence with the State line West 66 perches to a stone, thence leaving said State line South 16½ degrees West, 112 perches to the beginning, and being the same land which was conveyed to Mary M. Patton by William R. Getty and wife by deed dated the 23rd day of November, 1894, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 26, folio 238, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett County. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Mary M. Patton.

No. 6. FIFTY-ONE ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "SWANTON," located in Election District No. 3 of said Garrett County, and particularly described in a deed for the same from Charles M. Miller and wife to Elizabeth M. Breadwater, dated the 1st day of January, 1898, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 34, folio 410, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, as follows: Beginning for the same at a stake and stone pile standing at the beginning of a tract of land conveyed by Joseph R. Anderson and wife to Peter J. Stephen, and running thence with the seventh line of a tract conveyed by Joseph R. Anderson and wife to Elizabeth Stephen South 57¾ degrees West, 7 perches, thence with the third and fourth lines of a tract called "Goochland" South 77 degrees East, 68¼ perches, South 7 degrees East, 54 perches, thence with part of the first line of a tract conveyed by Joseph R. Anderson and wife to Jefferson Broadwater South 58 degrees East, 56¼ perches, thence reversing the first and last lines of one tract and the third and second lines of another tract, both conveyed by said Anderson and wife to Hiram Duckworth North 70½ degrees East, 46½ perches, North 43 degrees West, 46 perches to a stake, North 32½ degrees West, 27½ perches, thence with part of the sixth and the whole of the seventh lines of a tract conveyed by said Anderson and wife to George W. Broadwater South 76 degrees West, 5 perches to a stake and stone pile on the west side of Elk Lick Run North 15½ degrees West, 82 perches to a stake and stone pile on the first line of a tract of land conveyed to Peter J. Stephen and with it reversed to its beginning South 86 degrees West, 45 perches to the beginning. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Elizabeth M. Broadwater.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.
Office "Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Particular Attention Given
Railroad & Mine Surveying.
Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE
Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.
All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.
JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Land for Sale.
We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:
One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.
Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.
Also 10 acres suitable for building sites, just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.
For further information address
THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL,
Successors to Charles A. Tower,
General Fire Insurance,
OAKLAND, MD.
We offer the best possible protection.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 31. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1908. NUMBER 47

DANIEL ANNAN, President

W. BLADEN LOWNDES, Vice President

D. F. KUYKENDALL, Cashier

No. 1519.

The SECOND NATIONAL BANK

CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND.

United States Depository — State Depository.

CAPITAL $100,000 SURPLUS $300,000.

Statement of the Second National Bank, Cumberland,

As Submitted to its Stockholders at its Annual Meeting Held At its Banking House on the Fourteenth Day of January, 1908:

Capital Stock	$ 100,000.00	Loans	$1,342,159.06
Surplus	300,000.00	U. S. and other Bonds	817,455.76
Circulation	99,150.00	Banking House and Real Estate	51,500.00
Profit and Loss	33,812.35	Cash on hand and in Banks	494,462.55
Deposits	2,177,615.02	Redemption Fund	5,000.00
	$2,710,577.37		$2,710,577.37

We, the undersigned Directors of the Second National Bank, of Cumberland, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the condition of the Bank, as shown by its books January 8th, 1908.

DANIEL ANNAN, President of Second National Bank.
L. M. SHEPHERD, President Cumberland Dry Goods & Notion Co.
O. C. GEPHART, Retired Capitalist
ROBERT R. HENDERSON, Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial District.
LLOYD LOWNDES, Lawyer, Banker, Farmer.
VAN LEAR BLACK, Director of the Consolidation Coal Co., the Potomac Coal Co.
W. BLADEN LOWNDES, Gen. Mgr. Union Mining Co., Prest. First National Bank of Mt. Savage.

This bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits. The Most Liberal Terms Granted Consistent with Safe Banking. Investment Securities for sale, including Allegany County 3½ per cent. and Garrett County 4 per cent. Bonds. The Garrett County Bonds are the only debt of the County and are free of taxation.

DIXON & KELSO

Will pay 60c. for No. 1 Oak Ties.

And 45c. for No. 2 Oak Ties

Delivered anywhere along line of the Railroad.

We can also handle 9 and 10 foot

MINE PROPS

at 1c. per foot, delivered at our yard

We have a big stock of all kinds of

Feed and Grain

Received 5 cars in the last ten days

Yours to Please,

DIXON & KELSO.

PAMPHLET FOR PASTORS.

The Anti-Saloon League Sends Out Information

The Anti-Saloon League of Maryland is sending out a 40-page pamphlet to the pastors throughout Maryland for use in preparing their sermons for next Sunday, which date the Ministerial Union has agreed upon for a concerted discussion of the local-option bill. Several hundred ministers have already agreed in writing to join in the movement. The pamphlet contains a full text of the local-option bill, an analysis of its provisions, an outline of the methods of the members of the Legislature, and information concerning the League itself.

The pamphlet attacks the methods used in 1906 by which, it claims, the local-option bill at that time was killed. It claims that the bill was referred to the Finance Committee, of which Senator Gorman was chairman, for the purpose of burying it for that term, and that the interment was complete. Further, the pamphlet goes on to say, there is evidence that the same methods will be tried this session. It says:

"If the bill is held in committee, we shall tell the people that fact and who is responsible. If it is kept down on the calendar, we shall tell why and who does it. If 'influence' is used, we shall state the facts. We do not wish the measure to become a party question. If the bill is refered to a fair committee, reported promptly, acted upon without delay, with a roll-call upon every important question and put upon its final passage, there will be no disposition on the part of the League to hold the party in power responsible, as a party, even if the bill should be beaten, unless it is made a party measure in order to defeat it. But if the party in power fails or refuses to give such fair treatment, we shall not hesitate to take the facts to the people of the State. Since refusal to recognize the temperance sentiment is the surest method of political suicide nowadays, and as the leaders of the dominant party of Maryland are recognized as astute politicians, we confidently expect fair treatment."

Institute at Friendsville.

Program for the local institute to be held a Friendsville Jan. 25, 1908, to convene at 9.30 a. m.

Opening address—Rev. Wolf.

History in fourth and fifth grades—Miss Riley.

Primary reading—Miss Elizabeth Welch.

English—Mr. H. W. Browning.

Primary Geography Mr. J. C. Beahm.

Progress with schools of Garrett county—Supt. E. A Browning.

The institute will be interspersed with music by those present.

This will be the third institute held in the county this school year under the auspices of the Garrett County Teacher's Association and all teachers are requested to attend. An invitation to the general public is also extended.

By order of the Pres. of the Association.

Recommended for Appointment.

Yesterday the County Republican Committee forwarded to Governor Crothers at Annapolis, the names of four Republicans from which the Executive is to choose one for appointment as the minority member of the Board of Election Supervisors. The names forwarded by the Committee were: Messrs. Edward E. Sollars, Samuel Lawton, Charles A. Ashby and George Geissman. The Democratic Committee has also forwarded a list of names and it is probable that Mr. F. C. Ries, of Accident, and Mr. Edmund Jamison, of Crellin, will be named as members of the Board to succeed Messrs. James E. McGettigau and Peter A. Chisholm, present incumbents of the office.

E. A. WEIMER.

SPECIAL SALE

—OF—

CLOTHING

I have several hundred suits of Clothing for Men and Boys that I wish to turn into cash in the next two months and to do so I have made deep cuts in prices, and during the next two months will sell Clothing

20% to 50%

less than usual prices.

COME AND SEE ME BEFORE YOU BUY

and I will save you money.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.

NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

ROAD SUPERVISORS FOR 1908.

List of Those Appointed By the Board of Commissioners.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

John A. Beckman, road from Bond's R. R. to Custer's corner; $55.

Charles T. Beckman, road from Murrey's to Swanton; $45.

Irvin Custer, road from Meadow Mountain road to Murrey's road; $30.

A. H. Beckman, road from narrows of Deep Creek to Harmon Bittinger's; $40.

J. L. Fitzwater, road from Beckman's gate to Meadow Mountain road near George O'Brian's; $30

Frank Brobst, road from Anderson's Chapel to Edmond's road; $37

George W Bray, old State road from river road near Joseph Paugh's; $45

W T Nine, road from old State road to Kitzmiller's, Altamont road, and Kitzmillers to Swanton; $30

William Hamill, road from Glendale church to Altamont road; $33.

J A Wright, road from Swanton road to Wilson's store; $30

Jacob R Lee, road from B & O crossing in Swanton to Altamont road; $55

Richard Bray, road from top of mountain to mountain ridge road at Kitzmiller's; $90

Frank Dewitt, road from Sell's to Wilson's fields; $57

William Harvey, Kitzmiller road to Chafee; $30

Solomon Tasker, new road from Chaffee to Mt. Zion; $25

Henry Bernard, Dodson road; $25

Bradley Bray, road from Swanton road near Jack Rhodes to the Wilson and Blaine road at top of mountain, $20; road from Swanton to old State or Barnum road, $24; $44

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Silas Teats, road from R R crossing at Kolb's to District No. 3, by old furnace; $70

John Shaffer, road from school house to line of District No. 5, road from school house via Zadoc Green's to State line, road from Neil's mill to district line No. 5, $38; Cove road from Neil's mill to District line No. 5, $10; Mineral Spring road, $20; $68

J B Bowser, road from M E church at Selbysport to Guard's bridge, $17; road from M E church to Mill run by James Guard's, $30; Morgantown road from west end of Selbysport to line of District No. 5 on Winding ridge, $85; $132

Wm Steel, road from Selbysport bridge to Bear Creek bridge at E Friend's; $50

B F Schroyer, road from R R crossing by Kolb's in Friendsville to line of District No. 5, by Elder Hill; $180

Walter Lowdermilk, road from Kim. Frazee's to Pa. line by Ridge school house and by Jeff. Lowdermilk's to Glade road, $60; road from S K Frazee's, $55; $110

George W Frazee, road from Selbysport bridge to Hiram Humberson's, $95; road from covered bridge to Morgantown road at Frey farm, $10; $45

Jefferson Frazee, road from S K Frazee's to Pa. line at Daniel Umbel's house; $40

Elijah F Myers, road from east end of Friendsville bridge to Reckner's lane by J H Rushes; $50

Charles T Hoff, road from Reckner's lane to W. Va. line, from A Thomas to W. Va. line; $65

Lieutellus Frazee, road from Rushes watering trough to Buffalo run; $15

J M Fike, road from Ira E Friend's to Sand Springs road at Jefferson Schroyer's, $25; road from Jefferson Schroyer's to W. Va. line, $60; $85

Taylor Friend, road from Sand Springs to Blooming Rose church; $65

G W Fike, road from Jeff Frazee's to McDermott farm, $30; Glade road to W. Va. line, $20; $50

Isaac Savage, road from Sand Spring to I M Umbel's; $35

William Meyers, road from Reckner's farm to Sand Spring road; $35

Newton Savage, road from L H Johnson's to Ira E Friend's $30; road from L H Johnson's to White Kock run, $30; road from White Rock run to John H Friend's, $30; $90

Melvy G Friend, road from cross road's at Ira E Friends to W. Va. line, road by Falkner's saw mill to W. Va. line, by Falkner's to W. Va. line; $75

Edward Schroyer, road from Friendsville bridge to gate at Hook farm; $65

C W Friend, road from gate at Hook farm to line leading from Blooming Rose church, $25; road from Morgantown road by Blooming Rose church to Friendsville road, $35; road from line leading from Blooming Rose church to cross road's at Ira E Friend's, $25; $85

Melville Coddington, road from Guard's bridge via. Swalp's to State line, Mill Run road to school house, Melville Coddington and Bowser road's; $45

William M Fike, road from Sang Run road near C F Fike's to intersect Morgantown road near Franklin Humberson's; $25

DISTRICT NO. 3.

Peter Reichenbecker, road from Keysey's ridge to line of District No. 5, $10; and road from Keyser's ridge to Weller's gate, $15; $25

Z Sibert, Negro Mountain road from National road to Amish road; $55

Harvey H Miller, Negro Mountain road to Pa. line, and road from H Miller's to State line at Wm. Wright's; $35

Perry Durst, Amish road from Pike to District line No. 12; $30

H S Yoder, road from Aaron Beachy's to Pa. line; $25

Noah Hershberger, road from S. Beachy's to Pa. line; $40

E S Miller, Neiverton road from Grantsville to Pa. line; $40

S C Loechel, river road from National road to Pa. line; $40

Fearson Maust, road from pike near stone house to Pa. line; $40

Charles Poleman, Red run road from National to Pa. line, $40

George Garlitz, Avilton road from Bepler farm to line of District No. 11; $50

Wesley Durst, Pope road from Hetz's lane to C L McKenzie's; $20

William Hetz, road from National road, by Coleman's to Avilton; $35

Christopher Miller, road from Chas. L. McKenzie's store to McKenzie's saw mill; $15

Arnold Jenkins, Boucher road from D Enlow's to National road; $30

G J Gnagey, from National road to cross road's, and little glade road; $30

C C Durst, Grantsville road from D Enlow's by A Warnick's to National road; $60

J L Fresh, Bluelick road from Dorsey's school house to Brown's lane; $35

John Stark, road from Swauger's mill by S Wiland's to M E church; $27

George W Broadwater, Elk run road from Stark's gate to line of District No. 11; $30

F J Folk, Oakland road from east end of covered bridge to line of District No. 12, $55; Manadier road from Ridgley's school house to railroad crossing, $25; road from J L Durst's to Oakland road near Beachy's farm, $15; river road from covered bridge to Grantsville, $55; $150

Hampton Butler, road from railroad crossing by M Custer's to Meadow Mountain road near widow Bittinger's; $40

William H Durst, Engle road from cross road's to L Yommer's, $45; and road from covered bridge to Engle's school house, $15; $60

Josiah W Durst, Shade Hollow road from National road to Widow Miller's; $20

Fred Otto, road from Swauger's mil; race to corner of Widow Bittinger's field; $40

S P Broadwater, road from C J Otto's mill by Swauger's mill to cross roads at M E church; $23

C J Otto, New Germany road from D Enlow's to cross roads at M E church, $50; road from M E church to Bepler farm, $50; $100

Archie Warnick, road from Bancord's to north end of Dorsey's lane; $35

Jacob S Miller, road from Yoder's school house by J D Brenneman's to Niverton road; $20

DISTRICT NO. 4.

H B Warnick, road from Frankville road to Folly Run and from Folly Run to Barnum road; $25

Henry Bernard, road from Watson's wheel house to Chestnut Grove, $35; and road from Frankville to Chestnut Grove, $35; $70

Thomas A Michael, road from Westernport by Firm Rock church to line of District No. 11; $40

George L Michael, new road from Savage river bridge to Westernport road, $30; and road from Phil Michael's to Firm Rock church, $10; $40

F Broadwater, road from Bond's R R bridge to line of District No. 12, $50; road from mouth of Dry Run to ford of Savage, $20; $70

Lee Fazenbaker, road from Garrett county line to Chas Michael's road; $60

S A Duckworth, road from Charles Michael's to S A Duckworth's; $25

P R Titchinell, road from Bloomington to Folly Run, $55, and from Folly Run to new road, $5; $60

James Davis, Titchinell road from river road to Frankville road; $25

Joseph Meyers, Bloomington road from Allegany county line near mountain to Folly Run, $65; road from Deveckman's farm to north end of Crabtree bridge, $25; $90

Ezra Michael, Mill Run road; $15

DISTRICT NO. 5.

Adam Hetrick, Smearman road to top of mountain, $15; and road from Boger's to George's, $10; road from Accident to Bear Creek and from Accident by George's to Bear Creek, $65; $90

Eli Brown, road from William Fisher's to Morgantown road by Samuel Hileman's and from Caroline Frazee's to Pike road and from Morgantown road to Bear Creek bridge; $60

J M Fisher, Morgantown road from line of District No. 2, to Cove road and from Cove road to National road, Lewis Harmon road, $40; road from Cove church by A Fisher's to Morgantown road, road from church by William Fisher's to Wesley Hileman's, road from Krouse's shop to old school house, and road from Wm. H. Lohr's to Morgantown road, $55; road from Bear Creek (south side) to Cove church, and from Brethern church to District line, $55; $150

F D Dewitt, road from Matthew Frazee's by Solomon Boyer's to Accident road at Rock Lick, road from Ode DeWitt's, and from Solomon Boyer's to Weller's mill; $33

Perry Frazee, Cove road by Jerry Strawn's to National road, Spruce Hollow road, Mill road to District line No. 2, $30; James Paul road, $20; $50

Joseph Bowman, road from Engles mill's to Mud Pike, and from Engle's mill to line of District at Charles Hetrick's; $30

Christian Schrock, road from Grantsville road to Amish church, road from Grantsville road to Bear Creek; $40

James Knox, road from line of District No. 12 to Joel Bender's, thence the Bender road through to line of District No. 7; $55

Charles Guthrie, road from Accident to line of District No. 2, and from Zehner's gate to Bear Creek bridge; $80

Fred Hoffman, road from Accident to District line at Bethel church, from M J Miller's bridge to line at Samuel Mosser's; $75

George Miller, road from Wm. Hartman's to the Shartzer farm, and from Miller's distillery to cross road's at William Englehart's, thence to Mud Pike on Boger's hill; $30

Reuben Enlow, Legislative road from Ode Dewitt's to line of District No. 2, and from Legislative at Flat Rock's to Bishoff's school house, and by school house to Legislative road by Brison Welch farm; $50

John J Weber, road from Horse Shoe bend to Kasey's mill, $45; and from Horse shoe bend to finger board, $25; $70

DISTRICT NO. 6.

T C Friend, road from Cranesville road to the W. Va. line, $15; road from Crane's lane at the Black house to forks of road at J E Elsey's, $35; road from coal bank to W. Va. line, $45; $95

C L Falkenstine, road from Crane's lane to White Rock run, $40; road from C L Falkenstine's to the Hichler line at Fike hill, $25; $65

Eugene Teats, Cranesville road from Swallow Falls by J E Elsey's to the W. Va. line; $60

Homer Custer, road from Wm Lowdermilk's to Elijah Friend's (on the mountain) $40

Milton Lytle, road from coal bank to Joseph Frantz's; $60

Richard Friend, road from Sang Run to Hoyes Run; $40.

Robert Friese, road from Hoye's Run to Deep Creek; $40

Dougald McLain, road from McHenry to line of District No. 5; $50

Samuel Glotfelty, road from Benders' place to McHenry road; $40

Thomas Bishoff, road from Jos Frantz to Johnstown, $35, road from Seabold's to Ed Bishoff's school house by Casteel farm, $20; $55

Stephen Friend, road from Hoyes run to Seabold's; $30

Meshach Mattingly, road from Ode Dewitt's to McHenry, $50; road from Joseph Frantz's to Glotfelty's fields at McHenry, $20; $70

James Wilburn, road from Johnstown to District line No. 5, $15; road from McHenry to District line No. 5, $20; $35

John Weimer, road from Deep Creek to McHenry, $40; road from finger board to Glendale church, $20; $60

Daniel Bender, Grantsville road from Sand hole to Bear Creek bridge, and road from Mud Pike by Jonas Hosteller to intersect county road; $30

DISTRICT NO. 7.

J L Bernard, road from bridge near Alex. Lower's to Lewis Thompson's, $10; Beckman road, $60; road from Alex Lower's to Glendale school house, $10; $80

G B M Friend, road from Gortner's mill to corporation line of Oakland, $80; White and Bernard road, $25; $105

Jacob Echard, Gordon road, $50; road from Shaffer's to Mountain Lake Park, $25; road from Oakland to Mountain Lake Park, from same road at Oak Hall to Mt. Lake Park corporation line, $25; road from Oakland at end of Green Street to Mt. Lake Park corporation line near Dennett Hotel, road from Deer Park road near Lambert's to Dennett road, $20; $120

Andrew Shartzer, road from King's run to Broadford, $20; and from Broadford to Maddigan's, $15; road from Broadford to corporation Oakland on 4th street, $45; $80

I C Kitzmiller, road from West Union road at Totten farm by White's to Crellin road at Glotfelty's farm; $50

P H Rodeheaver, road from King's run to Sang Run road near Isaac Male's, $15; road from Schooley's fence to corporation line Oakland on Crook street, $80; Terra Alta road to Cranesville road by Davises, $45; road from finger board to West Virginia line, and from same road to Hutton Switch, $45; and new road from Hutton Switch road to West Virginia line, $10; $195

J L Brenneman, road from corporation line Oakland to White road and from same road to Crellin by Stephen Browning's; $70

H B Sines, new road from Hoop pole to Sang Run road, $25; and road from Henry Jordon's and to Dodge school house, $20; $45

Christopher Koch, road from Oakland to Hinebaugh's mill road by William Hall's; $80

Newton Reams, road from Cranesville road to Sang Run road by the river; $30

E W Kelso, Baker road from R. R. at Mt. Lake Park to District line No. 8; $60

M J Hughes, Ashby and Hutton Switch road; $30

Frank Graham, road from Crellin to Glotfelty's farm, road from Crellin to W. Va. line; $30

J W Markley, road from Deep Creek to Bray's school house, $25; road from Oakland to Bray's school house, $100; $120

James Dodge, road from Narrows of Deep Creek to Legislative road, $10; Altamont road to J Sell's, $20; road from Schooley's fence to Deep Creek bridge (north end) and to Delawder's, $70; $100

J C Uppole, Perry road, $10; road from corporation line of Loch Lynn to bridge near Alex Lower's gate, and to Ryan's Glade road vin Foglepole's, $30; $40

Samuel Rodeheaver, Luke Male road from Fundenberg farm to Dodge school house; $20

DISTRICT NO. 8.

Joe Conneway, North Western Pike from top of mountain to Gorman; $75

Jame Aaronhalt, Bayard county road; $40

A D Harvey, Wilson road to Wilson; $70

J W Biggs, Wilson and Cooper road, $45; and road from Wood place to Dobbin, $65; $110

James Moreland, road from pike to M White's house by B F Harvey's, $20; road from Gorman to Kearney, $60; King and Wilderson road from King's to Gorman, $25; $105

John H Sanders, Mansfield road; $25

David Ridder, road from West Union road to Gortner's mill by Mason's to top of mountain; $45

Frank H Harvey, Abernathy road from top of mountain at pike to Wilson road; $55

Silas Arnold, Shaffer road; $55

John A Kitzmiller, Mason road from Clement's to Henry road; $50

Elias Mosser, road from Henry to Patrick Flynn's; $50

Samuel Steyer, road from Kearney to top of mountain and road from White Church to Davis saw mill road; $45

Calvin Fowler, Miller and Gauer road from Red House to West Virginia line; $40

P F Nine, Sunny Side road, $25; and road from Glotfelty's farm to West Virginia line, $15; $40

John Kimble, Beckman and Pope road; $25

V O Bowman, road from Mason's school house to Bowman's, Pike from top of mountain to West Virginia line at Chisholm's mill; $60

E Harvey, King and Wilderson road to King's; $25

Jonas Yutzy, road from Gortner's mill to Chisholm's mill, and from Marion Houser's to Red House; $90

Jacob Sanders, The Parker Ashby and Thomas Dewitt road; $30

J W White, the T K Harvey road; $40

DISTRICT NO. 9.

Adam Werner, Finzill road from National road to Pa. line; $50

John Nedrow, Wilhelm road from National road to Pa. line; $60

Henry Finzell, Pocahontas road from National road to Pa. line; $60

Calvin Wilson, Frostburg road from Wilson's lane to National road; $50

George S Bittinger, Bowery road to Pa. line; $35

William Hager, Frostburg road from Wilson's land to District No. 11; $30

DISTRICT NO. 10.

Dr John K Mitchell, road from Broadford by Perry farm to Pysel's, $20; road from Hooppole to Deer Park, $50; road from Wilson's to Riley's farm and Kimmill road from Delawder's school house to Deer Park, $50; road from Boiling Springs road to Ryan's Glade road at Loch Lynn, $55; road from Deer Park to Boiling Springs, $10; road from Boiling Springs road to Altamont road at Eagle Rock road, $20; road from Truesdell to Altamont, $15; $220

James L Harvey, road from Jerry Tasker's to river; $40

James Lish, road from Boiling Springs to line of District No. 8, $60; road from Upper Potomac mine to G V Moon's lane, $35; road from Jerry Taskers's by Paugh's school house to Eagle Rock, $25; $155

Milo Wilson, road from Kitzmiller's to Paugh's school house, and from Bush farm to Ryan's Glade road, $70; road from Geo W Moon's to Lost land run, $25; $95

C A Miller, Paradise road, and road from Charles Miller's to U. B. Church; $30

Frank McRobie, road from Altamont to top of mountain by Wilson's store; $50

Alph McRobie, road from Wilson's store to Deer Park road, and mountain P. O. road; $35

Jesse White, Buzzard road; $55

DISTRICT NO. 11.

W F Custer, Lonaconing road from Brown's lane to little Savage bridge; $60

Lewis Broadwater, road from Brown's lane by Lancaster's to Wilhelm's; $25

H H Robeson, ridge road from Lancaster's lane to Merrill P. O., $40; road from E O Robeson to Garlitz's grist mill, $10;

J O Wilhelm, Frostburg road to District No. 9; $30

Frank Green, Westernport and Barton road from Jesse Michael's to Lonaconing road near Layton's; $55

Jonas Weitzell, Point road from Poplar Lick bridge to Fairview church; $40

Levi Bittinger, Barton road from Allegany County line to A Fazenbaker's; $55

David Warnick, road from J Warnick to Layton's hill; $20

Cornelius Smith, Lonaconing road from Layton's hill to Strickland's; $60

George W Broadwater, Lonaconing road from line of District No. 3 to J Warnick's; $50

John Merrill, road from J Warnick's by Gregg's to Merrill bridge, and road from Gregg's school house to Poplar lick bridge; $35

T J Broadwater, road from lower ford of Savage to Poplar lick run bridge; $45

C A Green, Lonaconing road from Allegany county line to Strickland's lane; $30

Ulysses S. Jackson, Lonaconing road from little Savage bridge to Barton road; $60

Jacob Strickland, Lonaconing road from Barton road to Allegany County line; $30

DISTRICT NO. 12.

D J Brenneman, Manadier ridge road from mountain road to Bender's farm, $30; and road from Custer's lane to Widow Bittinger's lane (east end), $15; $45

Christian Klotz, Amish road from Widow Hetrick's to top of mountain; $30

James P Wiley, Accident road from Lohr's to line of District No. 5, $45; and from M Lageer's to District No. 3, $15; and from Orendorf's to cross roads, $15; $75

S J Brenneman, road from Lutheran Church to Swanton road, $30; New Germany road from Bittinger to Backwood's road, $50; from Bittinger to mill road near Widow Hetrick's, Beitzell road from Bittinger to Amish road (new road, $50; Oakland road from Bittinger to Eli Lohr's land, $30; Oakland road from Bittinger to line of District No. 3, $65; $265

J. M Durst, Backwood's road from Widow Otto's lane to Fairview Church; $40

Ira Durst, mountain road from C Beachy's to Harmon Bittinger's, $30; Soelder's road, $10; $40

Jas. Bowser, road from Lohr's lane to line of District No. 3; $30

F M Green, road from E Raley's to District No. 4; $25

John Green, Meadow Mountain road from Herman Bittinger's to Bittinger road at Burkey's; $55

NATIONAL ROAD.

Henry Knapp, National road from County line to 2nd mile stone west; $80

J Opel, 2nd mile west of Allegany County line; $40

Geo W Blocher, 3rd and 4th miles west of Allegany County line; $80

David Pope, 5th and 6th miles west of Allegany County line; $80

Charles Hetz, 7th mile west of Allegany County line; $40

George Turner, 8th mile west of Allegany County line; $40

Floyd Poleman, 9th mile west of Allegany County line; $40

A Jinkins, 10th mile west of Allegany County line; $40

Louis H Deffenbaugh, 11th and 12th miles west of Allegany County line; $80

Joel A Beachy, 13th and 14th miles west of Allegany County line; $80

M J Folk, 15th and 16th miles west of Allegany County line; $80

George Kolbfleish, 17th and 18th miles west of Allegany County line; $80

C Speicher, 19th mile west of Allegany County line; $40

Jonas Platter, 20th and 21st miles and to the State line; $80

The following constables were appointed:

District No. 1, Joseph R Glass; No. 2, Patrick Doolan; No. 4, Grant Hershberger; No. 5, Silas Teats; No. 6, Homer D Custer; No. 7, William A Maffett; No. 8, Andrew J Miller; No. 9, Albert Bolden; No. 10, E G Miller; No. 11, D W Crowe; No. 12, Peter Bigford; No. 13, A G Barrick.

The appointees named in the aforegoing list are requested to promptly execute and return to the clerk of the Board the bonds furnished them.

A. G. Ross, Clerk.

ARE EATING FOR OTHERS' GOOD

A Peanut Eater Says That He'll Live Longer on Supply Water Alone.

Beef eater, sit up and take notice, disgraced, discarded. Four noble sons of Illinois are proving this for the good humanity and the downfall of the food trusts. One is living exclusively on peanuts and maintains that on the festive goober he lives well—too well sometimes, he says. But lo! there are others. Here is a list of the participants in the combat:

Peanut eater—Dr. Thomas J. Allen, food specialist, aged forty-two years, exclusively peanut diet for sixteen days; has lost 7 pounds complains of overfeeding on nitrogen side and is fasting for two weeks.

Bean eater—Edgar Brobst, foundryman, aged sixty-five years; exclusive diet on navy beans for twelve consecutive days; has gained two pounds; does hard physical work, may switch to lima beans for variety.

Sauer kraut eater—Harry Spoden, machinist, aged forty years, fourteen days on sauerkraut, nothing else, feels all right, but is annoyed by misgiving of scientists, who says he's ruining his stomach.

Onion eater—James Purcell, boiler maker, aged thirty-five years; flunked after six meals on onions exclusively; other men refused to work on same boiler with him.

Milk eater—Thomas Allen, milkman, aged fifty years, has lived for years on malted milk and little else.

Out in the Aurora little is discussed save the endurance contest of the various vegetarians.

There has been a great falling off in the trade of groceries in everything but those articles of diet; but that is not all.

"I have been for some time," said Allen, "a student of the nutrative values of different foods, and when it was announced in the papers that a girl had died in Morris, Ill., from eating peanut candy, I was sure it was a mistake. I offered to live on peanuts alone for sixty days to prove their harmlessness. Since then I have had nothing but peanuts and lemonade.

"I admit it has been somewhat tiresome—so much so that I recently decided to vary it by eating nothing for a while, and have been fasting for the last two days."

There were a good many who thought the vegetarian looked hungry notwithstanding his boast that he has regained three pounds of his lost ten pounds weight.

"What do you think of the sauerkraut eater in your town?" was asked.

"Nothing to it," said the peanut eater; "nothing to it. Onions are good in their place; but a man could live on onions better alone than he could in company with some one else.

"I will agree to live on water alone longer than any man of my power of endurance can live on sauerkraut and water.

"I found a milkman yesterday who was living almost exclusively on milk. We want the bean eaters and the peanut eaters and the popcorn eaters and the green onion eaters to add their experience to the meeting we intended to hold next week in Aurora. We are having some fun, but the real benefit is to be derived in the experimentation of various articles testing their food value."—Chicago News.

A tickling cough, from any cause, is quickly stopped by Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. And it is so thoroughly harmless and safe, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers everywhere to give it without hesitation even to very young babes. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung-healing mountainous shrub, furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sore and sensitive bronchial membranes, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Simply a resinous plant extract, that helps to heal aching lungs. The Spaniards call this shrub which the Doctor uses, "The Sacred Herb." Always demand Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure.

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" means sure defeat for Pneumonia. To stop a cold with Preventics is safer than to let it run and be obliged to cure it afterwards. To be sure, Preventics will cure even a deeply seated cold, but taken early—at the sneeze stage—they break, or head off these early colds. That's surely better. That's why they are called Preventics.

Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Quinine, no physic, nothing sickening. Nice for the children—and thoroughly safe too. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, think of Preventics. Promptness may also save half your usual sickness. And don't forget your child if there is feverishness, night or day. Herein probably lies Preventics' greatest efficiency. Sold in 5c boxes for the pocket, also in 25c boxes of 48 Preventics. Insist on your druggists giving you

Preventics

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EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.34 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.20 p. m. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.09 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *4.07 a. m., 4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.09 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive 10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.20 p. m.

FOR SALE.

We will sell at private sale at our farms between Mt. Lake Park and Oakland,

3 Thoroughbred Jersey Cows.

An excellent opportunity to purchase a good family cow.

1 Dark Bay Yearling Colt.

1 Five Year Old Bay Mare:

Hamiltonian; 25%.

1 Gasoline Engine,

8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $75.

1 Hay Bailer,

operated by horse-power. Makes standard size bales.

For further information call on or write to

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
Oakland, Md.

THE MARYLAND
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
COLLEGE PARK, MD.

MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY
Six Courses of Instruction
Leading to professional degree of "P. S."
Agricultural. Mechanical. Scientific.
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Trains for a life's work.
Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter upon life's work.

Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements—Bathrooms, Steam Heat and Electricity.

New Buildings with modern improvements. Location unsurpassed for health. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Laundry, Board, Medical attention, Annual Deposit, Chemical and Athletic fees All included in an annual charge of $200 payable quarterly in advance. Daily visit by Physician in charge. Sanitarium for isolation of any patient with contagious diseases.

Catalog giving full particulars sent on application.

Attention is called to Short Course of Ten Weeks in Agriculture.

Write for particulars.

Term commences September 19th, 1907.

Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SYLVESTER, Pres't.,
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A Comparison.

"Some years ago, I used

Davis' 100 per cent Pure Paint

on my home, at the same time, several other houses near me were painted with other paints. There is a big contrast today between the appearance of my house and others." J. H. PRUITT,
Chincoteague, Va.

If you compare adulterated paint with Davis 100 per cent Pure, you will readily know why my house painted with Davis looks well and wears well.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS,
Agents.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Bears the Signature of

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

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If you are in business and you want to make more money you will read every word we have to say. Are you spending your money for advertising in haphazard fashion as if intended for charity, or do you advertise for direct results?

Did you ever stop to think how your advertising can be made a source of profit to you, and how its value can be measured in dollars and cents. If you have not, you are throwing money away.

Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to you will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business.

If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you.

If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.

When You Need Printing Done

You want it to be of the very best kind. As you expect your printed matter to make business it is necessary it should do the talking for you. Poor or indifferent printing cannot do this as it lacks the strong points required to gain and hold the interest of the patron. ¶ In this particular line of work we excel, for several reasons, viz: 1st; we have the largest and best variety of up-to-date type to be found in the western part of the state. 2nd; we carry only the very best grades of papers; and 3rd; the know-how with which to create original and attractive tye display.

¶ You make no mistake when you come to us with an order of printing

The Republican Job Printery

Benj. H. Sincell, Prop.,

Okland, Md.

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt

The orchard is an ideal pig pasture.

The brood sows should not be too fat.

Sweet apples are a good fattener for the pigs.

Clean off the hog feed floor every day, if possible.

No farm but should have its small fruits for home consumption, at least.

The ridges left by the disk harrow can be removed by letting the harrow lap one half.

A separate pen for the hoggish hog and more clover, middlings and milk for the chicken eating hog.

The hog has earned the reputation of being dirty because man has provided dirty quarters for him.

In building the buildings for the live-stock and poultry, have them open to the south or east, if possible.

Haven't you noticed that good fruit always sells well? Resolve that that is the only kind of fruit you will put out.

The continual planting of orchards in the opinion of some threatens an overproduction of fruit, but such fears are groundless.

Keep the grounds about the house and farm buildings tidy. It is so easy for the rubbish to accumulate. Take time to clean it up.

No one realizes more forcibly the misfortune of the lost opportunity, than does the farmer, for the out of season crop seldom brings a profit.

The rich barnyard has given place to the rich field on the progressive farm where the manure spreader distributes the manure as rapidly as made.

Many a man finds it as easy to lie about the age of his cow as his wife does about her age. Funny how they always want to count less years than they have lived.

Too many sheep in the cattle pasture is not a good thing, for the reason that the sheep graze close and soon make it so that the cattle cannot get a good cropping.

And now during the height of the harvesting season take time to consider that the agricultural fair season is upon you, and plan to attend either county or state show, or both if you can.

The feeding value of beet pulp may be judged from the fact that it contains nearly 90 per cent. of water, less than one per cent. nitrogenous matter, and about six and one-half per cent. of digestible carbohydrates, and less than one-tenth of one per cent. of fat.

Verily there is a cow conscience and a horse conscience. They are made of India rubber, and are capable of stretching around all manner of glowing testimonials concerning the animal which it is sought to sell. Don't believe your own father in the cow or the horse trade.

A Canadian agricultural experiment station has found a new and pleasanter method of making kerosene emulsion. It has discovered that eight ounces of flour will hold one quart of kerosene in suspension. If the flour is first scalded two ounces will be sufficient to make an emulsion which will remain in suspension for three days.

The two general qualities of stock feed are fat-producing properties, known as carbohydrates, and muscle-forming materials, known as the protein. In providing a ration for one's stock it is well to know the relative quantities of each in the different kinds of feed, and the following table gives some of the more important foods together with the digestible protein supplied by them:

Corn (for comparison)	7.9
Corn stover (for comparison)	1.7
Cottonseed meal	27.2
Linseed meal—old process	29.3
Linseed meal—new process	28.2
Glucose meal	30.2
Grano gluten	26.7
Gluten meal	25.8
Sugar meal	18.7
Wheat middlings	12.8
Wheat bran	12.2
Dark feeding flour	11.5
Buckwheat middlings	22.0
Oat feed or shorts	12.5
Malt sprouts—dried	18.6
Brewers' grain—dried	15.7
Soy bean grain	21.6
Horse bean	22.4
Cowpea grain	18.2
Field peas—grain	16.8
Alfalfa hay	11.0
Cowpea hay	10.8
Crimson clover hay	10.5
Red clover hay	6.8
Skim milk	3.0

Salt and charcoal for the hogs—don't forget it.

Use land plaster on the stable floors to absorb ammonia and odors.

Hogs reared on clover pasturage make better and cheaper pork.

A manure pile around the barn door increases the fly pest many fold.

Feed the ewes and the sires so that they will be in vigorous condition for breeding.

If you sin against your stock, be sure your sin will find you out in reduced profits.

By their deeds ye shall know men, and by the weeds on his farm is a farmer known likewise.

Feed all your clover hay to the stock as it is worth nearly as much for fertilizer as for feed.

Extremes are always hurtful in agriculture. Too much water is just about as bad as too little water.

The demand is ever on the increase for fruits of all kinds, and for this reason the fruit growing interests are bound to grow.

The better the ground preparation the faster will the plant growth be, and this holds good of the newly-planted shade or fruit trees.

The early maturing character of winter barley it is said works the advantage that the crop may be harvested before the wheat harvest begins.

What man planting an orchard does not first take thought as to the market for the fruit he would grow and the help which he will need in harvesting the crop?

To kill quack grass run the spring-tooth harrow through the infested field during a dry time. For late fall treatment plow so that the roots will be exposed to the freezing of winter.

Large seeds have been shown by experiments to germinate more quickly than small ones of the same variety, and to make better plants. Remember this in saving your seeds for next year's planting.

Time was when any old place was good enough as a shelter for the live stock, but the farmer has come to realize that for the stock to do well it must be housed in light, dry and well-ventilated buildings.

The three essentials of plant growth are air, heat and available plant food. It is up to the farmer to see how perfectly he can obtain and control these conditions, and the farmer who does it the most successfully is the most successful farmer.

The state fair is one of the educational factors in the development of progressive agriculture which cannot be overlooked. And the management of such fairs must ever keep before them the high ideals and purposes which the fair is designed to serve.

If you have not screened the stable do it now. Hang some bagging over the doorway so that the stock in entering will brush their backs upon it. This will go a long ways towards keeping the troublesome flies and mosquitoes out and will give greater comfort to your stock.

Cross breeding of domestic animals is very objectionable, except in the hands of the expert. In the opinion of W. D. Hoard it is impossible to improve on the best types of thoroughbred animals existing at present, except by careful selection and mating of the best individuals. Crossing, as it is generally practiced, results only in producing inferior animals. For some unaccountable reason the habit of crossing has taken possession of a good many farmers. Some of them, I believe, have the crossing fever so bad that they would cross with a saw-buck if they could.

The International Livestock exposition has created a class to be known as "Short Fed Specials," with prizes as follows: Carload of 15 head, one year and under two, first prize, $100; second prize, $50; third prize, $25. Carload of 15 head, two years and under three, first prize, $100; second prize, $50; third prize, $25. Champion carload of these class, cup. The object of this special class is for the purpose of determining the best and most economical method of feeding cattle. Full information concerning the contest can of course be obtained by addressing the exposition authorities at Chicago.

The propagation of gooseberries, currants and other small berry bushes is one of the simplest agricultural propositions. You just cut off sound limbs, cut them in pieces six or eight inches long and put the pieces in moist earth, but a better way is to layer some of the lower branches. This may be done any time during the summer, during the month of July is a good time, then next spring dig them up and cut into pieces as required. Sometimes in layering it is an advantage to break the branches slightly, as this gives an opportunity for the cambium to start out roots. Sometimes the lower limbs have a good many branches. If carefully managed, each branch will make a setting, and you can cut them apart in such a way as to leave plenty of roots on each bush.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on

2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.

2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.

2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods.

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

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Of Grantsville, Md.

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The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

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Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest. Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y

JUST RECEIVED Eight Car Loads of

Farm Wagons, Road Wagons, Buggies, Surries, Runabouts, Carriages, Plows, Harrows, Corn Planters, Cultivators, Mowers, Binders, Grain Drills, Grass Seeders, Spray Pumps, Roofing, Fertilizers and everything in the Farm Implement line. :: :: :: Call and get our prices.

IF YOU BUY FROM US YOU GET THE BEST FOR YOUR MONEY A. D. Naylor & Co.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,

Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

☞For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell Real Estate Agt and Surveyor [illegible]

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JANUARY , 1908.

TIME TO STOP THE GRAFT.

There can be no question where responsibility will in the end be placed for the doings of the 1908 legislature. The Democratic party has complete swing in the branches of the legislative body. The Democratic majority in either branch is so large that the minority can scarcely be expected to exert the modifying and restraining influence which has been exerciseed in other legislative years, when Democratic control in one or the other branch of the legislature has been by a narrow margin. What the representatives of the people who were chosen under the standards of the Republican party can do during the present session is to fearlessly and persistently oppose such legislative measures as in their honest judgment are not conducive to a wise and business-like handling of public funds or conduct of public affairs. This much responsibility rests upon the minority, and if this watchful service is faithfully performed, the minority party in the General Assembly will have accomplished all that it is empowered to accomplish.

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The Warfield charges are not lovely stated generalties—not a mere suggestion of hints and suspicions—but are backed by a mass of circumstantial details which it is impossible to interpret otherwise than as he interpreted them. The loose methods which he exposed were rendered possible by the passing of a lump-sum appropriation far in excess of the specifically appropriated $79,405 to defray the costs of legislative sessions. At the beginning of the present session the fund to be drawn upon for legislative expenses has been raised from $150,000 to $200,000, which seems to indidate an intent upon the part of those who are pushing the measure to have it provided again to meet the demands of the padded payrolls. Public sympathy is not going to be touched by any dolorous plea concerning the small pay which is constitutionally provided as remunerative for legislative service. The amount of the pay is not the only consideration which leads honorable men to desire to serve the state in legislative capacity, and if it were so the time for considering the inadequate pay was when the proffer of the nomination as a legislative delegate was made.

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THE work of the school teacher in showing the evil effects of alcohol on the human system is evidently beginning to tell on the liquor business. A Pittsburg paper yesterday ran a three column advertisement of a brewing company, the purpose of which was to belittle the "twaddle" taught by the school master. The school master reaches more people than that Pittsburg paper does and at a time when what he says makes an impression, so it is up to the school teacher to keep on showing the evil effects of alcohol on the brain and heart of the people who use it.

POOR MR. BRYAN!

The following are several choice sentences from the speech of Senator Davis of Arkansas in Cooper Union Thursday night:

"The old ship of state is on the verge of sinking."

"There are 51 magnates is this country who own over 1-35 of all the wealth in the country. How did these men get such vast fortunes? By robbery and thievery."

"A trust is a combination of crooks."

"Down in my state you could not convict a nigger crapshooter on the testimony of an editor."

"I can't believe that any man ever made a million dollars honestly."

And then this:

"William J. Bryan is the greatest man this country has ever produced."

And yet Mr. Bryan is an editor and is rapidly getting rich.

WANT ORDER REVOKED.

The country newspaper publishers of the country have taken up the cudgel and are protesting vigorously against a recent order of the Post Office Department which they claim is a direct slap at their business. Through their Senators and Congressmen they are demanding its repeal and the result is a rush of these officials to the Department entering protests against the obnoxious order and demanding its setting aside. While Third Assistant Postmaster General Lawshe claims that the order is simply a good business proposition, it is bound to work against the interests of the country newspaper publisher.

Under the regulations of the Department prior to the issuance of the order in question newspapers were carried through the mails at the rate of one cent per pound. The order of General Lawshe, which we publish in full in another column, prescribes a time limit in which a subscriber can receive his paper at the one cent per pound rate, and after that time if the publisher desires to send the paper he must pay postage at the rate of one cent per paper, which would be an average advance of 800 per cent. Gen. Lawshe stands upon the principle that a subscriber who does not pay is of no use to the publisher. This is very true, but at the same time the average country publisher will consider his order ill-advised and a blow at the root of a struggling industry.

SMOKING—WOMANLY BLOOM IS LOST.

The thing seems to be spreading like a fad into all ranks.

Many women, proud of their culture and refinement, but prouder of their "liberality," defiantly ask, "Well, what of it? Hasn't a woman as much right to smoke as a man? If it is a sin or a vulgar habit—or a pleasurable vice!—is it any worse for her than for him?"

Perhaps the answer to all these questions is—no. Morally and ethically considered, a woman doubtless has as much right as a man to smoke in public, if her sense of propriety and her tastes permit her to do so. If there is any vice in it, any sin, the man cannot excuse himself of it because he is born to the masculine persuasion. No, a woman may smoke in public with the same ethical, moral, and legal propriety, perhaps, as a man. But there are certain consequences!

Nature has so constituted man of the civilized world that he, of his own accord, has brought himself to look upon woman as a creature a little higher than angels. In the abstract ideal at least, she is to him radiant, pure, and untainted by corrosive contact with certain of humanity's weaknesses. To every man filled with manhood's fine, honest sentiment a living, breathing woman is the embodiment of this ideal creature of his fancy until she has shown herself to his own eyes as something less. A glance may suffice for this revelation—a gesture even, or some more overt act. Now, the sight of tobocco smoke issuing from a woman's fair lips is something incongrous with the man's ideal woman. It is an incongruity that shocks him. And no matter how much he may applaud it as cute, as proper, or as clever and right, a bit of the fine sentiment in him dies at the moment of the birth of the smoke rings.

Woman may not believe it, but it is, indeed, true that no woman ever puffed a cigarette without losing some part, just a little perhaps, of her delicate womanly bloom in the eyes of the loving musculine admirer who sat applauding it.

Waste in Lumbering Southern Appalachian Forests.

The forests of the Southern Appalachian Mountains have been cut so eagerly for the valuable hardwoods they contain that very little virgin timber is left and about 85 per cent. of the area is second growth.

The drain on these forests by many industries is immense. The lumbermen are going over the land for the third time. First they took only the prime oak and poplar saw timber. Next they took the oaks that were suited for barrel staves. Now they are after whatever merchantable trees are left, such as birch, chestnut and gum.

Moreover, these forests have been, and still are, logged very wastefully. Nearly three-quarters of the timber cut for ties is wasted. Double or even treble the number of ties now cut could readily be secured from the same area without injury to the forest. By simply taking all the suitable trees, 125 ties could be cut from an acre which now yields only 60, and if all of the wood in the trees were fully utilized 170 additional ties per acre could be secured.

With mine timbers the story is the same. Fully 40 per cent of the timber handled in procuring them is entirely wasted.

Finally, fires are injuring the productiveness of the Appalachian forests by running over the ground and killing young growth.

Circular 118, just published by the Forest Service, discusses the whole question of managing to better advantage the second growth forests of the Appalachian region. This publication can be obtained of the Forester at Washington.

BITTINGER.

This week began with clear skies and bright sunshine and all conditions most favorable for the full enjoyment of the splendid sleighing snow.

Harry Paugh, a laborer employed on Silas C. Beachy's saw mill near this place, had his hand cut off by a circular saw on the mill last Friday morning about nine o'clock. Dr. McComas of Oakland, dressed the injured member and at last report the unfortunate man was resting comfortably.

Christian Klotz, an aged and highly respected citizen of this district, died at his home near this village on last Sunday morning, after a protracted and painful illness as the result of partial paralysis.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Bittinger returned to their home at this place last week after a two weeks' visit to Braddock and Pittsburg, Pa.

Miss Ruth Stark, of Jennings, was the guest of Misses Myrtle and Bessie Wiley last week.

Squire Wade H. Lohr, of Swanton, was seen in this village last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ellithorp were calling in Oakland early this week.

Miss Lizzie Orendorf, who has charge of the Red Hill school, was visiting her parents at this place last Sunday.

Mrs. Ida Yommer and little son, of Grantsville, was visiting relatives here last Sunday.

JUST A LITTLE MORE THAN IS NECESSARY

Democratic Senators Agree to Cut Gorman's Appropriation Bill to $170,000.

VERY BUSY PLACE HUNTERS

Mr. Jasper N. Willison Wants to be Commissioner of the Land Office Mr. Browning Would Like to Be Fish Commissioner.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 21.—The Democratic Senators after a long conference this afternoon agreed to cut Senator Gorman's appropriation bill to $170,000.

The Senators were closeted for two hours with Governor Crothers, who advocated a reduction from the original amount. Senator Linthicum spoke for an extreme reduction, while Senator Gorman advocated the original $200,000 on the view of the Finance Committee.

The first move to put an end to the endless stream of proposed legislation relating to the real and special subjects was made today by Mr. Girdwood, who offered an order providing as follows:

"The Speaker shall be authorized to appoint a committee of nine, with himself as ex-officio member, to consider the number of special and local bills and devise means to limit the number. The committee will also report why much of the legislation of this kind should not be made general."

During the last 10 years the laws or a local nature have amounted to 6,398, and during the last session there were 826 of these measures put on the statute books.

The Court of Appeals was, Mr. Girdwood said, grinding out decisions at the rate of 250 a year on the mass of legislation that is constantly increasing. Baltimore city was, he said, as much of an offender in this respect as any of the counties, and if the grind continued the statute books would be swamped with it. He advocated the adoption of some plan whereby a stop could be put to it.

The laws of Maryland were, he said, four times as voluminous as those adopted for Illinois, a State many times as large. Much of the legislation should, he said, be made general.

Among those who called in person at the executive office today to apply for appointment was Oregon Milton Dennis of Baltimore, who wants to serve the State for another term as State Game Warden. He presented a long list of indorsements. This office and that of State Fire Marshal are the two places that are most sought after, judging by the number of applications.

Jasper N. Willison of Cumberland, has applied for appointment as Commissioner of the Land Office. This place is now held by E. Stanley Toadvine of Wicomico county.

James S. Keagle of Baltimore has applied for appointment as Inspector of Hay and Straw and Dr John Aikenhead of Easton, wants to be a member of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Richard T. Browning of Garrett county, and J. Lee Simmons of Frederick county, are candidates for the Fish Commissionership of the Western Shore.

I. Dorsey Jones of Frederick county has filed application for appointment as a tobacco inspector.

In the debate in the Legislature late this afternoon, the president of the Senate, Gen. J. B. Seth, by a series of questions, in effect charged that in the campaign of 1903 Hon. Edwin Warfield, in return for financial support, made certain pledges to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and to other corporations.

General Seth charged by inuendo that the governor had misapplied the public funds and had used the state's money to pay for flowers at his daughter's party. He also charged that the ex-Governor had endeavored to sell state securities for less than their value, and that he had used his influence to keep a relative on the state's payroll, who performed no service.

General Seth used the most insulting language with regard to the ex-Governor, comparing him to "a Percheron stallion with a red bridle at a county fair."

Ex-Governor Warfield, when told of the charges said that they were too preposterous to merit any reply. Nevertheless, he refuted them, and Mr. Hugh L. Bond, president and general counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, made denial of the statements which had reference to his company.

Prices of Beef Reduced.

To the People of Oakland and Vicinity:

Western Beef has not fallen in price, but Garrett county beef has, which I will sell at the prices following:

Porterhouse Steak, 10 to 12½ cents; Tenderloin Steak, 10 to 12½ cents; Round Steak, 10 to 12 cents; Roast, 7 to 10 cents; Boiling Beef, 5 to 7 cents. A poor man's dollar looks as big to me as a rich man's. If your are too poor to buy I will give it to you.

Yours to stay,
H. CREUTZTURG,
Meat Dealer and Grocer.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany Couuty. 22222

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. Friend, Merchant.
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

LOST HAND IN ACCIDENT ON A SAW MILL

Harry Paugh, Son of Allen J. Paugh, Maimed For Life.

SLIPPED AND FELL AGAINST SAW.

An Extremely Unfortunate Mishap Accident Occurred on Saw Mill Operated Near Silas J. Beachy's Residence in Bittinger District.

Last Frinay morning on the saw mill operated near the home of Mr. Silas C. Beachy, in Bittinger District, occurred one of those unfortunate and unforseen accidents with which saw milling at all times is fraught, resulting in the maiming for life of one of Garrett county's best specimens of young manhood, the victim being Mr. Harry Paugh, aged nineteen years, son of Mr. Allen J. Paugh, of near Thayerville.

From what can be learned concerning the accident it appears that Mr. Paugh was employed in the capacity of offbearer on the mill and was in the act of carrying a piece of lumber from the saw when he slipped and throwing out his right hand in an effort to catch himself from falling to the floor of the mill his hand came in contact with the revolving edging saw, severing it at the wrist in the twinkling of an eye.

As soon as was possible word was telephoned to Oakland of the accident and Dr. McComas summoned to render surgical aid. The physician responded and drove down to the mill where he dressed the young man's arm.

LOST—On Second street between Green and Alder streets, a grey fur neckpiece. Finder will please leave at Offutt's store and receive reward.

NOT PRESTON'S FIRST OFFENSE.

Huntington Paper Recalls Escapade of Talented And Handsome Preacher.

The Huntington Herald has the following lines of considerable interest here:

"Rev. South G. Preston, formerly one of the leading divines of the Western Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church, South, but who was deposed from the conference several years ago after succeeding in defrauding several people of money and living the life of one adapted to the "Great White Way" for months is again in the limelight.

"It will be remembered that at the conference session at Barboursville three years ago, Rev. Preston was reinstated into the conference and was given an appointment on the Boothsville circuit in the Fairmont district. On this circuit, it seems that he succeeded in gaining the confidence of many people of the rural section, who wondered in amazement at Preston who is a man of fine personality and wonderful ability.

"It will be remembered that one of Preston's former victims was Mrs. Taylor, an aged widow lady of Barboursville, from whom he succeeded in getting over $1,000.

Farm for Sale or Rent.

Located four miles south of Swanton, 2½ miles east of North Glade, known as the Edward R. Lee farm, containing 98 acres. 25 acres cleared; 40 acres under good fence; 7 acres in young orchard; house; small barn and other outbuildings; one-half mile to public road; land is smooth and well adapted to farming; easy terms; apply to Joseph H. Lee, Deer Park, Md., care James L. Harvey, R. F. D. No. 1.

Mr. Fred Burkhardt, of Accident, was in Oakland Monday and Tuesday on business.

Most people know that if they have been sick they need *Scott's Emulsion* to bring back health and strength.

But the strongest point about *Scott's Emulsion* is that you don't have to be sick to get results from it.

It keeps up the athlete's strength, puts fat on thin people, makes a fretful baby happy, brings color to a pale girl's cheeks, and prevents coughs, colds and consumption.

Food in concentrated form for sick and well, young and old, rich and poor.

And it contains no drugs and no alcohol.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

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And yet Mr. Bryan is an editor and is rapidly getting rich.

WANT ORDER REVOKED.

The country newspaper publishers of the country have taken up the cudgel and are protesting vigorously against a recent order of the Post Office Department which they claim is a direct slap at their business. Through their Senators and Congressmen they are demanding its repeal and the result is a rush of these officials to the Department entering protests against the obnoxious order and demanding its setting aside. While Third Assistant Postmaster General Lawshe claims that the order is simply a good business proposition, it is bound to work against the interests of the country newspaper publisher.

Under the regulations of the Department prior to the issuance of the order in question newspapers were carried through the mails at the rate of one cent per pound. The order of General Lawshe, which we publish in full in another column, prescribes a time limit in which a subscriber can receive his paper at the one cent per pound rate, and after that time if the publisher desires to send the paper he must pay postage at the rate of one cent per paper, which would be an average advance of 800 per cent. Gen. Lawshe stands upon the principle that a subscriber who does not pay is of no use to the publisher. This is very true, but at the same time the average country publisher will consider his order ill-advised and a blow at the root of a struggling industry.

SMOKING—WOMANLY BLOOM IS LOST.

The thing seems to be spreading like a fad into all ranks.

Many women, proud of their culture and refinement, but prouder of their "liberality," defiantly ask, "Well, what of it? Hasn't a woman as much right to smoke as a man? If it is a sin or a vulgar habit—or a pleasurable vice!—is it any worse for her than for him?"

Perhaps the answer to all these questions is—no. Morally and ethically considered, a woman doubtless has as much right as a man to smoke in public, if her sense of propriety and her tastes permit her to do so. If there is any vice in it, any sin, the man cannot excuse himself of it because he is born to the masculine persuasion. No, a woman may smoke in public with the same ethical, moral, and legal propriety, perhaps, as a man. But there are certain consequences!

Nature has so constituted man of the civilized world that he, of his own accord, has brought himself to look upon woman as a creature a little higher than angels. In the abstract ideal at least, she is to him radiant, pure, and untainted by corrosive contact with certain of humanity's weaknesses. To every man filled with manhood's fine, honest sentiment a living, breathing woman is the embodiment of this ideal creature of his fancy until she has shown herself to his own eyes as something less. A glance may suffice for this revelation—a gesture even, or some more overt act. Now, the sight of tobocco smoke issuing from a woman's fair lips is something incongrous with the man's ideal woman. It is an incongruity that shocks him. And no matter how much he may applaud it as cute, as proper, or as clever and right, a bit of the fine sentiment in him dies at the moment of the birth of the smoke rings.

Woman may not believe it, but it is, indeed, true that no woman ever puffed a cigarette without losing some part, just a little perhaps, of her delicate womanly bloom in the eyes of the loving musculine admirer who sat applauding it.

Waste in Lumbering Southern Appalachian Forests.

The forests of the Southern Appalachian Mountains have been cut so eagerly for the valuable hardwoods they contain that very little virgin timber is left and about 85 per cent. of the area is second growth.

The drain on these forests by many industries is immense. The lumbermen are going over the land for the third time. First they took only the prime oak and poplar saw timber. Next they took the oaks that were suited for barrel staves. Now they are after whatever merchantable trees are left, such as birch, chestnut and gum.

Moreover, these forests have been, and still are, logged very wastefully. Nearly three-quarters of the timber cut for ties is wasted. Double or even treble the number of ties now cut could readily be secured from the same area without injury to the forest. By simply taking all the suitable trees, 125 ties could be cut from an acre which now yields only 60, and if all of the wood in the trees were fully utilized 170 additional ties per acre could be secured.

With mine timbers the story is the same. Fully 40 per cent of the timber handled in procuring them is entirely wasted.

Finally, fires are injuring the productiveness of the Appalachian forests by running over the ground and killing young growth.

Circular 118, just published by the Forest Service, discusses the whole question of managing to better advantage the second growth forests of the Appalachian region. This publication can be obtained of the Forester at Washington.

BITTINGER.

This week began with clear skies and bright sunshine and all conditions most favorable for the full enjoyment of the splendid sleighing snow.

Harry Paugh, a laborer employed on Silas C. Beachy's saw mill near this place, had his hand cut off by a circular saw on the mill last Friday morning about nine o'clock. Dr. McComas of Oakland, dressed the injured member and at last report the unfortunate man was resting comfortably.

Christian Klotz, an aged and highly respected citizen of this district, died at his home near this village on last Sunday morning, after a protracted and painful illness as the result of partial paralysis.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Bittinger returned to their home at this place last week after a two weeks' visit to Braddock and Pittsburg, Pa.

Miss Ruth Stark, of Jennings, was the guest of Misses Myrtle and Bessie Wiley last week.

Squire Wade H. Lohr, of Swanton, was seen in this village last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ellithorp were calling in Oakland early this week.

Miss Lizzie Orendorf, who has charge of the Red Hill school, was visiting her parents at this place last Sunday.

Mrs. Ida Yommer and little son, of Grantsville, was visiting relatives here last Sunday.

JUST A LITTLE MORE THAN IS NECESSARY

Democratic Senators Agree to Cut Gorman's Appropriation Bill to $170,000.

VERY BUSY PLACE HUNTERS

Mr. Jasper N. Willison Wants to be Commissioner of the Land Office Mr. Browning Would Like to Be Fish Commissioner.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 21.—The Democratic Senators after a long conference this afternoon agreed to cut Senator Gorman's appropriation bill to $170,000.

The Senators were closeted for two hours with Governor Crothers, who advocated a reduction from the original amount. Senator Linthicum spoke for an extreme reduction, while Senator Gorman advocated the original $200,000 on the view of the Finance Committee.

The first move to put an end to the endless stream of proposed legislation relating to the real and special subjects was made today by Mr. Girdwood, who offered an order providing as follows:

"The Speaker shall be authorized to appoint a committee of nine, with himself as ex-officio member, to consider the number of special and local bills and devise means to limit the number. The committee will also report why much of the legislation of this kind should not be made general."

During the last 10 years the laws or a local nature have amounted to 6,398, and during the last session there were 826 of these measures put on the statute books.

The Court of Appeals was, Mr. Girdwood said, grinding out decisions at the rate of 250 a year on the mass of legislation that is constantly increasing. Baltimore city was, he said, as much of an offender in this respect as any of the counties, and if the grind continued the statute books would be swamped with it. He advocated the adoption of some plan whereby a stop could be put to it.

The laws of Maryland were, he said, four times as voluminous as those adopted for Illinois, a State many times as large. Much of the legislation should, he said, be made general.

Among those who called in person at the executive office today to apply for appointment was Oregon Milton Dennis of Baltimore, who wants to serve the State for another term as State Game Warden. He presented a long list of indorsements. This office and that of State Fire Marshal are the two places that are most sought after, judging by the number of applications.

Jasper N. Willison of Cumberland, has applied for appointment as Commissioner of the Land Office. This place is now held by E. Stanley Toadvine of Wicomico county.

James S. Keagle of Baltimore has applied for appointment as Inspector of Hay and Straw and Dr John Aikenhead of Easton, wants to be a member of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Richard T. Browning of Garrett county, and J. Lee Simmons of Frederick county, are candidates for the Fish Commissionership of the Western Shore.

I. Dorsey Jones of Frederick county has filed application for appointment as a tobacco inspector.

In the debate in the Legislature late this afternoon, the president of the Senate, Gen. J. B. Seth, by a series of questions, in effect charged that in the campaign of 1903 Hon. Edwin Warfield, in return for financial support, made certain pledges to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and to other corporations.

General Seth charged by inuendo that the governor had misapplied the public funds and had used the state's money to pay for flowers at his daughter's party. He also charged that the ex-Governor had endeavored to sell state securities for less than their value, and that he had used his influence to keep a relative on the state's payroll, who performed no service.

General Seth used the most insulting language with regard to the ex-Governor, comparing him to "a Percheron stallion with a red bridle at a county fair."

Ex-Governor Warfield, when told of the charges said that they were too preposterous to merit any reply. Nevertheless, he refuted them, and Mr. Hugh L. Bond, president and general counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, made denial of the statements which had reference to his company.

Prices of Beef Reduced.

To the People of Oakland and Vicinity:

Western Beef has not fallen in price, but Garrett county beef has, which I will sell at the prices following:

Porterhouse Steak, 10 to 12½ cents; Tenderloin Steak, 10 to 12½ cents; Round Steak, 10 to 12 cents; Roast, 7 to 10 cents; Boiling Beef, 5 to 7 cents. A poor man's dollar looks as big to me as a rich man's. If your are too poor to buy I will give it to you.

Yours to stay,
H. CREUTZTURG,
Meat Dealer and Grocer.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. Friend, Merchant.
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

LOST HAND IN ACCIDENT ON A SAW MILL

Harry Paugh, Son of Allen J. Paugh, Maimed For Life.

SLIPPED AND FELL AGAINST SAW.

An Extremely Unfortunate Mishap Accident Occurred on Saw Mill Operated Near Silas J. Beachy's Residence in Bittinger District.

Last Frinay morning on the saw mill operated near the home of Mr. Silas C. Beachy, in Bittinger District, occurred one of those unfortunate and unforseen accidents with which saw milling at all times is fraught, resulting in the maiming for life of one of Garrett county's best specimens of young manhood, the victim being Mr. Harry Paugh, aged nineteen years, son of Mr. Allen J. Paugh, of near Thayerville.

From what can be learned concerning the accident it appears that Mr. Paugh was employed in the capacity of off-bearer on the mill and was in the act of carrying a piece of lumber from the saw when he slipped and throwing out his right hand in an effort to catch himself from falling to the floor of the mill his hand came in contact with the revolving edging saw, severing it at the wrist in the twinkling of an eye.

As soon as was possible word was telephoned to Oakland of the accident and Dr. McComas summoned to render surgical aid. The physician responded and drove down to the mill where he dressed the young man's arm.

LOST—On Second street between Green and Alder streets, a grey fur neckpiece. Finder will please leave at Offutt's store and receive reward.

NOT PRESTON'S FIRST OFFENSE.

Huntington Paper Recalls Escapade of Talented And Handsome Preacher.

The Huntington Herald has the following lines of considerable interest here:

"Rev. South G. Preston, formerly one of the leading divines of the Western Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church, South, but who was deposed from the conference several years ago after succeeding in defrauding several people of money and living the life of one adapted to the "Great White Way" for months is again in the limelight.

"It will be remembered that at the conference session at Barboursville three years ago, Rev. Preston was reinstated into the conference and was given an appointment on the Boothsville circuit in the Fairmont district. On this circuit, it seems that he succeeded in gaining the confidence of many people of the rural section, who wondered in amazement at Preston who is a man of fine personality and wonderful ability.

"It will be remembered that one of Preston's former victims was Mrs. Taylor, an aged widow lady of Barboursville, from whom he succeeded in getting over $1,000.

Farm for Sale or Rent.

Located four miles south of Swanton, 2½ miles east of North Glade, known as the Edward R. Lee farm, containing 98 acres. 25 acres cleared; 40 acres under good fence; 7 acres in young orchard; house; small barn and other outbuildings; one-half mile to public road; land is smooth and well adapted to farming; easy terms; apply to Joseph H. Lee, Deer Park, Md., care James L. Harvey, R. F. D. No. 1.

Mr. Fred Burkhardt, of Accident, was in Oakland Monday and Tuesday on business.

Most people know that if they have been sick they need *Scott's Emulsion* to bring back health and strength.

But the strongest point about *Scott's Emulsion* is that you don't have to be sick to get results from it.

It keeps up the athlete's strength, puts fat on thin people, makes a fretful baby happy, brings color to a pale girl's cheeks, and prevents coughs, colds and consumption.

Food in concentrated form for sick and well, young and old, rich and poor.

And it contains no drugs and no alcohol.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND $1.00.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. OFFUTT, JOHN M. DAVIS, G. S. HAMILL.
GEORGE W. LEGGE, JOHN T. MITCHELL, S. T. JONES.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, VICE-P'T. S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. FRALEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER.

Economizes the use of flour, butter and eggs; makes the biscuit, cake and pastry more appetizing, nutritious and wholesome.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

This is the only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar.

It Has No Substitute

There are Alum and Phosphate of Lime powders sold at a lower price, but no housekeeper regarding the health of her family can afford to use them.

Mr. N. U. Bond was in the city last Saturday on business.

Dr. Joseph Lee, of Mountain Lake Park, visited Oakland Tuesday.

Mr. D. E. Offutt, Jr., went to Fairmont Tuesday afternoon on a business mission.

Mr. James M. Litzinger, of Grafton, was in Oakland yesterday evening on business.

School Commissioner C. E. Ellithorpe, of Bittinger, was in the city Monday and Tuesday on business.

Mr. P. C. Barnes, attorney, of Cumberland, was in the city on professional business Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Charles B. Cropp, of Richwood, West Va., spent several days in Oakland with his family, returned to Richwood Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Earle C. Ashby is preparing to open a meat and grocery store in the old postoffice building opposite the First National Bank on Alder street.

Mr. D. Y. Morris, of Kingwood, who spent ten days in Oakland with his daughter, Mrs. Benj. H. Sincell, returned to his home Monday morning.

Mrs. William R. Offutt and little daughter, who were guests of relatives in Cumberland for several weeks, returned to their home in Oakland last Thursday evening.

Mr. Roy H. Hamill, superintendent of the Upper Potomac Coal Company, located near Schell, W. Va., spent Sunday in Oakland with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Hamill.

Rev. L. T. Wideman, D. D., of Baltimore, will preach in St. Paul's M. E. church Sunday evening at 7:30. Dr. Wideman is the official representative of the American Bible Society.

WANTED:—A responsible man to inspect orchards, &c., next summer in Garrett county. Write at once, State Horticultural Department, College Park, Maryland, for particulars.

Mr. George T. Porter, of near Oakland, who visited Baltimore and Annapolis last week, in the latter city calling upon his cousin, Governor Crothers, returned to Oakland Thursday evening.

Miss Mame Hart, accompanied by her little nieces, Mary and Marcella Nelson, left Oakland last Friday for Pittsburg, Pa., where they will be guests for a few weeks of Mrs. Annie Nelson and family.

Misses Catharine and Corinne Manges, daughters of Rev. and Mrs. E. Manges, left Oakland Monday night for a visit of two weeks to relatives in Philadelphia and other Pennsylvania cities.

Mr. Sol Stern, the Baltimore tobacconist, highly esteemed for his pleasant manners and jovialty, brought sunshine with him yesterday upon his somewhat regular visits to Oakland in the interests of his well known brand of cigars The William Pinkney. May his shadow never grow less nor his visits to our little mountain city cease.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 THE SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

RESIGNED AFTER 41 YEARS' SERVICE.

Rev. John M. Davis, Superintendent of Paul's Sunday School, Wants to Quit.

Rev. John M. Davis, of Oakland, for forty-one consecutive years superintendent of the Sunday school attached to St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church in Oakland, on last Sunday tendered his resignation as an official of the school. In tendering his resignation Rev. Davis stated that his love for the work in which he has so diligently been employed for upwards of a half a century, is as ardent as when he first entered into it, but that owing to the condition of his own health and that of members of his family he was compelled to take the step, much as he was disinclined to do so.

During these forty-one years while Mr. Davis was the head of the school many changes have been witnessed. The older members have of course died or moved to other fields, generations have been born, reared and passed away, but Mr. Davis stood as a bulwark, nobly and grandly at his post, and now in his declining years, feeling that he has labored long and earnestly, but not without reward, he is forced to lay aside his burdens to be taken up and carried on upon younger shoulders.

Rev. Davis' successor as superintendent has not yet been elected, but the selection will be made on next Sunday at the session of the school. Upon whom his toga will fall is but a matter of speculation.

The most disgraceful sight one ever sees in this town is a number of young boys, not yet in their teens, with cigarettes in their mouths. A boy behind a cigarette is a fit subject for the reform school.

Mr. Fred. A. Thayer was housed up several days this week with an attack of the grip. This malady has had numberless victims during the past few weeks in Oakland, but all seem to be on the way toward recovery.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the First National Bank of Friendsville, which will be found on another page of the paper today. The gentlemen composing its directorate are all well known, substantial business men of the county.

Mrs. Mary Loewenstein went to Johnstown, Pa., last Saturday to attend the funeral of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Fredericka Loewenstein, which took place in that city Monday of this week, a notice of whose death will be found elsewhere in this paper today.

Ex-Senator R. T. Browning and Mr. William Miller, of Accident, two of the members of the Democratic State Committee for this county, went to Annapolis Monday night, where, in all probability, they will participate in the shaking of the political plum tree.

When the Stomach, Heart, or Kidney nerves get weak, then these organs always fail. Don't drug the Stomach, nor stimulate the Heart or Kidneys. That is simply makeshift. Get a prescription known to Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The Restorative is prepared expressly for these weak inside nerves. Strengthen these nerves, build them up with Dr. Shoop's Restorative—tablets or liquid—and see how quickly help will come. Free sample test sent on request by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Your health is surely worth this simple test. Sold by all dealers

Mr. Daniel Hinebaugh, who left Oakland with Mrs. Hinebaugh early in the fall to spend the winter months with their children at various points in West Virginia and Maryland, visited relatives in Oakland last week, leaving here on Monday for Morgantown, West Va.

Report all items of interest to this office. They will be appreciated and each item will help to make the paper that much more interesting. We can not get all the news but by your help we can get the lion's share and that is what we wish to do. We want all the news that's news.

Capt. James A. Hayden, of Mountain Lake Park, was at Bond, this county, Monday and Tuesday of this week where he took part in a religious revival being conducted there by the Methodist pastor. The interest manifested in the meeting is immense, everyone attending being imbued with the Spirit.

Mr. Emanuel Hershberger, of Grantsville, as executor of the personal estate of the late Barbara Yoder, whose death occurred at Grantsville several weeks ago, gives the required legal notice to creditors in this paper today. Mr. Hershberger was in Oakland last Tuesday when he qualified as executor before the Orphans' Court.

Mr. James W. Friend, who was for a number of years secretary and treasurer of the Garrett County Telephone Company, but later manager of the Kendall Store Company at Kendall, is having a mercantile building erected at Friendsville and will embark in the general merchandise business as soon as the work is completed.

Men have various ways of carrying money. Grocers, butchers and millers carry it in a wad. Bankers in clean bills, laid full length in a pocketbook. Brokers only fold the bill once, doubling the money as it were. The young business man carries it in his vest pocket. Farmers and drovers in their inside pockets, whether it is $50 or 15 cents.

TWO ALLEGED SMOKE HOUSE THIEVES ARRESTED

John Collins and "Bill" Purnell in Jail Charged With Robbery.

STOLEN MEAT FOUND ON PREMISES

It Was Fully Identified as Having Been Taken From Mrs. Browning's Smoke House Last Thursday Night—One Ham Missing.

Last Thursday night the smoke house on the premises belonging to Mrs. Nancy J. Whetsell, on Oak street, was entered and three hams, the property of her daughter, Mrs. Browning, which were in course of curing, were taken therefrom and carried away.

The following morning the theft was discovered and suspicion for the crime was directed toward John Collins and "Bill" Purnell, the latter residing on Water street, in the rear and adjoining Mrs. Whetsell's property, with an alley intervening, with whom Collins, since the house in which he presumably lived burned last Tuesday night, has been staying. As soon as the State's officers were made acquainted with the facts concerning the theft a search warrant was issued by Justice Teats directing that Purnell's house be searched for the hams. Constable Maffett, accompanied by Ches. Browning, went to Purnell's house and after considerable work located two of the hams in a closet beneath a stairway leading to the second floor of the house. The meat was encased in a burlap sack upon which was piled a considerable quantity of coal, which leads one to believe that the parties expected a visit from the officers.

After the meat had been recovered the alleged thieves, Collins and Purnell, were taken into custody, and given a preliminary hearing before Justice Teats. Both men were vehement in their statements, saying they were unaware that the meat was in the house and how it got there was a mystery to them. What became of the third ham is the only mystery, so the State officers claim, in connection with the case, and an effort has been made to locate it. From one of the hams several pieces had been cut, which no doubt furnished breakfast for those who had the meat in charge.

Justice Teats after hearing the evidence in the case, remanded both parties to jail in default of $300 bail, to await the action of the June grand jury.

Since Collins and Purnell have been in jail both have made statements in which each has endeavored to put the crime upon the other. Purnell says that Collins, the night before the fire occurred which burned the house above referred to, came to this house and said that he intended to burn Hamill (meaning Mr. G. S. Hamill, who owned the burned building and who had issued a landlord's writ against his household effects) out of everything. On the other hand Collins strenuously denies. He declares that Purnell stole he hams; that he also stole meat from the cellar of Charles B. Cropp's residence and chickens from several parties living in Oakland.

Whether or not any dependence is to be placed in the statements of either of the men is an open question. Neither have sterling characters, and it is the general belief that Oakland and the community is better off with both of them in jail, where they will probably remain until they are tried at the June Term of the Circuit Court.

Since the incarceration of Collins he has been very ill and has required the attention nearly every day of the county physician. His ailment is an affection of the kidneys which may terminate fatally within a short time.

Superstition and distrust, with which all societies known as secret orders were at one time viewed by a large number of people, was, happily long ago dispelled, and today the lodge stands as one of the champions of the home and family. Wherever society has reached a high state of development, secret and fraternal orders have their greatest stronghold.

Rev. E. Manges, of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, was called to Accident Monday afternoon to officiate on Tuesday morning at the funeral of Christian Klotz, a well known and highly respected resident of that section of Garrett county, a notice of whose death appears elsewhere in this paper today. Mr. Manges returned to Oakland Tuesday afternoon.

James R. Randall, who died on Tuesday at Augusta, Ga., in his seventieth year, sprang into fame through a single lyric, "Maryland, My Maryland," which he produced in the stress of excitement caused by reading about the Baltimore riot of April 1861, when a Massachusetts regiment on its way to Washington was attacked by an anti-Union mob," says the New York Tribune. "It is curious coincidence that "Dixie" was written in New York by a professional negro minstrel, "My Old Kentucky Home" by a Pennsylvanian, and "Maryland, My Maryland," the South's best war song, by a native of Maryland, a state which never seceded from the Union.

THE DEATH OF MR. JOHN JOHNS.

Expired Suddenly of Heart Disease at Home of Son in Massillon.

Last week this paper made mention of the sudden death of Mr. John Johns, of Mountain Lake Park, which occurred at the home of his son at Massillon, Ohio, on Monday of last week. Since the publication in THE REPUBLICAN was made the following relative to Mr. Johns was received from Massillon, being taken from the Gleaner, a morning newspaper published in that city:

John Johns, aged 74 years, died suddenly at the home of his son, John F. Johns, on Cherry street, at 10:15 o'clock Monday morning, the immediate cause of death being due to heart failure. Mr. Johns had only been confined to his bed for the past two weeks with pneumonia and had expected to be able to sit up Monday. For the past week he had been steadily improving and Sunday passed a comfortable day. Monday morning he felt greatly improved in health and ate a good breakfast. Shortly afterward, he arose in bed, and at this moment was seized with an attack of heart failure, from the effects of which he died about fifteen minutes later. He was conscious to the end and was able to recognize all around him, but his advanced age made it evident it would be impossible for him to recover.

Mr. Johns was born in Cornwall, England, January 29, 1834. He came to this country when he was twenty years old, and settled at Frostburg, Md. On January 30, 1856, he married Miss Harriet Waite, at Frostburg, Md., where their union was blessed with ten children. On January 30, 1906, Mr. and Mrs. Johns celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at the home of their son, John E. Johns, in this city. All the children, grandchildren and many friends were present to extend their congratulations. About twenty years ago Mr. and Mrs. Johns moved to Mountain Lake Park, Md., which has been their home ever since. For the past few winters the aged couple have been spending the chilly months with their children in New York, Cleveland, and this city, they having arrived in Massillon last October. Mr. Johns enlisted in the Union army before he became an American citizen, and served three years during the civil war. The deceased was a life long member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

He is survived by his wife, seven sons, William and John E. Johns, of this city; Samuel B. Johns, of New York; Herbert S., Walter G., and Oscar U. Johns, of Cleveland; and Joseph L. Johns, of Wheeling, W. Va., and three daughters, Mrs. John A. Wagner, of Cleveland; Mrs. Harriet J. Chenowith, of Huntington, Ind., and Mrs Charles Yost, of Massilon.

The funeral will be held Thursday afternoon from the residence of his son, John E. Johns, on Cherry street, the Rev. J. R. Jacob, officiating

In the statement published in the Baltimore Sun of last Saturday Mr. Murray Vandiver, treasurer of the Senatorial primaries committee, sets forth the amount expended in each of the counties covering the expenses incident to the primaries held on election day. Of the total amount expended in the State Mr. G. Semmes Hamill, chairman of the Democratic committee for this county, received $420 to cover the expenses incurred by him.

Trial Catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by all dealers.

Messrs. A. D. Naylor & Co., of Oakland, have contracted with Mr. Joseph M. Conneway, owner of the Mountain View Home, near Fort Pendleton, for the installation of a complete heating and sewerage system of his premises. Water will be derived from a never failing spring and will be rammed into a concrete reservoir to be located on the mountain above Mr. Conneway's house. The volume of water will be considerable and the pressure will be sufficient to force the water to all portions of the farm.

The rural routes were established for the benefit of rural homes, or in other words the farmers. They have proven a greater benefit and blessing to the farmers than was anticipated by the most sanguine. A farmer who has once enjoyed the advantages of the rural mail service hardly knows how to live without it. It did not come to the farmer, however, until he had many times earned it. The farmers are our heaviest taxpayers. What property they have is in plain sight and is taxed, while the city gent, at least many of them, who deals in notes and bonds is enabled to hide his wealth from the assessors. For a quarter of a century the mail has been carried to the city home, not once but many times each day. Finally the big heart of Uncle Sam has reached out to the men who feed the world.

Has Joined The Army.

A report reached Oakland, via Huntington, West Va., yesterday morning, that Mr. H. Byrne Hamill, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hamill, had left that city one day last week for Columbus, Ohio, with the intention of entering the regular army.

TEN ITALIANS AND TWO GIRLS ARRESTED.

The Party Taken Into Custody Yesterday By Sheriff Brown at Bloomington.

MEN WERE LIVING IN CAMP CARS.

They Were Until Recently Employed By The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, And Were Arrested On The Charge of Enticing The Girls.

Yesterday evening's accommodation brought to Oakland the largest bunch of prisoners ever coralled by an officer in Garrett county, the party being made up of ten Italians and two young girls. The men were arrested at Bloomington by Sheriff Brown and the girls at their homes near Frankville.

The warrant for the arrest of the men charged them with having enticed the girls who are 13 and 15 years of age, respectively, from their homes, for immoral purposes.

Sheriff Brown went to Bloomington on an early train yesterday morning and after seeing that all the men were in the cars, which they occupied while working for the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company as trackmen, placed them under arrest, handcuffing them one to the other until his supply of bracelets was exhausted. Leaving the men in charge of the constable at Bloomington he walked to Frankville and there arrested the girls, bringing the twelve prisoners to Oakland on the evening train.

The girls, who are yet children, are named Wilson and Howdershell, and it has been alleged that for several weeks they have been making almost daily visits to the cars occupied by the Italians.

The hearing of the prisoners will be held either today or tomorrow before Justice Gonder.

Married.

PALMER—VEITCH.—Miss Margaret Veitch, daughter of the late Col. John W. Veitch, of Oakland, and of Mrs Annie Howard Veitch, of Washington, D. C., was married on Wednesday, January 15th, in New Orleans, La., to Mr. George Henry Palmer, of New York City.

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Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Allegany County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Charles F. A. Reichelt, late of Allegany County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of June, 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1907.

MARY A. HETZ,
Executrix.
Lonaconing, Md.

ORDER NISI.

J. B. Emory, Assignee of mortgage for the purpose of foreclosure vs Jacob Fazenbaker.

No. 1562 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 8th day of January, 1908, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by J. B. Emory, Assignee of mortgage for the purpose of foreclosure, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 6th day of February, 1908, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 31st day of January, 1908.

The report states the amount of the sale to be $100.

E. Z TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Penn Garrett Coal Mining Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, on

Monday, January 27th, 1908,

at 12 M., for the purpose of taking action in regard to the sale of the Company's property.

C. L. PULLEN, Stockholder.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., December, 26, 1907.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

February 4th and 5th, 1908,

for the purpose among other business of hearing appeals on assessments and making transfers.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Interesting Incidents In Maryland History.

The General Assembly of Maryland had its origin in the English system of legislative gatherings. The Magna Charta was the foundation stone of English liberties, was the parent of the representation of the people in their law-making bodies. Provision for the General Assembly of the Maryland province was made with the following clause of the charter granted by Charles I. to Cecilus Calvert: "With the advice, assent and approbation of the Free Men of the Same Province, or of the Greater part of them, or of their delegates, or of the great part of them, whom we will, shall be called together for the forming of laws, when, as often as need shall require, by the aforesaid Baron of Baltimore, and his heirs, and in form which shall seem best to him or them."

While the Virginia Assembly initiated government by the people in the New World in 1619, yet to the sturdy English settlers of Maryland is due the credit of bringing to life an independent legislative body of the people far in advance of their times, just as the Maryland Religious Toleration Act was far ahead of the prevailing civilization of the Old World.

The first Lord Proprietor died before the charter was delivered to him, but the great document was delivered to his son, Cecilus Calvert, second Lord Baltimore. The proprietor reserved to himself the right to frame laws for the government of the province. It was provided that such laws should be approved by the people, except in cases of emergency, when the authority vested in the Lord Proprietor was almost absolute.

Under the provisions of the charter the freemen of the province were convened at St. Marys in the early part of 1635. Little is known of the legislation of the body, the records having been destroyed, because the legislative acts were declared to be illegal. Lord Baltimore was still in England fostering emigration, when he received certain laws which had been sent to him for his approval. As this was a reversal of the provisions of the charter, Lord Baltimore vetoed the laws. He then set to work to frame a complete code for the government of the province and directed that the legislature be convened January 25, 1638.

When the legislature met at that time the laws digested by Calvert, were presented to it for its approval in the place of those which he vetoed. But the people, determined that the time to strike for absolute freedom had arrived, charter or no charter, Lord Baltimore's code was rejected in its entirety, and the legislature began to frame its own system of laws.

Forty-one bills were adopted by this legislature, and Calvert, acting under the authority of the charter, vetoed them all. The controversy was not long. Calvert was too wise and just a man to permit a point like this to interfere with the prosperity and welfare of the Marylanders, and he concluded that his power to veto any bill of which he disapproved was sufficient to protect his rights, so he gracefully submitted to the will of the people.

The laws enacted by Maryland's first legislature show that this body possessed a remarkable adaptability for judicious legislation and speaks volumes for the inherent quality of "home rule" of the first settlers of Maryland.

The earliest assemblies were primary affairs. The governor of the province issued writs of summons to the members of the Council, as the legislative assembly was then called, and to a few others as often as he thought wise. Some of those thus summoned in person, such as commanders of hundreds, were directed to encourage the attendance of such persons as they saw fit, and to give all other freemen of the hundred the privilege to attend in person or to choose delegates. As a result many proxies were given, and complaint arose that the governor and secretary were able to control the assembly. Until 1650 the proprietary claimed the sole right of directing how the Assembly should be constituted, but in that year and ever afterward each of the hundreds elected from one to three delegates. Thus the representative system was inaugurated.

In the early years all freemen as well as freeholders, were not only entitled to a seat in the Assembly, but were liable to fine for failure to attend in person or by proxy. A property qualification was imposed in 1670 and was required under the Constitution of 1776. It was removed by an amendment to the Constitution.

By the Acts of 1650 the Assembly was divided into two houses—the upper house to stand for the rights and interests of the proprietary, while the lower house stood for the rights and interests of the people.

The local unit of representation was the hundred until 1654, when the county became the unit and the writs of election summoned from one to four delegates from each county.

The last meeting of the General Assembly under the proprietary government was held on March 23, 1774. On June 13, 1776, Governor Eden issued writs for a new assembly to be held on July 25. It was his last official act, and the convention resolved that the writs be not obeyed.

The provincial convention met June 24, 1774, and under its authority the Constitutional Convention met on August 14, 1776. The Declaration of Rights was agreed to by the convention on November 2, 1776, and the Constitution on November 8, 1776.

The first General Assembly, under the authority of the state, was convened by the Council of Safety, February, 1777. The Constitution of 1776 provided that the Assembly should meet annually on the first Monday of November, and, if necessary, oftener.

The Geneaal Assembly of 1658 may be said to be the first which made its impress upon the times and upon Maryland history. To Mr. E. S. Riley, of Annapolis, is due the credit of rescuing from oblivion the proceedings of the early sessions of the assemblies of the province. The first Afsembly—that of 1635, as stated as declared to be illegal. The acts of the next Assembly, which was convened in 1637, were declared by the lord proprietor to be invalid. In other words, he wielded his power of veto with vehemence. Twelve members were sufficient to transact business at the session in 1638. The representation was by act defined to be as follows: "Everyone being of the Council of this Province and any other Gentlemen of able judgment and quality Summoned by writ, and the Lord of Every Manor within this Province after Manor be Erected, and Every Hundred was to elect and Choose someone, two or more able and sufficient men for the hundred to come to the General Assembly."

One of the important acts of this assembly allowed books to contain "felonies, provided that the offender in these felonies shall suffer death unless the offender can read clerke like in the judgment of the court, and then the offender lose his hand, or be burned in the hand or forehead with a hot iron, and shall forfeit all his or her lands at the time of the offence committed (save to his wife or widow her dower and to his heirs his or her inheritance)."

At the same sessions the rights of the churches in the province were confirmed and the time of indentured servants was limited. The Assembly met at St. John's instead of St. Marys City, where the first session was held. The next session was held in St. Marys City.

The next General Assembly convened was in 1640. It was in session from October 12 until October 30. Its most important acts were those prohibiting the exportation of corn and defining what clothing shall be given servants at the expiration of their terms of indenture.

In the early sessions there was but one Assembly. The governor, the councilors and freemen met together, with the governor presiding. In his absence a lieutenant governor presided. In 1642 an effort was made to provide for two houses of the Assembly, but it was not successful. Acts were passed at this session for the punishment of drunkenness and swearing.

Proceedings of the session of 1642 are noteworthy because they reveal the odd character of the oath and of the rules under which the Assembly worked. The oath follows:

"You shall swear that you will be true and faithful to the right honorable Cecilius, Lord and Proprietor of this Province of Maryland, and that you will defend and maintain to the utmost of your Power all his rights, Interests and Royal Jurisdictions and Seignory into and over the said Province and the Islands thereunto belonging, according to his Lordship's charter of the said Province, under the Great seal of England, and shall faithfully serve him as his Lieutenant General of the said Province, and in all other Offices committed to your charge by his Lordship's Commission to them; you shall also swear that you will do equal right and Justice to the poor and to the rich within the said Province after your cunning wit, and power, and according to the Laws and Ordinances of the said Province; you shall not for fear, favour or Affection, or any Cause let hinder justice; but shall truly execute the said Office according to your Commission, and you shall not know of any attempt against his Lordship's right and Dominion into or over the said Province and the People therein, but you shall resist and Oppose it with the utmost of your power and make the same known with Convenient speed to his Lordship, and you shall in all things faithfully counsell and advise his Lordship according to your heart and Conscience; so help you God and the contents of this Book."

The following were the rules:

Any one of the house not appearing after the third beating of the drum shall forfeit 20 l. of tobacco.

For the morning the drum is to beat as near as may be to sunrising, and an hour's distance between each beating. In the afternoon the first beating is to be at one of the clock, and then an hour's distance between each beating.

None are to speak above once in one day to any several matter or clause of any bill without leave of the house. If two or more rise together the lieutenant general is to determine who shall speak first.

None are to use any undecent, taunting or reviling words to the naming or personating of any member in the house or any other misbehave himself in his speech upon pain of censure by the house.

Every bill is to be read twice before it be engrossed, and after engrossment to be put to the vote at a third reading.

In 1647 these rules were amended and enlarged. They were as follows:

That noe one of the howse shall use any revyling speeches or name any one by name but by another signification Viz. the Gent. that spoke last or the like.

That noe one of the howse shall use att one reading to any Bill wth lycence of the Gour. And if 2 psnons rise up together, the Gour, shall appoynt who shall speake first. And no one shall interrupt another, or speake till the other hath ended.

That noe one shall deliur his opinion or speake to any bill sitting. But shall stand up reuerently and bareheaded directing his speech to the Gour.

That every Bill proposed to the howse shall be read 3 several dayes before it shall be uoted to engrosmt. And that betwixt euery such reading one day shall be intermitted unless wth special lycence of the Gour.

That before the grall day of Sessions for the enacting of all the Lawes, notice shall bee gyuen 3 dayes before, att the least to all the County of St. Maries to make their personall appearance, if they shall like thereof.

That noe one shall come into the howse of Assembly (whilst the howse it sett), with any weapon uppon perill of such fine or censure as the howse thinke fit.

Any of the 16 members bowned to attend the Assembly tht shall be absent from the howse att the hower & place appointed, shall be fyned (after the number of Ten of them shall be put with the Gour. & the Clerk), in the Summe of 50 l Tob. unless lawful excuse shall be shewen; to be imployed in defraying the charges of this pnt Assembly.

All misdemeaners wch shall happen in the howse shall be censured & fyned by the howse. To be employed as afore.

Any one of the sixteen members tht shall not attend the house, eyther through sickness or other occasion, shall have power to constitute another Proxie in his roome during such absence.

In 1642 an effort was made to enact a law to prohibit all persons from leaving the province, but it failed.

If you are a business man, did you ever think of the field of opportunity that advertising opens to you? There is almost no limit to the possibilities of your business if you study how to turn trade into your store. If you are not getting your share of the business of your community *there's a reason*. People go where they are attracted — where they *know* what they can get and how much it is sold for. If you make direct statements in your advertising see to it that you are able to fulfill every promise you make. You will add to your business reputation and hold your customers. It will not cost as much to run your ad in this paper as you think. It is the persistent advertiser who gets there. Have something in the paper every issue, no matter how small. We will be pleased to quote you our advertising rates, particularly on the year's business.

HOW TO HAVE GOOD ROADS

Practical Suggestions on Road Building by Department of Agriculture.

The U. S. Office of Public Roads will supply this paper with practical articles on various features of road building and maintenance, which will be published from time to time. Our subscribers are urged to give this matter careful consideration, and are requested to forward to this office for transmission to the office of Public Roads any practical question which they desire answered relating to road construction and maintenance. Questions and answers will be published by this paper at suitable intervals

No. 1, Series A.

We may recognize the value of hard and durable roads in all parts of the country, but still the fact remains that for a long time to come the majority of the roads will be composed of earth. Furthermore, in about nine months out of the year, the earth road, if properly cared for, is reasonably satisfactory. For many agricultural districts, it is the only road at present available. Hence, these communities should set themselves seriously to work to learn the best methods of maintaining earth roads and of getting the maximum service from them. Prosperity comes to the country to a great extent through the prosperity of the farmers. This fact strongly suggests the importance of giving the earth road every possible care and attention in its location, drainage, construction and maintenance.

An earth road composed of water holding soil should be exposed to the sun and air as freely as possible, as comparison between the shaded and sunny portions of such a road will easily indicate. This should be accomplished by clearing a sufficient amount of trees and undergrowth away from the road. It must be remembered, however, that sandy and gravelly roads require moisture, and in these cases some shade should be retained. Furthermore, trees are beneficial along river banks and on steep grades subject to washing.

Drainage is one of the most important points to consider in connection with an earth road. The majority of earth roads in all mountainous and hilly districts have too much drainage. Occasionally a road will be found with five ditches, three in the middle made by the horses' hoofs and by wheels of the vehicles, and two on the sides. All well-constructed earth roads are supposed to have no more than two ditches, one on each side of the traveled roadway. Keep the water out of the middle of the road by giving it a crown or elevation in the center of 7½ inches above the top of the inner slope of the ditch for a 20 foot road, and where the hills are a little steep make the crown 10 inches. With a crown of about 1 inch to the foot from the center to the sides, the ditches which are often built across the road on steep grades to deflect the water will not be needed. Instead of carrying water across the road in open ditches, tile or concrete drains should, if possible, be provided. They should have sufficient capacity and fall to carry the maximum amount of water that is expected to flow through them at any one time. The capacity is increased in proportion to the fall or grade; for instance, 12-inch pipe laid on a one per cent. grade will carry 1,800 gallons per minute, while the same pipe laid on a 2 per cent. grade will carry 2,500 gallons per minute. Furthermore, a culvert laid flat will soon fill up, while one having a good incline will keep itself clear.

In the maintenance of an earth road, avoid the mistake of changing the natural order of things. Naturally the soil is found on top and the clay on the bottom. If this order is reversed in constructing a road, the result will be less satisfactory than if the soil be left at the top of the road, for soil makes better surface to a road than clay. If the road bed is largely clay to start with, will be well to place sandy soil or clean sand on top. A covering of 6 to 10 inches of sand upon clay that persists in breaking up into deep mudholes will usually be satisfactory, and if sand enough be added, this clay will cease to make mud. If the roadbed in composed of sand it can be improved by an application of clay.

The rule for a serviceable earth road, then, is as follows: make ditches on each side and keep them open; haul sand and gravel upon section needing this treatment: use a road machine and a split log drag judiciously (a full description of which will be contained in a later article); follow the stitch in time" rule and give an earth road the same careful persistent attention you would give your prize acre, factory or store, and it will pay as large a profit in proportion to your individual outlay.

GIRL DANCED WITH SKELETON.

A San Francisco Maid Must be Credited With Some Nerve.

This was a story of something that was expected to happen and did not. There was once a skeleton at the Hopkins Academy of Art supposed to be that of a celebrated French dancing master whose field of usefulness was now confined to the anatomy room, where he was daily observed by a bevy of girl students. The ex-dancing master was mounted on a base with wheels for the convenience of locomotion. When one of the customary dances was held a number of girls wandered into the anatomy room between the numbers and began to trifle with the old armor, statuary and other objects. The skeleton of the old dancing master was dragged into the middle of the room just as the band struck up a waltz. The floor was polished, and the wheels slid over it with marvelous ease. An idea suddenly occurred to the youngest and prettiest of the girls, and she acted upon it. "It is long since monsieur has had the pleasure of a dance," she said, smiling bewitchingly. "Will he dance with me?" Seizing her card she wrote, "Monsieur the Skeleton" upon it. Then encircling the bony digits with her own warm fingers she sped away with the skeleton over the polished floor. "I dance with death," she cried, and laughed gayly as she whirled. This is where something should have happened, but nothing did. The girls grew nervous and dragged her from the room. The old dancing master remained alone in the middle of the floor, and the waltz swung on.—San Francisco Call.

TARIFF AND WAGES

HOW THE VOLUME AND REWARDS OF LABOR ARE AFFECTED.

Convincing Reasons Why the Man Who Works for Wages Must Invariably Fare Better Under a Protective Tariff Than Under Free Trade Conditions.

In the Labor World, August 17, of Newark and Jersey City, appears a dignified, fair and truthful editorial, entitled "The Reason Why," which answers the question:

"Why should the man who works for wages be in favor of a protective tariff?"

It is an important question and one well worthy of the attention given to it by the Labor World. Printed in a newspaper which so ably represents the views and interests of many thousands of New Jersey wage earners, the article should and doubtless will have a wide reading. It is a healthy, wholesome sign when labor journals of this class take up the question of the true relation of a protective tariff to work and wages. The Labor World's exposition is clear and convincing. No fair-minded and intelligent man can successfully confute its conclusion:

"Low tariff always means low prices for labor's products and low wages for labor. A protective tariff always means good prices for what labor produces and high wages for labor.

"This is why the man who works for wages should always be in favor of a protective tariff."

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

A CAMPAIGN EPISODE.

"Andy" Held the Advance Position After the Regiment Fell Back.

With deep interest the survivors of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, are awaiting the appearance of the forthcoming history of that regiment, which will come from the press in a few weeks. The records of the war department, the pocket diaries of officers and men, the faded letters from the soldier boys at the front to loved ones at home, as well as the memories of the few survivors, have been searched for facts in order that the achievements of this famous fighting regiment, in which Pittsburg was so deeply interested 45 years ago, may not fade entirely into oblivion, says Private John T. Porter, in Pittsburg Dispatch.

Truly "Truth is stranger than fiction." No dime-novel literature ever contained more thrilling adventures, more hair-breadth escapes or more individual deeds of heroism—not foolhardiness nor dare-devilism, but cool valor and pluck—than this history of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth.

To the schoolboy as well as the psychologist the story of Andrew White is replete with human interest and affords rich material for reflection.

This former boy was mustered into the service with the regiment while he was yet 13 years old. He was quite large for his age, having the appearance of being much older than he really was. Almost illiterate he had polished manners, the correct use of language and the dignified deportment of a West Pointer. But notwithstanding these accomplishments he was still only a child in years and feelings and as such did not take military discipline at all seriously.

If he did not take kindly to disagreeable picket duty "Andy," as he was familiarly called, would not go on duty. If the skirmish line appeared an uncomfortable or dangerous place he would not be found there. Desiring to visit his home he did not consider the formality of securing a furlough necessary, but went without one. Impervious to advice, admonition or threats, he did about as he pleased. As one of his officers has expressed it, "Andy" was like the Irishman's flea, for when you attempted to put your finger upon him he wasn't there. Under the same circumstances an older man would have been made to suffer severely for such erratic conduct, but this boy's extreme youth and apparent constitutional irresponsibility saved him from severe penalties.

When Gen. Grant assumed command of the armies and initiated the Wilderness campaign on May 5, 1864, with the avowed determination to "fight it out on that line if it took all summer," "Andy" White's nature seemed to change.

All symptoms of his constitutional defect disappeared and his bearing became courageous. During the following 18 days of continuous fighting he was always at the front ready for duty, always answered to his name at roll call, and never shirked any dangerous service. On June 18, 1864, when the regiment made the memorable charge on the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, which resulted in such dreadful carnage in its ranks, "Andy's" conduct was heroic. Escaping unharmed, he risked his life many times in rescuing wounded men who had fallen on the field close to the enemy's works. In the darkness of the night he crept up almost under the enemy's fortifications in search of dead and wounded men.

On June 22, a few days later, when the regiment was forced back from an advanced position it had taken, "Andy" White held his ground. He was missed from his company, and on a search instituted the next day he was found still in his advanced position, but badly wounded in the leg. He suffered an amputation, and upon recovery was honorably discharged from the service. From that time to the date of his death a few years ago his career was an eventful one, which, however, has nothing to do with his military service.

Recasting Old Guns.

The completeness of the restoration of "Old Ironsides," on which the navy department has been at work for some time, has lately been attested by the casting of the big guns with which the ship will be armed. There are 44 of them, duplicates of the famous old pieces with which the Constitution fought its famous battle with the Guerriere. Each of them weighs 3,400 pounds, exclusive of its carriage. The carriages are also faithful reproductions, made after old drawings and prints. When all the work on the Constitution is finished, the modern visitor who steps aboard will have the sensation of passing into another century in history and another era in naval architecture and equipment; and the chances are that no one will ever again want to "tear her tattered ensign down."

Garibaldi Honored at Paris.

The statue of Garibaldi, Italy's gift to the city of Paris, was unveiled a few days ago in Lowendal Square, Paris, with imposing civil and military ceremonies, in the presence of President Fallieres, the cabinet ministers, the diplomatic corps, and other distinguished persons. Foreign Minister Pichon and Gen. Canzio, Garibaldi's son-in-law, made the principal addresses. The feature of the occasion was a defile before the monument of the French veterans of the army of the Vosges and deputations of Italian veterans who fought with Garibaldi in the defense of France during the Franco-German war of 1870-71.

TOMATO CANNING INDUSTRY IN MARYLAND.

Forty Per Cent. of The Canned Tomatoes of The Country Packed on The Eastern Shore.

The busiest days on many farms of the fertile Eastern Shore region, Maryland, come with the tomato canning season, when, from the latter part of August to the middle of October, the work of gathering and delivering tomatoes to the factories combines with the concurrent activities of corn harvesting, fall ploughing and seeding of winter wheat. At almost every railroad station and important steamboat landing the canning factories are exerting every effort to handle the wagon loads of tomatoes as they stream in from the surrounding fields.

Amid this intense activity one could scarcely repress a feeling of amazement at the strides made in the development of horticulture during the nineteenth century. It was as late as about 1830 that the tomato, or "love apple," was only sparingly cultivated as an ornamental plant, and was generally believed to possess poisonous qualities.

The cultivation of the tomato on the Eastern Shore as an important field crop had its inception with the introduction of the canning industry in Harford County about 1870. After this beginning the industry grew rapidly, and gradually spread southward until it has attained considerable importance in every county to the north of and contiguous to the Choptank River. Maryland stands at the head of all the states in the output of canned tomatoes, the average annual pack being about 40 per cent of the total for the country. According to the estimate of "The American Grocer," a recognized authority, the average annual pack for the United States for the five years 1902 to 906 was 8,971,939 cases of two dozen cans each, estimated as three-pound standard stock, while the average for Maryland was 3,626,855 cases. For a number of years Harford County has produced and canned more tomatoes than any other county of the country. The output of Caroline county alone now amounts to about one-tenth of the total pack of the United States. Indiana, California, Delaware and New Jersey rank in the order named next after Maryland in the production of canned tomatoes.

While some canneries grow a part of their supply, the majority depend largely upon contracts with farmers. Co-operation between canner and grower in the ownership and management of the factory is not generally practised, but the usual contract agreement imposes at least a spirit of joint action in the management of the crop. The canner desiring a certain tonnage of good quality fruit contracts for a stipulated acreage to be grown of approved seed. Inasmuch as the farmer cannot anticipate the season and consequent size of crop, acreage contracts are much safer, for the grower at least, than those requiring delivery of a certain quantity.

From time to time a great many varieties have been grown; old ones have been superceded by new introductions. At present the Stone is held in highest esteem, although there are those who prefer other varieties, as the Matchless, which not a few claim possesses a better color. Experience teaches that too much dependence should not always be put in the name, as climate and variety in soil have such influence that not infrequently it happens the best varieties are those which have been developed locally and have no trade names. The very popular Jersey Red, of New Jersey, for instance, is a development and improvement of a tomato introduced at some former time. Although yield is a prime consideration, the quality of the manufactured product has come to be an important factor, and it should be the aim to select not only prolific varieties, but at the same time those which produce large, smooth, solid, red fruits that ripen evenly. Conditions are such as make it impracticable for the canner to make any close distinction at the factory between good and poor varieties, notwithstanding such differences may make considerable variation in the net output of the canned product. Inasmuch as improvement in the quality of the fruit results in a better canned product and consequently in a high price for both the raw and manufactured article, and, further, in consideration of the necessity of putting on the market a product of standard superiority so as the better to meet competition from other canning sections, particularly those new sections that are making such rapid strides in this industry, it devolves upon the grower in a spirit of self-protection to produce only fruit of the highest quality.

The extensive type of soil locally called "medium loam" or "red clay bottom," and which has been mapped by the bureau of soils of the national Department of Agriculture as sassafras sandy loans, is unquestionably the best tomato soil of Eastern Shore, Maryland. This soil consists of a brown or grayish brown, medium heavy sandy loam, underlain at a depth of from nine to fourteen-inches by a reddish yellow loam, which generally passes into a much coarser material at about thirty inches. This rather open substratum insures excellent underdrainage to the soil. Good crops also can be grown on the heavier sassafras loam and fair crops on the still heavier stiff red clay land or sassafras silt loam. White oak land, which in normal seasons makes only moderate yields of a mother inferior tomatto, should be used for grass and wheat, to which crops it is very much better adapted. The yields vary from three to twelve tons an acre, according to the character of the soils and soil management.

Land intended for tomatoes is broken generally to a depth of four to six inches and it brought into good condition by repeatedly harrowing. Fall ploughing should be more generally practised, as in this way the soil can be put in the best possible condition for stirring up and maintaining a favorable supply of moisture. All land supporting a vegetable growth and land that may have assumed a compact, unfavorable structure through previous cultivation to crops not requiring intertillage, like wheat and grass, should be broken in the fall so as to convert the organic matter into active humus and subject clods to the refining of winter freezes. The profitableness of such treatment has been demonstrated on the better tomato soils by some of the most successful farmers.

After thorough preparation the land is laid off in checks so as to place the hills something like four feet apart each way. The plants grown on a rick bed, preferably in a sheltered situation, are set out, generally by hand, some time between the first of May and the middle of June. Cultivation begins almost immediately and continues at the rate of about once a week until the plants have attained nearly three-fourths full growth. The crop is tilled very much the same way as corn, the first ploughing being deep and each subsequent cultivation shallower, so as to avoid injury to the rapidly spreading root system, and to produce a surface mulch as a means of conserving moisture.

Tomatoes are nearly always fertilized. Various grades of commericial brands are used, the average analysis running from 8 to 10 per cent phosphoric acid, 4 to 6 per cent potash, and about 1 to 2½ per cent nitrogen. The usual method is to apply first broadcast some time before setting out the plants, then in the hill about the time of setting, and at the rate of from four hundred to about six hundred pounds an acre.

Or if its the purpose to grow a large, prolific plant rather than get early maturity, as is desired in crops grown for early market, the fertilizing should be such as to stimulate good, steady, perfect growth. Slow acting fertilizers, however, like cottonseed meal and coarse barnyard manure tend to stimulate active growth late in the sesson at the expense of of maturity, endangering the crop to frost; on the other hand, fertilizers, carrying readily available nitrogen, like fishscrop and best, well decompose stable manure, when applied heavily tend to produce too much vine. Such fertilizers should be used very cautiously for tomatoes. In this connection Professor L. C. Corbett says: "Since the tomato belongs to the potash consuming class of plants, the fertilizers used should be especially rich in potash. It is not to be understood, however, that it is not necesary to apply nitrogen, for frequently soils are used that are either not naturally well adapted to the plant or have not been previously well applied with vegetable matter containing nitrogen. On such soils additional nitrogen is very important, and nitrate of soda is one of the best forms to use, as it is absorbed fully by the roots, thus encouraging an early and vigorous growth of plant and a normal development of fruit. Slow acting organic forms of nitrogen, on the other hand, frequently begin to feed the plant and cause its rapid growth when the energies should be concentrated in the growth and maturity of the fruit."

Nitrogen should be largely supplied by growing legumes, especially cowpeas and red and crimson clover. Although not generally practiced, there are instances which show that the cowpeas turned under green in the fall, in conjunction with applications of lime at the rate of from twenty to fifty bushels an acre, very materially benefit a succeeding crop of tomatoes.

Addition of lime as a corrective of unfavorable soil conditions is of the greatest importance. This is particularly true in the case of those heavier soils that tend to run together and compact with saturating rains and those soils that have become sour, have accumulated deleterious substances or assumed an unfavorable structure, which conditions freqently are induced in the soil by long cultivation with out due attention to rotation. The value of lime in this connection is interestingly illustrated in the case of the Miller clay, a very heavy alluvial shil derived fron the Permian red beds of Oklahoma and Northwest Texas and spread out over the bottom lands of rivers rising in that region. The high clay content would make an extremely unyielding, impervious soil were it not for the presence of lime in the proportion that induces such floculation of constituent particles as affects an open structure favorable to good air drainage and circulation of soil moisture, making it as nearly perfect in structure as any clay soil known. Tomatoes of the most excellent quality are grown on this soil in the bottoms of the Brazon River, Texas. Lime applied to the broken surface of fall ploughed land at the rate of from twenty to fifty bushels an acre, according as the soil is light or heavy, has been found very beneficial with the soil of the Eastern Shore, and especially so in those rotations which bring tomatoes to follow grain, wheat, cowpeas or clover.

Tomatoes do not do so well after tomatoes as on sod, wheat stubble or corn land, and generally not go well after corn as after grass or wheat. The crop improves land wonderfully, not only by shreding it effectively, but also by supplying good fertilizing material in the vines and refuse fruit. Wheat does markedly better succeding a crop of tomatoes than after corn.

As the bulk of the crop is contracted for at a fairly regular price, the cost of canning varies with the price of labor and the size of the crop. With an average crop ripening fast enough to keep the canning regularly supplied and the labor regularly employed, there is nearly always a fair margin of profit for the manufacturer. Short crops mean much loss to the grower and are not necessarily profitable to the canner, inasmuch as an increase in the price of canned goods consequent on a short pack may more than balance the increase in the cost of production. The labor employed in the canneries is made up largely of negroes and foreigners. Bohemian, Italians and Poles come over from Baltimore regularly to work in the field and cannery. They live very economically in shanties and earn from $1 to $1.75 a day.

At the ruling contract price of $9 a ton there is a very fair profit in growing tomatoes on the well drained, well managed, sandy loams and clays of the Eastern Shore. There is a comparatively large area of these soils and undoubtedly the acreage cultivated to the crop would be increased extensive were it not for the potent factor—scarcity of labor. In regard to acreage extension, it should be remembered that in the long run an overproduction hurts both the canner and grower: that the industry can be maintained upon a profitable basis the better by producidg normal crops of superior article and gradually increasing the acreage to meet increased demand. The region is well suited to general farming and other truck crops to justify overproduction of tomatoes. There are soils that are well adapted to wheat, corn, grass, strawberries, asparagus, dewberries, pears and a variety of crops. The yields of wheat on the judiciously managed heavier types are as good as those made anywhere. Strawberries are profitably grown on the lighter soils, and even on swampy types when reclaimed. The strawberry industry has attained considerable importance in Caroline County, particnlarly in the neighborhood of Ridgely. Sugar corn and garden peas are important and profitable canning crops.

The introduction of the tomato as a field crop has done much to stimulate diversification and intensive farming in this region of fertile soils, abundant transportation facilities and favored situation with respect to large markets. On its pre-eminent adaptation to a diversity of products Eastern Shore, Maryland, is destined to attain a very high state of agricultural developmeet and to remain a garden spot worthy the name.

MUST BUILD UP THEIR BUSINESS.

The Country Merchant Can Use The Local Press to Great Advantage.

The sentiment exhibited in the numerous articles now printed in country newspapers for the purpose of inducing people to trade at home instead of sending their money to mail order houses is good and noble, but we doubt if it appeals to the multitude who patronize these mail order houses.

The best way in which the merchants in the towns and smaller cities can fight the mail order houses in to advertise. They know most of their patrons personally, can show them the goods before they buy them, have many other advantages over the mail order houses and in almost every instance can sell just as cheap, if not cheaper.

If the home merchant lacks foresight and is too penurious to properly advertise his goods, why should the publisher exert himself to keep the trade at home for him? If solicitations on the part of the publisher fail to educate the merchant to the fact that he must advertise if he wants to keep up with the procession, then nothing is left to the merchant but to learn in the school of experience, and if the teachings of that renowned school are of no effect on him, then there is no place for him and eventually his place in the commercial world will be taken up by some more enterprising competitor.—Buckeye Informer.

Subscribe for The Republican.

BETTER ROADS IN MARYLAND ARE BADLY NEEDED

There is a Strong Sentiment Throughout the State for Improvement.

In every part of the State there is a strong sentiment for the improvement of roads on an extensive scale. In various counties organizations with such an end in view have already been formed. Aggressive and progressive men are leading the movements and new associations are being planned.

While the immediate purpose of most of the organized and unorganized activity is to have roadbuilding enterprises carried through by the counties, with the co-operation of the State under the provisions of the Shoemaker law, nearly every man who personally uses a road is looking forward to the day when the State shall take over all of its main roads and relocate and improve them until they are good or even better than those of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and other Northern States, and foreign countries.

Although much is being done creditably by individuals, the counties, independently and with the co-operation of the Highways Commission, to give certain neighborhoods stretches of a mile or more of good roads, there is only one big roadbuilding enterprise being undertaken by the State—the Baltimore and Washington road, which has been given the title of State road No. 1.

Each of the separated strips of good road that has been built has increased the value of the abutting property, in some cases several hundred per cent., but even a greater benefit to be derived by rebuilding important thoroughfares throughout their whole length is the securing of easy intercommunication among various points.

It is well known that in the last 10 years, while the subordinate county roads have been improved, the main arteries of traffic have been growing worse, and that unless some decisive step is taken by the Legislature in the next few years not a few of the main roads will have to be abandoned and traffic move by roundabont courses.

In several counties drivers with heavily laden wagons have been heard to say: "Yes, of conrse, it is shorter to go by the old road, but it is in such terrible condition that we follow the longer route because it is better than running the risk of being stalled or breaking down. Years ago, when the turnpike company was making money and we did not have these side roads, we used to go by the old pike, which was then a good road."

The situation which exists has prevailed at times in other States. The problem, in the opinion of many persons, can be solved in only one way—the acquisition of the main roads by the counties or State.

The theory of private ownership of main turnpikes was never accepted as sound by the pioneers of Maryland or of the Federal Government. In the beginning the national Government took up the question of building roads and the old National pike was so built. Baltimore county started to build its own roads, but the money was not forthcoming, and charters were granted to private corporations to do the work. There are at present about 50 companies in the State which collect toll on about 400 miles of roadway. Nearly every year some of these companies discharge their tollgate keepers and suspend operations, letting the counties take title to the property without a struggle. Counting the toll roads, former toll roads and those of which the history is clouded, there are 2,021 miles of main roads in the State.

Of main roads in a more restricted sense—those that connect important towns with each other and with Baltimore—the mileage is much less. About 500 miles of good roads would be sufficient to bring the leading towns of the Western Shore into closer touch with Baltimore and to work wonders with the value of property.

No doubt extensive roadbuilding by the State along turnpikes traversing several counties would give impetus to the roadbuilding activities of the counties. It can almost be predicted that the counties will do more year by year for their crossroads than the State will be able to do on the main pikes.

Those interested and acquainted with the situation believe that annual appropriations of about $500,000 for several years would be a feasible and proper plan and would ultimately result in a network of admirably and much-needed roadways.

GENERALS LEE AND M'CLELLAN

An Incident of The First Meeting of The Two Soldiers.

The first meeting between General George B. McClellan and General Robert E. Lee happened in Mexico during the war with that country. McClellan was a lieutenant of engineers, and Lee was a major on the staff of General Winfield Scott.

One day McClellan was walking across a field when he saw General Scott and his staff approaching on horseback. As they drew near Major Lee reined up his horse and asked the lieutenant if he did not know that he was disobeying orders. His tone was sharp and angry. McClellan answered that he was not aware of any disobedience and asked for an explanation. Lee replied that all officers had been told to remain in the quarters, awaiting orders, and asked for the lieutenant's name.

McClellan gave his name and said that no order of that kind had reached him. But Lee in a peremptory tone ordered him to go to his quarters and remain there. Then he rode off and rejoined General Scott and the staff, who had not stopped. McClellan went to his quarters, as he had been directed to do, but was quite indignant at the way in which Lee had treated him, for he had not knowingly committed a breach of discipline.

He had just finished telling his brother officers the incident when he was informed that an officer was outside the tent asking for him. On going out he was much surprised to see Major Lee, who saluted him with respect.

"Lieutenant McClellan," the major said, "I am afraid that I was not courteous in my manner to you a little while ago and I have called to apologize."

"I assured him that it was all right," said General McClellan in telling the story, "and he rode off after making a low bow, leaving me in admiration of a superior officer who so promptly and generously repaired an error."—Chicago News.

The finest Coffee Substitute ever made has recently been produced by Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis. You don't have to boil it twenty or thirty minutes. "Made in a minute," says the doctor. "Health Coffee" is really the closest Coffee Imitation ever yet produced. Not a grain of real Coffee in it either. Health Coffee Imitation is made from pure toasted cereals or grains, with malt, nuts, etc. Really it would fool an expert—were he to unknowingly drink it for Coffee. Sold by all dealers

You Read the Other Fellow's Ad

You are reading this one. That should convince you that advertising in these columns is a profitable proposition; that it will bring business to your store. The fact that the other fellow advertises is probably the reason he is getting more business than is falling to you. Would it not be well to give the other fellow a chance

To Read Your Ad In These Columns

HOOPPOLE ROAD BLOCKED.

Main Highway Leading to County Seat Closed by Snow.

Hooppole Road, the main thoroughfare leading from the Northern section of the county to Oakland, has been closed since the 7th inst., upon which day the snow came and drifted the road shut. At some points in the road the snow is six feet deep and farmers living along it have warned persons not to pass through their fields or trespass in any other way to get around the drifted portions of the road.

That portion of the highway most effected by the drifts lies between the David Enlow farm and the Peter Brant farm, four miles north of Oakland. The star route mail from Oakland to Accident and intermediate points, instead of being taken over Hooppole, is carried via Mountain Lake Park and Armistead road, necessitating an additional drive of two or three miles.

They Want Pastors.

Accident, this county; Brandonville and Egion, Preston county, West Va., adjoining the Garrett county line, all connected with the Maryland Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church, are calling for pastors.

Church Services.

UNITED BRETHREN.

The second quarterly meeting of the Loch Lynn circuit, U. B. church, will be he held at Underwood, on the 29th and 30th of January. Quarterly conference will convene on the 29th at 2.30 p. m. Preaching by the Presiding Elder at 6.30 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

J. F. PRITCHARD, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching at 10:30 a. m., and at 7.30 p. m.

Services each evening next week at 7.30 Revival services to begin Sunday night. We invite all Christian people to join us in an effort for the salvation of the unsaved about us, and for the quickening of the church life of the community. All are cordially invited to attend and participate in our services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.

An address upon Anti-Saloon League work by Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord at 10.30 a. m.

Preaching at Deer Park Lutheran church next Sabbath at 7.30 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching at Deer Park at 11 a. m.; at Elder Hill at 7 p. m.

Everybody invited to be be present.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S P. E. CHURCH.

Services will be held in St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal church, Oakland, Sunday, January 26th, at 11 o'clock, by Rev. G. M. Murray, of Baltimore City. All are cordially invited.

Wants the Children.

Bert Mason, of Gormania, W. Va., through H. R. Donnelly, his attorney, secured a writ of habeas corpus to secure the custody of his children, Stella and Roy Mason, who, it is alleged, are unlawfully detained by Mr. Kuffman, on Columbia avenus, Cumberland. The case is set for a hearing Tuesday morning at 9:15.

Four Per Cent. Interest.

The First National Bank, Friendsville, pays four per cent. interest on time deposits. Place your money in this bank where its earning capacity will be greater than in any other banking institution in the county.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Friendsville, Md.

Anti-Saloon League Talk.

On next Sunday morning the pulpit of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church in Oakland will be occupied by Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, of the Oakland bar, who will make an address upon the work of the Anti-Saloon League. The meeting will be held at 10.30 o'clock to which all are cordially invited.

FIRE LOSS PROMPTLY PAID.

Messrs. Mathews & Hamill Complimented For Their Promptness.

BOND, Md., Jan. 1st, 1908.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL, Oakland, Md.

GENTLEMEN:—I am in receipt of your letter of December 31st, enclosing me a draft for two hundred dollars in payment of my recent loss by fire. This draft arrived just fifteen days after the happening of the fire, and I desire to thank you for your promptness in paying the claim. Your promptness in paying losses is to me the best possible evidence that you represent companies which are able to pay their losses, and have no desire to take advantage of those who insure with you. It will give me pleasure to recommend you to those who may desire to insure their properties against loss by fire.

Very truly yours,
E. E. BROWN,
Supt. Bond Mill.

THE DEATH RECORD.

CHARLES DURST.

Charles Durst, who resided near Grantsville, this county, died on Saturday evening last of a complication of diseases. He was nearly 43 years of age and is survived by a widow and eight children. He was a son of Samuel Durst, a well known war veteran of Garrett county. The funeral of the deceased occurred on Monday, with interment at Springs, Pa.

CHRISTIAN KLOTZ.

In the Bittinger settlement, of paralysis, on the 19th inst., Christian Klotz, aged 67 years, 9 months and 3 days. Interment at Accident, where he had been a member of the German General Synod of the Lutheran church for many years. Mr. Klotz was born in Birkelbach, near Entebrich, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany. Mrs. Klotz died last February. To this christian couple were born nine children, five boys and four girls. One son and one daughter preceded their parents to the spirit world. Mr. Klotz was an honest, upright Christian citizen, a loving husband, an indulgent parent and helpful neighbor. One excellent comment on his life was made by one of his friends, "he always lived at peace with his neighbors." The four sons and one daughter still live at home. Two of the daughters are married. The funeral services were attended by a large concourse of people and were conducted by Rev. E. Manges, pastor of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, Oakland.

THOMAS J. LOWDERMILK.

After a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian resignation, Thomas J. Lowdermilk departed this life January 16, 1908, aged fifty-nine years, ten months and twenty-two days. He was noted for his unassuming piety and kindness and a large number of his friends followed his body to its last resting place. He was buried at Hoyes Methodist church, the funeral being preached by the writer, while Revs. Asa S. Wolfe, J. C. Beahm, Nathan Hart, Johnson and Wampler took part in the services. He had been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1873 and will be much missed in the christian work of the community.

He leaves behind him a widow and a numerous family to mourn his departure, but with the assurance that the separation is only for a time, and that they shall meet again where parting is not known. May God in his mercy comfort and bless them.

C. W. HUDSON.

MRS. FREDERICKA LOEWENSTEIN.

Fredericka Winterberg Loewenstein, relict of Charles Loewenstein, after an illness of nine days of pneumonia, died at 7 o'clock last evening at the Loewenstein home, No. 393 Somerset street, Fifth Ward, Johnstown, Pa., in her seventy-fourth year. The deceased, who was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Winterberg, was born in Waldeck, Germany, on April 19, 1834. Her parents are dead and her only surviving sister is Mrs. Sophia Bonig, of Grantsville, Md.

The Winterberg family came to America many years ago and located at Grantsville, Md., where Miss Fredericka Winterberg was married to Charles Loewenstein, who died there in 1881. Shortly after the Great Flood of 1889 Mrs. Loewenstein and family came to Johnstown, and have since resided on the South Side. Beside her sister, Mrs. Loewenstein is survives by these children: Miss Elizabeth Loewenstein, of Erie; Mrs. Nathan Miller, of the Rocks; Mrs. D. P. M. Loughry, of Greensburg; Mrs. S. E. Bolden, of Horner street, and Miss M. Ella, the well known school teacher, and Charles, at home. She is also survived by eight grandchildren.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon from Zion's German Lutheran church, of which the deceased was a member. Her pastor, the Rev. Hugo R. Erdmann, will conduct the obsequies, and interment will be made in Grand-View Cemetery. Mrs. Loewenstain was also identified with the Ladies' Aid Society connected Zion's congregation.

MRS. SARAH REHN.

Mrs. Sarah Rehn, aged nearly eighty years, sister of Dr. E. J. M. Button, of Oakland, died at her residence in Annapolis yesterday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock. The deceased was the wife of ex-Mayor Lewis H. Rehn, of Annapolis.

Revival Services to Begin.

In another column of this paper today will be found an invitation from Rev. J. B. Workman, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church, to all Christian workers and others interested in the salvation of men and women to attend a series of meetings to be inaugurated on next Sunday morning in St. Paul's church. The efforts of Rev. Workman in the past have been crowned with success, and it is the desire of all who have the welfare of the community, spirtually and otherwise, at heart, to see the good work go on.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indiam Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50 and $1.00.

Williams' M'f'g. Co., Props., Cleveland, O.
Sold by Sturgiss' Pharmacy Oakland, Md.

POST OFFICE DECISION.

Text of General Lawshe's Order Concerning Newspapers and Other Publications.

The following decision of the United States Postoffices Department is of vital importance to both publishers of and subscribers to newspapers:

"3. A reasonable time will be allowed publishers to secure renewals of subscriptions, but unless subscriptions are expressly paid, within the following periods:

Dailies, within three months;
Tri-weeklies, within six months;
Semi-weeklies, within nine months;
Weeklies, within one year,

they shall not be counted in the legitimate list of subscribers, and copies mailed on account thereof shall not be accepted for mailing at the second-class postage rate of one cent a pound, but may be mailed at the transient second-class postage rate of one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof, prepaid by stamps."—Section 436 of the Postal Laws and Regulations pertaining to the second-class of mail matter, issued January 1, 1908.

This simply means that publishers of weekly papers are not allowed to extend credit to subscribers for more than one year.

RYAN'S GLADE.

As we have not seen any items from this place for some time in your valuable paper will pen a few, which perhaps will be of interest to some of its readers.

The people who have hauling to do are making good use of the snow, and some of our young men, who are so lucky as to have a sleigh, are often seen with the fairer sex. We think they will be game while there is sleighing snow.

Mr. J. D. Harvey and family were visiting relatives in Stoyer last Sunday.

Mr. J. E. Lish and family, of Bethlehem, were visiting at Mr. Elisha Harvey's Sunday last.

There was a wedding in our community last week, the parties being Mr. Elijah Ney Harvey, of this place, and Miss Grace Ervin, of Wilson, W. Va. Their many friends wish them happiness and a long life.

Mr. Guy Harvey and Miss Dessie Callis were pleasant callers at Mr. B. W. Harvey's last Sunday.

Mr. Chas. Martin's father, of Etam, West Va., is visiting his son and relatives in this place for a few days.

Miss Ida Harvey, who is teaching at Stoyer, spent Saturday and Sunday last with her parents at this place.

Our Epworth League is progressing nicely under its new president Mr. John Stoyer.

There is quite an epidemic of measles in this section.

Mr. Chas. Thompson started to attend an Agricultural school at Morgantown a short time ago. We wish him success in his work.

Our school is progressing nicely. Miss Dessie Callis is the teacher.

Mr. L. A. Harvey, of Blaine, was visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Harvey, last Satnrday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John McIntyre and Miss Scinda Harvey were pleasant callers at M. Will Stoyer's Sunday.

Mr. W. G. Riley lost a good horse last week.

M. C. L. Moon, of Kurtz Chapel, was visiting at N. B. Harvey's Sunday last.

Miss Etta Thompson was visiting Misses Odessa and Ida Harvey Sunday.

We hear Mr. J. B. Shockey is on the sick list, but we hope he will improve speedily.

Rumor says, there will be a wedding in a very short while. Boys prepare for the serenade.

BLUE BELL.

Committee Assignments.

The member of the General Assembly of Maryland from Garrett county have been assigned to the following committees by the presiding officers of the two Houses of the Legislature: Senator W. McCulloh Brown to the corporation, temperance and printing committees, and he was made chairman of the pension committee. Delegate Green, currency and public records committees, Delegate Myers, agriculture and claims committees.

A Letter of Lincoln's.

On the walls of Brasenose college at Oxford University, England, hangs the following letter of President Lincoln, as a "specimen of the purest English and most elegant diction extant."

It is interesting not only for its human sympathy, but for the exquisite simplicity with which an absolutely sincere nature expresses its genuine emotions, so that the seat of the highest type of culture and learning takes this utterance of one who knew neither schools nor colleges as a model of expressive and elegant language:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, Nov. 21, 1864.

To Mrs. Bixby, Boston, Mass.

Dear Madam: I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously in the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any word of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

Yours very sincerely and respectfully,
A. LINCOLN.

Seven Months of Foreign Trade.

Our purchases from foreign countries continue to increase in a ratio far greater than that of our increases of sales to foreign countries. For the month of July, 1907, our exports were in value $128,765,354, while our imports were $124,764,063, leaving an excess of exports of $4,001,291. Here we have the largest importation in any July in the history of the country, together with the smallest monthly excess of exports in many years. At this rate our trade balance of $478,000,000 would be reduced to $50,000,000 for the year ending July, 1907.

For the seven months ending with July the imports were $876,043,246, an increase of $130,091,467, compared with the corresponding period of 1906. Our exports for the seven months were $1,059,215,726, being an increase over 1906 of $99,679,724, but a decrease in excess of exports amounting to $36,411,743, as compared with the first seven months of 1906.

These figures show that we are increasing our foreign trade rapidly, but mostly in imports. They show a steady decrease in our trade balance that if continued would leave us in debt to the rest of the world.

Whenever the excess of exports falls below $400,000,000, as it is certain to do at the present ratio of purchases to sales, the actual money balance will be against us.

Fully $400,000,000 is needed each year to pay for carrying our outgoing and incoming freights in foreign ships; for interest and dividends on foreign capital invested here; for money spent abroad by American travelers, and for money sent abroad by our foreign-born wage earners.

Our national finances will, therefore, cease to be on an easy basis when we fail to sell at least $400,000,000 a year more than we buy.

For the first seven months of 1907 we are falling far below that figure.

If the same rate holds good for the remaining five months of 1907 our trade balance will have dropped to about $330,000,000.

Yet the clamor for "more foreign trade" goes right on, and we have just concluded trade agreements specifically designed to greatly increase our intake of competitive goods from Germany, France and Great Britain. The showing for seven months of 1907 looks as though we had best turn our attention to restricting rather than encouraging the inflow of comparative competive commodities.

Executor's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

BARBARA YODER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 23rd day of July, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of January, 1908.

EMANUEL HERSHBERGER,
Executor.
Grantsville Md.

If you are a business man, did you ever think of the field of opportunity that advertising opens to you? There is almost no limit to the possibilities of your business if you study how to turn trade into your store. If you are not getting your share of the business of your community *there's a reason.* People go where they are attracted — where they *know* what they can get and how much it is sold for. If you make direct statements in your advertising see to it that you are able to fulfill every promise you make. You will add to your business reputation and hold your customers. It will not cost as much to run your ad in this paper as you think. It is the persistent advertiser who gets there. Have something in the paper every issue, no matter how small. We will be pleased to quote you our advertising rates, particularly on the year's business.

WE PRINT
SALE BILLS
AND PRINT THEM RIGHT

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE.

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,

the 31st day of January, '08,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1. MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX, SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX, SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY AND FOURTEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO, CONTAINING FOR THE WHOLE TWO HUNDRED ACRES, MORE OR LESS. Said land is located in Election Eistrict No. 1 of said Garrett county and is particularly described in a deed for the same from Joshua Ritchie and others to Louis Ritchie, said deed being recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 8, folio 415, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1904 and 1905 as it is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the names of Thomas A. and William M. Ritchie, who acquired title thereto as devisees under the last will of the late Louis Ritchie, dated the 31st day of August, 1901, whice was probated in the District of Columbia and is of record in the office of the Register of Wills for Garrett county.

No. 2. A TRACT OF LAND CONTAINING SIXTY-TWO ACRES, GENERALLY KNOWN AS THE "JOHNSON FARM," located in Election District No. 3 of Garrett County, Md., adjoining the lands of Mary Patton, Wm. Lakel, Frank Caton and Orville Hileman, and being the same body of land which was conveyed by W. H. Rupple to Isabelle Patton et al., by deed dated the 6th day of February, 1899, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 36, folio 280, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the assessment books of said Garrett county in the names of Isabelle Patton, Bertha May Patton, Anna Louisa Patton and Dolly Wilt.

No. 4. SIXTY-FOUR ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "SWANTON," being the same land which was conveyed to Annie Charity Broadwater by Lloyd Wiland and wife by deed dated the 27th day as May, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 47, folio 185, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 3 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of said Annie Charity Broadwater.

No. 5. ALL THAT PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING FIFTY-SEVEN ACRES, located in Election District No. 3 of Garrett county, and described as follows: Beginning for the same at two small maple trees and running thence South 87 degrees East, 98 perches to a stone on the outlines of the whole tract, thence North 113 perches to the State line, thence with the State line West 66 perches to a stone, thence leaving said State line South 16¼ degrees West, 112 perches to the beginning, and being the same land which was conveyed to Mary M. Patton by William R. Getty and wife by deed dated the 23rd day of November, 1894, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 26, folio 238, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett County. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Mary M. Patton.

No. 6. FIFTY-ONE ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "SWANTON," located in Election District No. 3 of said Garrett County, and particularly described in a deed for the same from Charles M. Miller and wife to Elizabeth M. Breadwater, dated the 1st day of January, 1898, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 34, folio 410, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, as follows: Beginning for the same at a stake and stone pile standing at the beginning of a tract of land conveyed by Joseph R. Anderson and wife to Peter J. Stephen, and running thence with the seventh line of a tract conveyed by Joseph R. Anderson and wife to Elizabeth Stephen South 57¼ degrees West, 7 perches, thence with the third and fourth lines of a tract called "Goochland" South 77 degrees East, 68¼ perches, South 7 degrees East, 54 perches, thence with part of the first line of a tract conveyed by Joseph R. Anderson and wife to Jefferson Broadwater South 58 degrees East, 56½ perches, thence reversing the first and last lines of one tract and the third and second lines of another tract, both conveyed by said Anderson and wife to Hiram Duckworth North 70½ degrees East, 46½ perches, North 43 degrees West, 46 perches to a stake, North 32½ degrees West, 27½ perches, thence with part of the sixth and the whole of the seventh lines of a tract conveyed by said Anderson and wife to George W. Broadwater South 76 degrees West, 5 perches to a stake and stone pile on the west side of Elk Lick Run North 15½ degrees West, 82 perches to a stake and stone pile on the first line of a tract of land conveyed to Peter J. Stephen and with it reversed to its beginning South 86 degrees West, 45 perches to the beginning. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Elizabeth M. Broadwater.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.

Office "Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

Particular Attention Given
Railroad & Mine Surveying.

Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

Land for Sale.

We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:

One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.

Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.

Also 16 acres suitable for building sites, just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.

For further information address
THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL,
Successors to Charles A. Tower,
General Fire Insurance,
OAKLAND, MD.

We offer the best possible protection.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 31. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1908. NUMBER 48

DANIEL ANNAN, President

W. BLADEN LOWNDES, Vice President

D. F. KUYKENDALL, Cashier

No. 1519.

The SECOND NATIONAL BANK

CUMBERLAND, **MARYLAND.**

United States Depository State Depository.

CAPITAL $100,000 SURPLUS $300,000.

Statement of the Second National Bank, Cumberland,

As Submitted to its Stockholders at its Annual Meeting Held At its Banking House on the Fourteenth Day of January, 1908:

Capital Stock	$ 100,000.00	Loans	$1,342,159.06
Surplus	300,000.00	U. S. and other Bonds	817,455.76
Circulation	99,150.00	Banking House and Real Estate	51,500.00
Profit and Loss	33,812.35	Cash on hand and in Banks	494,462.55
Deposits	2,177,615.02	Redemption Fund	5,000.00
	$2,710,577.37		$2,710,577.37

We, the undersigned Directors of the Second National Bank, of Cumberland, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the condition of the Bank, as shown by its books January 8th, 1908.

DANIEL ANNAN, President of Second National Bank,
L. M. SHEPHERD, President Cumberland Dry Goods & Notion Co.
O. C. GEPHART, Retired Capitalist
ROBERT R. HENDERSON, Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial District.
LLOYD LOWNDES, Lawyer, Banker, Farmer.
VAN LEAR BLACK, Director of the Consolidation Coal Co., the Potomac Coal Co.
W. BLADEN LOWNDES, Gen. Mgr. Union Mining Co., Prest. First National Bank of Mt. Savage.

This bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits. The Most Liberal Terms Granted Consistent with Safe Banking. Investment Securities for sale, including Allegany County 3½ per cent. and Garrett County 4 per cent. Bonds. The Garrett County Bonds are the only debt of the County and are free of taxation.

DIXON & KELSO

Will pay 60c. for No. 1 Oak Ties.

And 45c. for No. 2 Oak Ties

Delivered anywhere along line of the Railroad.

We can also handle 9 and 10 foot

MINE PROPS

at 1c. per foot, delivered at our yard

We have a big stock of all kinds of

Feed and Grain

Received 5 cars in the last ten days

Yours to Please,

DIXON & KELSO.

B & O PUTS BAN ON DRINKING MEN

Employes Who Tipple While Not on Duty Will Be Discharged.

Employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad having anything to do with the direction or running of trains will not be permitted to use intoxicants at any time hereafter—either on or off duty—and no person using such beverage will be employed, according to a general notice sent out today by Mr. George L. Potter, third vice president and head of the operating department. Under no circumstances will exceptions be made.

It is believed by the management of the road that this is an important step in the effort to reduce accidents to the minimum and raise the efficiency of the service and the safety of patrons in travel to the highest standard. The object for this action is plainly expressed in the first paragraph of the circular which states, "For the protection of life and property and good of service the rigid enforcement of the Company's rules against the use of intoxicants is imperative."

Warning From P. O. Department.

The Postoffice department at Washington has issued an order advising people against putting loose money in mail boxes along rural free delivery routes, a practice that has been more or less in vogue everywhere in the country. Instead, the department requests people to supply themselves with postage stamps and thus save the rural carriers time and trouble.

Three Too Many.

A distributing agent for a brewery complained yesterday that he had sold only three cases of beer to the nine saloons in Oakland and that if business in this line did not soon improve there would be no need for the passage of a local option measure for Garrett county.

WENT VIOLENTLY INSANE.

David Saucer, of Crellin, Lost His Mind and Requires Constant Attention

David Saucer, a middle aged man, until recently employed at Crellin where he worked as a laborer on the saw mill at that place, went suddenly insane last Thursday and became so violent that the united strength of five or six able bodied men was required to restrain him from doing himself bodily harm.

Mr. Saucer worked on the mill all day previous to his sudden illness and not until Thursday afternoon was anything out of the ordinary noticed by his friends and family. Thursday evening he became so wild he had to be handcuffed and shackled. He was brought to the jail in Oakland where he is confined in the hospital ward with two men in constant attendance upon him.

He'll Get The Bump.

Mr. James D. Hamill has filed with Governor Crothers an application to be appointed a member of the Garrett County School Board. Watch him get it! but don't hold your breath until he does.

True Manhood.

Protestants as well as Catholics will find some doctrine and good advice in a little book recently published which is based upon an address by Cardinal Gibbons to the graduating class of Worcester University last summer. The venerable prelate lays stress on what another author has called "The Manliness of Christ," and urges this feature of the character of the Savior as an example for young men (and women as well.) The Cardinal evidently has but small regard for hypocrites and time-servers and he illustrates his remarks with many citations from the Bible, history, fiction and anecdote.

E. A. WEIMER.

SPECIAL SALE

—OF—

CLOTHING

I have several hundred suits of Clothing for Men and Boys that I wish to turn into cash in the next two months and to do so I have made deep cuts in prices, and during the next two months will sell Clothing

20% to 50%

less than usual prices.

COME AND SEE ME BEFORE YOU BUY

and I will save you money.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.

NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

KODAK ●● SAFETY ● FILM

Who is Responsible?

HISTORICAL.

Selected By J. B. Wampler.

It was the 28th day of March, 1773, Conrod Wieser, the great Indian interpreter of Pennsylvania, was sent by the governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia to the Onondaga council fire to make peace between the six nations of the North and the Catawbas and their allies of the South.

When Weiser asked some of the old men among the Onondagas why game was so scarce, they all sat in silance. "I was here twelve years ago," said he, "And you were living in plenty. Why is game so scarce now?"

A gray old Indian, whom the others called a wise man, finally looked up and said, "I have had a dream. The great Spirit come to me. I asked him the same question, why is game so scarce?" The great Spirit said, "You ask me why game has become so scarce. I will tell you. You kill it for the sake of the skins which you give for strong liquor and drown your senses and kill one another and carry on a great debauchery. Therefore have I driven the wild animals out of the country, for they are mine. If you will do good and cease from your sins, I will bring them back; if not, I will destroy you from off the face of the earth."

THE WRITER—BY ANALOGY

I stand (in my imagination) upon the highest elevation of the subluminary world, I take a general survey and view of the human race from every standpoint,—morally, socially, professionally and religiously. I look again and I behold multiplied thousands of county and state prisons, hospitals,

ELDER J. B. WAMPLER.

state prisons, hospitals, reformatories, insane asylums, county homes, and on down to the town and city lock-ups. Another view presents to my vision thousands of railroad trains running every Lordsdays, carrying freight; and the so called "Church trains," carrying some of the vilest, most profane gamblers and drunken wretches that travel and carry on debauchery and crime. I try again and behold the multiplied thousands of distilleries and breweries that present themselves with their bonded warehouses, filled with that which the Revelations of God tells us "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder," and that "he that partaketh thereof is not wise," and that no drunkard can ever enter heaven? Once more and I behold the almost innumerable houses of ill-fame and legalized "bawdey" houses where multiplied thousands of the fairest sons and daughters of the human race are annually degraded and dragged down into the abyss of eternal ruin.

Again in my feeble effort to behold, I see the multi millions of bushels of grain and fruits of the earth that the TRIUNE GOD so kindly and mercifully bestows upon our common humanity for the welfare and sustenance of the human race, taken by vile, wicked wretches and distilled, brewed and in various ways manufactured into the several liquids, and liquors, that drown the senses of those who partake, causing crime, murder and debaucheny of all kinds, bringing the participants thereof into disgrace and ruin in this world, and into eternal ruin in the world to come. May I now raise up the telescope of human reason and ask all the citizens of America to take a look with me and behold over three hundred thousand legally licensed saloons and bars in this so called "Christian Bible Land" in which we live and whereof we boast. Suppose each of these would be the cause of sending one soul to perdition per month. That would aggregate over thirty six hundred thousand annually: about five million. I ask, who is responsible? Some one whispers that in this free land of liberty our great American contient over which waves the "Star Spangled Banner." The people are the government and are governed by the laws they enact through the several legislative and congressional bodies, that are created by the free citizens and voters of America. This being true, I take a sad look through the telescope of thought and human reason, and view our common humanity, morally, socially and religiously and ask myself are we the people who create the constitutions of the several states of this great commonwealth? Did our fore-fathers create the Declaration of Independence and the constitution of these United States of America? Do we make the laws by which this nation is governed? Do we as voters through the several judges of the courts grant the licenses in the several districts and thereby legalize the manufacture and sale of that which destroys physical manhood and womanhood, and much more utterly destroys that inner, intellectual and spiritual manhood and womanhood that God would have preserved and kept pure and holy? I ask again who is responsible? Logically:

1st—The voters who elect the law makers.

2nd—The law makers who enact the laws.

3rd—The judges who grant the licenses.

4th—The manufacturers of intoxicants.

5th—The landlords, and saloon keepers who sell it, and those who drink it.

6th—Inasmuch as the effect of the rum traffic will not cease until the evil is removed, all persons who affiliate and confederate with the curse in making no effort by their influence or vote to remove the evil, are evidently responsible, and the blood of those they could have saved by making an effert will God require at their hand. This logic is applicable to all national sins.

The lesson taught the old Indian by the great Spirit is perhaps applicable to the several nations of the world, and especially to America. I do believe that if the citizens of America will do good and put away our National sins that God will bless her exceedingly; but if not she will no doubt get a downfall and may be in the near future.

God "may destroy her from off the face of the earth."

"Awake, oh, ZION. Put on thy beautiful garments: O Jerusalem."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan, 28, 1908.—The Democrats in the Senate held an amusing meetiug the other day in which they attempted to hold a caucus for the purpose of presenting a solid opposition to the Aldrich financial bill. Senator Stone, commonly known as "Gumshoe Bill," was the instigator and for a while his efforts met with entire success, but that was only when he worked among the younger members of the minority. Then he tackled Senator Teller. "No," said the Senator from Colorado, "I won't sign any call for a caucus against the Aldrich bill. It is no use. I have been here too long not to know that. The Democrats never can and never will stand together for or against anything and I for one will not be the party to make an exhibition of ourselves. Suppose we did oppose the Aldrich bill, what then? We have nothing better to offer as a substitute. Of all the bills that have been written, or that could be written, we never could get together behind one. Bacon has his ideas, Bailey has his, I have mine, Culberson has his. Not one of us will yield, and there you are. I am emphatically opposed to a caucus." Then Senator Stone approached Senator Bailey. "Oh no, I will not sign a call for a caucus" said the Senator from Texas. "We have nothing better to offer. Besides, Aldrich has indicated a willingness to accept my amendment to his bill, providing that emergency currency shall be distributed geographically. I shall probably amend it in some other particulars. I think the railway bond proposition will go out. You must leave it to me and don't make fuss and it will be all right. I certainly won't be a party to any caucus." And so the Democratic opposition ended, as it usnally does, in talk.

Senator Aldrich, than whom a cleverer politician has yet to born, expects to secure a unanimously favorable report of his bill. He will accept some inconsequential amendments from Bailey, all the while paying great deference to the erudite mind of the Senator from Texas, he will cajole Teller, jolly Hale and smooth everybody down and get his own way in the end, on all essentials. He has even got Speaker Cannon with him. Mr. Cannon is very sensitive about the standing of the Senate. hates all references to "the upper house of Congress," etc., and a little judicious deference to his ideas, together with a few common sense appeals, or hints, to his vast interests as a bauker, will do wonders with the speaker. Consequently, Mr. Aldrich has "consulted" the Speaker at every turn and the way is paved for the Aldrich bill's smooth passage when it get to the house. Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, is the Senator thus far, who is standing out for the interests of the western bankers and has already secured the adoption to two amendments which will make for their interest.

As the week closes all the hopes of the anti-Taft Republicans,—and there are many such among the old fashioned type of professional politicians—are centered upon Winthrope Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, who has gone to New York presumably to try to patch up an alliance between Governor Hughes and the other anti-Taft candidates. It is believed that if something can be done by the Hughes forces and Mr. Crane to head off the Taft movement which is sweeping over the country with a force so alarming to the other wonid-be candidates, there might be some chance for one of them. Senator Crane, however, got to New York on the very night when the Republican County Committee for the second time delivered a telling blow to the Hughes movement by refusing to endorse their own Governor for the Presidency. Of course Mr. Crane could hardly have prevented that if he had arrived earlier, for if New Yorkers won't stand by Hughes, what can a Massachusetts statesman do to help him? Still, the said Murray Crane is a wily politician, whose ways are devious and whose tricks are seldom vain. He is the understudy of Aldrich in the Senate and the representative of wealth in Massachusetts and of Wall Street in New York, so that he is never without resources once his acute mind has schemed out a plan of action, and now he knows that all the hope of the anti-Taft crowd are pinned to him, so he will doubtless make herculean efforts,

The Forakerites are circulating reports that if the present fight in Ohio is prolonged the state will go Democratic. But it is only Messrs. Foraker and Dick who see the situation in this light and some Republicans have been unkind enough to suggest that if they believe what they say they should yield to the wishes of the evident majority in the State and quit fighting, for it is a cardinal principle of the Republican party, as well as of the entire government, that the majority should rule, Republicans generally, however, have no anxiety regarding Ohio. The fact is that the enthusiasm is growing daily and if Taft is nominated the State will return one of the largest Republican majorities it ever did.

FACTS, FIGURES AND SOME STATISTICS

Review of Annual Report of the U. S. Treasurer.

THE DORMANT OR IDLE MONEY.

Paper Currency in Circulation—How Government Makes Money—Article Not Critical—Paper Currency in Circulation—National Banks.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury has just been sent out, in a book of 116 pages. It is for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907. It is very full, and interesting, in its statements and shows our national financial situation to be in a sound and healthy condition. It is believed a condensed statement of its chief features will form interesting and useful reading matter for your many readers.

The whole amount of the national revenue for the year mentioned was $846,725,339. From Customs, $332,233,362; from internal revenue, $269,669,720, and from the other 32 resources, $245,725. The Government expenditure for the the same were $762,488,853, leaving the large surplus of $84,236,586.

The gold coinage for year at our four mints was $95,916,324. Silver subsidiary coinage, halves, quarters and dimes, was $12,974,534, and minor coins, $3,319,453.18. The whole amount of coin money in circulation June 30, 1907, was, gold, $574,459,086; silver dollars, $88,422,957; subsidiary silver coins, $127,461,229.

The amount of minor coins in circulation was not given.

Gold certificates, $677,295,909; silver certificates, $464,349,568. Whole amount of this class of currency was $1,141,645,477. National Bank notes in circulation $595,123,866. The amount of money of all kinds was given at $2,876,368,696 by the secretary. About $32.00 per capita. That is so much for each of our 85,000,000 people.

The net increase of our money in the past year was $144,585,910. The increase of gold certificates was $101,337,490. Decrease of of silver certificates was $9,069,881. The dislike for silver has lessened its production as well as its coinage but it is like gold is constitutional meney.

Our constitution provides for gold and silver, not gold or silver, The real objection is its cumbersomeness.

The whole number of National Banks organized since the National Bank act of Congress, 1863, to June 30, 1907, was 8,853, but 2,271 have gone out of existence for different life and useful activity at the time mentioned. There were then in circulation National Bank notes to the extent of $595,123,866.

There now remains in the government vaults at Washington the sum of $677,295,909 in gold for the redemption of that amount of gold certrficates and $464,349,568, of silver dollars to redeem that amount of silver certificates. And it can be added to the sum of $150,000,000 for the redemption of greenback currency which has been our chief currency as legal tender money for the last 45 years.

Might not a fair percentage of this large dormant money, with propriety and safety, be put in useful circulation among our people who are now in want of more money for their relief? There may be money enough but not enough in circulation.

The government quietly and almost in an unknown manner, makes annually considerable sums of money almost without effort or cost. Last year its receipts for seniorage or profits on the coinage of gold and silver was $9,095,044.48. The government buys pure gold and silver bullion and put alloy (copper) in them at the rate of 10 per cent in the coinage. There never has been, nor ought there be any complaint of this manner of making our coin. The government has the power over the coin question and important gains will be realized in the loss, destruction and hording of the greenbacks, gold and silver certificates. About 45 years ago the government issued $50,000,000 of fractional currency. About $7,000,000 of it is still out, and will so remain. That much of a gain. These results will follow all paper issuing institutions.

This paper in no way is intended to be a criticism upon the report mentioned. No fault is found in it. What is written herein is wholly for the purpose of giving useful information in a comprehensive form to many persons who do not have the opportunities of seeing or reading voluminous reports from government officials.

Will conclude this paper by a reference to the gold product for the last year. For the whole world $403,000,000. United States $89,616,017. The State of Colorado was the largest producer at $20,888,833. Alaska $18,255,610, California, $17,394,363, Nevada, $14,704,658, Montana, Utah, and South Dakota are also gold producing states. The production of American gold was commenced in California in 1848-49; its growth was almost fabulous, for many years it stood at not less than $50,000,000 per annun, but now it stands third, a little below far-away Alaska, whose product last year of the precious metal was more than the price paid for its purchase in 1868, $7,200,000. The Transvall in benighted Africa is now the greatest gold-producing region in the world, at $128,000,000, and Australia $75,000,000. This great country of ours was with out the precious metals until the discovery of gold in California in 1848, and silver in Nevada during the civil war. We had to rely upon foreign countries for these necessaries of national business life. But we had from the beginning the old Philadelphia mint. All of this is from authentic sources.

JACOB BROWN.

January 24, 1908.

A PANAMA MISSIONARY.

Work of Miss Rose Johnson Among Men and Boys on The Isthmus.

Two years ago Miss Rose Johnson, an English deaconess and missionary, stopped at Panama on her way to Peru. She took a room in one of the low parts of the city, and there she learned, among other things, something about the condition of the young unattached men and boys who were employed in the digging of the canal. Sitting at her window one night, she saw two American boys on the point of entering a low resort. She went out and spoke to them and one of them asked:

"What's a fellow to do in this God forsaken country? There's nowhere to go. There isn't a white woman to speak to."

Miss Johnson asked them to go with her and have some coffee and cake, and it was touching, she says, to see how gladly they accepted her invitation. Miss Johnson concluded that Panama needed her more than Peru, and in Panama she remained until a few weeks ago, when she was obliged to come to the United States for a short rest.

Her work began in one room, to which the boys went by invitation to read, write or talk over their troubles with their hostess. Spanish classes were also started, and the boys became much interested. Within three months the room had grown too small, and a house was taken, with provision for lodging and meals. This place was called the Young Men's Christian Association, but as this organization was founding its own clubhouses down the line objection was raised to the use of the name and that of the Young Men's Christian League was adopted.

The quarters now occupied are two houses in the centre of the city. A large sitting and reception room, where the Stars and Stripes commingle peacefully with the folds of the Union Jock, is always open. A square table in the centre and comfortable chairs, a library, periodicals and newspapers, a piano and some good prints and photographs on the walls, complete the simple furnishings. And, above all, Miss Johnson herself is always there to give a kindly welcome, to advise or help to sew on a button or darn a pair of socks. The best of good comradeship exists between herself and "her boys."

This room is also used as a luncheon room for the vegetarians, as many find it necessary to avoid flesh foods in the tropics. The general dining room is upstairs. The sleeping rooms upstairs, opening on a veranda, are large and airy, and are furnished simply, but comfortably. Everything about the house is clean and attractive, and Miss Johnson makes a round of personal inspection every morning.

Sometimes when she inspects the kitchen on Saturday night, after the servants have gone to bed, she finds it not as clean as she would like to have it. Then she tucks up her skirts and scrubs it out herself.

The house is conducted on the co-operative system, and is by no means a money making institution. The directress pays her board as well as the rest. Regular roomers and boarders pay $33 50 in gold a mouth. Table board is $23 50. Single meals, 30 cents for breakfast and 50 cents for dinner. Fruit is supplied in abundance, as well as vegetables, and ice cream appears on the menu with satisfactory frequency.

On Sunday there are usually number of extra guests, and the principal meal of the day is served at noon. The Sunday night cold supper, when no servants are present, is the favorite meal of the week. Quite an extensive retinue of servants is kept, besides an efficient English woman as housekeeper.

In addition to this special work for young men Miss Johnson has many other interests in the canal zone. Sometimes stranded women are taken to her and she cares for them at the home until assistance comes. Shortly after her arrival in Panama she saved a young American boy from throwing himself off the sea wall in a paroxysm of despair and discouragement at having lost his money through drink and gambling. She persuaded him to go home. She has a Spanish class for women and a Sunday school which is attended by about eighteen American children. This is the only Sunday school in the canal zone, but Miss Johnson hopes to open others as soon as she returns. She has been holding Sunday evening services at Ancon, and in fact she has found so much to do in Panama that it was only her urgent need of rest after a serious illness that induced her to take a vacation. "Congratulate me on my return," she said to a friend who had felicitated her on her coming holiday. "That is what I look forward to my 'homecoming' to my boys."

Miss Johnson is a tall; slight, delicate looking woman, with snow white hair. She is a person of independent means and has done missionary work in Egypt, Germany and Austria. Including the unwritten tongues of these tribes she has, it is said, a work knowledge of seventeen languages. Miss Johnson is an ordained deaconess, and has taken courses in domestic science and nursing. She can also make a very neat pair of shoes, having learned shoemaking as a trade when she was eighteen. Before going to Panama she was engaged in rescue work among women, and had many thrilling experiences in rescuing white slaves in many different parts of the world.

OUT OF THE PAST

By GENEVIEVE HAYS

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"Come see my new flower, Dick! It is perfection," calls my pretty wife.

I drop the unopened paper in my easy chair with a backward toss of my cigar case to keep it company, then run down the piazza steps to join her standing there with her misty white draperies blown about her, and the rays of the setting sun touching her soft blonde hair till it glows like an aureole.

"Look!" she cries dramatically.

And this is what I see: Over a delicate trellis, beautiful as a frozen dream, gleam clusters of snowy white passion flowers, breaking through the artistically interwoven green of the foliage like blossoming stars.

"Have a blossom, papa," cries the autocrat of our household, hurriedly breaking a cluster from the vine and reaching it to me from his diminutive height of three summers.

The odor from the deadly-white blossoms sends a thrill, a chill to my heart. I stand looking stupidly down at the cluster baby has placed in my passive hand.

"Why, Dick," cries Madge, laying a hand on either arm and looking at me anxiously, "what is the matter? Perhaps it is the perfume from these flowers—it is poison to some people."

With a hasty apology I put my wife and child from me and return to the house, still carefully holding the spray of white passion flowers in my hand. I seat myself and look away from them for the first time. The sun is dipping below the horizon and sending out long, quivering rays of light that reach to the big oaks standing sentinel over our gateway.

Out of the purple depths of the summer gloaming this picture looms up before my eyes: a semi-southern woods lighted by the shimmer and play of moonbeams, and floating sparkles of fire-flies; a mountain road with a splendid horse and rider just emerging into the moonlight—the horse swinging slowly along, his glossy chest flecked with foam, his arched neck bowed and the long black mane sweeping downward; the rider, lissome and young, with a supple grace in her rounded arms which the close-fitting jacket of black velvet reveals to perfection.

Forever I shall remember her! The dusky eyes with their hints of tropic splendor, the white passion flowers against her velvet bodice, and the soft moonlight just touching her face; and under heaven or earth there is no light so softening or beautifying to a woman's face as moonlight!

With this face still haunting me, I eat my supper in the lonely inn of the rather more-dead-than-alive little town on that same evening and listen to the garrulous talk of my obsequious host.

"I met a pretty girl on the mountain road as I came in this evening," I say, at length; "wonder who she was?"

My host regards me contemplatively through a ring of tobacco smoke.

"Ridin' a big black horse?" he queries.

I nod assent.

"Jess so," he says, meditatively; "she has been offered $200 for that horse and won't sell him. There isn't his match in the state—can run like lightning, and the fence isn't made that he would stop at. Don't mind a soul but her, neither," continues the man, waxing eloquent, "there isn't a place short of heaven that he wouldn't go if she called him. Why, stranger, one day when the Fork was up, and nothing but back water from hill to hill, I saw that horse plunge in amidst all that floating timber and driftwood and swim clean to the other hill at just one word from her!"

"But who is she?" I question.

He regards me in much the same manner that you would a comparatively well-informed person that had just asked you who Adam was.

"Maurise Shelby," he at length answers, shortly.

"She lives here?"

"Half a mile up the Fork, to the right, in a big, ruinous old house. That used to be the finest plantation on the Fork and Col. Shelby the most popular man. But times are changed. The colonel lost his life in the late war—he was as brave a man, sir, as ever wore the gray. His daughter has all his plucky spirit. Pity she were not his son! She lives all alone in that old house along with her father's sister and invalid husband. Hard to come down to poor folks' ways after once being rich, but you never heard a Shelby complain. Maurise has had many a chance to better her condition—rich fellows at that—but they all get the same answer. She don't take much to strangers, either. Northerner! you wouldn't stand any chance, sir! They buried her heart with her father, poor lass! and all the love she has to give is for the south."

A few weeks later, when the woodland hills are blushing red with shame at their departing glories and there is a spicy breath of autumn in the air, I again stop at the little village on my return home, and seek my former host.

After a late dinner I doze away in an easy chair while planning some excuse for calling on Maurise Shelby.

Suddenly I am roused by a commotion on the outside. Women's voices in helpless terror blending with men's. A child's scream rising above the clatter of iron hoofs on the pavement!

Rushing to the window I see a tiny child perched on a gray steed that is rearing and plunging beyond all control. The child's mother rushes forward, but is struck by one of the brute's forefeet as he plunges. The crowd rescues and carries her away with a dark red stain dripping upon the pavement.

It all happens so quickly—not in one-tenth the time it takes to write it! The horse has broken loose and is tearing away toward the Fork, which, muddy and swollen with the late rains, rolls rapidly out of sight.

It is death certain—either trampled beneath iron hoofs or drowned in that muddy current! I am not the only one that turns away with a groan from the sickening sight. But instead of the death cry I am expecting to hear, there rises a shout of rejoicing. Am I mad? I look again. The crazed brute has disappeared, while cantering over the sunny slopes toward us, is a rider mounted on a splendid black horse—both of which I have surely seen before.

It all comes back to me in a flash. The close-fitting jacket with the sparkle of brilliants in the golden clasp at the throat, the black-plumed hat, the spray of white passion flowers against the bodice, only that now, crushed against them is the child so late rescued from deadly peril. A moment only I see her, then the crowd close about and she is hidden from view.

"And the first thing she asked when handing the baby down was why we did not shoot the horse," this from Barnes, the grocery man, as he leans over his counter awhile later where a dozen or more of us are assembled, discussing the late incident. "She is just like the colonel, that quick to thinks," he continues; "now, any of us could have done it and maybe would have thought of it when it was too late! Never saw anything run like that horse of hers did—straight against the gray and staggered him so that she barely got the child off before the brute plunged in the river! The little fellow was still clinging like mad, they say. Might as well have shot the horse, for he's drowned by now, I reckon."

"Will you find a doctor for me, please? I think I have hurt my arm," says a low distinct voice from the doorway.

Straight and slender, with one hand resting against the counter, stands Maurise Shelby, her level eyes looking miles away, her face white as the flowers on her breast.

I hasten forward and place a chair for her.

"I am a practicing physician," I say, as quietly and naturally as I can, "will you let me examine your arm?"

Her eyes look straight into mine. I wonder that I ever fancied them blue or black! They resemble nothing so much as jewels under running water, the same brilliant rays flashing through limpid brown water.

"Thank you," she answers, quietly, taking the chair and indicating which arm was injured.

Her face is still white as the crushed flowers she is wearing. It is the reaction from the terrible excitement she has just undergone, and but for her indomitable will, I think she must faint, for I can see that she is suffering terribly, yet by neither word nor gesture does she make it known.

"Cut the sleeve," she directs, "for I cannot move my arm."

As in a dream I apply the liniment, arrange the bandages, and listen to the continued talk around me, while all the while the odor from those deadly white passion flowers permeates my brain, and Miss Shelby sits silent and motionless.

"Thank you," she says quietly, when my task is ended. Then rising she requests Barnes to bring up her horse. The man looks doubtfully at her white face, then at me.

"By no means," I say, hastily, "it would be risking your life. If you must go, my horse is yet in harness—I shall drive you."

Once more I feel an echo of that thrill of joy with which I hand Maurise Shelby into the carriage and take my place at her side.

We arrive at our destination all too soon, and a sweet-faced lady, whom Miss Shelby introduces to me as her aunt, Mrs. Thomson, meets us at the door and welcomes me with a sweet southern accent.

"I shall call to-morrow and see you," I say, authoritatively, after I have stayed in that quaintly picturesque room as long as politeness admits.

On my return to the hotel I find letters awaiting me from my father demanding my immediate presence at home.

With a sigh over the turn of fortune I promise myself a speedy return to this place which has suddenly become so dear to me.

The next morning finds me making my adieus at the picturesque homestead of the Shelbys'. Maurise, in a thin black house dress, looks fair as an alabaster image. Such a firm, sweet, womanly mouth it is that smiles and thanks me so graciously for my kindness to her.

"I shall hope to see you again, soon," I say, at length, rising reluctantly to take my departure. "Business calls me this way in a few months; may I have the pleasure of calling on you then?"

I try to keep the eagerness out of my tones, but feel that my soul is in my eyes as they seek hers for an answer. While Mrs. Thomson is giving me a cordial invitation to come, Maurise turns slightly and looks full at me for the first time that morning. Had she the gift of second sight? Did those level, tender, rar-seeing eyes read the future even then, and know that this was our last meeting on earth?

There is a mist before my eyes—in my heart a feeling that I have seen the glories of heaven and just missed them. My fingers close firmly over hers while I stammer something about the blossoms at her belt—a great cluster of white passion flowers.

"It is a new flower," explains Mrs. Thomson, "and Maurise's favorite above all others. Give him a cluster, dear."

And with the white blossoms in my hand and Maurise Shelby's sweet voice echoing in my heart, I took my last look into her beautiful eyes and leave her forever.

The few months stretch into 12 ere I can return. "These inland towns change so little," I think, noting every detail in the town to be just the same as when I left it a year ago—even to my former landlord, smiling a welcome at me from his doorway. Yet I am destined to find that Time's fingers have not been idle during my absence.

"The Shelbys?" my host repeats, wonderingly, in answer to my query. "Judge Stevens owns that place now! Thomson's widow went south jest after her husband's death. Miss Maurise? Why, haven't you heard, stranger? I thought the whole world knew how she saved the lives of 13 people during the big rise, then lost her own. How? By swimming in to them on that horse of hers, that could go anywhere. But the last trip he was struck by a piece of floating timber and both horse and rider went down, instantly. They found her body next day—"

A numbness comes over me. My heart seems turning to stone. Some men are singing at their work across the meadows—a song of Dixie and orange blossoms. The words and melody fit oddly into the broken places of my host's narrative, while he tells how the brave young life went out on that terrible night in an effort to save others.

That night, with the moonbeams silvering and softening the world as they did on our first meeting, I seek Maurise Shelby's last resting place, and kneel at her grave. The autumn winds whisper a solemn requiem and spread their leaf mats thick on the slender mound, while there, on the marble cross, twined thick with white passion flowers, I read how Maurise, daughter of Col. Shelby, died.

Then the white moonlight and white marble and white flowers blend and blur together so that I can read no further. Yet, shrined in memory's casket and embalmed with white passion flowers, is her face.

"Dick!" calls my wife. "Ah! here you are—dreaming, I do believe! The Greysons have called. Why did you not come in? Mrs. Greyson admired my new dress extravagantly. Now, really, Dick, did you ever see any woman as beautiful as I, or one that you loved half so well?"

I touch my lips to the dead white blossoms still in my hand, then toss them away into the gathering gloom. "No, dear," I answer, with a sigh—it might have been for myself, or for that lone grave on the distant hillside, or just for the lost days of my dear, dead youth.

How Indians Tan Deer Skin.

The skin dressing of the Indians, both buffalo and deer skins, is generally very beautiful and soft. They stretch the skin either on a frame or on the ground, and after it has remained there for three or four days, with the brains spread over the fleshy side, they grain it with a sort of adze or chisel.

After the process of graining, though the skin is apparently beautifully finished, it passes through another process—that of smoking. For this they hang the skin on a frame in a smoke-proof house or tent. The fire is made at the bottom out of rotten wood, which produces a strong and peculiar smell. The fire must be smothered to make the smoke.

The grained skins have to be kept in the smoke for three or four days and after this the skins will always remain the same, even after wet, which does not belong to the dressed skins in civilized countries.—From Life Among the Indians.

Centuries of Tenancy.

A Dorsetshire (Eng.) farmer writes as follows to the Standard: "A recent legal complication led me to look up the records of my family, and I think the result will interest your readers.

"I am a tenant farmer in this county, where my family has been settled for many centuries, and I knew that our connection with our present holding had existed for many generations. Through hunting up records for the case I referred to, however, I became sufficiently interested to undertake a more serious search than I had at first intended.

"I found that my ancestors have held practically the same tract of land since the year 1604. Beyond that I could find nothing, but very possibly if records existed I think they would show that we were connected with the place even before that date."

Caution.

Under oath the oil magnate was asked how much he possessed.

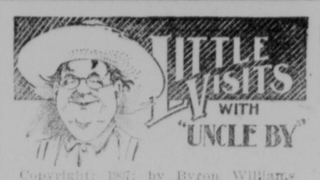
"Your honor," he said, "before this outrage goes further I would like to know if there is present any representative of the assessor."

He was assured on this point, and also that newspaper men had been excluded.

"And you ask me how much I am worth?"

"Yes."

"I don't know."



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Saved.

I've got just this one thing to write
Tonight!
And then I'm through.
The skies are blue—
Whoa! That won't do!
The skies, I fear,
Are gray this time of year—
Or, are they red?
Sometimes my head
Don't work just right.
Along to'rds night!

I met a maid—
Oh! This is played!
Besides I'm married now,
And you'll allow
It's risky meeting pretty girls
With coral lips and Titian curls!
Let's see—
By gee,
I've written sixteen things today—
(And still I've got some bills to pay!)
Six poems and a lot of junk!
Of course the most of it is punk,
But when you turn a poem crank
From morn till night, it ain't no prank!

You know a fellow's head gets sore
If worn so dog-gone near the core!
My tank of think
Is on the blink!
The dope's run dry!
The muse is shy!
The rhythm winks its other eye!
The dingus has a hot box, too!
The whole confounded filling crew
Has struck and left me in a stew!
And, Bill,
There's still,
Just one thing more I've got to write
Tonight!
The copy boy is yelling now—
He's after me, I'll bet a cow.
He wants some more of "Uncle By!"
He says I'm shy!
Great guns! I wish that imp would die!
The clock hands race
With rapid pace,
While I sit idly thinking—What?
Oh, what! Oh, what! Oh, what!
What have I got
To write a lot
About?
Oh, kraut!

Oh, inspiration, come to me!
Oh, gee!
Oh come, nice, pretty little thought,
Come rhyme and reason, hotly sought;
Come! Come! On graceful wing
And help me write this one last THING;
What's that?
Scat! Scat!
I hear the clock
Across th' block!
I pale!
I fail!
Gone all my joy—
The copy boy!
No!
Go,
You imp of inky black!
And hurry back!
Tho' I am weak and worn and sore,
Here! Is your PESKY ONE THING MORE!

Rag Time.

If you want to live long, be mad at something or somebody all the time. Of course, you won't live as long as good-natured people who laugh and keep fat, but it will seem longer.

The cure for automobilitis is constabilitis.

Some people build very pretty homes where they may rest their bodies with never a chance therein to rest their hearts.

High finance is all right, if you are on the high side.

Love makes the world go 'round, but it takes money to make the automobile do likewise.

I see that the youngest soldier to enter the Civil war, is dead again.

Speaking of husbands, a South Dakota woman has one that "seems more like a friend than a husband!" He never beats her.

I suppose a small catastrophe is a "kittenastrophe."

Beatrice Fairfax says intoxication among women is growing. Boys, it's time for us to declare "the lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine."

A Missouri woman who has made four unsuccessful attempts to kill herself, should go to Chicago and try to cross one of the city's boulevards at 5:10 in the afternoon. This is when the automobiles own the streets.

Never walk behind a mule until you have made friends with him. Then put your trust in God and go a long way 'round.

Does holding a girl before marriage teach a man to support her afterwards?

People Who Stand Tied.

H. C. Fitch has put in a row of hitching posts on the west side of the street south of the store for the accommodation of the people who have need of them.—Burt (Kan.) Citizen.

Byron Williams

WHAT THE TARIFF IS DOING.

It Robs Foreign Factories of the Chance of Doing Our Work for Us.

Do you remember how English statesmen favored the southern Confederacy when those states were in rebellion against the government to break up the union? Do you know why England felt so much sympathy for the Confederacy?

The northern states were for a protective tariff and for building up American industries. The southern states were for free trade. All they wished was to develop their agricultural resources by means of slave labor, sell the surplus abroad, and import their manufactures. There is where England's sympathy found such deep root. The cotton industry of England depended largely on the success of the American rebellion.

When the rebellion broke out the cotton crop amounted to from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 bales. It now amounts to from 10,000,000 to 13,500,000 bales. In 1860 we were spinning very little of this cotton in America, none in the south.

Year by year, since the close of the war, under Republican tariff politics, cotton spinning has increased more rapidly than the size of the crop. A year ago there were 6,350,000 spindles in England. During the past year the enlargement of English cotton factories has been very great. By the end of this decade the increase in the decade will equal that in 30 years before.

In spite of the growth in English cotton spinning there has been great expansion in America. The south, which, when the war broke out, had no cotton factories, now has many. We are using a very large portion of our own raw product and importing increasing quantities of raw cotton. The increase in value in the year 1906 amounted to $14,500,000 and the exports decreased $13,500,000.

Cotton manufactures are worth more than twice as much as the raw material. Think of that! We kept at home $13,500,000 worth of our crop more than in the previous year, and gave this a value of about $30,000,000. We sent abroad the money this made and bought raw cotton with it, which again was worth $20,000,000. That is what the Dingley tariff act added to our wealth in one year in one industry.

Under a free trade policy we would probably be growing nearly as much cotton as we do now, but it would nearly all go abroad to be made into cotton goods, and for each dollar we received for the raw stuff we would have to send out two dollars to pay for the goods made of our own material. If we were all free traders and sold all our raw cotton to go abroad we would get at the prices now ruling $500,000,000. But to get back the goods made, if we needed them, we would pay $1,000,000,000.

Which policy is the best for the American people?

This is the policy which the great and good Mr. Bryan calls the "robber tariff." If it robs any people it is the foreigners whom it deprives of the chance to do work we should do ourselves.—Los Angeles Times.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION.

Which Is Stung?

"The German government is to give United States exporters the benefit of the minimum schedules of the German 'maximum and minimum' plan while the United States simply modifies a few custom house rules and regulations that bear heavily upon foreign importers."

This is what the Worcester Post considers an arrangement which gives Germany so much the worst of it that its acceptance is astonishing. It all depends upon the view. Germany wanted a wider entrance for her competitive products, and that is practically what Germany gets. What more did she want? Our compliant state department could not very well execute a quit claim deed of the whole American union, but it did the best it could. It went a long way toward guaranteeing to Germany that it shall hereafter be permitted to do more, and the mills and factories of our own country less of the work which our wage earners have been doing in the past ten years of the Dingley tariff. It must, indeed, be an "insatiate monster" for whom all this would not suffice.

Why Not?

"Other foreign countries will in the near future insist upon our giving them better tariff rates, or they will retaliate by putting prohibitive duties on our imports."—Albany Press.

That is precisely what they will do. Why should they not? Our gifted state department has advertised to the world the fact that the way to break down the American tariff is to put up rates and then make a few threats

YOUTHFUL SMOKERS.

Cigarette Trade of the Country Is Booming.

If the general prosperity of the country were indicated by the constantly increasing consumption of tobacco in the form of cigarettes, then business prospects were never more favorable than at present. There can be no denial of the fact that the cigarette trade is booming. Nearly every little man of 15, with a brain big enough to dream of the day when visible down shall decorate his upper lip, delights in swaggering along the streets with a cigarette in his mouth. How manly the conceited little fellow thinks he is, and how his eyes sparkle with delight at the wondrous feat of ejecting smoke in long lines from his proud nostrils!

The dividing line between boyhood and manhood is surely indicated by the cigarette, says the New York Weekly. In other words, the ambitious lad who can gracefully burn a cigarette, and convert his nostrils into inverted smoke-stacks, should no longer be classed as a boy. No—he is a full-fledged man, or thinks he is, because he possesses the ability to puff away the breath of life in smoke.

This was probably the impression of a lad in Brooklyn, aged 15, who recently died from nicotine poisoning, caused by smoking cigarettes. Every boy who is addicted to the same enervating practice, and fails to take warning from the fate of the youthful smoker to whom we have referred, is not likely to become a very clever or a very strong man. If smoking does not shrink his lungs and frame, and convert him into a sickly ghost before he is 25, he may live long enough to learn that during the years when sensible boys endeavor to become clever and bright, rugged, and strong, and otherwise prepare themselves for the battle of life, he was nothing but a conceited little fool, and ruined his health and dwarfed his intellect by indulging in the senseless habit of smoking cigarettes.

ALCOHOL VS. COFFEE.

Use of the Former as a Beverage Is Harmful.

The habitual use of sedatives—such as alcohol, opium, morphia, chloral, cocaine and their allies—is to be condemned without qualification as false in principle and fatal in result. It is true that these drugs will one and all relieve worry, banish care and procure peace of mind, but it is as true that the worry, the care and the dispeace will return, bringing seven devils with them.

Let us turn now from the sedatives to the stimulents. Must caffeine, as represented by tea and coffee, fall under a like condemnation?

The sedatives we have condemned because they do nothing for the life of the body, but are opposed to it, says Dr. C. W. Saleeby. The stimulant, caffeine, on the other hand, favors the life of the body, promotes the process of combustion on which life depends, increases vitality and that power to work which is the expression of vitality.

Everywhere men find that a cup of tea or coffee is refreshing; it produces renewed vigor, it heightens the sense of organic well-being, the consciousness of fitness and capacity. This is utterly distinct from the action of alcohol or opium in deadening the sense of ill-being.

Tea and coffee have had many hard words said of them. The trouble is that people will not distinguish. Tea, for instance, as commonly understood in this country, is more nearly a decoction than an infusion of the tea leaf, and contains besides the theine or caffeine a very large proportion of tannin or tanic acid.

Drink the Cause of It.

Dr. Wilbite, superintendent of the asylum at Dunning, Ill., told a woman's club that of the 1,000 insane patients, 600 men and 400 women, alcohol was the cause of insanity in the cases of 10½ per cent. of the men and five per cent. of the women. Of 1,000 pauper cases, 800 men and 200 women, 95 per cent. of the men and 59 per cent. of the women have an "alcoholic history," and 44 per cent. and 22 per cent. of the men and women, respectively, of this class drink to excess. Of 1,000 tuberculosis patients, 800 men and 200 women, 94 per cent. and 23 per cent., respectively, have an "alcoholic history."

Must Not Drink.

The Lehigh Valley railroad has served notice on its employes that they must be total abstainers from alcoholic drinks or leave the service of the company, and it is quite likely that all of the other lines in the United States will adopt the same rule. It is only cumulative evidence that there are enough sober men in the world to do the world's work. The conviction is gaining weight everywhere that the temperance question is not simply moral, but economic, and corporations are now one with the churches in the effort to suppress this great national vice.

Crazy, Surely.

A Chicago judge ruled a man insane because it was shown that he drank 55 drinks of whisky a day. He was certainly crazy to get whisky.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1908.

WHILE everything is moving harmoniously toward a united party in the Republican convention, the troubles of the Democrats are multiplying as the date of their convention approaches. The opponents of William J. Bryan are seriously considering the advisability of making a formal appeal to the Peerless Leader to withdraw from the race, as they say it is obvious that while he may control the convention he cannot win at the polls and that he ought to show sufficient patriotism to eliminate himself, to stand aside in favor of a candidate who can win. It seems to be the hope of the anti-Bryan Democrats that they can win with Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, but the Bryanites are convinced that no Democrat could poll as many votes as Mr. Bryan. The prospects are all bright for a serious division in the party accompanied by all the rancor and anger which the Democracy always injects into a political contest.

THE NEW CAESAR.

The Democratic party's courage is equal to its statesmanship. A few days ago when Mr. Bryan was headed toward Washington knots of leaders were reported as gathering about the Capitol, their faces blanched with the firmness of their determination, their breasts heaving with the intensity of their emotions. They were resolved, come what might, to tell the perennial candidate that a decent regard for the food of the party required him to step aside this time and allow the nomination of some one who at least had a chance of being elected. Mr. Bryan arrived, and all the valor of these white faced patriots oozed out at their palms, like Bob Acre's courage. None applied the flattering unction to the Nebraska man harder than they. Like guilty creatures into whose secret thoughts they feared he might penetrate, they outdid themselves in their brunt offerings to his vanity. Did they tell Mr. Bryan that he was a dead weight tied to the neck of the Democratic party? "Why should they?" asks Mr. Bryan with unfeighned surprise.

Every where the Nebraskan goes he is assured that he is the party's only hope, and Washington was no exception. If anything, the flattery there was probably laid on thicker than any where else, so that no suspicion would enter his mind that his flatterers had a moment before entertained a treasonable resolution to tell him the only hope for the Democratic party lay in his "abdication." Mr. Bryan never hears what the Democracy says about him behind his back. He never escapes from the delusive atmosphere of sycophancy. He is the idol of the masses and the peerless leader of his party; for do not the Democracy's lieutenants, who a moment before were forming brave and solemn resolutions to tell him the truth, assure him that but for him the party would perish utterly from the earth! Not a Caesar in all the pages of Tacitus was surrounded by more eager eulogists.

Whence this mortal terror with which Mr. Bryan inspires his party? If it is true, as we are told, that a large and influential group of Senators and Representatives believe there would be hope for the Democracy with Mr. Bryan confined to the Chautauqua circuit, why dare they not explain the situation to him? Though somewhat incisive in his language, he has never been known to eat a Democrat alive. If they think he is fatally doomed to defeat, why should they be afraid to tell him so, and at the same time to point out that with Johnson or Folk or some other of "The New York World's" gallery of possibilities there would be a hope of victory? A man certain to be beaten surely cannot be very dangerous to their ambitions. Mr. Bryan has in the past exerted his eloquence to eliminate certain Democratic leaders from public life. We remember the case of Mr. Roger Sullivan of Illinois. Mr. Sullivan happened somehow in the rough and tumble of politics to abrade the self-complacency of the Nebraska leader. Mr. Bryan spent the greater part of three years thundering against the Illinois leader, but finally observing that his bolts glanced off innocuous he went to Illinois, declared he himself had a soul above cherishing enmity, invited Mr. Sullivan to forgive and forget, and now Mr. Sullivan is his chosen instrument and fast sworn ally. We recall this Sullivan instance for the encouragement of the white faced gentlemen in Washington who in a few days will again be asking themselves, "Upon what meat does this our Caesar feed that he is grown so great?"

The Democratic party is in real need of some martyrs, some leaders with sufficient courage to face without flinching the fate of Mr. Sullivan. Telling the truth about Mr. Bryan behind his back will not save the day. If there is any general sentiment such as reported to exist in Washington, why not out with it? Why try to make up for revilings of Caesar behind his back by genuflections in his presence? We know that there is a long existent feeling that the best way to get rid of Mr. Bryan is to nominate him again and let the people do for him what the politicians dare not undertake, but is there any guarantee that he will accept the result as final? He shows the blind courage of a book agent, and is unlikely to take "No" for an answer.—New York Tribune.

PRESIDENT SETH'S CHARGES.

President Seth of the Maryland Senate created a sensation by making a bitter attack upon ex-Governor Warfield in a hot speech delivered in the Senate chamber Tuesday afternoon in which he charged Mr. Warfield with official corruption, using insulting and contemptuous language of the most offensive kind. General Seth charged that an ante-election deal was made with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1903, when Mr. Warfield ran against Mr. Williams, by which that corporation put a big campaign fund in return for which he was to use his influence to sell the State's interest in the Washington Branch for $210 a share. The State got $467 a share after an investigation by the Legislature of 1906.

Other charges included a deal with certain banking interests and to sell the C. & O. canal at a low rate. This row within the good old party is the result of the ex-Governor's crititism of the Legislature for spending for expenses, at the last session, nearly $200,000. A bill was pending appropriating the same amount for this session and the Republicans under Mr. Baker's lead were trying to cut it down to $150,000 and the matter was finally compromised on $170,000 which is a saving of $30,000 directly due to the agitation on the subject and the fight made by the Republicans. It was well known at the time that the Baltimore and Ohio got behind Warfield at the close of the campaign and while it is probably true that no specific deal was made, the acceptance of corporation contributions carries with it the obligation to favor them. The Seth charges in general do not carry much weight because of the coarse and insulting references to the ex-Governor. The poorer the case the more vehement the advocate speaks. Governor Warfield is a Democrat and no doubt has done many things for which he may properly be censured but he is a man of high character and sterling integrity and any man simply makes himself ridiculous by hurling at him coarse invective.

FIKE.

The Standard Oil Company is having a lot of pipes shipped to Somerfield, Pa., and the farmers in this section are all trying to make the most out of hauling the pipes along the line.

Mr. T. F. Umbel has been sick for a few days.

Mr. F. J. Bowser has bought a horse for his son George for which he paid $150.

The protracted meeting has closed at this place with eighteen accessims to the church.

Commodore Wakefield was visiting a few days with L. K. Fike.

Mrs. Jefferson Frazee went to Confluence, Pa., to undergo a surgical operation.

On the evening of the 23d inst. Tissue's store and post office at Tissue, Pa., was burned and there was not a single thing that was saved from the flames.

On the same evening that the store was burned the B. & O. R. R. station at Somerfield, Pa., was broken in by robbers and after having pillaged the station they went to the drug store that is owned by J. T. Jacobs and blowed the safe open and took all the money that it contained. They then escaped and their identity is unknown.

CARTER.

BITTINGER.

The la grippe is prevalent in this section and as a result there is not the usual bustle about the village.

Messrs. Clarence and Cleaver Brenneman, of Springs, Pa., were seeing their home folks at this place last Sunday.

Lawrence Bittinger, of Grantsville, was seen in this village last Sunday.

Mrs. K. A. Bittinger and little son, Irvin, of the telephone exchange, were visiting relatives in Grantsville, this and last week.

C. J. Brenneman has been operating his saw mill here for the past week, doing some custom sawing.

Miss Bessie Wiley, assistant teacher in the public school in this village, has been off duty a few days recovering from an attack of grippe.

John H. Stark, one of our local mine operators, has closed down his plant on account of having his shed full of coal.

Mrs. T. B. Wiley is spending this week with her brother, William Winterburg, of Grantsville.

Miss Agnes Bittinger, teacher of the Amish school, was unable to take up her duties in the school room last Monday on account of illness.

To Divide District No. 2.

Delegate Jacob S. Myers has introduced a bill in the Legislature to divide Election District No. 2 into two districts.

JONES TO BRYAN: "GET OUT!"

Bryan to Jones: "I Will Not"—The Men Part Stiffly.

Ex-Senator James K. Jones, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and at one time an enthusiastic supporter of William J. Bryan, called on Mr. Bryan in his rooms at the Willard Hotel in Washington Saturday morning as spokesman for a coterie of anti-Bryan Democrats. He frankly and brusquely told Mr. Bryan that he should withdraw from the race for the nomination.

Mr. Bryan's answer was an unqualified refusal to take any such action. The men parted stiffly, and Jones reported that Mr. Bryan could not be induced to change his attitude, that his nomination was practically assured, and that other methods than appeals to the candidate himself would have to be take to prevent his nomination.

Senator Jones, it is understood, acted as spokesman for William F. Sheehan, representing the Ryan-Belmont interests; Ex-Senator George Gray, of Delaware; Ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., of New Jersey; George B. McClellan Harvey, representing a clique of Wall-Street interests; Perry Belmont and others. Mr. Bryan was seen before Ex-Senator Jones called on him. Asked what he should do in the event of such an appeal, he said:

"If any man asks me on behalf of the Democratic party to withdraw from the race as a candidate, I shall ask that man to show me his credentials to speak for the party."

It became known that when Mr. Bryan speaks in New York on February 1 he will denounce some of the plutocratic interests in the party. It is reported that Ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, who had promised to be one of the vice-presidents at the meeting, learning of the proposed speech, withdrew.

EAGLE ROCK.

As no one is using a pen from here I will.

Snow, rain, sun shine, mud and snow is the order of the day.

Mr. R. A. Paugh's family has the measles.

Perry Paugh was at Oakland Saturday.

Mr. John Upole is improving his time hauling lumber.

Judge Moon has a case of measles at his home.

Mr. Cyrus Harvey called on Robert Paugh Sunday.

Hubbard mines were slack two days last week.

Messrs. Perry Paugh and R. A. Brooks called on G. W. Gilson Sunday.

Mr. James Moon moved into Ashby's boarding house last week,

We are glad to hear Mrs. Jane Sollars is improving.

GORTNER.

A fierce electric storm visited this section last Sunday night, which later turned to snow, with a high wind and many of our roads are again blockaded.

Between the gripp, the measles and bad colds, it keeps a fellow guessing what will be coming next.

Noah Lichty and sister Lizzie, who were visiting relatives and friends over in Pennsylvania for the past month, returned to their home one day last week.

Peter Gortner, Jr., is on an extended visit to relatives at Kingwood and Albrightsville, W. Va.

Jacob Shettler is preparing to build a house in the near future.

Clarence Sanders and Joshua Brenninger were calling on the fair sex at Aurora last Sunday.

LOCAL MENTION.

BY PRINCE ALBERT SHROUT.

Mr. Prince Albert Shrout of Oakland, was in Hutton a few days last week with his friends and returned to his home Monday afternoon.

Mr. Joe Moon, of Hutton, was sick for some time, but he is well now.

Mr. Elijah Tasker and wife of Swanton, was in Oakland a few days last week with theie sister, Mrs. Rachel Baker, at her home on Water street.

Mr. Bert C. Scott, of Hutton, lost a black mare a few weeks ago. She died.

Mr. and Mrs. John Baker of Oakland, is the parent of a nice little daughter.

Mrs. Ella J. Tasker, wife of Mr. James William Tasker, Mountain Lake Park, is in Oakland with her daughter Mrs. Rachel Baker.

Mrs. Ann A. Shrout, was in the country with her sister, Mrs. Ella E. Tasker, a month ago, and returned to her home a week ago.

The snow lays deep but the Lord will take care of us, and you know that God is Love.

Mrs. Mary Stevens is moving to her new home on Main street.

To Be Operated On This Morning.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. E. I. West was in receipt of a telegram from Cumberland stating her brother, Mr. Charles A. Tower, would be operated on this morning in a Cumberland hospital for appendicitis. Mrs. West went to Cumberland last night.

HIS FORTIETH BIRTHDAY.

Parson Workman Remembered by Official Board of St. Paul's Church.

Tuesday being the fortieth anniversary of Rev. J. B. Workman's birth the official board of his church together with their wives and Presiding Elder Ward and wife completely surprised the parson when he came home from church that evening. They had all gathered at the parsonage, and had brought with them a fine oak roll top desk and office chair which they presented to him.

Mrs. Workman who was let into the secret, served refreshments. A social hour was spent very pleasantly, then all joined in singing "Blest Be The Tie That Binds," Dr. Ward offered prayer and all joined in wishing the parson many happy returns of the day and the guests departed leaving their pastor to wonder "how could these things be and yet he be in blessful ignorance of them."

Epworth League Society.

The members of the Epworth League of St. Paul's M. E. church were given a very pleasant social last Thursday evening in the Townshend Hall, by the social committee, of which Mr. A. W. Clary is chairman.

A brief program of music was rendered, refreshments were served and various games were enjoyed. Beautiful needle work was done by all the gentlemen present, hemming the unfinished apons worn by the ladies, while the ladies hemmed neckties to match for the gentlemen.

All agreed that it was one of the most pleasant socials ever given by the League.

THE DEATH RECORD.

CHARLES HENNEN.

Died, at his home in Deer Park, on Saturday evening, January 25th, 1908, after an illness of two years of tuberculosis, Charles, aged 31 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hennen, of Deer Park. The deceased was a member of the M. E. church at Deer Park and leaves, besides his parents two brothers and four sisters. His funeral took place Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock and was conducted by Rev. E. J. Westfall, pastor of the Deer Park M. E. church.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.

Preaching at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m.

Luther League every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Preaching at Crellin Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching at Deer Park at 11 a. m.; Loch Lynn at 3 p. m. and at Ferndale at 7 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching at 10:30 a. m., and at 7.30 p. m.

Revival services will continue through all of next week, services each evening at 7.30. We are pleased to note that thus far these services have been well attended, and we are truly glad for the fraternal spirit manifested by members of all the other Protestant churches of the town by their presence in our week night services. While we aim to build up our own church, we desire to help every other church that exalts our Christ.

You are cordially invited to all of our services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

Newspaper Suppressed.

For political reasons a special edition of the Morgantown Post was seized and suppressed, following a directors' meeting, when the minority stockholders, who until Monday had editorial control of the paper, were forced out and a new set of officials were appointed. Under the old management the paper favored A. C. Scherr, who is running against Secretary of State Swisher for the Republican nomination for Governor. The new management is said to be under control of local men representing Stephen B. Elkins, who favor Swisher's candidacy. The special edition was prepared by the old management, but was seized by officers as the papers were being dispatched to the postoffice and distributed among the newsboys.

Temperance Lecture at Swanton.

Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, the well known attorney of Oakland, will lecture in the Methodist Episcopal church at Swanton on Thursday evening, Feb. 6th, on "The Saloon as a Business Proposition." At 7 p. m., there will be a song service in charge of Prof. I. F. Groves, assisted by his class and the Loch Lynn Male Quartette. At 7:30 Mr. Peddicord will deliver his lecture. Everybody is cordially invited. Come and hear this very important subject discussed by one of the most able speakers in our county.

COMMITTEE.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. Friend, Merchant,
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

MR. GREEN STATES HIS POSITION.

Gives Some Facts Regarding Two Measures In The Legislation.

To the Editor of The Republican:

There seems to be a misunderstanding in regard to two bills introduced in the House by me. This misunderstanding is due to misrepresentation by newspaper reporters, and I take this method of conveying to the people of Garrett county through the columns of your paper a correct idea of the nature of these bills.

The first bill was simply a measure that has been carefully prepared defining the boundary lines of the Fourteenth Election District of Garrett county, as they now exist and positively mentions nothing in regard to a new survey, which everybody knows could not be done without incuring great expense to the county. There is not one cent of costs connected with this bill, as everybody will see when the bill is read. I am opposed to all unnecessary expenditure of the people's money and am a strict adherent of economy.

The second bill was still more absurdly misrepresented. The reporter gave this as a local option bill for Garrett county, whereas it simply amends the law applying to persons recommending applicants for liquor license,—a measure which incurs no expense whatever, but on the other hand, it has the hearty support of all our people, who understand its purpose and feel sure that it will have almost unanimous support when not misrepresented.

If newspaper correspondents and reporters cannot give the people correct reports, they had better remain "mum."

As the representative of the people I shall not be a party to anything rigid or drastic, but am at their service and will be glad to receive any suggestions that our people have to make, and shall be careful in all matters, striving to give every man a square deal.

L. F. GREEN.

MR. A. W. DENNETT DIED POOR.

Erected Hotel Dennett at Mt. Lake Park Several Years Ago.

Alfred W. Dennett, better known all over the country as "Angel" Dennett, who amassed a fortune through a chain of lunchrooms in several of the large cities, died at Stockton, Cal., on the 25th inst. Although at one time worth more than $500,000, he died poor, a victim of financial enterprise due to religious enthusiasm. Dennett first came into prominence by establishing a group of restaurants in New York, making them notorious by placing proverbs and Scriptural mottoes on the walls, along with cards giving the price of food.

Beginning this business in Boston on a small scale in 1883, Dennett had a string of restaurants from New York to San Francisco within 14 years. Through unfortunate investments in gold mines, Dennett failed in 1899. He resumed business, and later went to California. In 1901 he failed again, owing $92,000, most of his creditors being missionary societies. Starting anew, he suffered heavy losses in 1904 in Oakland and Los Angeles.

As a result of this third failure his mind was affected. He was placed in an asylum, whence he afterward was discharged as cured. Since then he had lived in retirement. He was 72 years old, and was a son of William Dennett of Topsham, Maine.

Several years ago Mr. Dennett became interested in Mountain Lake Park property where he purchased a large body of land upon which he erected Hotel Dennett, his purpose being to entertain ministers and others interested in religious work at a nominal sum, but before his plans had become perfected financial embarrassment came and the property was sold at forced sale.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

Most people know that if they have been sick they need *Scott's Emulsion* to bring back health and strength.

But the strongest point about *Scott's Emulsion* is that you don't have to be sick to get results from it.

It keeps up the athlete's strength, puts fat on thin people, makes a fretful baby happy, brings color to a pale girl's cheeks, and prevents coughs, colds and consumption.

Food in concentrated form for sick and well, young and old, rich and poor.

And it contains no drugs and no alcohol.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

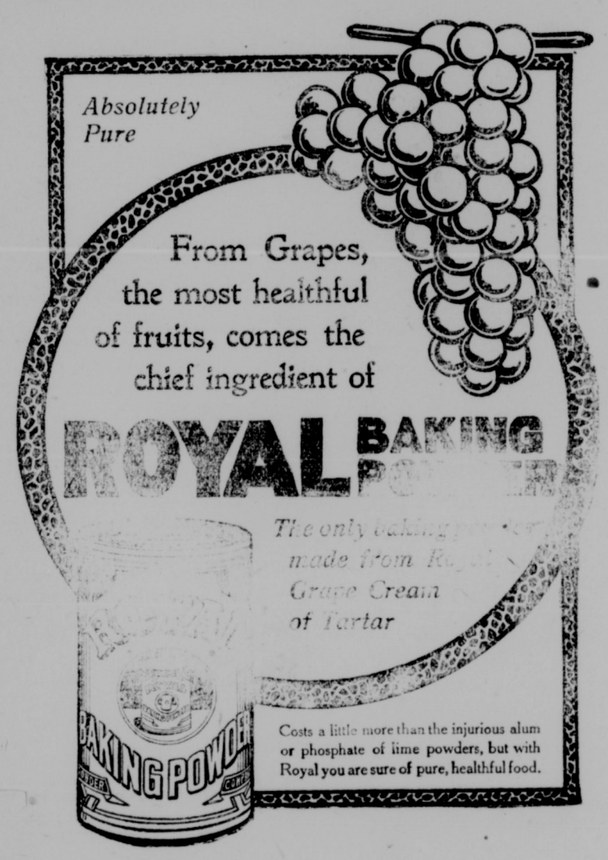
CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. OFFUTT, JOHN M. DAVIS, G. S. HAMILL.
GEORGE W. LEGGE, JOHN T. MITCHELL, S. T. JONES.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, VICE-PRES. S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. FRALEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER



Mr, G. S. Hamill went east on business Monday evening.

Mr. Louis Kamp, of the Cove, was in the city Tuesday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey J. Speicher, of Accident, spent yesterday in Oakland.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Browning, of near Thayerville, were in Oakland Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Sincell spent Monday and Tuesday with friends in Keyser and Cumberland.

Mr. Will B. Miller, of Deer Park, spent Tuesday night and a part of yesterday morning in Oakland.

Mr. J. C. Condron, of Swanton, was in the city Saturday last when he made this office a brief business visit.

Dr. J. W. Laughlin, of the Park, visited Oakland Tuesday afternoon for the first time in a number of weeks.

Messrs. Walter Morrison and Carl White attended a dance given in Piedmont last Monday night by the Eagles.

Mrs. D. I. Totten is lying very ill at her home on Liberty street. Her condition yesterday morning was very precarious.

WANTED:—A responsible man to inspect orchards, &c., next summer in Garrett county. Write at once, State Horticultural Department, College Park, Maryland, for particulars.

It has always been a mystery to us that a young lady should make some poor fellow believe that she is interested in his welfare when as a matter of fact she is interested only in his farewell.

Ice of above twelve inches in thicknesss and practically clear, is being harvested this week by those owning ice houses in Oakland.

Mr. and Mrs. Mesheck Browning, of Kitzmillerville, were the guests on Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Hamill at their home on Liberty street.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Peddicord returned to Oakland last Saturday evening from a few days' visit to Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis.

Postmaster Joel Diehl, of the Cove, has sold his farm to Jonas Wass for the sum of $4000. The farm contains one hundred and sixty acres and is well improved.

Miss Zella Shaffer, of Carmel, W. Va., who visited her aunt, Mrs. Louis Bush in Oakland, for a few weeks, returned to her home at Carmel Monday morning.

Mr. F. H. Chase, of the Mountain View Stock Farm, left Oakland last Friday for his old home near Philadelphia where he will spend two weeks with relatives.

Next to the wife beater comes the horse beater and it is to be regretted we have one or two in this community. A horse is the most noble and faithful of animals and the man who would abuse his horse has something lacking in his manhood.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

KILLED IN WHITE ROCK MINE.

McClelland Savage, Miner, Crushed to Death Saturday.

Last Saturday afternoon McClelland Savage, aged fifty-five years, the father of a large family residing on White Rock creek, north of Kendall in this county, was instantly killed in the White Rock mine owned by the Kendall Lumber Company, in which the deceased was employed as a miner.

From what can be learned of the occurrence, Mr. Savage was pursuing his avocation when a fall of roof coal came burying him beneath it and crushing his life out in the twinkling of an eye.

The mine has been operated for a number of years and supplies the local trade within a radius of several miles.

Mr. Savage's funeral took place on Sunday afternoon from his late home.

Messrs. Edward Margroff and Louis Klotz, both of near Accident, were in Oakland yesterday when the latter qualified as administrator of the estate of his recently deceased father, Christian Klotz.

Trial Catarrn treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by all dealers.

Miss Lula M. Shaw, of Grantsville, who has been visiting friends in this city and in Frostburg, left yesterday afternoon for Berlin Pa.—Saturday's Cumberland News.

Mr. E. J. Fringer, the well known auctioneer of Oakland, will leave here for Baltimore next Tuesday where he will spend two weeks visiting his brother, who resides near that city.

Messrs. R. T. Browning and William Miller, who spent a few days at the State Capital, returned to Oakland last Friday morning well satisfied with the missionary work they accomplished on behalf of their friends who are seeking appointment at the hands of the Governor.

Mr. John Harned, of the Promised Land, has leased his farm to Mr. D. N. Sanders, who will assume control of the property in the spring. Mr. Harned will dispose of his live stock, farm machinery, etc., at public auction on the premises on Thursday, February 27th, beginning at ten o'clock.

Messrs. G. A. Fraley and John W. Davis, who were witnesses in the United States Court at Parkersburg in the case of the Government against Hauger for counterfeiting, returned to Oakland last Friday, after an absence of a week. The case was argued on Monday by the attorneys and on Tuesday the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The Cumberland News of last Saturday contained the following concerning Miss Elmira Mitchell, who is an aunt of Mr. John T. Mitchell, of Oakland: "Miss Mitchell, a well known trained nurse, who has been visiting here from her Western home for some months, is quite ill at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Frazee, Davidson street, where she has been a guest. Miss Mitchell's physician has advised the summoning of her near relatives."

The average house wife will soon begin to make life a burden to the other inmates of the household. She will tie a rag around her head and wade into the dirt in a way that will make your head swim. She will tear up carpets, empty the cupboards, look sour when you show up for dinner and slam things around to a queen's taste, and if you don't like it take your meals up town. Spring time is a very unhappy event when house cleaning is on.

During the illness of Miss Jennie Miller, primaay teacher in the Oakland public school, her position is being very acceptably filled by Mrs. May Hamill Loraditch. Miss Miller was taken ill on Thursday and has developed into a slight attack of diphtheria. Her sister, Miss Nan Miller, also has the disease in a mild form. Every precaution has been taken by the health authorities to prevent the disease from gaining a foothold and they feel confident that they have it well in hand.

When the Stomach, Heart, or Kidney nerves get weak, then these organs always fail. Don't drug the Stomach, nor stimulate the Heart or Kidneys. That is simply makeshift. Get a prescription known to Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The Restorative is prepared expressly for these weak inside nerves. Strengthen these nerves, build them up with Dr. Shoop's Restorative—tablets or liquid—and see how quickly help will come. Free sample test sent on request by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Your health is surely worth this simple test. Sold by all dealers.

The editor who can please every one is not suited for this earth, but is so constituted that some of our readers would like to have us feed them on scandal; some would like to have us tell the unvarnish truth about them, while others would kill us if we did. It is a comforting thought to the editor to know that the Lord Himself did not please every one while on earth. We labor hard to entertain and please our subscribers but that we should occasionally fail is to be expected.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Elected Superintendent Emeritus For Life.

Deserved Recognition Accorded Rev. John M. Davis Upon His Retirement As Superintendent of Saint Paul's M. E. Sunday School of Oakland

Last Sunday afternoon after forty-one years' service as Superintendent of the Sunday school connected with St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. John M. Davis, D. D., retired from active participation in the official life of the school but was elected superintendent emeritus for life by the adoption of a resolution printed herewith.

An event of this character in the life of anyone who has occupied the position from which Rev. Davis has just retired must be witnessed to be appreciated. The school over which he has presided for upwards of a life time has grown from a mere handful of zealous, Christian men and women into a school of nearly three hundred people, who without exception are interested in the upbuilding of the Kingdom on earth.

Rev. Davis' resignation as Superintendent was tendered the official board of the school several weeks ago but was not accepted until on Sunday afternoon, when formal action was taken by the adoption of the resolutions above referred to.

These resolutions follow, having been read in the school by Rev. Workman and adopted by a rising vote of those present:

WHEREAS, The Reverend John M. Davis, who, for the past forty-one years, has been the worthy Superintendent of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, owing to the infirmities attendant upon advancing years, together with the manifold duties and cares now devolving upon him, has declined a re-election; and

WHEREAS, It would be adding care and responsibility to insist that he continue to preside over our school as active Superintendent; and

WHEREAS, We do not desire to deprive him of the well earned rest and quiet which he so justly merits and deserves; therefor, be it resolved

First, That during the forty-one years of his service as Superintendent, by his Godly life, consistent Christian example and faithful superintendency, he has endeared himself to the entire school, and has accomplished good that Eternity alone shall reveal, and that many in "that day shall rise up to call him blessed."

Second, That with deep regret, we recommend to the Sunday School board that the request of our beloved Superintendent that he be relieved be granted.

Third, That we recommend that the Sunday School Board elect the Reverend John M. Davis Superintendent Emeritus for life.

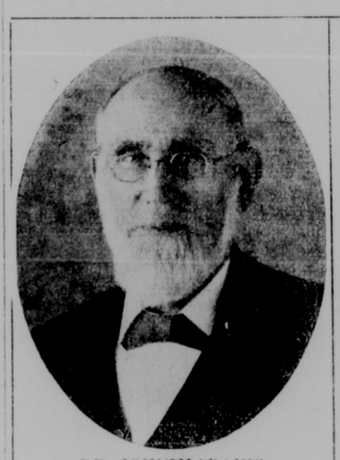
Fourth, That we assure our Superintendent that as he thus of his own choice retires from office, in the active sense, that our united prayer is that Almighty God, who through all these years has sustained, guided and upheld him, may be his constant help, comfort and companion.

Fifth, That we hereby assure our Superintendent, as he retires from active control, that we shall over regard his presence and counsel in our School as a blessed benediction.

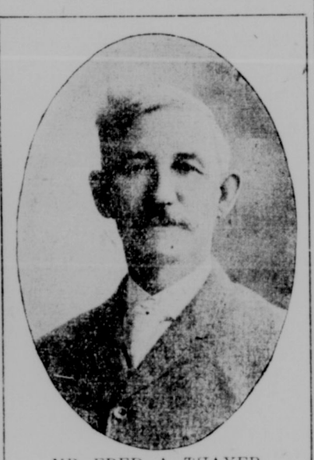
Sixth, That the aforegoing preamble and resolutions be adopted by a rising vote of the school, spread upon the minutes and an engrossed copy be delivered to our retiring Superintendent.

J. B WORKMAN,
Chairman.
J. T. MITCHELL,
E. H. SINCELL,
J. E. HARNED,
ARTHUR TOWNSHEND,
Committee.
JAMES W. WHITE, Secretary.

Immediately after the adoption of the paper Rev. Davis was invited to the platform when Rev. Workman, on behalf of the school presented him, in a few well chosen and timely remarks with a handsome gold headed cane with this inscription engraved thereon:



DR. JOHN M. DAVIS,
Superintendent Emeritus for Life.



MR. FRED. A. THAYER,
Dr. Davis' successor as Superintendent

1829.
Superintendent's Cane.
St. Paul's M. E.
Sunday School.
Oakland, Md.

In accepting the token Rev. Davis spoke feelingly of the work he had done in the Sunday school, of the many absent faces who have gone into other fields and removed by death and of the time when all, in the natural course of events, must pass away and deprecated the fact that by stress of circumstances he was compelled to surrender the office, following which a hymn was sung when the members present passing before the altar rail were grasped by the hand by the retiring superintendent.

Rev. Davis has been connected with the M. E. church since his boyhood days and was licensed as a local preacher on September 17, 1860, and was ordained elder by Bishop W. L. Harris March 19th, 1876. He was elected Superintendent of the Sunday School forty-one years ago. In June, 1902, the title of D. D. was conferred upon him by Taylor University at Upland, Ind.

At the present time there are five active members of the Sunday school who were members when Dr. Davis first assumed the Superintendency, viz: Mrs. Lou Thayer-Waters, her brother Mr. Fred. A. Thayer, Messrs. Arthur Townshend, James W. White and David T. Enlow, all of whom were present on Sunday afternoon. Mr. James W. White was married at the close of a session of the Sunday school by Superintendent Davis on March 30th, 1873, his marriage certificate being furnished by the school.

Immediately after the school dismissed Sunday afternoon the governing board met and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Superintendent, Mr. Fred. A. Thayer.
Assistants, Col. A. G. Sturgiss and Mr. E. H. Sincell.
Secretary, Mr. James W. White.
Treasurer, Mr. James C. Peddicord.
Librarian, Mr. Judson Lear.
Chorister, Dr. John G. Robinson.
Organist, Miss Nellie Workman.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Teachers' Institute.

The following program will be presented at the local institute to be held in the High School room in Oakland Feb. 8, 1908:

Opening address, Mr. S. T. Jones.

"What Should be the Prime Object Sought in Teaching Language to Primary and Secondary Grades?" Mr. William Bishoff.

"What Part Should the Study of Civics Play in the Education of Boys and Girls?" Mr. L. E. Bassett.

"Should a Teacher Propare for Recitations in Primary Grades? what Difference, if any, in the Preparation Between Primary and Advance Grades?" Mr. G. W. Sterling.

"What is Good Discipline in a School?" Dr. E. H. Bartlett.

Address, "Public Schools, Public Duties," Mr. T. J. Peddicord.

"How can the Teacher Best Co-operate with the Superintendent in Advancing the Standard of Education in Garrett County?" Supt. E. A. Browning.

"What can the Teacher do to Help the Student form the Habit of Study?" Mr. M. K. Turner.

"Value of Drawing," Mr. H. A. Loraditch.

The teachers within a reasonable distance from Oakland should feel their duty to attend the Institute and are not only urged but expected to be present.

H. A. LORADITCH,
Pres. G. C. T. A..

Hurt in Runaway.

Last Saturday afternoon Mr. D. H. Shank, foreman for the Kendall Lumber Company, at Crellin, was thrown from a sleigh in which he was driving to Oakland by the horse becoming unmanageable and running away. After being thrown from the vehicle Mr. Shank held onto the lines and was dragged a distance of forty feet when his hold was broken by striking with his shoulder against an obstruction in the roadway. His shoulder was very much bruised and at first it was thought he had sustained very painful injuries. He had recovered sufficiently, however, by Tuesday to return to his work at Crellin from his home in Oakland.

Convenience,
Protection,
Economy,

are all combined in Telephone Service. We offer you the many facilities of an efficiently operated and extensively developed system of telephones.

The rates are very low.

THE C. & P. TELEPHONE CO.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Allegany County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Charles F. A. Reichelt, late of Allegany County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of June, 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1907.

MARY A. HETZ,
Executrix,
Lonaconing, Md.

ORDER NISI.

J. B. Emory, Assignee of mortgage for the purpose of foreclosure vs Jacob Fazenbaker.

No. 1562 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 8th day of January, 1908, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by J. B Emory, Assignee of mortgage for the purpose of foreclosure, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 6th day of February, 1908, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 31st day of January, 1908.

The report states the amount of the sale to be $108.

E. Z TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Penn Garrett Coal Mining Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, on

Monday, January 27th, 1908,

at 12 M., for the purpose of taking action in regard to the sale of the Company's property.

C. L. PULLEN, Stockholder.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., December, 26, 1907.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

February 4th and 5th, 1908,

for the purpose among other business of hearing appeals on assessments and making transfers.

By order of the Board,
A. G. STURGISS, Clerk.

The Little Red House.

By JEROME SPRAGUE.

Copyrighted, 1907, by Jessie Morgan.

Brady, whizzing along Riverside in his big automobile, was a lonely man.

Before he had made his money he had lived on a farm, and in his trips back and forth from town there had been the greetings of good neighbors and the welcome of the farm hands, and at home the sociability of the meals at the great table, where maids and men gathered with the family.

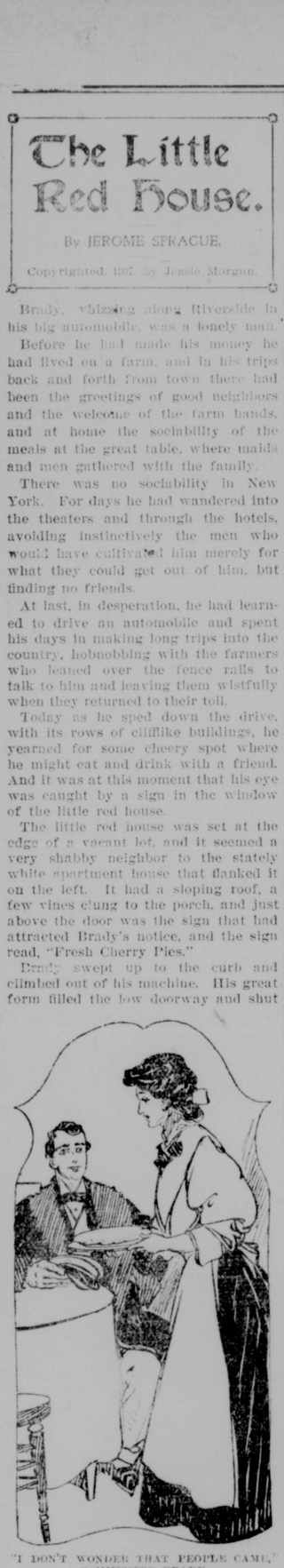
There was no sociability in New York. For days he had wandered into the theaters and through the hotels, avoiding instinctively the men who would have cultivated him merely for what they could get out of him, but finding no friends.

At last, in desperation, he had learned to drive an automobile and spent his days in making long trips into the country, hobnobbing with the farmers who leaned over the fence rails to talk to him and leaving them wistfully when they returned to their toil.

Today as he sped down the drive, with its rows of cliffike buildings, he yearned for some cheery spot where he might eat and drink with a friend. And it was at this moment that his eye was caught by a sign in the window of the little red house.

The little red house was set at the edge of a vacant lot, and it seemed a very shabby neighbor to the stately white apartment house that flanked it on the left. It had a sloping roof, a few vines clung to the porch, and just above the door was the sign that had attracted Brady's notice, and the sign read, "Fresh Cherry Pies."

Brady swept up to the curb and climbed out of his machine. His great form filled the low doorway and shut



"I DON'T WONDER THAT PEOPLE CAME," COMMENTED BRADY.

out the sunlight, so that at first he could not see clearly the figure behind the counter.

"I came in to ask about the cherry pies," he said. "Can I eat one here or must I carry it away with me?"

There was a ripple of laughter, and Brady moved to one side and saw that the person in charge was a girl, fresh faced, pretty and trim.

"You can eat it here," she said, taking a pie out of the case. "People usually take them away, but there is a little table and a chair, and I could make you a cup of coffee."

"Could you?" Brady's tone was eager. "I'm awfully hungry, and it is so pleasant here."

She was cutting the pie, but she looked up as he said that. "Oh, do you like it?" she asked. "I hope every one will. I am just beginning business, and I want to make a fortune."

Brady, who had made his fortune in oil, was much interested in this more picturesque method.

"Do you sell many?" he asked.

"Twenty yesterday," she confided. "I worked at night to get them ready, but it seemed as if every one wanted cherry pies. The people in the apartment house came, and I have sold out everything today except this one pie."

It was a beautiful pie, with a delicate brown crust overlaid with powdered sugar and all rosy and juicy and delicious within.

"I don't wonder that people came," commented Brady as he sat down at the little table, which she had spread with a spotless cloth.

She was like a child in her delight at his compliment.

"It was the only thing in the world that I knew how to do," she said, "and when I was left alone and lost the little income that my father had left me I decided to bake for a living."

She was sitting opposite him, and he liked the unconsciousness with which she gave him her confidence.

"I lived in the country when I was a little girl, and my mother taught me to cook."

"I'm from the country, too," Brady said.

"I thought so," she said, with a wise nod. "I think that is why I could tell you things. One can't always be sure of city men."

"Don't you hate the city?" Brady asked.

She shook her head. "No," she said. "It would be beautiful if one had friends or any one to care."

"Well, that's what I mean," Brady said. "It's so dead lonesome."

He had finished his pie, and he got up reluctantly. "I'm sorry," he said, "but I guess I'd better go."

She went to the door with him.

"What a beautiful automobile!" she said when she saw it.

"Yes, it's pretty nice," Brady agreed. "But it isn't much fun driving around by myself."

"No, I suppose not," sympathetically.

There was a moment's silence. Then Brady spoke his thoughts boldly.

"Let me drive you out into the country."

She hesitated. "I don't believe I ought," she said.

Brady looked down at her. "Can't you trust me?" he asked.

Her eyes met his steady blue ones. "Yes," she said simply and went to put on her hat.

"You see," she told him as they swept along between the green fields, "if I sell twenty pies a day at 25 cents that will be $5 a day. I ought to clear $100 a month." And she leaned back, with a sigh of content.

Brady, whose income was $100 or more a day, asked with interest, "What are you going to do with all that money?"

"Save it and buy a cottage in the country, with a fireplace and a cat and a dog and a cow."

Brady's soul was stirred by this picture of domesticity, and he asked enviously:

"Will you bake cherry pies?"

"Yes," she planned. "I am going to have a cherry tree and an apple tree. You have never tasted such apple tarts as I can make."

Brady turned in his seat and looked at her. "I am going to taste them," he informed her. "I am going to come and see you in your cottage."

She laughed. "Such air castles!" was her way of settling the question.

But Brady's chin was set with squareness, and there was determination in his tones. "I don't see how I can wait for you to build that cottage. I shall do it myself, and there shall be a fireplace—such a fireplace—with two big chairs on the hearth"—he paused expressively—"and a cat, a comfortable tabby cat, and a nice, confiding dog, and a mild eyed cow, and I am going to invite you to my cottage to make my apple tarts."

She smiled at him without self consciousness. "What dreamers we are!"

"Well, maybe you think it's a dream" —Brady's tone was dogged—"but some day I shall ask you to come."

There was no mistaking what he meant.

"Please don't," she begged.

Brady gave her a whimsical glance.

"Well, I suppose it is too soon to talk about it," he agreed. "But that cottage will need something besides a cow and a dog and a cat for me to be happy. It will need a wife and a woman worth loving—and until today I hadn't seen such a woman."

"You have known me but three hours."

"Three hours or three years! What's the difference when I know I have found the one I want?"

They were back again on the city drive, and the little red house was in sight.

"We don't have to settle anything now," Brady told her quietly. "Of course I couldn't expect you to feel the way I do. But what I want to know is this—may I come again?"

She hesitated; then, as he lifted her out of the car with his strong arms, she smiled up at him.

"Yes," she said, "if you like you may come again."

A Tart Answer.

"I was writing by my study window," writes a clergyman, "and a little child was busying himself by throwing beans at the window. Losing all patience, I rushed out of the house, determined to frighten the boy. It happened that his mother was coming after him at the same moment, and we met by his side.

"I stormed at the child, and then, as the mother seemed excessively stupid, I gave her a piece of my mind. Finally as a grand and overwhelming conclusion to my scolding I said:

"'A little discipline now with your children will save you much pain if not disgrace in the future. Think of that, madam—that is, if you ever do think.'

"'Think, is it?' she replied. 'I think if you'd go back to your bedroom and wipe the ink aff av your nose you'd be prettier even if you didn't make so much av a sensation.'

"It was not a soft answer, but it had the effect of turning away wrath."—London Tit-Bits.

An Ideal Sitter.

A Washington artist while sketching in North Carolina was one day in search of a suitable background of dark pines for a picture he had planned. At last he found the precise situation he was seeking, and, best of all, there chanced to be a pretty detail in the figure of an old colored woman in the foreground.

The artist asked the old woman to remain seated until he had sketched her. She assented with the greatest good nature, but in a few minutes asked how long the artist would be.

"Oh, only about a quarter of an hour," he answered.

Three minutes or so later the old darky again inquired—this time with manifest anxiety—how long the operation of sketching would take.

"Not long," was the reassuring reply. "But why do you ask so anxiously?"

"Oh, nuthin', sah," the old woman hastened to respond, "only I's sittin' on an ant hill, sah."—Harper's Weekly.

THE GRAND PROMOTER

Uncle Reuben Calls on the Major and Wants to Speculate.

WAS THE SOFTEST THING YET

But the Fakir Has a Different Story to Tell After the Farmer Hands Him a Lemon In the Form of a Bogus Check.

[Copyright, 1907, by P. C. Eastment.]

The grand promoter sat in his office doing a little mental arithmetic. He was owing his landlady $21 for board and lodgings, and she had that morning given him notice that he must pay or leave. He couldn't pay, and he didn't want to leave, and he was figuring on how many honeyed words it would take to permit him to hang on a week longer in hopes that something would turn up. There was a knock at

"JUST SOLD FIVE COWS AND THREE HOGS FOR THIS."

the door. It might be a creditor and it might be some one of whom he could borrow 50 cents. He took his chances and bade the knocker come in.

It was Uncle Reuben from the country. There were burdocks on his trousers, corn silk on his shoulders and thistledown in his hair, and his smile was as broad and innocent as a sunflower. It just carried one back to mother's flapjacks and maple molasses to look at him.

"Say, I'm looking for a feller," he announced as he stood in the door.

"Do you want the corn doctor or the dentist?" queried Major Crofoot.

"Nope; I'm looking for a feller named Crofoot—a feller who speculates and makes a barl of money every week. They say he had an office in this building, and I want to see him. Zeke Stebbins was telling about him at our postoffice the other night."

"I am the man," said the major as he rose up and placed a chair for his caller. "Sit right down. You have come to the right place."

"Thanky. So you make lots of money for other folks?"

"Yes; I divide up a few millions occasionally."

"You do, eh? Waal, by gaul, you are the critter I'm looking for. I've been trying copper and silver mines and wheat and stocks and haven't made a red cent. I want to hit a sure thing this time."

The major's heart thumped like an engine. Here was innocence and simplicity and confidence. He hadn't had to hunt it up, but it had walked directly into his arms. He saw anywheres from $10 to $50 in it, and he pinched himself to see if he was awake.

"Just sold five cows and three hogs for this," continued Uncle Reuben as he took out his wallet and exhibited a check for $150. "I can spare it for a good investment, but it's got to be a sure thing. Zeke said you didn't deal in anything else."

"Your friend was correct. I speculate to make, not to lose."

The Major's Motto.

"That's the sort of a man I like to deal with. My motto has always been to first get a sure thing and then go ahead. I never could see why a feller wanted to speculate and lose. Got anything extra good on hand jest now?"

"The best thing I've had on hand for five years," replied the major as he tried hard to conceal his emotions. "Yes, I was just figuring out the profits when you knocked, and they are so tremendous that I'm a bit upset over the figures."

"Yes, I notice that you are changing color every minit or two. Let's hear about it. That's what I'm after—profits bigger 'n a house. No use fooling around six months to make a hundred dollars. Zeke said you sometimes made a hundred for one."

"My friend, I have promoted sixteen gigantic enterprises, and each and every one of them has been a magnificent success. I am now about to launch the seventeenth, and, as I said, the profits will be something appalling. Your coming in here this morning is an act of Providence. I was just looking around for an innocent, honest man to act as treasurer of the new incorporation—some one that can be trusted with $100,000 at a time."

"I never cheated a man in my life," said the caller.

"No, I don't believe you ever did. Our money would be perfectly safe with you. The new incorporation is called the Great International Peanut Tonic company, capital $5,000,000, and inside of a year our tonic will be sold in every country on the face of the globe. You know what the peanut is, of course?"

"Yep."

"They are eaten baked, and they are eaten raw. They are eaten on the street and in the house. They are eaten at ward caucuses and at marriages and funerals. Doctors have always said they were a good thing, but how good no one knew until I compounded a tonic of them. My dear sir, I can prove to you that one bottle of the tonic has the same nutrition as a whole carcass of fresh beef."

"Gee whiz!"

"It strengthens more than a barrel of wine."

"By thunder!"

"It will make a man or woman put on five pounds of fat per week."

"You don't say!"

"The doctors and the hospitals will throw aside every other tonic and accept mine. What does Lillian Russell say? She weighed 185 pounds before taking the peanut tonic and was supposed to be going into a decline. In two weeks she weighed 210 pounds and was looking around for the ax to chop wood. What has kept the two senators from New York state alive for the last month? What has braced Senator Foraker up anew? Why has the czar of Russia ceased to talk of resigning? Why is the Chicago beef trust trembling in its shoes? I tell you, sir, we have the grandest thing on the face of this green earth, and if you don't make $10,000,000 out of it in three years I'll be disappointed in you. As I said, I want you for treasurer."

"And, by gum, you can have me!"

Uncle Reuben's Salary.

"That's right. That's the way I like to hear a man speak up. Your salary for the first year, while we are getting under way, will only be a hundred thousand dollars, but after that it may go to half a million. All you'll have to do is to count the money as it comes in and goes out and be careful that you don't pay out any thousand dollar bills for hundreds."

"Say, it's great; it's great!" whispered Uncle Reuben as he walked around and rubbed his hands together.

"It is greater than great," added the major as he also walked. "You may want to know where we shall get our peanuts from. Not from the American trust, you can bet. I have leased 5,000,000 acres of the great Sahara desert to grow them on. Fifty bushels to the acre, and that makes 250,000,000 bushels of peanuts. We shall have our own bottle factories and raise our corks."

"Lord, what a head you have got on you!"

"Kings, emperors, czars, presidents, dictators, lords, dukes, barons, counts, opera singers and actresses to advertise us, and behind them all the doctors come trailing in; also all the newspapers. Can you beat it? Can you match Major Crofoot?"

"Shake hands, major," said Uncle Reuben as he held out his paw.

"And can you go to work on Monday?" queried the promoter after shaking.

"I'll be on hand or perish."

"Very well. You may indorse that check and leave it with me as security that you will show up. It's a mere formality, you know. Turn the check over and write your name there."

"And I'll make—make"—

"You'll have $5,000,000 in the bank before another buckwheat crop is off. And now, as this is my busy day"—

"I'll take a skate and shoot up Monday morning."

The major sat down and pressed his hands to his thumping heart and longed for a dose of brandy. He gave Uncle Reuben ten minutes to get out of the neighborhood and then wrote his own name on the check and went over to the bank and shoved it at the paying teller in a careless way.

"Good only for paper rags," said the teller as he shoved it back, with a grin.

Uncle Reuben was on top. He had soaked the man who was seeking to soak him. M. QUAD.

Strong In Death.

Towne—Well, Hussel is gone, poor fellow! He just worked himself to death. He was always in such a hurry!

Browne—Yes, and they say he was out of breath when he died.—Philadelphia Press.

A Gay Old Bird.

Judge Pelican—Your grandfather was a gay old bird.

Tommy Crane—That so?

Judge Pelican—Yes. Haven't you heard about "The Hanging of the Crane?"—Harper's Weekly.

The Truth of It.

"Yes," said Hamley, the actor, "I had a splendid part in the show, but I—er—took sick and"—

"Huh!" interrupted Crittick. "You mean you didn't take well."—New York Life.

CALENDAR OF 1896 WILL DO FOR 1908

Which Goes to Show Even Calendars Sometimes Repeat Themselves.

At this season of the year, when everyone wants a new calendar for 1908, it may interest readers to know that if they have an old one either the years 1812, 1840, 1868 or 1896 lying around the house it will do just as well; also if they will save their 1908 calendars they can be used again in 1936, 1964 and so on up. This goes to show that a calendar, like history, repeats itself.

The year 1908 being a leap year, its calendar can be used only every 28 years, but the calendar of 1907 ought to be saved, for it is a useful one. For instance, it was found handy in 1782, 1793, 1799, 1805, 1811, 1811, 1822, 1833, 1839, 1850, 1861, 1867, 1878, 1889, 1895 and 1907, and will be used again in 1916 and thereafter every six or 11 years, excepting when the year 2000 comes in, which, while divisible by four, isn't a leap year any more than 1800 or 1900 were. So we lose a day and they get an extra year as the result, which means a period of 12 years must must elapse between the time we use the calendar before the year 2000 and the time we next use it after the year 2000.

This matter of the recurrence of the same calendar every six or 11 years is very simple when looked into. The year 1907 began on a Tuesday, and when Tuesday begins a year again it is evident the same calendar can be used, unless it is leap year. As 1908 is a leap year, starting on Wednesday, an extra day is gained and 1909, instead of starting on Thursday, doesn't get going until Friday, 1910 on Saturday, 1911 on Sunday and 1912 would naturally start on Tuesday, the extra day shoves it it along to Wednesday and Tuesday is missed. Then 1814 starts on Thursday, 1915 on Friday and 1916, another leap year, on Saturday. In turn, 1917 starts on Monday instead of Sunday, on account of leap year, so that not until 1918 do we find a year, which starts on Tuesday again, the same as 1907 did, yet it is not a leap year.

It is evident that if only one leap year had come in, as in the period from 1900 to 1907, the same day of the week the year to start on will recur in 6 years, but if two comes in 11 years must intervene.

A tickling cough, from any cause, is quickly stopped by Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. And it is so thoroughly harmless and safe, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers everywhere to give it without hesitation even to very young babes. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung-healing mountainous shrub, furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sore and sensitive bronchial membranes, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Simply a resinous plant extract, that helps to heal aching lungs. The Spaniards call this shrub which the Doctor uses, "The Sacred Herb." Always demand Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indiam Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50 and $1.00.

Williams' M'f'g. Co., Props., Cleveland, O.
Sold by Sturgiss' Pharmacy Oakland, Md.

You Read the Other Fellow's Ad

You are reading this one. That should convince you that advertising in these columns is a profitable proposition; that it will bring business to your store. The fact that the other fellow advertises is probably the reason he is getting more business than is falling to you. Would it not be well to give the other fellow a chance

To Read Your Ad In These Columns

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" means sure defeat for Pneumonia. To stop a cold with Preventics is safer than to let it run and be obliged to cure it afterwards. To be sure, Preventics will cure even a deeply seated cold, but taken early—at the sneezing stage—they break, or head off these ear[illegible]. That's surely better. That's why they are called Preventics.

Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Quinine, no physic, nothing sickening. Nice for the children—and thoroughly safe too. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, think of Preventics. Promptness may also save half your usual sickness. And don't forget your child, if there is feverishness, night or day. Herein probably lies Preventics' greatest efficiency. Sold 5c boxes for the pocket, also in 25c boxes of 5. Preventics. Insist on your druggists giving you

Preventics
"ALL DEALERS"

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Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Schedule effective June 2, 1907.
OAKLAND.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *9.53 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.
For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.
For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *8.29 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *2.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.
For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *9.53 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

FOR SALE.

We will sell at private sale at our farms between Mt. Lake Park and Oakland,

3 Thoroughbred Jersey Cows.

An excellent opportunity to purchase a good family cow.

1 Dark Bay Yearling Colt.

1 Five Year Old Bay Mare;

Hamiltonian; $250.

1 Gasoline Engine,

8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $275.

1 Hay Bailer,

operated by horse-power. Makes standard size bales.

For further information call on or write to

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
Oakland, Md.

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COLLEGE PARK, MD.
MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY
Six Courses of Instruction
Leading to professional degree of "P. S."
Agricultural. Mechanical. Scientific.
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Trains for a life's work.
Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.
Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter upon life's work.
Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements—Bathrooms, Steam Heat and Electricity.
New Buildings with modern improvements.
Location unsurpassed for health. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Laundry, Board, Medical attention, Annual Deposit, Chemical and Athletic fees. All included in an annual charge of $200 payable quarterly in advance.
Daily visit by Physician in charge. Sanitarium for isolation of any patient with contagious diseases.
Catalog giving full particulars sent on application.
Attention is called to Short Course of Ten Weeks in Agriculture.
Write for particulars.
Term commences September 19th, 1907.
Early application necessary for admittance.
R. W. SILVESTER, Pres't.
22-8t College Park Md.

A Comparison.

"Some years ago, I used

Davis' 100 per cent Pure Paint

on my home, at the same time, several other houses near me were painted with other paints. There is a big contrast today between the appearance of my house and others.' J. H. PRUITT, Chincoteague, Va.

If you compare adulterated paint with Davis 100 per cent pure, you will readily know why my house painted with Davis looks well and wears well.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS,
Agents.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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If you are in business and you want to make more money you will read every word we have to say. Are you spending your money for advertising in haphazard fashion as if intended for charity, or do you advertise for direct results?

Did you ever stop to think how your advertising can be made a source of profit to you, and how its value can be measured in dollars and cents. If you have not, you are throwing money away.

Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to you will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business.

If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you.

If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.

When You Need Printing Done

You want it to be of the very best kind. As you expect your printed matter to make business it is necessary it should do the talking for you. Poor or indifferent printing cannot do this as it lacks the strong points required to gain and hold the interest of the patron.

¶ In this particular line of work we excel, for several reasons, viz: 1st; we have the largest and best variety of up-to-date type to be found in the western part of the state. 2nd; we carry only the very best grades of papers; and 3rd; the know-how with which to create original and attractive tye display.

¶ You make no mistake when you come to us with an order of printing

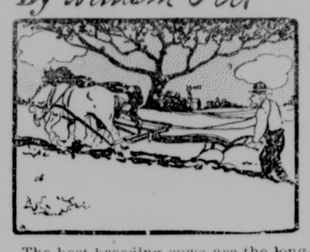
The Republican Job Printery

Benj. H. Sincell, Prop.,

Okland, Md.

NOTES FROM MEADOW BROOK FARM

By William Pitt



The best breeding sows are the long-bodied animals.

Second growth clover makes splendid pasturage for young pigs.

Put your confidence in good management rather than in the veterinarian.

The pigs should have access to a box containing salt, charcoal and sulphur.

Horses will do better if given the run of a small yard adjoining the stable.

Cut the old canes out of the raspberry patch and give the young canes a chance to mature.

Exposure to the hot sun of the summer is bad for hogs. Provide some kind of shelter.

Mild cases of diarrhoea in pigs can be relieved by feeding fresh skimmed milk thickened with wheat flour.

A great deal of fruit can be grown on a very small plot of ground if it is well fertilized and cultivated.

The health of the steer requires good air and good feed; the air all the time and the feed at regular periods.

Don't be a pessimist. Look on the bright side of things. Matters turn out better than we think they will, generally.

It is a good rule to purchase a new boar as often as the sows have passed their prime and are replaced by the offspring of the old boar.

Planting cherry trees in the fence corners is all right, if care is given them, but any fruit tree left to shift for itself will not return a profit.

You will rest better after your hard day's work if you make the horses comfortable by rubbing them down when putting them up for the night.

Free range hogs are generally more hearty and vigorous than the penned ones. They do well in the cow pasture and follow up the cows with good results.

An advocate of tile drainage declares his experience proves that it pays ten per cent. on the investment and will return the principal in five years if the work is properly done.

The low-wheeled wagon has its uses on the farm, but remember that the lower the wheel the more times it has to turn to get there, and for this reason the low wheeler is not a good road wagon.

Have you been so much interested in the matter of your field crops as to have forgotten and neglected the wood lot? Don't let any kind of trees grow there, but pick the trees which make the best fire-wood.

Just send a batch of vegetables from your garden to your neighbor who did not have time, as he said, to plant a garden. Perhaps it will make him repent of his folly and lead him to make good resolutions for the year to come.

In the grading of hogs for the market reports it is the general rule that the packing hogs are of a class that are of a poorer grade than the butcher hogs, and they may include old brood sows and all other hogs, except the poorer classes, such as roughs, boars, and coarse stags that are heavy enough for this class, and not good enough for the butcher hog class.

Tenant farming may bring profit to the tenant, but it works ill to the farm, nine times out of ten. To be sure, there are good and bad tenants, but human nature is the same everywhere, and the farm which the man does not own is not going to receive the care which the owner would give it. The tenant is interested in the farm only to the extent of paying his rental and realizing as large a profit as is possible.

Feeding and breeding are closely related. Some experimenters have found that when sows are fed very sparingly or on improper kinds of food for some time before the breeding season, it is often difficult to get them to breed and the individuals in the litters are generally pretty irregular both as to size and vigor. On the other hand, sows that are fed bountifully before farrowing usually breed without difficulty, producing large and uniform litters. Of course during these experiments the sows were fed a suitable balanced ration and were given plenty of exercise.

Do not keep your poultry in too large flocks.

Young pigs running with old ones will not do well. Keep them separate.

Look over the lambs and select the best possible animals for future breeding.

Agriculture as a regular study in the schools is coming, especially in rural communities.

It appears from the statements of experts that the world's wheat crop is short this year.

Be sure the cows get plenty of drinking water that is clean and cool. Water your milk through the cow.

Good management of the swine herd will put money into the farmer's pocket quicker than in almost any other way.

Feed well during the moulting season if you would have your poultry come through strong and ready for fall and winter laying.

Keep the digestive apparatus of the pigs in good condition as it is through this channel that you build up the pork you hope to sell.

Looseness of the bowels is sometimes caused in horses by sharpness of the teeth which prevents proper mastication of the food.

Know what your crops cost you, keep account of your receipts and draw a balance to see if you are getting ahead or are losing money.

A few minutes work over the forge will turn an old harrow tooth into a good staple puller. Sharpen and bend the point into a curve and it is ready for use.

Horses like water just as do you when they are thirsty. What plan do you have of watering them? Any old time that is most convenient? Don't do it that way.

The bed of the pig is seldom looked after as it should be. Give fresh straw as often as necessary to provide a dry, clean bed and have the building located in a dry place.

The surest way to drive the boys from the farm is to let the work of the farm be carried on in such a slipshod method as to never be done. Early and late method is a poor one.

Proper handling of the farm means increase in value of the farm each year, but any system of farming that takes away more fertility than is returned to the soil means bankruptcy in the end.

Are you planning to attend the agricultural fair? Do so by all means. A study of the exhibits will prove many an eye opener to you and give you suggestions for the betterment of your own methods.

Perhaps your wood lot can be improved by draining and by the planting of seeds of species of trees that will give the greatest amount of fuel material in the fewest number of years.

How do you pick your breeding sow? Some farmers look over their herds at marketing time and those which are not fat enough to kill are kept for breeding purposes. Such a system is folly as it is certain to result in deterioration of the herd.

Appearances go a long ways towards selling the goods. An inferior article will often sell more readily than one of better quality because the former is offered for sale in a clean, neat, attractive form, while the latter is not. Remember this when preparing your products for the market.

Exterminate wild garlic by system of cultivation which will disturb the plant in its critical stages. This may be accomplished by summer and early fall cultivation, followed by similar treatment in the early spring and through the second season, together with the growing of a field crop for two or three years.

Here is a cow story from England which shows that the shrewd cow man is in evidence over there as well as in Yankee land. A Dumfries cattle-dealer sold a cow to the man from Hawick. The latter summoned the dealer for compensation, on the ground that he had given false information about the cow. The case came before the sheriff. "I asked him," said the plaintiff, "if the cow was a good milker?" "And what did he say?" "He said, 'She'll astonish you,' but since I've had her she has not given one drop of milk." "Then," said the sheriff, "I should say she has astonished you." Verdict for the defendant.

Oats and peas make a good soiling crop for stock. C. G. Williams, agronomist of the Ohio experiment station, says that they use there one and one-half bushels of each per acre. The pease need to be covered much deeper than the oats, hence it is necessary to seed them separately. Seed the peas first, weighting the drill hoes in order to put them in four or five inches deep. The oats are sown broadcast and harrowed or else drilled shallow. Then make the first seeding as early as it is possible to work the ground, following with two later seedings at intervals of two weeks each.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on

2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.

2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.

2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank

Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.

Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
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J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

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C. H. Jennings, J. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
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JUST RECEIVED Eight Car Loads of

Farm Wagons, Road Wagons, Buggies, Surries, Runabouts, Carriages, Plows, Harrows, Corn Planters, Cultivators, Mowers, Binders, Grain Drills, Grass Seeders, Spray Pumps, Roofing, Fertilizers and everything in the Farm Implement line. :: :: :: Call and get our prices.

IF YOU BUY FROM US YOU GET THE BEST FOR YOUR MONEY A. D. Naylor & Co.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contagious germs and bacterial diseases It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,

Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell, Real Estate Agt and Surveyor
Sincell Building, Oakland, Md.

SHEEP MEN OF TRE WEST.

They Held a Convention at Helena, Mont., and Our Correspondent Roasts Them.

Helena, Montana, Jan. 23, 1908.

The 44th meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association has just closed in this city after a three days' session.

All the wool growing states of the west were represented, also Ohio and Pennsylvania. There were about four hundred delegates present.

The committee on reception met the incoming members without overcoats and clad in straw hats to call their attention to the mildness of the weather because the previous year they declared they would all freeze to death if they had to hold the 1908 meeting in the Rocky mountains.

So far we have had but three inches of snow to date and December and January have been more like April and May than mid winter with the mercury standing 30 above by night and 50 to 60 by day. Sweet peas were blooming out of doors till the middle of November.

To return to the sheep men—a lot of them were inclined to be hog men as regards the public domain. Every speaker toasted Theodore Roosevelt to a turn for his policy regarding the public lands in setting aside forest reserves and advocating a leasing system for the public lands. They never looked at the question from any other stand point except their own self-intertest.

They declared it was a flagrant and unconstitutional interference with states rights for the President to set aside large tracts of land as forest reserves in a state or to charge for the use of the same to the residents of that state not seeming to recollect that the Public Lands belong to all of the people instead of to a few thousand sheep men.

The only hope of the future for the dangerously congested cities of the east is to homestead some of the population on the public lands in the west.

Millions of acres have been stolen the past few years and had it not been for Roosevelt millions more would have gone the same way.

Guggenheim, a rich Jew from Colorado who has recently broken into the Senate, is out as the father of a very dangerous bill to give millions more of the public lands into the hands of a few in perpetuity for the nominal sum of 50 cents and $1 per acre. The bill is not in the interest of the masses but of the classes.

As I look from my window I can see a great lake of water covering thousands of acres of the Prickey Pear valley. Some months ago I had a steam launch ride on it. It is the back-water of the Missouri river from dam No. 2 ten miles away, which has been built to give electric power to Helena, Butte and Great Falls and to raise the waters to a height sufficient to irrigate the valley of the Prickly Pear.

It is a magnificent feat of engineering skill and defiance of natural limitations placed by Nature.

The work at Niagara Falls which attracted world wide attention a few years ago was child's play compared to this colossal conquest of a mighty river.

We saw by the paper that there was a panic in the East but its effects were not visible here. The banks kept on in the even tenor of their way and the people also.

There's a great deal of wealth here but not very much refinement, the chief aim being to make a display and to outshine each other. Bridge whist is the all-absorbing pastime among the women and poker and money grabbing among the men.

Two of the citizens near here who are "making good" in a very substantial way were born near Oakland and lived there until late in their teens. It has taken hard work and plenty of it to put them on "easy street," but now with thousands of sheep and a nominally fine range winter and summer, they are practically certain of an average of 50 per cent on their investment.

I do not see how eastern sheep growers are going to compete with such conditions successfully as it only costs about 50 cents per head here to fit a sheep for market and they shear from 8 pounds of wool up to 12 or 15 and that more than pays purchase price and cost of keeping, in a year or less.

Yesterday I attended a reception given to the Daughters of the Confederacy by the wife of General Wade Hampton's son, who is U. S. Government Inspector of Chinese Immigration for Montana.

The pastime was naming correctly the greatest number of the photographs of distinguished Confederate generals and Southern leaders whose pictures adorned all the curtains.

Prizes were distributed to the two most successful ladies.

M. A. Y.

Eagle Instead of Coon.

At the recent meeting of the Republican state executive committee at Parkersburg a resolution was passed adopting the eagle as the party emblem for the election ballots throughout West Virginia. This relegates the aforetime coon to the rear so far as election ballots are concerned, but his familiar figure is bound to reappear wherever there is a Republican victory in West Virginia.

DUNDER UND BLITZEN!

Remarkable Storm for This Season of the Year Sunday Night.

Last Sunday evening about eight o'clock an electrical storm reminding one of the good old summer time, passed over this section of the country.

The lightning, visible in the eastern sky was accompanied by rumbling thunder and a downpour of rain which exceeded in the volume that of many storms in midsummer. The rain continued until probably ten o'clock when the weather became colder and snow followed.

Statistics For Churches 1907.

To the Editor of The Republican.

Dr. H. K. Carroll, who is the leading authority on church statistics in the United States, has just published his report for 1907. In it we find that the net gains for all denominations for last year were ministers 2,301; churches, 4,214; communicants, 627,546.

The Baptists (14 Bodies) have 38,279 ministers, 55,294 churches and 5,224,305 communicants; gaining last year 259 ministers, 676 churches and 103,358 communicants.

The Catholics (9 bodies) have 15,891 ministers; 12,731 churches and 11,645,495 communicants; gained last year 622 ministers, 282 churches, and 266,000 communicants.

The Lutherans (five general bodies and eighteen indpendent synods), ministers 8,040; churches, 13,169; communicants 2,022,605. Gains being given for the five general bodies and eleven Synods as follows; Ministers 168; churches 135; communicants 65,175.

Methodists (17 bodies) ministers 41,893; churches, 61,518; communicants 6,660,784. Gains, ministers 381; churches 1946; communicants, 101,696.

Presbyterians (12 bodies) ministers 12,723; churches 16, 478; communicants 1,821,504. Gains, ministers 18; churches 556, communicants 49,627.

Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies), namely Protestant Episcopal and Reformed Episcopal, ministers 5,197; churches 7,779; communicants 830,659. No figures are given to show gains of the Reformed Episcopal but the Protestant Episcopal shows a decrease of 61 ministers and 15,833 communicants and a gain of 212 churches. In a note Dr. Carroll says "Episcopal Year Books disagree. Decrease probably due to defective statistics." This note refers to decrease in number of churches and not to number of communicants.

United Brethren (2 bodies), ministers 2,168; churches 4,359; communicants 289,652 / Gains are only given for one branch which shows a gain of 8 churches, 3,414 communicants and a decrease of 79 ministers.

The statistics show that there were 4,214 churches built in this country last year and all the denominations did not make report. This is nearly fourteen churches gained for every working day in the year besides the new ones built to take the place of others.

The Methodist Episcopal church made the largest gain in number of any Protestant denomination communicants 52,406. They gained in ministers 167 and in churches 274.

The African Methodist Episcopal with its 850,000 members built more than one-fourth the churches gained, they making a gain in churches to the number of 1,494 the total for the country being 4,214.

There are according to Dr. Carroll 15,693 Roman Catholic Priests being a gain of 592 over previous year, an increase of 251 churches and a gain of 246,000 in membership, making the total number of communicants in that church 11,371,970, and a total number of churches 12,482.

There are 17,861 Methodist Episcopal ministers, 27,965 churches and 3,036,667 members.

The Lutherans added 65,172 to the number of communicants reported for 1906. The Disciples of Christ, 20,365.

Taken as a whole the report of Dr. Carroll is very interesting to any one interested in the great work of the churches of our country.

Among many other things which are of value to note in that the second Protestant denomination to make the largest increase of members is the Regular (colored) Baptist being 944 (estimate), and also that the African Methodist Episcopal church as stated above built more than one-fourth of the churches that was gained last year. Ignorance and prejudice will never solve the colored problem. The religion of Him who went around doing good and who spoke as never Man spake will, and Christianity is the only thing that will solve this great problem.

We can get a vast amount of information and encouragement from these valuable statistics which Dr. Carroll has compiled.

Very truly,
A. F. George.

B. & O. Suspends at Grafton.

Orders were issued by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company calling for a suspension of work in its shops at Grafton until February 3rd. The order affects employes also at Parkersburg, Fairmont, Weston and other points. In Grafton alone several hundred men are thus thrown out of work for ten days. Small business is assigned as the cause.

FIRE LOSS PROMPTLY PAID.

Messrs. Mathews & Hamill Complimented For Their Promptness.

Bond, Md., Jan. 1st, 1908.

Matthews & Hamill, Oakland, Md.

Gentlemen:—I am in receipt of your letter of December 31st, enclosing me a draft for two hundred dollars in payment of my recent loss by fire. This draft arrived just fifteen days after the happening of the fire, and I desire to thank you for your promptness in paying the claim. Your promptness in paying losses is to me the best possible evidence that you represent companies which are able to pay their losses, and have no desire to take advantage of those who insure with you. It will give me pleasure to recommend you to those who may desire to insure their properties against loss by fire.

Very truly yours,
E. E. Brown,
Supt. Bond Mill.

Killed in Fahey Mine.

John W. Dailey, son of Michael Dailey, of Franklin, Allegany county, was killed in Faheys mine at Franklin, by a fall of rock. He was working with Joseph Stone and John Franklin, and while loading the last car of the shaft, a piece of rock fell from the roof, crushing Dailey to the floor. His campanions fled and gave the alarm. When rescuers returned, they found that another piece of rock had fallen and Dailey was dead. He is survived by his wife and three small children, who reside at Borden Shaft.

Four Per Cent. Interest.

The First National Bank, Friendsville, pays four per cent. interest on time deposits. Place your money in this bank where its earning capacity will be greater than in any other banking institution in the county.

The First National Bank,
Friendsville, Md.

Orphans' Court.

At the session of the Orphans' Court held on Tuesday with all the judges present the following business was transacted:

Letters of administration upon the estate of Jonas Teats were granted Catherine Teats.

Also upon the estate of Levi Sweitzer to Joseph R. Glass.

Visits Scene of Former Labors.

Ex-Senator George L. Wellington has returned from a brief visit to Washington. For the first time since he left the United States Senate, he visited the Senate Chamber where he was warmly greeted by many former colleagues. He received much attention while on the floor of the Senate, a privilege which former senators enjoy. He had quite a pleasant chat with Vice President Fairbanks, who is an old friend. The time went by so pleasantly that Senator Welington did not realize that he spent between three and four hours on the floor.

Wants to Be School Commissioner

On Monday afternoon Mr. George T. Porter, of near Oakland, filed his application for the appointment of School Commissioner for this county with Governor Crothers.

Guilty of Libel.

In the Allegany County Circuit Court at Cumberland Tuesday Mr. J. J. Robinson, editor of the Lonaconing Star, was found guilty by a jury of criminal libel, the prosecuting witness being Mr. Duncan R. Sloan, of Lonaconing. Pending sentence by the Court Robinson is at liberty upon bond in the sum of $300.

Farm for Sale or Rent.

Located four miles south of Swanton, 2½ miles east of North Glade, known as the Edward R. Lee farm, containing 93 acres. 25 acres cleared; 40 acres under good fence; 7 acres in young orchard; house; small barn and other outbuildings; one-half mile to public road; land is smooth and well adapted to farming; easy terms; apply to Joseph H. Lee, Deer Park, Md., care James L. Harvey, R. F. D. No. 1.

Amount of Seed Required Per Acre.

The amount of seeds required to an acre is estimated as follows: Oats, 3 bushels; barley, 2 bushels; timothy, 6 quarts; tobacco, 2 ounces; bluegrass, 2 bushels; red clover, 8 quarts; redtop, 1 to 2 pecks; millet, one-quarter bushel; orchard grass, 2 quarts; white clover, 4 quarts; buckwheat, one-half bushel; broom corn, one-half bushel; corn, broadcast, 4 bushels; potatoes, 10 to 15 bushels; ruta-bagas, three-fourths pound; mixed lawn grass, one-half bushel; corn, in hills, 4 to 8 quarts; corn in drills, 2 to 3 bushels; rye, 1½ to 2 bushels; wheat, 1½ to 2 bushels.

Monongah Mine Open.

Monongah mines, Nos. 6 and 8, of the Fairmont Coal Company, in which the explosion of December 6 last killed 360 men, resumed operation Monday. The officials have received hundreds of applications for work. As the finishing touches were being put on the mine Sunday the bodies of James Moon, a trapper boy, and an unknown Slav were found.

Hurt While Logging.

Mr. Thaddeus C. Hinebaugh, son of the late William Hinebaugh, while engaged in logging near McHenry last Thursday afternoon was painfully hurt by being struck and knocked down with a trail of logs he was taking to the mill. Coming to a steep place in the log run the rear logs of the trail crowded the forward ones, which caused them to buckle, one striking him in the stomach and throwing him against a tree which dislocated his shoulder and cut a deep gash in his forehead. He was attended by his brother, Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh, of Oakland.

Prices of Beef Reduced.

To the People of Oakland and Vicinity:

Western Beef has not fallen in price, but Garrett county beef has, which I will sell at the prices following:

Porterhouse Steak, 10 to 12½ cents; Tenderloin Steak, 10 to 12½ cents; Round Steak, 10 to 12 cents; Roast, 7 to 10 cents; Boiling Beef, 5 to 7 cents. A poor man's dollar looks as big to me as a rich man's. If your are too poor to buy I will give it to you.

Yours to stay,
H. Creutzburg,
Meat Dealer and Grocer.

Corporation Election to be Held.

A primary was held in Friendsville last Thursday when the following were placed in nomination to be voted for at the corporation election to be held in that town on Tuesday, February 4th: For Mayor, Arthur Chisholm, B. F. Friend and Milton Forsythe; Councilmen, George B. Frazee, A. A. Allen, William Steel, George Friend, R. M. Holman and George W. Dunham. Three Councilmen and the Mayor are to be selected from the above nominees.

IN CONFLICT WITH LAW.

Strong Proof That German Tariff Agreement Is Illegal.

Illegality is the strongest count in the indictment framed in the protest of the American Protective Tariff league against the German tariff agreement. Authority is not lacking in support of the contention that the "export price" provision of that agreement is in direct conflict with a law of congress which points out the procedure by which the basis of dutiable value must be ascertained. Actual market value in the country from whence the goods are exported is the basis established by congress; not an "export price" nor the value named by a local chamber of commerce.

In the American Economist is printed in full the decision of the United States circuit court of appeals, rendered March 26, 1907, in which the court holds, after quoting section 19, of the customs administrative act, that the duty of the collector is plain; he must assess tariff duties upon the ascertained actual market value in the country from whence the merchandise was exported. Says the court:

"The rule thus fixed by statute is plain and simple, binding alike on importer and collector. Neither may vary nor evade it. Neither may appeal to other criteria of value."

Referring again to the binding force of the law enacted by congress, the court said:

"By the express command of the statute the collector was prohibited from considering anything but the actual market value of the wool in the principal markets of Turkey. Having ascertained that value, he should have levied duty accordingly."

Nothing could be plainer than this. Not an "export price" shaved down for purposes of tariff evasion; not a valuation named by a local chamber of commerce composed of the men most interested in tariff evasion; but "the actual value of the merchandise as bought and sold in usual wholesale quantities"—that is the rule "fixed by statute," which neither a collector of customs nor a secretary of state, a secretary of the treasury, nor a president himself can set aside or disregard.

Under the decision of the United States circuit court of appeals the duty of congress is plain. Both houses should, without regard to party lines, unite in a joint resolution demanding the abrogation of a tariff trade agreement that is clearly illegal.—American Economist.

WOULD CLIP THE EAGLE'S WINGS.

Lost—On Second street between Green and Alder streets, a grey fur neckpiece. Finder will please leave at Offutt's store and receive reward.

WE PRINT
SALE BILLS
AND PRINT THEM RIGHT

Executor's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letter Testamentary on the personal estate of

BARBARA YODER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 23rd day of July, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of January, 1908.

EMANUEL HERSHBERGER,
Executor.
Grantsville Md.

Administrator's Notiec.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administrtion on the personal estate of

LEVI SWEITZER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of January, 1908.

JOSEPH R. GLASS,
Administrator.
Swanton, Md.

Administratrix's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JONAS TEATS,

late of Garrett county, Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of January, 1908.

CATHARINE TEATS,
Administratrix.
Friendsville, Md.

GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.
Office "Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Particular Attention Given Railroad & Mine Surveying.
Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

If you are a business man, did you ever think of the field of opportunity that advertising opens to you? There is almost no limit to the possibilities of your business if you study how to turn trade into your store. If you are not getting your share of the business of your community *there's a reason*. People go where they are attracted—where they *know* what they can get and how much it is sold for. If you make direct statements in your advertising see to it that you are able to fulfill every promise you make. You will add to your business reputation and hold your customers. It will not cost as much to run your ad in this paper as you think. It is the persistent advertiser who gets there. Have something in the paper every issue, no matter how small. We will be pleased to quote you our advertising rates, particularly on the year's business.

TAX SALES
OF VALUABLE.
Real Estate
IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,
the 31st day of January, '08,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1. MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX, SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX, SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY AND FOURTEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO, CONTAINING FOR THE WHOLE TWO HUNDRED ACRES, MORE OR LESS. Said land is located in Election Eistrict No. 1 of said Garrett county and is particularly described in a deed for the same from Joshua Ritchie and others to Louis Ritchie, said deed being recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 8, folio 415, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1904 and 1905 as it is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the names of Thomas A. and William M. Ritchie, who acquired title thereto as devisees under the last will of the late Louis Ritchie, dated the 31st day of August, 1901, whice was probated in the District of Columbia and is of record in the office of the Register of Wills for Garrett county.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE
Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.
All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.
JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Land for Sale.

We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:

One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.

Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.

Also 10 acres suitable for building sites, just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.

For further information address
THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL,
Successors to Charles A. Tower,
General Fire Insurance,
OAKLAND, MD.
We offer the best possible protection.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 31. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1908. NUMBER 49

DANIEL ANNAN, President

W. BLADEN LOWNDES, Vice President

D. F. KUYKENDALL, Cashier

No. 1519.

The SECOND NATIONAL BANK

CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND.

United States Depository State Depository.

CAPITAL $100,000 SURPLUS $300,000.

Statement of the Second National Bank, Cumberland,

As Submitted to its Stockholders at its Annual Meeting Held At its Banking House on the Fourteenth Day of January, 1908:

Capital Stock	$ 100,000.00	Loans	$1,342,159.06
Surplus	300,000.00	U. S. and other Bonds	817,455.76
Circulation	99,150.00	Banking House and Real Estate	51,500.00
Profit and Loss	33,812.35	Cash on hand and in Banks	494,462.55
Deposits	2,177,615.02	Redemption Fund	5,000.00
	$2,710,577.37		$2,710,577.37

We, the undersigned Directors of the Second National Bank, of Cumberland, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the condition of the Bank, as shown by its books January 8th, 1908.

DANIEL ANNAN, President of Second National Bank.
L. M. SHEPHERD, President Cumberland Dry Goods & Notion Co.
O. C. GEPHART, Retired Capitalist
ROBERT R. HENDERSON, Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial District.
LLOYD LOWNDES, Lawyer, Banker, Farmer.
VAN LEAR BLACK, Director of the Consolidation Coal Co., the Potomac Coal Co.
W. BLADEN LOWNDES, Gen. Mgr. Union Mining Co., Prest. First National Bank of Mt. Savage.

This bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits. The Most Liberal Terms Granted Consistent with Safe Banking. Investment Securities for sale, including Allegany County 3½ per cent. and Garrett County 4 per cent. Bonds. The Garrett County Bonds are the only debt of the County and are free of taxation.

DIXON & KELSO

Will pay 60c. for No. 1 Oak Ties.

And 45c. for No. 2 Oak Ties

Delivered anywhere along line of the Railroad.

We can also handle 9 and 10 foot

MINE PROPS

at 1c. per foot, delivered at our yard

We have a big stock of all kinds of

Feed and Gra

Received 5 cars in the days

Yours to Please,

DIXON & K.

BITTINGER.

Last Sunday was Ground Hog Day but when the gray old snoozer awo from his long winter nap and found t mercury hovering near zero and the trance to his subteranean castle blo with snow, he turned around s times and laid down again, smili his peculiar way and concluded the weather and all matters of to Spangler. local s that both Spa could get int

A foreign Bros'. as a his legs brol woods last wee hospital at Cumberla

The last two days o the early part of t coldest and most se in this section.

Miss Effie Bitt week with he Yommer, of C

Noah Star dorf's sugar son. He w the camp

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sent. der

E. A. WEIMER.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

OTHING

several hundred suits of ing for Men and Boys that wish to turn into cash in the next two months and to do so I have made deep cuts in prices, and during the next two months will sell Clothing

20% to 50%

less than usual prices.

COME AND SEE ME BEFORE YOU BUY

and I will save you money.

E. A. WEIMER.
OAKLAND, MD

MAJOR BURNS MAKES A RECOMMENDATION

Which is Considered Worthy of Special Attention.

TRAINING OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The Agricultural Colleges Would be Good Places for This Work—Maj. Burns Has Long Experience in Guard Affairs.

The following is taken from the Army and Navy Register and refers to the annual report of Major James M. Burns, U. S. Army, now on duty with the National Guard of West Virginia.

Major J. M. Burns, U. S. Army, retired, on duty with the West Virginia militia, has made an important recommendation to the effect that the agricultural colleges, which are partly supported by the proceeds of congressional land grants, a course of study be adopted with a view to the training of officers of the organized militia. The suggestion is considered as one entitled to special attention, but all that the War Department can do in this matter would be to present the advantages of such a course in training to the governors of the various states. Each state legislature must be relied on to take such action as would be of advantage to the national guard. It has also been suggested by Major Burns that officers of the organized militia of any state or territory be allowed to attend and pursue a course of study at any agricultural college where an officer of the army is stationed as professor of military science; and that, during such attendance, they be authorized to receive from the annual appropriations for the support of the army the same travelling allowance, quarters, etc., to which an officer of the regular army is entitled under the same circumstances together with commutation of subsistence, etc. It is not probable, however, that the existing law is sufficiently broad to include a course of study of this sort.

The Dick bill, which was approved Jan. 21, 1903, provides "That whenever any officer of the organized militia shall, upon the recommendation of the governor of any state, territory, or general commanding the Distriet of Columbia, and when authorized by the President, attend and pursue a regular course of study at any military school or college of the United States such officer shall receive from the annual appropriation for the support of the army the same travel allowances and quarters, or commutation of quarters, to which an officer of the regular army would be entitled if attending such school or college under orders from proper military authority, and shall also receive commutation of subsistence at the rate of one dollar per day while in actual attendance upon the course of instruction." (Those allowances would amount to about $80 per month for captains and lieutenants.) Major Burns holds that as the ageicultural colleges in the different states are partly supported by the government and that the law requires that military science be taught in each of these institutions an officer of the U. S. army is detailed as Professor of Military Science, they should be considered as military schools or colleges of the United States, within the meaning of the Dick bill, and if the present law will not permit of such construction, then it should be changed so as to include these institutions and that the officer detailed as Professor of Military Science be instructed to offer free of charge a six months course, such as it usually given at militaay posts, to all officers of the National Guard of the state in which they are located and who present themselves under proper orders. Upon the completion of the courses and after passing a satisfactory examination the officer in charge should give a certificate of graduation, which would entitle the holder to be mustered into the U. S. volunteers, without further mental examination in case his services were required by the government.

It might be argued that such a course would be very expensive to the government, which is true, but when we consider the great benefits to be derived from such an expenditure it would be remarkably cheap. There are in the National Guard of the different states about five thousand company officers and to give each of them the course recommended the cost would be about $250,000, and thereafter the cost would only be a few thousand each year. Major Burns has had large experience in National Guard affairs. He was the first officer of the army ever detailed for duty with the National Guard. He was on the staff of Governor Campbell, of Ohio, in 1890 and rendered valuable service to the Guard of that state, and in 1897 he was again detailed on the staff of Governor Bushnell, of the same state. Major Burns' first military service was in Co. B, 1st West Virginia Infantry in 1861 and he was discharged on account of the close of the war in July, 1865. During these four years he was on many hard campaigns and in many battles and skirmishes, and on the 15th of May, 1864, at the battle of Newmarket, in the Valley of Virginia, he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry on the field of battle. (This is the battle in which the cadets of the V. M. I. distinguished themselves). With his large experience in war and peace he is qualified to speak on National Guard affairs and his recommendations always receive great consideration.

It is believed by many that this is the only practical method ever suggested where officers can be properly educated to command men in the field. It would be better to abandon the large summer encampments, which are of no practical advantage to the large majority of the Guard and devote the money to educating the officers. What the National Guard most needs is regimental encampments where men can be taught outpost and patrol duty and have target practice. Hiking around over the country in a kind of brigade formation is of no practical benefit to anyone except perhaps to the brigadier general.

OIL THAT WILL NOT FREEZE

A Lubriant for Automobiles in the Arctic Regions.

There has recently been some talk of an automobile race from New York to Paris. A part of the route will lie through British America, Alaska and Siberia. Doubts have been entertained whether ordinary lubricating oil would be serviceable in the extreme temperature of those regions. The Standard Oil Company has announced that a special oil will be provided, but the cost will be enormous when the mercury gets down to zero.

"It has always been the policy," Mr. Kingsbury says, "to keep even with the demand, and as soon as we realized that the proposed race would call for a lubricating oil that we were manufacturing we took up the matter of meeting that demand and its consequent demands. We have consulted our experts and they are now busy making experiments. The Standard Oil Company's object is to get out a lubricating oil that will be fluid enough in the very cold climate that it will pass through.

"We have received requests already," he continued, "for a lubricating oil which will be that will stand the test of zero and give perfect service. We have been specially making for the start of the New York. It is believed that will be highly successful."

A MEMORIAL RELATING TO THE NATIONAL PIKE

Prepared by Delegate Carl and Read in the House Thursday.

A memorial addressed to Congress and urging the taking over and restoration by the Federal government of the national pike to its early state of efficiency for travel and transportation, was read in the House of Delegatse Thursday and was received with a lively degree of interest, being later referred to the committee on federal relations, which will doubtless report it favorably. The memorial was prepared and introduced by Delegate Frank Lee Carl, of Allegany county. Of course, it specifies merely that the government accept that portion of the pike which extends from Cumberland through Garrett county, as the State of Maryland has jurisdiction only over that section, but it is really designed to awaken a kindred interest and feeling in other states traversed by the historic thoroughfare. The memorial, which it is believed will eventually be sanctioned by both branches of the General Assembly reads as follows:

Whereas, The Counties of Allegany and Garrett, in the State of Maryland, are the respective owners of that portion of the "Cumberland Road," (commonly known as the "National Road,") within their boundary limits, and within the limits of the State of Maryland, and having been made such owners by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, said road originally beginning on the west side of Will's Creek, in the City of Cumberland, Md., a short distance from the site of Fort Cumberland, and following in a large measures the route of the road built by General Braddock in 1755, in his expedition to Fort Duquesne, now the site of Pittsburg, Pa., and

Whereas, Since the organization of the general government in 1789, in the development of the "western" territory of the United States as the country beyond the Alleganies was then known, this road became the main and most important thoroughfare in the transportation of people and supplies to the west and its constant use caused it to become worn out and utterly inadequate to the public necessities

Whereas all the principal roads of ... far back as ... the first federal ... ing in ... initiative ... Congress ...

tion approaching its former usefulness and adaptability as a means of transportation; and

Whereas, Said road was in the year 1834 changed in course from the west to the east side of Will's Creek in the City of Cumberland, so as to begin at the intersection of Baltimore and Mechanic streets in said city, and follow said Mechanic street and after several miles distance connects with the old route and passes through Frostburg and other towns in Allegany county, Maryland, on to Grantsville, Garrett county, Maryland, and from said last-named county into the State of Pennsylvania, and

Whereas, The said "Cumberland" or "National Road" in Maryland has intimately linked itself with the development and improvement of the nation and was first to receive national recognition and support, and is still an important artery of travel between the above points, but through lack of attention on account of the financial disability, the respective counties of Allegany and Garrett, through which it passes, have been unable to give it the attention it requires and preserve it in the excellent condition which its antiquity and famous history would justify the pride of the people of the United States in keeping it, and therefore be it

Resolved, By the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled be and they are hereby respectfully requested to pass a bill taking over as the property of the United States, that part of the "Cumberland" or "National Road" lying in Allegany and Garrett counties, Maryland, and keeping, maintaining and preserving it in the same manner as such property is now kept, maintained and preserved for the benefit of the nation by the Congress of the United States.

Be it further resolved, That the Secretary of State be and he is hereby requested to transmit under seal of this State a copy of the aforegoing memorial to each of the Senators and Representatives now in Congress from Maryland, with the request that they lay the same before their respective Houses in support of the measure hereinbefore mentioned.

MARKERS FOR BRADDOCK ROAD.

Measure Introduced in Congress That Deals With a Matter of Local Interest.

A measure not without local significance has been introduced in Congress by Congressman Ernest F. Acheson, of Pennsylvania, whose patriotic provisions will appeal to residents of this locality. Its text is herewith presented:

A Bill authorizing the President to appoint a commissioner to supervise the erection of monuments and markers, and locate what is known as Braddock's road.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President ... to appoint ... shall, under the President, ... and markers ... material as ... located the route ... Braddock's army from ... Maryland, toward ... now Pittsburg, ... fittingly commemorous deeds of ... that army. ... commissioner ... at the ... Braddock's road ... valley line, ... travel- ... at the ... es any ... ner ...

GOV. WARFIELD HOTLY REPLIES TO GEN. SETH

Brand of Dishonor Must Be Affixed to One of Them.

WANTS PROOF OR AN APOLOGY

Sale of Canal Discussed—Seth's Errors as to Figures Never Made Any Agreement With Corporation A Most Emphatic Denial.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 31.—Ex-Governor Warfield replied last night to the changes made against him on the floor of the Senate January 21 by President Joseph B. Seth.

A special delivery letter containing the reply, and addressed to General Seth, was dispatched at 10 p. m. Today Mr. Robert R. Hart, the Governor's secretary, will go to Annapolis with another copy, should General Seth fail to receive it by mail.

The reply of the ex-Governor is in substance as follows:

"Either you or I deserve the indignant contempt of the people of Maryland, and before this controversy is ended all the people will know upon whom to imprint the brand of dishonor."

He characterizes some of the charges as an exhibition of vulgarity, and states that had not General Seth been president of the Senate no reply would have been given.

"In case proof is not produced," the ex-Governor insists, "it is your duty to make a full retraction and apology on the floor of the Senate with as much publicity as the charge was made. If you do not you should be treated as being unworthy of your high position and be driven from the Senate by an outraged public opinion."

The charge that he agreed to sell the State's stock in the Washington Branch of the B. & O. R. R. for $210 a share and made an ante-election agreement to that effect is indignantly denied. An extended account of the transaction is given.

The Chesapeake and Ohio canal sale is also fully discussed.

Replying to the charge that he made ante-election promises with regard to the sale of the Northern Central annuity, Mr. Warfield says General Seth "doesn't know what he is talking about." He says he never thought of it before the election. He favored the sale while he was Governor and does so now.

Instead of placing an unauthorized $1,050 portrait of himself in the Senate Chamber, Mr. Warfield says the painting cost $592.50, and all action in regard to it was taken by the State House Commission.

Authority for restoring the old Senate Chamber, questioned by General Seth, was given by the same commission on motion of Gen. F. C. Latrobe. Instead of costing $25,000, as General Seth charges, it costing but $4,264.75.

The ex-Governor declares the expenditures from the contingent fund were accounted for to the Legislature and that General Seth knew it when he asked for an accounting.

He denies that he ever promised to give $50,000 for his campaign fund and offers to furnish a list of of his friends who did contribute. He also says he made no promises to corporations to use his veto power to protect them.

Mr. Warfield offers to make an apology if General Seth can prove that public money was not wasted by the Legislature. He demands that the ans... read on the journal o...

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February. The rain periods will pass off with light disturbances, which may only be denoted by changes of air currents. As we pass toward the close of the month the waves of disturbances will become more intense.

The first storm wave of the month will come over from January with rain, snow, and slee... which on the northern tange will become a blizzard and a reaching cold wave will follow track of the rain and snow, spreading through all northern and central parts also reaching far south.

About the 4th or 5th the cold grip will relax and the temperature become much warmer, attended by cloudiness, rain, and snow on or touching the 7th or 8th, followed by a cold wave holding to the 10th.

The wave will relax its grip on or touching the 10th or 11th, the weather will then warm up and more storm indication will appear about the 12th and 13th, which may rise to the dignity of rain and snow on the above dates and turning cooler on the 15th.

The temperature will change to warmer about the 17th, attended with cloudy threatening weather on the 18th, 19th, and perhaps the 20th, with rain and snow on the northern rim of the disturbance, followed by a cold wave.

On the 23d, 24th, and 25th a wave of disturbance will be in progress.

On the closing days of the month more rain and disagreeable weather will ensue.

Much of March is likely to be blustery, yet it will have some fairly favorable weather.

GREATEST LUMBER CUT.

More lumber was cut in the United States last year than in any other year in its history. The enormous amount of 37,550,736 board feet was produced, and the mill value of this was $621,151,388. In addition, there were produced 11,858,260,000 shingles, valued at $24,155,555, and 3,812,807,000 lath, valued at $11,3... 570. On the whole, it is safe say that the present annual lumber cut of the United States approximates 40 billion feet, and that the total mill value of the lumber, lath, and shingles each year produced is not less than $700,000,000. These figures give some idea of how vast is the lumber industry and how great is the demand for its products.

A glance at the kinds of lumber produced shows very clearly the passing of white pine and oak, one the greatest softwood and the other the greatest hardwood which the forest has ever grown. Since 1899 the cut of white pine has fallen off more than 40 per cent. while that of white oak has fallen off more than 36 per cent. Today yellow pine leads all other woods in amount cut, while Douglas fir—and this will be a surprise to many—comes second. Since 1899 the cut of Douglas fir has increased 186 per cent. Louisiana is the foremost yellow pine State, with Texas, Mississippi, and Arkansas following in order. Washington produces by far the greatest amount of Douglar fir.

A comparison of the lumber-producing States shows that since 1899 there have been many changes in their relative rank. Washington, which in 1899 stood sixth, now leads, while Wisconsin, which eight years ago led all others, is now third. In the same period Oregon, Louisiana, Mississippi, Idaho, and California made great strides as lumber-producing States, though, on the other hand, the amount produced in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio fell off anywhere from 29 to 54 per cent.

The highest-priced native w... are walnut, hickory, and ash, the cheapest are larch and wh... fir. From the fact, however, t... since 1899 the average increase the price of lumber has been ... per cent. it will not be long before cheap woods are few and far between.

Figures upon the lumber cut of the United States in 1906 are contained in Circular 122 of the Forest Service, which can be had upon application to the Forester, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Ueber die Sterne Ist Ruh

By Elizabeth A. Vore.

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

"Ueber die sterne ist ruh,
Ueber die sterne ist ruh."

It was the Herr Professor singing in the organ loft. Higher and higher swelled the music, louder and sweeter the rich full tones of the great organ, and the mellow, wonderful voice of the musician rose, until the dim, quaint old church was filled with the exquisite harmony.

Slowly and cautiously one of the heavy outer doors was partly opened and a dark, lovely face looked timidly in, as the music swelled upward in all its sublime sweetness, the door was pushed farther open by a little brown hand and a slight, childish figure entered and crept softly, hesitatingly up the aisle.

Presently the music stopped, but the child remained kneeling as if in a trance. The door leading from the organ loft opened and the musician came slowly down, humming softly to himself. As he came forward his eyes fell on the kneeling child with her rapt, exquisite face and her wondrous, lifted eyes, and he stopped short in astonishment.

"Liebe Himmel!" he muttered. "It is the face of an angel!"

A tide of crimson flooded the lovely olive face as the child sprang up and shrank back timidly.

"Pardon, sir—a thousand pardons!" she stammered, in a soft, musical voice, tremulous with fright.

The look of wonder and astonishment on the good professor's face changed to one of gentleness and pity at the little one's evident fear.

"Pfui, little one, thou hast naught to fear; am I then so great a monster that thou shouldst run from me? Come, maitchen, let us see thee closer."

The child came shyly forward and stood before the great master, who took her small hands in his own and gazed with kindly curiosity into her face.

"Thou art a puzzle, little one," he said, smiling. "Who art thou? I find thee in this quiet English town, and the tongue is English, too, but the face and voice, they do not belong to an English maid. How is it, leibchen?"

"I am Gabrielle," said the child, simply. "My father keeps the music shop near by. He is English, but I—I am like my mother who is with the angels. She was born over the sea, in Italy."

"Ah! that accounts for thy soft voice and dark face, my lovely one. I thought there was southern blood in thy veins. And thou wert listening to the music? Perhaps thou couldst like to learn, thyself?"

The child drew in her breath quickly and clasped her hands spasmodically in the emotion that suddenly swept over her.

"Ah! if I might!" she cried, "if I only might! But there is none to teach, and I can do nothing but sing, and that not at home, for it makes my father sad. My mother sang, and he is always remembering."

"So you sing, then, little one; let us hear you. Come, do not be afraid; sing something you know well."

He had, somehow, expected to hear an unusual voice, but nothing like what he did hear; as the child threw back her head proudly and her sweet, clear voice swelled upward, the purity and richness of its exquisite tones thrilled the great master, and filled him with wondering astonishment.

"It is wonderful!" he exclaimed, as the sweet voice died away, and Gabrielle stood flushed and trembling before him. "My child, you are blest of the saints! your voice is perfect. You will have the world at your feet."

"I want only to be able to play the great organ and sing as you do. Shall I ever be able to sing the song you sang just now?"

"Certainly, and many much more difficult than that."

"But who would teach me, sir?" faltered Gabrielle. "My father has no money."

"We shall see to that, little one; we shall see to all that—such a voice must not be lost to the world. Tell me where you live and I will see the father about it."

Gabrielle directed him, and then with the impulsiveness born of her hot, southern blood, she raised his hand to her lips and covered it with kisses.

The great German master had come to this little out-of-the-way English town some weeks before, for the purpose of resting. He had secured clear of hotels and boarding houses, though they were of a very quiet, primitive order in this country place, and had secured lodgings with one of his own countrymen, Karl Hansel, a music teacher, who soon ascertained who his guest was and was not a little proud of the distinction of having the famous "Herr Professor," to use his own words, under his roof. He became a great favorite with the simple town folk, who always spoke of him after Karl Hansel's example, as the "Herr Professor." But now the time for his departure was at hand, and he made haste to see Gabrielle's father before he went away.

He did not long hesitate in giving his consent that his little daughter receive a musical education.

She was to study during the winter and summer with Karl Hansel, "and then when autumn comes again," said the master, smiling, "I shall come for her to the Fatherland. We will make a great singer of thee, leibchen."

Through the late winter and spring Gabrielle advanced rapidly and her tutor was full of pride at her progress. But when the hot days of summer came she began to droop; the slender form grew thin, and the rosy color faded from her cheek. By-and-by she became too weak to continue her lessons. Poor little Gabrielle! it soon became apparent to all who saw her that she would never sing for the world. Yet—let me change it—rich Gabrielle, she would sing, not for the world, but for the angels. She lingered on until winter, growing weaker every day, but making no complaint save weariness.

"I am so tired!" she would say, "so tired." She never complained of aught else. She had but one wish. "To hear the song of the Herr Professor," and see the master before she died. But Karl Hansel did not know exactly his whereabouts, although he wrote him occasionally to learn of the progress of his protege, and for three months he had heard nothing of him, although he wrote of the child's failing strength; the master was in the north of Russia, then over into Scandinavia, playing his wonderful music and singing with his

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wonderful voice, to the admiring thousands who were delighted to listen, and the letters failed to reach him, while in the little English town Gabrielle was dying, watching daily as only the sick and dying can watch, for the return of her beloved benefactor, and begging to hear the song he sang that day in the organ loft. But alas, she did not know the words, not even the name, and no one knew what she wanted.

"I am so tired!" she would cry, "and I cannot rest. Sing me the song of the Herr Professor. I cannot rest till I have heard it."

"Child, child!" her heartbroken, white-haired father would cry, "you break my heart! alas! there is no one who knows it—if you could but remember the name."

There came a day in the early autumn when with tearful eyes the friends of little Gabrielle gathered around her couch. The little life was fast ebbing out.

"Tell the Herr Professor," she whispered. Just then a step was heard without—the door opened and the master stood on the threshold. Gabrielle's eyes grew radiant and she stretched out her little thin hands. "It is the Herr Professor!" she cried, joyfully.

The next instant he had crossed over and knelt by her couch and taking the little feeble hands, pressed them to his breast.

"Leibchen! lamkin! beloved child!" he cried. "Ach! mein Gott! but it is cruel!"

"Sing me the song you sang in the church, dear Herr Professor," she begged; "I have waited so long to hear it again, and I am so tired—oh, so very tired, and I cannot rest."

Then the master raised his powerful voice, its richness mingled now with a solemn tenderness.

"Ueber die sterne ist ruh," he sang again—sang as he never sang it before, as he would never sing it again, and the dying Gabrielle listened with parted lips, while into her weary dark eyes there stole a sweet, restful peace.

"Ueber die sterne ist ruh!" she repeated feebly. "What does it mean, Herr Professor?"

"Over the stars is thy rest," said the master, solemnly. "Rest for thee, little Gabrielle."

"Ah! it is for me! for me the song is made!" cried Gabrielle, smiling weakly. "I am so tired, but—over—the stars—"

The sentence was finished in heaven, where she had found rest at last. They laid her gently back and led the [illegible] father away; then the gr[illegible] bowed his head and wep[illegible] lifeless form.

"Ach! [illegible]nd!" he murmured, [illegible] world perhaps [illegible]

WITH OPEN TARIFF

HOW EMPLOYERS MIGHT DEAL WITH TRADE UNIONISM.

Instead of Raising Millions with Which to Fight Organized Labor the Manufacturers Might Spend Their Money in Breaking Down Tariff Protection.

It would seem that zeal for the open shop on the part of the National Association of Manufacturers has subsided in favor of zeal for the open tariff. At least one would infer as much from the strenuous propaganda lately inaugurated for an all-round overhauling of the tariff schedules. At the recent annual meeting of the association declaration was made for tariff revision at the earliest practicable moment and also for a general system of trade treaties involving a still further reduction of tariff duties. Perhaps the impression prevails among some of the wage payers of the association that the quickest way to get the open shop is through the tariff. Probably they are right. Than wage reduction because of tariff reduction nothing is more certain to break the ranks of trades unionism.

When prices of commodities have been forced downward by the larger inflow of competitive goods from abroad that must follow lower tariff duties wages must also go down. When lack of employment comes as a consequence of allowing foreigners to do a larger portion of the work that Americans have been doing, and when three men are looking for two men's jobs, instead of two men being hard to get for three men's jobs, the open shop problem will have solved itself. Men do not strike for higher wages or shorter hours when work is scarce; only when work is plenty.

Open the tariff gates and you will have the open shop. There will then be no need of the million-dollar fund with which to fight trades unionism. Indeed, there is a better way to produce the desired result: Use the million-dollar fund to fight tariff protection.

The impression that the National Association of Manufacturers is dominated by forces which care more for an open tariff than for an open shop, and would rather fight labor by increasing competitive imports than cultivate amicable relations with wage earners by upholding the tariff protection, which alone can insure both employment and wages at high water mark, is strengthened by the views expressed in a recent interview in the New York Herald, by H. E. Miles, chairman of the committee on tariff and reciprocity of the National Association of Manufacturers, also a member of the committee on resolutions, and, presumably, author of the tariff ripping and reciprocity declaration already alluded to. In this interview Mr. Miles expresses a desire for downward tariff revision at the earliest practicable moment. He wants the tariff torn open at the next winter's session of congress.

"The inequalities of the tariff schedules now operative are unnecessarily, needlessly, improperly taking, by governmental sanction, hundreds of millions of dollars from the many and adding them to the fortunes of the president is watching with al[illegible]

This is the way Mr. Miles [illegible] case. It is only another way of [illegible] that "protection is robbery." [illegible] might safely be trusted to w[illegible] tariff plank of the next Dem[illegible] platform. Too many people a[illegible] too well; therefore, let us s[illegible] that opportunities for doing w[illegible] without delay circumscribed. Ta[illegible] duction will do the trick. Let us [illegible] tariff reduction forthwith. Thus [illegible] Miles, as we read him.

That Chairman Miles of the [illegible] and reciprocity committee cor[illegible] represents the views and purpo[illegible] the forces that are permitted t[illegible] trol the acts and deliverances [illegible] National Association of Manu[illegible] ers on the tariff question we [illegible] for a moment dispute. For [illegible] time past the fact that half [illegible] tec[illegible]'s and all-the-way [illegible] ers h[illegible] has [illegible] now [illegible] tens[illegible] con[illegible] paper[illegible] procity [illegible] made a[illegible] But we [illegible] near one[illegible] —of the [illegible] scribe to[illegible] tion. Ti[illegible] to votin[illegible] they h[illegible] rightly[illegible] a larg[illegible] in t[illegible] but [illegible] the[illegible] be[illegible] o[illegible]

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NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt

Burn the tent caterpillars with a torch.

—

You can't cut out pear blight too quickly.

—

Keep the dates of the time each sow is to farrow.

—

Milk low in butter fat is also low in the total solids.

—

Vetch is growing in favor as a plant for green manuring.

—

The pear is easily grown, but is very subject to blight.

—

Excessive sweating on the part of the horse is a sign of weakness.

—

To restore moldy leather to good cloth and apply pyroligneous acid.

—

Try chalk and charcoal for lambs suffering from acidity of the stomach.

—

Buckwheat is a crop which could be grown by most farmers with profit.

—

An ounce of quality is worth a pound of size in any male animal used for breeding purposes.

—

Peas and new potatoes and corn coming on! Life is worth living on the farm that has the garden.

—

Soil crust is a synonym for moisture evaporation. Shut the moisture in with a dust mulch.

—

Think ahead. Know what the next task should be while finishing up with the present one and thus save time.

—

Start with a few sheep and let that few be of the best. Other kinds don't pay.

—

Let the poultry have free range as soon as danger of injuring the spring planting is passed.

—

Pigeons need water for bathing as well as for drinking purposes. Provide separate vessels for each.

—

Give the little pigs a nice clover field to run in. They will thrive and bring you large profit in the fall.

—

If there are no trees in the hog lot, put up some sort of shelter so that they can get away from the hot sun.

—

To work the horse too long without feeding weakens the stomach and is apt to bring [illegible] indigestion.

—

Don't let the [illegible]ks or thistles go to seed. Dig [illegible]out and burn them.

—

You would not [illegible] your [illegible]old colt. Do[illegible] boys, either.

—

The well-fed, well-cared-for colt will show better and sell to advantage over the colt of better pedigree which has been allowed to drift along for itself.

—

If there is no natural shade in the pasture, provide some sort of rough board or thatched shelter under which the stock may take shelter from the fierce rays of the hot summer sun.

—

A bed out in the field in an all-night pouring rain will not benefit the general health of the cows or aid in filling the milk pail. Better stable them during severe inclement weather.

—

Don't work too hard these hot days, and remember to be sparing of the drinking water. You can water-log your stomach very easily if you drink all you think you want.

—

Take a little rest after the midday meal. To rush out into the hot sun and resume the hard work too soon after eating is to invite discomfort, if not illness.

—

A good deal of fun has been poked at the straw bonnet of the horse, but it has proved a most humane and useful article of the horse's equipment on a hot day.

—

It is announced that the Farmers' Union of Texas, in addition to its running of cotton gins, oil mills and warehouses, is going into the country store business. The experiment will be watched with interest.

—

By the action of the Illinois railroad and warehouse commission, denatured alcohol has been placed on the classified list as an article of commerce. Illinois is the first state to take such action.

—

In making up your fruit packages be sure and give full measure. It will help your standing with your marketman and will help him sell the goods, which will create a stronger demand another year for your fruit and bring better prices.

—

In most breeds cockerels will crow at or before five months of age. But we had a cockerel this year which was scarcely three months old when he began to stretch up and crow. Who has a precocious youngster that can beat that?

—

The haying is not all done unless you have mowed the corners of the fields. Think the extra hay you get doesn't pay for the trouble? Remember that you not only get the hay, but you remove a breeding place for insect pests.

—

How are the trees doing you set last spring? Keep your eye on them and give them all the encouragement you can, such as an extra drink in a dry time and the stirring of the soil above the roots to keep a dust mulch there to prevent evaporation of moisture.

—

Fodder in the silo that has depth will keep better than in one which is larger in circumference and not so high, as in the former the fodder is under greater pressure, packs more closely and thus excludes the air. Remember this when building a silo.

—

The future of the tree depends much on the proper treatment being given it at the time of treatment of trees at the time of planting. A large part of the root system of the tree has been cut off in digging. Cut off the bruised and broken ends and thin out the crowding and interlacing roots.

—

The claim that there was a higher nutritive value in the brown-shelled egg over the white-shelled egg is not borne out by the experiments conducted by the California experiment station to determine this point. There was practically no difference between the two groups as to food value.

—

In an experiment at the Iowa experiment station sweet milk and shorts as feed for pigs gave the greatest amount of gain. Other stations have found that ground oats and sweet milk gave nearly as large returns. Corn showed the smallest gains up to the time the pigs were four months of age.

—

A cow ought to [illegible] until her pri[illegible]s with differe[illegible]w that is se[illegible] last

[illegible] wage war on the ob[illegible]tures at your local a[illegible] There should be no ob[illegible] right kind of amuse[illegible], but those which in[illegible]g in any of its various [illegible] the off-color vaudeville [illegible]e rigidly shut out. Seek [illegible]nce to raise the moral [illegible] fair this year. Remem[illegible] place where your boys [illegible] turned loose for a short [illegible] that day at the fair [illegible] seen and heard [illegible] on the wrong

Copyright, 1907, by Byron Williams.

"Dead Soldiers."

Oh, many "dead soldiers" were scattered about
By the side of the brothel door
With other debris from the charnel house,
That reeked to its very core.
But two "dead soldiers" were singled out
From all that had stung so well—
The evening before they had heard a tale
That now they refused to tell!

The other "dead soldiers" had boasted long
Of how they had helped the din,
And some of them laughed as they spun their yarns
Of intrigue and lust and sin!
One told of a woman who toasted death,
And one of a country lass
Who followed the path of the primrose way
Straight down to destruction's pass!

And one gave the words of a plotted crime,
Of murder and dregs and shame,
A page of dishonor and broken trust,
A tale of a blackened name!
But two empty bottles refused to tell
And this is the reason why
A man who is up in the world to-day,
Is still in the public eye!

Ah! many a wolf in the cloth of sheep
Is safe in his lordly sphere,
And many a strumpet is free to sit
Enshrined in a home of cheer—
For many a one who is loved with trust,
Goes down to the broth of Hell
And back to respect by the silent grace
Of "soldiers" who never tell!

Eddies.

There is seldom any room for alimony with love in a cottage.

A man may know a lot and still not be able to find buyers.

It never pays to get chesty and dare the boss to tle a can to you. He may see you, if it costs him money.

Frequently, the man of few words uses the few altogether too much.

The man who listens, learns. The man who talks should teach.

One way to be a leader is to run like sixty ahead of the mob.

A Philadelphia bride is stuffing her sofa pillows with love letters. They ought to make soft cushions.

Save your money—all of it. Lobsters never spend a cent!

Sometimes, what a chorus girl has on her mind keeps her from catching cold.

A physician advises me to eat blackberries from the bushes if I need iron in my system. Blackberry bushes are very scarce out where I live, Doc. Wouldn't it do just as well to suck a nice smooth bolt?

It is better to be paid on Friday than not at all.

Revenge is sweet only when it is your revenge.

A Michigan firm sent a large number of circulars by mail, one of which was addressed to Rev. John Jonathan. This was returned with these words written across the face: "Party dead for eight years." Underneath the customary post office stamp read: "Present address unknown."

Old Butter.

Nebraskans have discovered a churn full of butter in a spring and claim to tell by the hieroglyphics on the receptacle that the butter was made in 1846. They think that's old! Why, the last time I went butter-nutting down on the farm I bought with my cigar money, I stumbled onto an old butter strong enough to chase me up a slippery-elm tree so fast the friction set fire to my trousers legs! When I first saw the butter, it was standing in a spring just like it was in Nebraska. There was some hair there, too, I remember that! But just then the butter in the spring sprang at me and I dove for the slippery-elm. A gray squirrel was ascending at the same time, but I kicked him out of the way and scooted to a place of safety in a jiffy! Tenants who will permit their butter to promiscuously wander about the farm, must not feel hurt when people climb trees to escape it!

Another Version.

Very frequently we read "Then they were wed and lived happily ever afterward." Does it not happen, sometimes, that: "Then with a sob in her voice, but fire in her eye, she gave him his ring and faltered, 'Go!'—and they lived happily ever afterward?"

Byron Williams

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"Sing me the song you sang in the church, dear Herr Professor," she begged; "I have waited so long to hear it again, and I am so tired—oh, so very tired, and I cannot rest."

Then the master raised his powerful voice, its richness mingled now with a solemn tenderness.

"Ueber die sterne ist ruh," he sang again—sang as he never sang it before, as he would never sing it again, and the dying Gabrielle listened with parted lips, while into her weary dark eyes there stole a sweet, restful peace.

"Ueber die sterne ist ruh!" she repeated feebly. "What does it mean, Herr Professor?"

"Over the stars is thy rest," said the master, solemnly. "Rest for thee, little Gabrielle."

"Ah! it is for me! for me the song is made!" cried Gabrielle, smiling weakly. "I am so tired, but—over—the stars—"

The sentence was finished in heaven, where she had found rest at last. They laid her gently back and led the [illegible]ing father away; then the gr[illegible] bowed his head and wep[illegible] lifeless form.

"Ach! [illegible]ured," he mur[illegible]perha[illegible]e world [illegible]ter [illegible]len[illegible]

[illegible]yal[illegible]

[illegible]marke[illegible]headsto[illegible]the villa[illegible]

"Yes[illegible]

[illegible]th[illegible]sic[illegible]res[illegible]

[illegible]rul[illegible]

WITH OPEN TARIFF

HOW EMPLOYERS MIGHT DEAL WITH TRADE UNIONISM.

Instead of Raising Millions with Which to Fight Organized Labor the Manufacturers Might Spend Their Money in Breaking Down Tariff Protection.

It would seem that zeal for the open shop on the part of the National Association of Manufacturers has subsided in favor of zeal for the open tariff. At least one would infer as much from the strenuous propaganda lately inaugurated for an all-round overhauling of the tariff schedules. At the recent annual meeting of the association declaration was made for tariff revision at the earliest practicable moment and also for a general system of trade treaties involving a still further reduction of tariff duties. Perhaps the impression prevails among some of the wage payers of the association that the quickest way to get the open shop is through the tariff. Probably they are right. Than wage reduction because of tariff reduction nothing is more certain to break the ranks of trades unionism.

When prices of commodities have been forced downward by the larger inflow of competitive goods from abroad that must follow lower tariff duties wages must also go down. When lack of employment comes as a consequence of allowing foreigners to do a larger portion of the work that Americans have been doing, and when three men are looking for two men's jobs, instead of two men being hard to get for three men's jobs, the open shop problem will have solved itself. Men do not strike for higher wages or shorter hours when work is scarce; only when work is plenty.

Open the tariff gates and you will have the open shop. There will then be no need of the million-dollar fund with which to fight trades unionism. Indeed, there is a better way to produce the desired result: Use the million-dollar fund to fight tariff protection.

The impression that the National Association of Manufacturers is dominated by forces which care more for an open tariff than for an open shop, and would rather fight labor by increasing competitive imports than cultivate amicable relations with wage earners by upholding the tariff protection, which alone can insure both employment and wages at high water mark, is strengthened by the views expressed in a recent interview in the New York Herald, by H. E. Miles, chairman of the committee on tariff and reciprocity of the National Association of Manufacturers, also a member of the committee on resolutions, and, presumably, author of the tariff ripping and reciprocity declaration already alluded to. In this interview Mr. Miles expresses a desire for downward tariff revision at the earliest practicable moment. He wants the tariff torn open at the next winter's session of congress.

"The inequalities of the tariff schedules now operative are unnecessarily, needlessly, improperly taking, by governmental sanction, hundreds of millions of dollars from the many and adding them to the fortunes of the president is watching with ala[illegible]

This is the way Mr. Miles [illegible] case. It is only another way of [illegible] that "protection is robbery." [illegible] might safely be trusted to w[illegible] tariff plank of the next De[illegible] platform. Too many people a[illegible] too well; therefore, let us s[illegible] that opportunities for doing w[illegible] without delay circumscribed. Ti[illegible] duction will do the trick. Let u[illegible] tariff reduction forthwith. Thu[illegible] Miles, as we read him.

That Chairman Miles of the [illegible] and reciprocity committee cor[illegible] represents the views and purpo[illegible] the forces that are permitted t[illegible] trol the acts and deliverances [illegible] National Association of Manu[illegible]ers on the tariff question we[illegible] for a moment dispute. For[illegible] time past the fact that half-[illegible]tec[illegible]'s and all-the-way [illegible]ers i[illegible] has [illegible] now [illegible]tens[illegible] coh[illegible] paper[illegible] procity [illegible] made a[illegible] But we [illegible] near one[illegible] —of the [illegible] scribe to[illegible] tion. Ti[illegible] to votin[illegible] they h[illegible] rightly[illegible] a larg[illegible] in t[illegible] but [illegible] the[illegible] be[illegible] o[illegible]

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt

Burn the tent caterpillars with a torch.

—

You can't cut out pear blight too quickly.

—

Keep the dates of the time each sow is to farrow.

—

Milk low in butter fat is also low in the total solids.

—

Vetch is growing in favor as a plant for green manuring.

—

The pear is easily grown, but is very subject to blight.

—

Excessive sweating on the part of the horse is a sign of weakness.

—

To restore moldy leather to good cloth and apply pyroligneous acid.

—

Try chalk and charcoal for lambs suffering from acidity of the stomach.

—

Buckwheat is a crop which could be grown by most farmers with profit.

—

An ounce of quality is worth a pound of size in any male animal used for breeding purposes.

—

Peas and new potatoes and corn coming on! Life is worth living on the farm that has the garden.

—

Soil crust is a synonym for moisture evaporation. Shut the moisture in with a dust mulch.

—

Think ahead. Know what the next task should be while finishing up with the present one and thus save time.

—

Start with a few sheep and let that few be of the best. Other kinds don't pay.

—

Let the poultry have free range as soon as danger of injuring the spring planting is passed.

—

Pigeons need water for bathing as well as for drinking purposes. Provide separate vessels for each.

—

Give the little pigs a nice clover field to run in. They will thrive and bring you large profit in the fall.

—

If there are no trees in the hog lot, put up some sort of shelter so that they can get away from the hot sun.

—

To work the horse too long without feeding weakens the stomach and is apt to bring [illegible] indigestion.

—

Don't let the [illegible]ks or thistles go to seed. Dig [illegible]out and burn them.

—

You would not [illegible] your [illegible]ld colt. D[illegible] [illegible]ys, eith[illegible]

—

The well-fed, well-cared-for colt will show better and sell to advantage over the colt of better pedigree which has been allowed to drift along for itself.

—

If there is no natural shade in the pasture, provide some sort of rough board or thatched shelter under which the stock may take shelter from the fierce rays of the hot summer sun.

—

A bed out in the field in an all-night pouring rain will not benefit the general health of the cows or aid in filling the milk pail. Better stable them during severe inclement weather.

—

Don't work too hard these hot days, and remember to be sparing of the drinking water. You can water-log your stomach very easily if you drink all you think you want.

—

Take a little rest after the midday meal. To rush out into the hot sun and resume the hard work too soon after eating is to invite discomfort, if not illness.

—

A good deal of fun has been poked at the straw bonnet of the horse, but it has proved a most humane and useful article of the horse's equipment on a hot day.

—

It is announced that the Farmers' Union of Texas, in addition to its running of cotton gins, oil mills and warehouses, is going into the country store business. The experiment will be watched with interest.

—

By the action of the Illinois railroad and warehouse commission, denatured alcohol has been placed on the classified list as an article of commerce. Illinois is the first state to take such action.

—

In making up your fruit packages be sure and give full measure. It will help your standing with your marketman and will help him sell the goods, which will create a stronger demand another year for your fruit and bring better prices.

—

In most breeds cockerels will crow at or before five months of age. But we had a cockerel this year which was scarcely three months old when he began to stretch up and crow. Who has a precocious youngster that can beat that?

—

The haying is not all done unless you have mowed the corners of the fields. Think the extra hay you get doesn't pay for the trouble? Remember that you not only get the hay, but you remove a breeding place for insect pests.

—

How are the trees doing you set last spring? Keep your eye on them and give them all the encouragement you can, such as an extra drink in a dry time and the stirring of the soil above the roots to keep a dust mulch there to prevent evaporation of moisture.

—

Fodder in the silo that has depth will keep better than in one which is larger in circumference and not so high, as in the former the fodder is under greater pressure, packs more closely and thus excludes the air. Remember this when building a silo.

—

The future of the tree depends much on the proper treatment being given it at the time of treatment of trees at the time of planting. A large part of the root system of the tree has been cut off in digging. Cut off the bruised and broken ends and thin out the crowding and interlacing roots.

—

The claim that there was a higher nutritive value in the brown-shelled egg over the white-shelled egg is not borne out by the experiments conducted by the California experiment station to determine this point. There was practically no difference between the two groups as to food value.

—

In an experiment at the Iowa experiment station sweet milk and shorts as feed for pigs gave the greatest amount of gain. Other stations have found that ground oats and sweet milk gave nearly as large returns. Corn showed the smallest gains up to the time the pigs were four months of age.

—

A cow ought to [illegible] until her pri[illegible]s with differe[illegible]w that is se[illegible] last [illegible]

—

[illegible] wage war on the ob[illegible]tures at your local ani[illegible] There should be no ob[illegible] right kind of amuse[illegible], but those which in[illegible]g in any of its various [illegible]the off-color vaudeville [illegible]e rigidly shut out. Seek [illegible]nce to raise the moral [illegible] fair this year. Remem[illegible] place where your boys [illegible] turned loose for a short [illegible] that day at the fair [illegible] seen and heard [illegible]n on the wrong

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"Dead Soldiers."

Oh, many "dead soldiers" were scattered about
By the side of the brothel door
With other debris from the charnel house,
That reeked to its very core.
But two "dead soldiers" were singled out
From all that had stung so well—
The evening before they had heard a tale
That now they refused to tell!

The other "dead soldiers" had boasted long
Of how they had helped the din,
And some of them laughed as they spun their yarns
Of intrigue and lust and sin!
One told of a woman who toasted death,
And one of a country lass
Who followed the path of the primrose way
Straight down to destruction's pass!

And one gave the words of a plotted crime,
Of murder and dregs and shame,
A page of dishonor and broken trust,
A tale of a blackened name!
But two empty bottles refused to tell
And this is the reason why
A man who is up in the world to-day,
Is still in the public eye!

Ah! many a wolf in the cloth of sheep
Is safe in his lordly sphere,
And many a strumpet is free to sit
Enshrined in a home of cheer—
For many a one who is loved with trust,
Goes down to the broth of Hell
And back to respect by the silent grace
Of "soldiers" who never tell!

Eddies.

There is seldom any room for alimony with love in a cottage.

A man may know a lot and still not be able to find buyers.

It never pays to get chesty and dare the boss to tie a can to you. He may see you, if it costs him money.

Frequently, the man of few words uses the few altogether too much.

The man who listens, learns. The man who talks should teach.

One way to be a leader is to run like sixty ahead of the mob.

A Philadelphia bride is stuffing her sofa pillows with love letters. They ought to make soft cushions.

Save your money—all of it. Lobsters never spend a cent!

Sometimes, what a chorus girl has on her mind keeps her from catching cold.

A physician advises me to eat blackberries from the bushes if I need iron in my system. Blackberry bushes are very scarce out where I live, Doc. Wouldn't it do just as well to suck a nice smooth bolt?

It is better to be paid on Friday than not at all.

Revenge is sweet only when it is your revenge.

A Michigan firm sent a large number of circulars by mail, one of which was addressed to Rev. John Jonathan. This was returned with these words written across the face: "Party dead for eight years." Underneath the customary post office stamp read: "Present address unknown."

Old Butter.

Nebraskans have discovered a churn full of butter in a spring and claim to tell by the hieroglyphics on the receptacle that the butter was made in 1846. They think that's old! Why, the last time I went butter-nutting down on the farm I bought with my cigar money, I stumbled onto an old butter strong enough to chase me up a slippery-elm tree so fast the friction set fire to my trousers legs! When I first saw the butter, it was standing in a spring just like it was in Nebraska. There was some hair there, too, I remember that! But just then the butter in the spring sprang at me and I dove for the slippery-elm. A gray squirrel was ascending at the same time, but I kicked him out of the way and scooted to a place of safety in a jiffy! Tenants who will permit their butter to promiscuously wander about the farm, must not feel hurt when people climb trees to escape it!

Another Version.

Very frequently we read "Then they were wed and lived happily ever afterward." Does it not happen, sometimes, that: "Then with a sob in her voice, but fire in her eye, she gave him his ring and faltered, 'Go!'—and they lived happily ever afterward?"

Byron Williams

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, FEBRAURY 6, 1908.

FATHER FOLEY HITS THE NAIL.

At a tremendous meeting held under the aspices of the Anti-Saloon League at the Lyric, Baltimore, last Sunday, Rev. Michael F. Foley, pastor of St. Paul's Catholic Church, gave a fine condensation of the reasons why the local option bill should be passed. He said:

"I am for this local-option bill, because I am a citizen and a Catholic and a priest. I find the saloon set against the church. I find that all around me the saloon is not content to leave to the church one day of the week as the Lord's own in which it might work without hindrance for the souls of men, but it must have as its own the Lord's Day, too, on which to do the evil work. I find that the saloon is set against the school; I find it taking into its pythonlike embrace the boy whom I and other men like me have toiled so hard to bring up in the way of decency and sobriety. I find, too, that the saloon is set against the home."

That is the case, precisely. The saloon is set against the church and against the home. Not content with six days in the week, it must do the Devil's work on the Lord's Day. If the saloonkeepers, as a whole, had been content to refuse to sell to drunkards and to close their places of business on Sundays (as a few of them do) much of the present agitation and feeling against them would not have arisen. But if they are set against the home, the church, the school, true manhood and womanhood, the salvation of souls and all that is purest and best in life and death, which must go, these or the saloon?

PUBLIC ROADS.

The Legislature of Maryland is at last awaking to the necessity of a public roads system for the state, and to this end it is proposed to make a bond issue of $5,000,000 to be available in allotments, and to be spent through several years. It is estimated that 1000 miles of good roads can be constructen with this sum. It is proposed to insert in the law a clause providing for condemnation proceedings, by which it will be possible for the state to acquire the turnpikes, thus making them free. A few days ago Governor Crothers held a conference with a joint committee of the Legislature at which there was a more definite indication of details concerning the Governor's previously indicated scheme to provide for "a system of good roads ramifying uniformly through every section of the state." Commenting upon this scheme the Baltimore American of Saturday said editorially:"

"Though plans are understood to be as yet tentative, there seemed to be a general concurrence in the suggestion that a large road fund should be created by bonded loan, the aggregate sum of $5,000,000 being indicated as the amount which should be made available for road-building purposes. The plans, as outlined, contemplate a state commission to control and direct the road-building enterprises. The new road system which is being evolved is expected to be a state system entirely; that is, the roads that are to be built under the new scheme will be state enterprises purely and not undertakings in which each county will have a partnership with the state in the construction of roads in each particular county. The proposed new plan is not expected to supersede or to interfere with the existing road law, generally known as the Shoemaker law. The method of distributing the proposed road fund among the counties seems to be a problem that has not yet been worked out.

"It is by no means certain that even so large a sum as $5,000,000 will be adequate to the construction of what may be termed the trunk-line roads pertaining to the twenty-three counties of Maryland. The State Geological Survey has estimated that there are 2,0[illegible] miles of these main arteries of tra[illegible] It does not seem probable, judging f[illegible] the figures indicating road-buildin[illegible] now of record, that durable, s[illegible] and solid roads can be built in this st[illegible] at a much lower average cost t[illegible] $6,000 per mile. In sections where r[illegible] is not close at hand they would proba[illegible] cost considerably more than this. T[illegible] construction of 2,000 miles of r[illegible] would involve a total outlay of abo[illegible] $14,000,000. If $5,000,000 were equa[illegible] distributed among the twenty-thr[illegible] counties, there would be sufficient [illegible] build (at an average cost of $7,000 p[illegible] mile) about thirty-one miles of road [illegible] each county. But, of course, the la[illegible] ger counties will demand a distribution according to area, taxable basis, population or some other method that would recognize the difference between big and little. When it comes to dividing up a $5,000,000 fund some counties in the state probably will come out with an allotment of ten or twelve miles of road as their assignments.

"The present Maryland Road Law embodies the system under which good road-building is being directed in practically every state that has thus far undertaken road construction as a state enterprise. It is a system which compels each county to raise by local taxation an amount equal to that allotted to the county from the state fund. Under the method there is rarely dissatisfaction with the amount which any particular county obtains from the state fund. Here in Maryland many counties have refused to comply with conditions of the state law, and have allowed their apportionment from the state fund to go by default. The situation will look very different, however, when there will be a fund to be divided that does not require a local levy to counterbalance it."

A BOOMERANG ARGUMENT.

One of the lamest arguments advanced against the abolition of the liquor traffic is that so much money is invested in breweries, distilleries and saloons, and that so many men derive their wages from it. It would be just as reasonable to insist that war should continue because the nations have so many millions of dollars invested in battle ships, cannons, rifles and other paraphernalia of death, and so many men drawing wages as soldiers. There are better arguments for war, because it is sometimes necessary for protection against aggression, but no one can maintain that the liquor traffic is in any way a benefit to mankind.

The millions of dollars invested in the liquor business in this State are used in the manufacture and distribution of articles for which the best that can be claimed is that they are luxuries. It is strongly maintained by many that they are evils of the worst sort. We have the testimony of our judges and magistrates that the liquor business is responsible for by far the largest part of our crime. Statistics bear the judges out, and they also show that it is responsible for fifty per cent. of the poverty. Suppose the millions of dollars invested and the thousands of men engaged in the liquor business were put to producing and distributing food, clothing or something else useful to mankind, would there be much harm done?

Proposed Maryland Legislation.

"A bill entitle an Act to impose a tax of six mills a net ton on all coal mined in Alldghany and Garrett counties upon all corporations engaged in coal mining in said counties, and a tax of forty cents a month upon corporations engaged in clay mining for each person employed therein, etc., to be distributed for relief of dependents upon workmen killed in the line of such employment, was introduced by Senator Shannon, Tuesday.

The bill has been carefully drawn by Hon. David J. Lewis, an ex-State Senator, and based upon the predicate—"Let the Industry Bear the Burden of the Lives it Takes," seems to be the most orderly plan for relief emergencies yet devised. Crystalized into law, it will afford much satisfaction to underground workmen who go to their employment every morning impressed with the deadly risk they incur for themsleves and the dependent welfare of their families.

Providing for a relief fund in a way so systematic and considerate, the friends of the bill confidently believe that employers will allege no objection to its enactment into law. Indeed they feel that it so far appeals to humane magnanimity that employing interests will rather ask for than oppose its adoption. —Frostburg Journal.

GROUND HOG SAW SHAD[illegible]

Winter Weather For Weeks T[illegible] Will Be Result of His Visi[illegible]

Sunday was the second day of F[illegible] ary, the day on which it is given dwellers of the earth to know whet[illegible] the thermometer will remain station[illegible] for a season or whether the merc[illegible] therein will ascend or descend.

That is the day on which Mr. Groun[illegible] hog shines, and the sun also—sometime[illegible] —most always. The groundhog came o[illegible] as is customary for him to d[illegible] orn his home below t[illegible] oped that he w[illegible] to his hole be[illegible] uld enable hi[illegible] nes of his ov[illegible] upon the s[illegible]

Says de[illegible]

Mr. James D. [illegible] applied to be a[illegible] the Garrett Coun[illegible] ing that he woul[illegible] tion if tendered [illegible] was a member o[illegible] one time, so he i[illegible] that the official du[illegible] and heavy to carry[illegible]

County Com[illegible]

The bo[illegible] are in s[illegible] peals on[illegible] fers of

WHY THE CAUCUS WAS POSTPONED

Senator Gorman Wants Disfranchising Bill Changed.

SCHEME FOR RETENTION OF POWER

Favors Elimination Of Property Qualification And Restoration Of Time Limit To Grandfather's Clause—Governor Favors Present Amendment Other Legislative News.

State House, Annapolis, Feb. 4.—The constitutional amendment question is "up in the air" today. This morning it was believed that the Democrats would hold a caucus on the measure tonight, but later in the day it was stated that no time had been set for the discussion of the measure by the Democratic majority.

The postponement of the caucus, which was originally scheduled for tonight, is due chiefly to Senator Gorman, who wants two important changes made. He favors the elimination of the property qualification and the restoring of the time limit to the grandfather clause. Senator Biddison, without expressing himself on the property and grandfather clause, makes the point that the amendment as drafted, while providing for getting names on the registration list, makes no provision for getting them off when they get there illegally. Delegate Stanford, however, says that Senator Biddison's point is not well taken, as the provision for registration will be made by an act of the General Assembly.

Governor Crothers said this afternoon that the committee which framed the amendment had given more time to the work than it would be possible for anyone else to give, and he thought it ought to be passed without change.

"I have my views on the amendment," said Senator-elect Smith, "but I hardly think it right to try to force them too prominently to the front, as I am anxious for the Democracy to get together and present a measure agreeable to all."

The time limit fixed by Governor Crothers for receiving delegations indorsing applicants for office ended today. He has, therefore, passed through the most trying ordeal of his term of Governor, and through it all he is believed to have made only two promises. They were for members of the School board of Baltimore County, who have given uniform satisfaction. As the day was well advertised as the last for the reception of delegations, a rush was anticipated. It did not materialize, however. The demands for interviews were less numerous than those of several preceeding days.

All the throng lacked in numbers it made up in distinction. United States Senator Whyte was with the Governor for a time, as was also Ex-Mayor Timanus.

Now that the Governor has closed his door against[illegible] side influence, he has yet to take consideration the vie[illegible] of the House and Sen[illegible] for [illegible] asons he may [illegible] wise t[illegible] em. He is als[illegible] vice before ch[illegible] this

vote, but will outlaw the saloon utterly if we ask it?"

Another move to increase the revenues of the State was made last night when Mr. Squier of Cecil offered in the House a bill to increase the collateral inheritance tax from 2½ percentum to 5 percentum.

The revenue now derived from this source is said to be about $100,000 annually, and doubling the tax will, of course, double the amount.

Mr. Squier said the bill changed the present law in no respect except to increase the amount of the tax. Under the provisions of the law, no tax is levied on bequests to parents and no lineal descendents. Husband and wife are also exempted from its provisions.

The measure will, it is believed, have the support of the Governor's friends, as increased revenues are a part of the programme, money being needed to build good roads and carry out other progressive movements.

VIOLATES THE CONSTITUTION.

Attorney General Bonaparte Discusses the Proposed Suffrage Amendment.

The Baltimore American has had an interview with Attorney General Bonaparte on the suffrage amendment to the state constitution proposed by the Democrats, and publishes the following as the result:

"I consider the proposed suffrage amendment to the Consitution of Maryland thoroughly bad. It violates the Constitution of the United States; it establishes hereditary privileges in political rights, which is unrepublican, undemocratic and un-American."

This statement was made by Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte at his home, on Park avenue, Saturday in response to a request for his views upon the all-absorbing question which the Democrats are pressing to the front and which they will make the subject for caucus action at Annapolis this week.

The most significant of Mr. Bonaparte's objections to the Straus plan of disfranchisement is that it is unconstitutional. This is the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States. It is, therefore, the most weighty opinion that can be given on the question.

"If the enacting bill is passed by the General Assembly and it the amendment is approved at the polls next year will you be a party to a proceeding to be carried eventually to the United States Supreme Court to have the proposition declared to be unconstitutional?"

"I shall not be attorney general when the amendment is approved, if it is approved by the voters of Maryland. I shall, therefore, be at liberty to be a party to such proceedings."

"What, in your opinion, will be the effect of the amendment upon government upon government in Maryland if it is adopted?"

"It will foster misgovernment and help to perpetuate the rule of bosses and rings. Finally, it displays Maryland to the enlightened public opinion of the Union and of the civilized world as so given over to blind and stupid prejudices of race as to tolerate virtual injury and gross injustice to gratify these prejudices. I shall, of course, do all little I can to defeat it if possible at the polls when the time comes and I will try to think up a few more amiable things to say of it or its supporters during the next 18 months."

Maryland Democrats will find that Maryland Republicans will not supinely accept the disfranchising amendment. Led by Attorney General Bonaparte, Congressman Mudd, John C. Rose and other lawyers, they will carry the case to the United States Supreme Court and will leave no stone unturned to secure from that court a decision upon the constitutionality of the amendment if it is approved. And if the Maryland [illegible]ment fails the [illegible]franchising [illegible]its of the [illegible] tumbling [illegible]e Southern [illegible], the dis[illegible]t submit to [illegible]resentation in [illegible]tives.

[illegible] of the proceed[illegible]-Pacific Railroad, [illegible] Harriman is the [illegible] Mr. Bonaparte [illegible] the District [illegible]ost probably [illegible]preme Court. [illegible]gued before [illegible]as attorney [illegible] am doing [illegible]the case."

[illegible]ospects [illegible] of the [illegible]hich a [illegible] Lon-

setting forth its side of the case. This statement struck me as a violation of the Sherman act. Before proceedings were begun, however, the Senate passed a resolution, introduced by Mr. Hansbrough, instructing the Bureau of Corporations to investigate the company in question. That bureau is now at work, I suppose.

"We are also looking into the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, which is said to have absorbed trolley lines and which is otherwise said to be violating the Sherman act."

"Do you consider that one of the aims of President Roosevelt's administration is to place investments, including, of course, all securities, upon a more solid and legitimate basis?"

"I do and think that his aim will be more generally recognized and applauded the more generally it is understood."

Mr. Bonaparte's statement along this line coincides the view expressed by former Postmaster General James A. Gary, who last week had a long conference with Collector Stone in which he praised Mr. Stone's efforts in behalf of the national administration. He also indorsed the Collector's efforts to nominate for president a man best fitted to carry out the President's policies. As the President has, apparently, bestowed for his preference upon Secretary Taft presidential nominee and, therefore, deems him best qualified to carry out his policies, Collector Stone has been willing to fall in line with Mr. Roosevelt.

Will Sail For The Philippines.

Mr. H. Byrne Hamill, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hamill, who joined the United States Army one day last week, and who is now stationed with his command at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, will leave that point within the next two weeks for San Francisco, from whence he will sail for the Philippines. Byrne will be followed by the best wishes of many admiring friends in Oakland who hope for his safe return.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany Couuty. 22222

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

Tne New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.
R. C. McCandlish, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. Friend, Merchant.
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

FIRE LOSS PROMPTLY PAID.

Messrs. Mathews & Hamill Complimented For Their Promptness.

BOND, Md., Jan. 1st, 1908.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL, Oakland, Md.

GENTLEMEN:—I am in receipt of your letter of December 31st, enclosing me a draft for two hundred dollars in payment of my recent loss by fire. This draft arrived just fifteen days after the happening of the fire, and I desire to thank you for your promptness in [illegible]ing the claim. Your promptn[illegible] paying losses is to me the best possible evidence that you represent companies which are able to pay their losses, an[illegible] have no desire to take advantage o[illegible] those who insure with you. It will give me pleasure to recommend you to those who may desire to insure their properties against loss by fire.

Very truly yours,
E. E. BROWN,
Supt. Bond Mill.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

Four Per Cent. Interest.

The First National Bank, Friendsville, pays four per cent. interest on time deposits. Place your money in this bank where its earning capacity will be greater than in any other banking institution in the county.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Friendsville, Md.

Farm for Sale or Rent.

Located four miles south of Swanton, 2½ miles east of North Glade, known as the Edward R. Lee farm, containing 93 acres. 25 acres cleared; 40 acres under good fence; 7 acres in young orchard; house; small barn and other outbuildings; one-half mile to public road; land is smooth and well adapted to farming; easy terms; apply to Joseph H. Lee, Deer Park, Md., care James L. Harvey, R. F. D. No. 1.

Subscribe for the Republican.

Most people know that if they have been sick they need *Scott's Emulsion* to bring back health and strength.

But the strongest point about *Scott's Emulsion* is that you don't have to be sick[illegible] results from it.

[illegible]s up the athlete's strength, puts fat [illegible]ple, makes a fretful baby happy, [illegible] a pale girl's cheeks, and pre[illegible]colds and consumption.

[illegible] concentrated form for sick and [illegible]g and old, rich and poor.

[illegible]ains no drugs and no alcohol.

[illegible]GGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

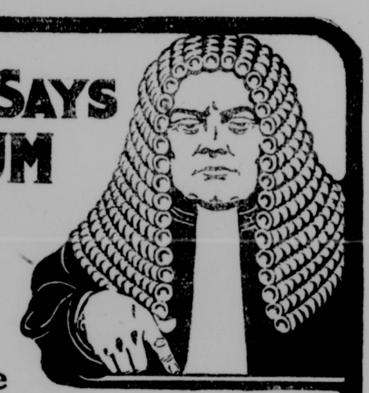
DIRECTORS.

D. E. OFFUTT, JOHN M. DAVIS, G. S. HAMILL.
GEORGE W. LEGGE, JOHN T. MITCHELL, S. T. JONES.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

G. S. HAM... T...
G... ASSISTANT CASHIER.

ENGLAND SAYS NO ALUM IN FOOD



and strictly prohibits the sale of alum baking powder—

So does France
So does Germany

The sale of alum foods has been made illegal in Washington and the District of Columbia, and alum baking powders are everywhere recognized as injurious.

To protect yourself against alum, when ordering baking powder,

Say plainly—

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

and be very sure you get Royal.

Royal is the only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar. It adds to the digestibility and wholesomeness of the food.

Mr. F. C. Ries, of Accident, was in the city yesterday on business.

Sincell & Co. will open their 10th Annual White Sale Monday, Feb. 10th.

Mr. Will Pendergast, of Grafton, W. Va., spent several days in Oakland this week.

Everything new will be displayed at Sincell & Co.'s White Sale Feb. 10th.

Miss Lulu Fringer, who spent two weeks with relatives in Grafton, has returned to her home in Oakland.

Don't overlook the bargains Sincell & Co. will offer at their White Sale beginning Monday, Feb. 10th.

Messrs. William H. Jacobs and son Stanley, of near Lonaconing, were in Oakland Monday morning for a few hours.

Messrs. Charles A. Bender and C. C. Durst, two of the residents of Grantsville, were in Oakland on business Tuesday, when they called to see THE REPUBLICAN.

The members of Olive Branch Castle No. 9, K. of G. E., are requested to be at the castle room Monday night, Feb. 10, 1908, at 7:30 o'clock, as business of importance is to be transacted.

F. P. ARNOLD, M. of R.

If you have Catarrh, rid yourself of this repulsive disease. Ask Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis., to mail you free, a trial box of his Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. A simple, single test, will surely tell you a Catarrh truth well worth your knowing. Write to-day. Don't suffer longer. All dealers.

Mrs. W. R. Getty, wife of the late Senator W. R. Getty, of Grantsville, Garrett county, is reported to be very ill and her children have been summoned to her bedside.—Cumberland News.

County Commissioner Asa B. Friend, who came up to Oakland Monday from his home near Hoyes, was taken ill that night with an attack of bronchitis and was unable to meet with the Board until yesterday's session.

WANTED:—A responsible man to inspect orchards, &c., next summer in Garrett county. Write at once, State Horticultural Department, College Park, Maryland, for particulars.

Nearly everyone of us is figuring on having a fine time just ahead when we get all fixed, and this vision is just ahead of us when we fall asleep. To live in the now and enjoy the present is the work of a philosopher.

The home of Dr. and Mrs. Webster Ravenscroft, near Oakland, was visited last Thursday by the stork who left in their keeping a bright little son, it being the first son born to them. They are correspondingly happy.

It is probable that the star ro... running from Oakland to Eglon, W... Va., will be discontinued at an... date, as the Postoffice Departm... under advisement the consolid... the Oakland Eglon route with t... Alta route, starting at the form... and going through Aurora t... Alta and return.

CAPITAL $50,0 0.00 **THE** SURPLUS PROFITS $2...

First National B...

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT L...

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

The Depositor with a Dollar a... tion as the largest depositor.

ARRESTED FOR STEALING.

Three Young Men in Jail Charged With Stealing Merchandise, etc.

Tuesday afternoon Sheriff Austin Brown placed three young men, hailing from the vicinity of Hoyes under arrest charged with having stolen a boom chain and a log chain at Loch Lynn Heights, the property of Messrs. C. M. Rathbun & Sons. The chains were found in a sleigh belonging to one of the party and after their hearing before Justice Gonder the Sheriff was requested to look after the horse and sleigh, which he did. A further examination of the sleigh by Sheriff Brown disclosed a large lot of merchandise which had been taken from various stores in town and which was identified by the proprietors, including a rain coat from the store of Mr. E. A. Weimer; a hat, box of ties, two belts and one pair of kid gloves from the store of Messrs. H. C. Sincell & Co.; a bridle and two whip lashes from Messrs. J. W. Leathers & Co.; two vanity mirrors from D. E. Bolden's store; souvenir postals from Messrs. Eugene Baumgartner and James P. Treacy, besides a curry comb and horse brush from the stable of Mr. R. K. Maroney.

The young men came to Oakland on Saturday and it is supposed that they committed the depredations in Oakland on Monday as Mr. Weimer discovered his loss early Tuesday morning.

The young men, all of them past twenty years of age, are named Carr, Friend and Glover. They come from excellent families and the predicament they now find themselves in is directly traceable to the fact that they imbibed too freely.

Mr. Emanuel Hershberger, one of the good residents of the Grantsville section, who settled in that part of the country shortly after the close of the war, was in Oakland on business Tuesday, when he made this office a visit.

No place else on the globe will you find as big-hearted, generous and noble people as reside in this old town. They are not much on dress parade. They do not wear silk stockings and silk hats but they have hearts as big and warm as ever pulsated in human breasts.

Miss Corinne Manges, who visited friends and relatives in Philadelphia and York, Pa., returned to her home in Oakland Monday evening. Her sister, Miss Catherine, who accompanied her east, will remain with friends in York for another week.

Mr. Cliff White, who has been employed in the Westinghouse Works at Pittsburg for a year or more, came home last Friday evening to receive medical treatment. He has been suffering for some months, but hopes to be speedily restored to health.

Mrs. E. I. West, who went to Cumberland last Wendesday where she was summoned owing to the critical illness of her brother, Mr. Charles A. Tower, who underwent an operation for appendicitis on Thursday, has returned to Oakland and states that her brother withstood the ordeal and is ... way toward redovery.

Read the announcements o... merchants in this issue. Many ... has been saved by a careful per... a merchant's ad. When a b... man advertises for your patronag... not only has a line of goods t... "speaks" but there may be some articl... or articles listed that you desire ar... that it may be advantageous to ... this time.

Grippe is sweeping the count... it with Preventics, before it ge... seated. To check early co... these little Candy Cold Tablet... sensible and safe. Prevent... no Quinine, no laxative, not... or sickening. Pneumonia w... appear if early colds wer... broken. Also good for fe... ren. Large box, 48 table... Vest pocket boxes 5 cents... dealers.

Messrs. Fred. A. Tho... Sincell, aft... ser...

FRIENDSVILLE VOTED "DRY" ON TUESDAY.

No License Proposition Carried by a Majority of Seven Votes.

MR. B. F. FRIEND ELECTED MAYOR

Messrs. George W. Durham, R. M. Holman and George M. Friend Chosen Councilmen—A Hot Fight Put Up.

Tuesday the annual municipal election was held in Friendsville, at which time the voters of that place, besides electing their Mayor and three members of Council, voted upon the proposition of license or on license, the latter carrying by a majority of seven votes.

Under the Charter of Friendsville it is provided that whenever ten freeholders of the town shall desire to have the sale of liquor abolished they shall petition at least thirty days before the February election to have the matter submitted to a vote of the free holders within said town. This feature of the law was strictly observed by the temperance people of the town and on Tuesday the election was held with the result as above stated. The liquor interests put up a pretty stiff fight against the temperance people and came very nearly winning.

Besides carrying the town for no license the candidates for Mayor and Councilmen have expressed themselves as entirely in accord with the temperance movement, were elected by handsome majorities, the vote standing as follows:

For Mayor, B. F. Friend, 61; Arthur Chisholm, 26.

For Councilmen, R. M. Holman, 52; George W. Dunham, 48; George M. Friend, 48; A. A. Allen, 35; William Steele, 24; George Frazee, 32.

After May 1st of the present year when the liquor license now in force expires by limitation Friendsville will be one of the dryest spots in the country, or to express it as expressed by a citizen of the county yesterday it will be "dry and dusty."

Superintendent W. W. Davis of the Park, came up to Oakland from his home in Baltimore Monday night and will remain here this week superintending the cutting and shipment of the ice crop from the lake at the Park. Thus far more than a thousand tons have been shipped to points along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the use of the railway company. The contract with the railroad people call for several thousand tons, which will be shipped as fast as it can be cut and loaded into cars.

A weak Stomach, means weak Stomach nerves, always. And this is also true of the Heart and Kidneys. It's a pity that sick ones continue to drug the stomach or stimulate the Heart and kidneys. The weak nerves, ...ns themselves, need this ...xplains why Dr. Shoop's ...nas, and is promptly helpful to sick ones. It goes direct ...se of these diseases. Test ...ruth, and see. All dealers.

...nt to say a good word for the ...eets his small obligations ...ey are not as ...entiful as ... and th... ...at ... ...ny ...ime, ...ts all ...collect ...to them ...financial ... that the ...ar is the ...

...ls in the ... the girl ...rmer. ...d, is ...o ...

Mr. William L. Rawlings aged 70, died at his home No. 24 Altamont Terrace Cumberland, at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, after an illness of several months. He is survived by his widow and one son, Mr. Lloyd Rowlings, teller in the First National Bank at Cumberland. At the time of his death Mr. Rawlings was employed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court.

Mr. Rawlings was born in Cumberland and was the son of the late Moses Rawlings and grand son of the late Col. Moses Rawlings, of revolutionary fame, and after whom Rawling Station on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, was named. In his early manhood Mr. Rawlings pursued farming, but later in life went into the coal business in connection with the old Hampshire mines near Piedmont. After the division of Allegany county, creating the county of Garrett, Mr. ... has been Register o... county seat ... moved ... Oakland. This o... ...ed, em... ...ct...

...con... ...ring his ... esteem a... was ... an exemplary citizen, ... to his widow and son Mr. ...leaves surviving him the ...sisters and brothers: Mr. ...ing, Mrs. Mariah L. Spring ... George M. Newton, T. ... C. Rawlings of Allegany county, ...Rawlings of St. Louis, Mo., and ...yd Rawlings of San Dema...

...neral was under the auspices ...ge, and took place at 3 o'cl... afternoon from the reside... ...nes E. Moffatt, D. D., pa... ...st Presbyterian church, ...

...CASTEEL.

...youngest ...son of the late Archibald Casteel, died January 22, 1908, aged eleven years and three days. He had been kicked by a horse several weeks ago, which caused concussion of the brain. For a time hopes of recovery were entertained, but it was God's will to take him. It grieved those who were left behind to give him up, but God does all things well and afflicts none needlessly. His brother and sisters may not now understand why God took him, but there is coming a time when we shall look at things from God's point of view and then we will understand his dealings with us here which some times appear so mysterious. Austin is safe with the Christ who loves little children, let us who are left seek to go to him, for he cannot return unto us. He was buried January 24 at Blooming Rose, the funeral being preached by Rev. A. S. Wolfe, of the Methodist church, assisted by Rev. A. L. Donachy, of the Baptist church. His relatives and friends have our deepest sympathy.

C. W. HUDSON.

REVIVAL SERVICES.

Sermons Each Evening This Week By Dr. W. W. Davis.

The special services which were inaugurated more than a week ago in St. Paul's M. E. church by the pastor Rev. J. B. Workman, have been quite interesting, notwithstanding the fact that the attendance upon the services, owing to the very bad condition of the weather and the prevalence of illness, has been less than desired by the pastor and church people.

On Tuesday evening Dr. W. W. Davis, whose work in behalf of the church last winter was so abundantly successful, begun a series of sermons, his theme for the week being "Possibilities for Services." His Tuesday night's discourse was based on the subject "Finding Our Possibilities." Last night his theme was "Asserting Our Possibilities." Tonight it will be "Protecting Our Possibilities." Friday night the subject will be "Developing Our Possibilities." Sunday morning he will preach at half past ten o'clock the subject being "Possibility of Being Like Our Heroes," and on Sunday night "Possibility of Our Time."

Sunday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock a meeting for men only will be held in the church when Dr. Davis will deliver an address on "Possibility of The New Life." For this as well as other meetings during the week invitation cards asking all to attend have been printed and circulated by Pastor Workman. The Sunday afternoon meeting promises to be well attended and an interesting time is expected by those who will be there.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching at 7.30 p. m.
Preaching at Deer Park Lutheran church next Sabbath at 11 a. m.
Luther League every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching at 10:30 a. m., by Dr. Davis subject "Possibility of Being Like Our Heroes." Sunday school at 2.15 p. m. Men's meeting at 3.30, addressed by Dr. Davis, subject "The Possibilty of the New Life." Epworth League at 6.30 p. m. Sermon at 7.30 by Dr. Davis subject "Possibilities of Our Time."

Services each evening this week.

You are cordially invited to all of our services. Men especially invited to attend the 3.30 meeting Sunday.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching at Elder Hill at 10.30 a. m., and at Deep Creek at 7.30 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MR. WILLIAM L. RAWLINGS.

MRS. OLIVE S. JACOBS.

Mrs. Olive S. Jacobs, wife of Stanley M. Jacobs, of Oak Grove, District No. 11, died at her home Tuesday afternoon last at 4.20 o'clock. She was born in Adams county, Ind., Sept. 17, 1876, and was married to Mr. Jacobs in August, 1898. To the union were born six children, five of whom with the husband, mother, one brother and one sister, survive. Mrs. Jacobs was ill several months with Bright's disease, complicated with other troubles. She was a member of the M. E. church and was a thorough Christian lady. Her funeral took place on Friday, the services being conducted by Rev. G. W. Evans, pastor, assisted by Rev. John T. Green, of the U. B. church. The interment was made in the family burying ground, near her late home.

JACKSON TEATS.

Jackson Teats, aged about forty-five years, who moved to Oakland last spring from near Friendsville, died at his home here this morning after an illness of a few days of acute typhoid fever. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The subject for the Sunday afternoon lecture at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Club next Sunday afternoon at four o'clock will be "Jesus at Jacob's Well." Everyone will find a warm welcome. Come and bring a friend with you.

Convenience,
Protection,
Economy,

are all combined in Telephone Service. We offer you the many facilities of an efficiently operated and extensively developed system of telephones.

The rates are very low.

THE C. & P. TELEPHONE CO.

Executrix's Notice.

...is to give notice that the subscriber ... has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Allegany County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Charles E. A. Bennett, late of Allegany County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 8th day of June 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1907.

MARY A. BETZ,
Executrix.
Lonaconing, Md.

ORDER NISI.

...ion for the ... Jacob ... court for ... January, 1908, by ... county, stating ... and reported ... to G. H. Emory, ... the purpose of ... unless ... or before ... 1908, provided a ... be published in some ... county, ... weeks before ... ...out of the sale to ... ...erk.

...STOCKHOLD-...TING.

...Stockholders of ... Company, ... Company in ... Maryland, on ... 27th, 1908, ... ing action in ... company's prop- ...

...LIN, Stockholder.

...ers' Meeting.

...E OF THE ... FOR GARRETT C... ...ember, 26, 1907.

...sioners for Garrett ... office in Oakland on ...

...d 5th, 1908, ...

...other business of ...ments and making ...

...the Board, ...A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Home Love Is Best.

By JANE LUDLUM LEE.

Copyrighted, 1905, by P. C. Eastment.

"Miss Short, I want you to be my wife. I want to take you to my home in Germany and teach you to love my people as they will love you. Will you have me?"

These words fell from the lips of a handsome German who was staying at the Ellwood inn for the summer and who for weeks had been devoted to the beautiful Eleanor Short, heiress to a cool million.

"Oh, Count Andres, thank you so much, but I am not for other lands. I'm a home girl pure and simple. Your people would not love me. I had hoped you would go without making me say this."

"You knew, then, that I would ask you?"

The girl drew herself up with a stately manner and replied:

"Since you do not spare me why should I save you? Yes, I knew that you would."

"Americans do not know the meaning of home," sneered the count. "I

"DEAR HEART!" HE MURMURED.

could not have gone without asking you, Miss Short, because—well, it does not matter now. I am sorry I asked you, and I trust you will never regret your answer. You will hear of me again." And with a stiff bow he left her.

Eleanor, once more on the piazza, dropped into an armchair and rocked slowly back and forth. It was a beautiful night, a night for happiness, not for tears, and why should she cry? Yet tears would come to her eyes. She did not love the man who had just left her, and she did love some one else. She did not want a German home nor a German husband, and she resented his attack on the American home. She leaned forward on the rail and sighed.

A shot rang through the stillness of the night air, followed by a piercing scream.

In an instant the conservative patrons of Elwood inn became a clamorous crowd, surging on the piazza from every direction. The men rushed this way and that, and in a few moments the lifeless form of a woman was carried into the hotel lobby. Miss Short had been shot in the back, perhaps fatally, and her slayer was still at large.

While the doctors worked over the injured girl searching parties were organized to find the assassin. The grounds were carefully guarded, detectives were called in and went through their usual methods of cross questioning the employees of the hotel, and hours dragged by with no trace of the man who had fired the shot. Bulletins were issued from time to time regarding the condition of the patient, and by morning symptoms showed that there was a chance for her recovery.

With the recovery of consciousness came speech, and her first rambling words were, "Oh, how could he!"

An anxious mother leaned over her and gently said:

"Who, Eleanor, dear?"

The injured girl gasped, "The count!" and again lapsed into unconsciousness.

But one count had been at the hotel and it did not take long to find him in his room and place him under arrest. He was placed under heavy bail until Miss Short either recovered to face him at the trial or died.

Days intervened while the patient hung between life and death, but finally she began to pick up the broken threads and was well on the road to recovery. Her mother, sitting by the bedside of the girl, fondly caressing her, said:

"Jack has been here every day, dear, asking and pleading to see you, and we have promised that he shall be the first. Can you see him today? The poor boy is almost frantic."

"Yes, mother; I want to see him whenever you say I may."

"He has been waiting in the other room for two hours, so I will call him."

A well built, brown faced man appeared at the door in answer to the mother's call and knelt down by the side of the girl, slipping one strong arm about her shoulders and nestling his bronzed face close to hers.

"Dear heart!" he murmured.

"Why, Jack, mother is here looking at us!" said Eleanor as the color came to her pale cheeks.

"Your mother knows all about it, dear. Haven't I been telling her every day for the past two weeks? If she don't know it it's not my fault. You see, I couldn't tell you, so I had to tell some one and thought your mother a safe repository for confidences. But you mustn't talk, dear. You are just to get well, and then I'm going to take you away for months and months just you and I, dear."

Eleanor proved a good patient, and each day found her stronger than the one gone by. Jack was in attendance almost as constantly as the nurse and Mrs. Short, and many happy hours he sat beside her, with her head on his shoulder, while he read aloud. One day as the twilight approached she leaned over and closed the book that he was reading.

"Jack, dear, you have not told me that you loved me."

"Why, Eleanor, how can you say that. It was the last thing I said last evening when your mother turned me out."

"I remember now, but that was yesterday," she said as she nestled closer to him. "That was a whole twenty-four hours ago."

"Dear heart," he said, with a smile, "as each twenty-four hours elapse I love you that much more. You know that, dear, and I don't see why we have to wait until you get entirely well. Why not be married quietly, right here in this little room, where we have been so happy with each other, and let me nurse you back to health?"

"Why, Jack, you selfish man! Not have a wedding, no bridesmaids and no long, white satin dress with a train! Oh, how could you even suggest it? But if you want me to I will, dear, for when you go far away from me the whole light seems to go out of my life, and it's been dark such a long time."

Jack's answer was to take her in his strong arms and hold her close to his heart for a moment as he whispered "Darling!"

"Jack," Eleanor murmured, "I want to ask you a question that has been on my mind ever since I regained consciousness. I wanted to ask mother, but feared to worry her. But if you will hold me tight I will ask you."

"What is it, dear?" answered Jack.

"Who shot me?" And her eyes closed as she asked the dreaded question.

"The poor count did not do it. I happened to be coming up the grounds that night as he left you, and I stopped to watch him. He walked down the front steps and sauntered over to the big elm tree at the south end of the grounds, when from the bushes the form of a woman appeared, and in an instant she leveled a pistol and shot at him. She missed him and the bullet struck you. It all came out in a few days. It has since come to light that the woman was his wife, whom he deserted in Germany."

"Oh, Jack! What suffering that wicked man has caused?"

"Yes. But he opened my eyes to how precious you were to me. I had taken you for granted, dear, not as a special blessing. We men are so selfish."

"Not you, Jack," she murmured as his arms closed around her.

He Was Examined.

Francois Arago, the great French scientist, was a precocious youth. He was prepared for the rigid examinations of the Ecole Polytechnique before he was seventeen years old. The examiner was almost brutal in his manner toward the young candidates. A favorite companion of Arago was badly frightened at his severe questions and failed to pass the examination. At length Arago's turn came.

"Young man," said the examiner sternly, "you are probably as ignorant as your companion. I advise you to go and complete your studies before you risk this examination."

"Monsieur," replied the boy, "timidity was all that prevented my companion from passing. He knew much more than he seemed to know."

"Timidity!" exclaimed the examiner. "The excuse of fools! Perhaps you are timid also."

"Far from it," returned Arago shortly.

"Take care. It would be wise to spare yourself the disgrace of being rejected."

"[illegible] would lie, [illegible] said the you[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ordina[illegible]

[illegible] a proj[illegible]

[illegible] would seem in[illegible]

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[illegible] without injuring the[illegible]

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after two or three att[illegible]

a piece of the stem—a[illegible]

inches will do—and pla[illegible]

ble so that it projects a[illegible]

edge. Ask a friend to h[illegible]

obliquely, heel upward[illegible]

higher than the end of[illegible]

can do this by inserting[illegible]

ger in the bowl. Now[illegible]

in proper line with the[illegible]

pipe and strike it forc[illegible]

with the palm of you[illegible]

piece will fly across th[illegible]

the stem and break th[illegible]

This seems [illegible]

but any[illegible]

can [illegible]

BOWSER THIEF ALARM

Prepares His Home For Possible Inroad of a Burglar.

IT AROUSES NEIGHBORHOOD.

Device, However, Starts Without Any Assistance From a Marauding Housebreaker — Alimony Question Again Comes Up For Discussion.

[Copyright, 1905, by Homer Sprague.]

When Mrs. Bowser reached home the other afternoon after three hours of shopping a workman was picking up his tools, and Mr. Bowser had a satisfied and complacent look on his face. When asked how long he had been home and why he came he replied:

"I got here soon after you started downtown. I came home to make the house safe."

"But what is the matter with the house?"

"The matter is that it could have been robbed by day and burglarized by

IN THE DARKNESS HE FELL OVER A CHAIR.

night at any time in the last ten years, and I can only wonder that it hasn't been done a dozen times over."

"But how could it have been?"

"During the day you are upstairs, down cellar or downtown half the time, and the cook is in the kitchen. Any man can unlock the front door and help himself. During the night we sleep like two logs, and a wagon could be backed up and our furniture loaded in. I shiver when I think of the risks we have run; but, thank heaven, they are over with now."

"What have you been doing?" was asked.

"Making things safe for the future. I have been wanting to do it for a year past, but haven't had the time. It was reading some criminal statistics this forenoon that hurried me up. Mrs. Bowser, do you know that 646 houses were burglarized in this city in the last year?"

"I had no idea of it."

"And that only se[illegible]en burglars were sent to prison?"

"I never read those [illegible]"

"And that it was [illegible] householders themselve[illegible] even one burglary?"

"How do you mean?"

"I mean that if a house[illegible] fended like an old shed [illegible] be tempted to enter. It[illegible] ness that makes burg[illegible]ly in[illegible]m to r[illegible]

"Of course not. When did you find it out?"

"Months and months ago. If I have not said anything it is because I didn't want to worry you. Suppose you should dig your elbow into me at midnight and wake me up to announce that there was a burglar in the house."

"Yes."

"I should, of course, spring out of bed and grapple with him. I should choke him into insensibility and then hand him over to the police. He would be tried and sentenced, but when all was over I should doubtless collapse and go dead. You see, in putting in this alarm I am preventing that lamentable casualty."

It was confidently expected that Mrs. Bowser would make objections and refer to the fire escapes Mr. Bowser had at times invested in, but she had nothing of the sort to say. He purposely gave her several opportunities and was surprised when she refused to take advantage of them. He finally decided that she realized he had struck a great thing at last, and he went to bed half an hour ahead of the usual time to enjoy the safe and comfortable feeling of security. He had slept for two hours when he got that dig of the elbow, and Mrs. Bowser said to him as he sat up in bed:

"Now, don't get excited and get your heart to fluttering. The old gong is ringing, as you hear, and that's a sign that the burglar hasn't got in. You might go down and yell at him from the front door and then turn the thing off."

The Alarm Worked.

"Didn't I say so—didn't I say so?" whispered Mr. Bowser as he pulled on his trousers. "We got the alarm in at 4 o'clock and a burglar arrives before midnight and is scared away by it. Jingo, but how the old thing is bumping herself!"

"Don't run any risks."

"There will be none. The would be burglar is half a mile away by this time and running like a whitehead."

He went down and opened the front door.

No burglar in sight.

He took a look from the back windows.

Nothing in sight but the Bowser cat trying to walk the clothesline.

The opening of the door had increased the ringing of the gong by one-half. The shutting of it did no good. Mr. Bowser knew just where to turn the ring off, but in the darkness he fell over a chair, and in getting up he knocked a vase over. This confused him, and he was groping around when Mrs. Bowser called down:

"Why, in mercy's name, don't you turn that thing off? People are beginning to stop at the gate."

"Let 'em stop. I'm not going to break my neck in the dark."

Not being able to find a match in the darkness, he made his way to the door again and opened it. Then that old gong did business. It had only been loafing around before. It rang and buzzed and rattled and groaned and grunted. It brought pedestrians down from one street and up from another. It woke the sleeping inmates of ten houses, and it brought heads to windows and swear words from mild mannered men. It brought a crowd up on the steps and a dozen demands to know what was wrong.

"It's [illegible]ny durned old burglar alarm!" [illegible]ained Mr. Bowser.

[illegible]e crowd wouldn't believe it. There [illegible]re half a dozen who declared that [illegible] was torturing somebody, and a [illegible]all boy had been promised a cent to [illegible] for a policeman when one arrived [illegible]d pushed his way into the hall. His first act was to light the gas. His second was to seize the gong and tear it out by the roots and throw it outdoors. Then he turned to Mr. Bowser and [illegible]:

"[illegible]'ll be around after you early in the [illegible]ning, old man, and if the judge [illegible] give you six months for this [illegible]key business I'll eat my hat!"

[illegible]e crowd was driven away and the [illegible]locked, and Mr. Bowser climbed [illegible]irs.

[illegible]w many people escaped from be[illegible]rdered in their beds last year?" [illegible]rs. Bowser.

[illegible]ng from you, madam!" he re[illegible] I understand your little game. [illegible]elephone our respective law[illegible]e morning, and I'll fight the [illegible] to the supreme [illegible]AD.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50 and $1.00. Williams' M'f'g. Co., Props., Cleveland, O. Sold by Sturgiss' Pharmacy Oakland, Md.

You Read the [illegible]her Fellow's Ad

[illegible]re reading this one. [illegible]ould convince you [illegible]rtising in these [illegible] profitable prop[illegible] it will bring [illegible]e. [illegible]ner [illegible]ob[illegible]et[illegible]

VALENTINE DAY IS NEAR AT HAND

Historical and Romantic Day of The Year is Looked Forward To.

February fourteenth is Valentine Day.

The announcement is nothing new or startling. Valentine Day is February 14 every year, and has been since about the year three hundred. But it is not too early for merchants to begin preparing for the event, as they are now doing.

First shipments for this year's valentines now are arriving in Oakland. There is an infinite number of them—all kinds, all sizes, all prices. There are pretty ones, very pretty ones, worth anywhere from ten cents up to as many dollars. And then there are the so-called funny valentines.

Fewer "funny" valentines are sold every year here, according to several dealers who handle such stock. When comic valentines first made their appearance in local markets, they at once sprang into favor. Their sale was astounding so it is no wonder dealers paid so much attention to them.

Their prices had to be reduced through competition. Gradually the "fully" gave way to the vulgar, nowadays over one-half of these alleged funny valentines are such as no friend would send to another. The general public liking for them has decreased.

The custom of sending valentines on St. Valentine's Day is an ancient one. Modern valentines—billets of good will—had their origin away back in the year three hundred or so. The present day valentines are named after St. Valentine.

St. Valentine was a holy priest in Rome, who, with Marius and his family assisted the martyrs in the prosecution under Claudius II. He was apprehended and beaten with clubs because he would not deny his faith in Jesus Christ. Afterwards he was beheaded about the year 270.

Pope Julius I. is said to have built a church near Ponte Mole to his memory, which for a long time gave name to the water, now called Porta Del Popolo formerly Porta Oalentini. The greater part of the saint's relics now are in the church of Praxedes.

In St. Valentine's time and before his day there had been a custom among the heathen of boys' drawing girls' names in honor of their goddess, Februtaa, Juno, or February fourteenth. To abolish this lewd custom, zealous pastors, following upon the death of St. Valentine, substituted the names of saints in billets given on this day.

The custom of calling them valentines in honor of St. Valentine rapidly increased in favor, until now recognized by this name all over the civilized world.

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" means sure defeat for Pneumonia. To stop a cold with Preventics is safer than to let it run and be obliged to cure it afterwards. To be sure, Preventics will cure even a deeply seated cold, but taken early—at the sneeze stage—they break, or head off these early colds. That's surely better. That's why they are called Preventics.

Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Quinine, no physic, nothing sickening. Bliss for the children—and thoroughly safe too. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, think of Preventics. Promptness may also save half your usual sickness. And don't forget your child. If there is feverishness, night or day, Herein especially lies Preventics' greatest efficiency. Sold in 5c boxes for the pocket, also in 25c boxes at druggists. Preventics. Insist on your druggists giving you

Preventics

"ALL DEALERS"

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M.D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OAKLAND, MD.

Residence on North Third street. Office in McComas Building.

DR. J. E. LEGGE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity. Office in McComas Building, Second street.

DR. R. F. BARTLETT, DENTIST.

Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md. Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST, OAKLAND MD.

Office at residence on Liberty street. GAS ADMINISTERED.

NORMAN S. HEINDELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

All business given prompt attention. Office—First National Bank Building. KLAND, MARYLAND.

GILMOR S. HAMILL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Office in Garrett National Bank Building. Particular attention given to Conveyancing. Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.20 p. m. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *6.58 p. m., *10.20 p. m., §11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *5.33 p. m., §11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., §12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *5.33 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., §

FOR SALE.

We will sell at private sale at our farms between Mt. Lake Park and Oakland,

3 Thoroughbred Jersey Cows.

An excellent opportunity to purchase a good family cow.

1 Dark Bay Yearling Colt.

1 Five Year Old Bay Mare:

Hamiltonian; $250.

1 Gasoline Engine,

8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $275.

1 Hay Bailer,

operated by horse-power. Makes standard size bales.

For further information call on or write to

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO., Oakland, Md.

THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

COLLEGE PARK, MD.

MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY

Six Courses of Instruction Leading to professional degree of "P. S."

Agricultural. Mechanical. Scientific. Horticural. Civil Engineering. Chemical. Trains for a life's work.

Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter upon life's work.

Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements—Bathrooms, Steam Heat and Electricity.

New Buildings with modern improvements.

Location unsurpassed for health. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Laundry, Board, Medical attention, Annual Deposit, Chemical and Athletic fees. All included in an annual charge of $200 payable quarterly in advance. Daily visit by Physician in charge. Sanitarium for isolation of any patient with contagious diseases.

Catalog giving full particulars sent on application.

Attention is called to Short Course of Ten Weeks in Agriculture.

Write for particulars.

Term commences September 19th, 1907.

Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER, Pres't. College Park Md.

22 8t

A Comparison.

"Some years ago, I used

Davis' 100 per cent Pure Paint

on my home, at the same time, several other houses near me were painted with other paints. There is a big contrast today between the appearance of my house and others." J. H. FRUITT, Chincoteague, Va.

If you compare adulterated paint with Davis 100 per cent Paint, you will readily know why my house painted with Davis looks well and wears well.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, Agents.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signatnre of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

Chas. H. Fletcher.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Enlarging Your Business

If you are in business and you want to make more money you will read every word we have to say. Are you spending your money for advertising in haphazard fashion as if intended for charity, or do you advertise for direct results?

Did you ever stop to think how your advertising can be made a source of profit to you, and how its value can be measured in dollars and cents. If you have not, you are throwing money away.

Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to you will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business.

If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you.

If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.

When You Need Printing Done

You want it to be of the very best kind. As you expect your printed matter to make business it is necessary it should do the talking for you. Poor or indifferent printing cannot do this as it lacks the strong points required to gain and hold the interest of the patron. ¶ In this particular line of work we excel, for several reasons, viz: 1st; we have the largest and best variety of up-to-date type to be found in the western part of the state. 2nd we carry only the very best grade of papers; and 3rd with which to create attractive tye displays ¶ You make no mistake when you come to us with an

Th

IMPERIAL MONOPOLY OF ELECTRICITY.

Rumor That Germany Will Control Supply Causes Stir.

Just at present German engineering circles are much worked up over the report that the imperial Treasury contemplates making the supply of electricity an imperial monopoly. Nothing definite has yet been announced, but the mere rumor has caused a considerable stir. In commenting on this statement "Engineering" says:

If the electricity supply is to become an imperial monopoly the municipalities will suffer. The public electric power stations are either owned and managed by the municipalities, or they will become their property at the expiration of the concessions granted to companies. Most of these electric supply undertakings are doing well; a smaller number do not pay their way, and would hardly be more prosperous under government administration, which does not, as a rule, work more economically and successfully than private enterprise. If the empire is to buy these undertakings out it will saddle itself with a heavy debt, and the municipalities will have to impose further rates to compensate themselves for the loss of revenue when they are no longer able to trade in electric light and power. That the state would succeed in increasing its income by raising the rates for the electricity supply is not at all probable, though it has been suggested. If the electric light of today had to compete against the gaslight of twenty years ago electricity might disregard its competitors. But it is too often forgotten that, astounding as the development of electricity has been, the progess made by gas illumination and gas power supply is still more astounding, and that the gas progress curves continue to rise more steeply than the electricity curves. Any attempt to raise the electricity rates would benefit the gas industry and cripple the electric industry.

We should be sorry to interfere in a German political question. We are only concerned with the general features of the matter. We have state mo[nopo]lies, postal and telegra[ph] we do not wish monopolies. I[n] the railways are ernment monopoly, ed States may adopt We do not want more co[n]tion than is absolutely neces in Great Britain, as we ar[e] citizens of a federation of and we are not in favor o[f] polies on the whole. Yet understand those whom of the abuses of trusts con[vert] to believers in state mo[n]although they see in pr[i]terprise better guarante[e] thy and steady prog[ress] electric [in]fall w[ith]

Do not keep your poultry in too large flocks.

—

Young pigs running with old ones will not do well. Keep them separate.

—

Look over the lambs and select the best possible animals for future breeding.

—

Agriculture as a regular study in the schools is coming, especially in rural communities.

—

It appears from the statements of experts that the world's wheat crop is short this year.

—

Be sure the cows get plenty of drinking water that is clean and cool. Water your milk through the cow.

—

Good management of the swine herd will put money into the farmer's pocket quicker than in almost any other way.

—

Feed well during the moulting season if you would have your poultry come through strong and ready for fall and winter laying.

—

Keep the digestive apparatus of the pigs in good condition as it is through this channel that you build up the pork you hope to sell.

—

Looseness of the bowels is sometimes caused in horses by sharpness of the teeth which prevents proper mastication of the food.

—

Know what your crops cost you, keep account of your receipts and draw a balance to see if you are getting ahead or are losing money.

—

A few minutes work over the forge will turn an old harrow tooth into a good staple puller. Sharpen and bend the point into a curve and it is ready for use.

—

Horses like water just as do you when they are thirsty. What plan do you have of watering them? Any old time that is most convenient? Don't do it that way.

—

The bed of the pig is seldom looked after as it should be. Give fresh straw as often as necessary to provide a dry, clean bed and have the building located in a dry place.

—

The surest way to drive the boys from the farm is to let the work of the farm be carried on in such a slipshod method as to never be done. Early and late method is a poor one.

—

Proper handling of the farm means increase in value of the farm each year, but any system of farming that takes away more fertility than is returned to the soil means bankruptcy in the end.

—

Are you planning to attend the agricultural fair? Do so by all means. A study of the exhibits will prove many an eye opener to you and give you suggestions for the betterment of your [m]ethods.

[Y]our wood lot can be im[p]ing and by the plant[i]species of trees that [g]atest amount of fuel [f]ewest number of

[C]k your breeding [r]s look over their [t]time and those [e]enough to kill are purposes. Such a it is certain to re[s]n of the her[d]

[f]or to-[s]erior [l]illy the [c]ean, [a]tter [s]epar-

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on

2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.

2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.

2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice — buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank

Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.

Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.

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C. H. Jennings, C. M. Stanton,
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A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y.

JUST RECEIVED Eight Car Loads of

Farm Wagons, Road Wagons, Buggies, Surries, Runabouts, Carriages, Plows, Harrows, Corn Planters, Cultivators, Mowers, Binders, Grain Drills, Grass Seeders, Spray Pumps, Roofing, Fertilizers and everything in the Farm Implement line. :: :: :: Call and get our prices.

IF YOU BUY FROM US YOU GET THE BEST FOR YOUR MONEY **A. D. Naylor & Co.**

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensable household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests the development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures [sore] throat, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,

Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 80 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. and telephone service.

COTT[AGES] for sale on Mt. Lake Park

HOU[SE] on Oak Street [for] sale or rent. [Con]tains 7 rooms—[Lot] 50x150 with [Out]buildings.

FO[R] BUILDING [Lo]cated on Oak [Ave]nue. [Will] build to suit [pur]chaser. [TER]MS EASY.

[Sev]eral choice [lots] on Second [Ave]nue.

[Two] choice [lots] on Third [Ave]nue.

[Ano]ther [lot] on Fourth [Ave]nue.

[A] very [des]irable [lot] on Fifth [Ave]nue.

[Lar]ge and [com]fortable [cot]tage on Sixth Avenue. Can be [bou]ght [on] easy [ter]ms.

For sale 18 of the [very] choicest [lots] in the [town] which I will sell [on] easy terms [at] $5 per month.

ACRES OF VALUABLE [TIM]BER less than two miles of Oakland [for] sale at a great bargain. The [sur]face of this land is well [wa]tered and this land is well [tim]bered and has several good springs.

MORE CHOICE BUILDING [LOTS] for sale and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your [pro]perty or want your cash, let me hear from [you].

For further particulars call [on]

Jes A. Sincell [Re]al Estate [Sur]veyor [and] C. E.

SHERIFF BROWN CHASED GEESE.

Well Known Officer of Oakland Had Wild Goose Chase.

Sheriff Austin Brown, of Garrett county, Maryland, arrived here this morning in quest of a man named Gnagy, who jumped a board bill at Hutton, Md., and he was wired by the authorities here that the man had been arrested here and would be produced on the arrival of the proper authorities.

When Mr. Brown arrived in the city this morning, however, he heard a peculiar fluttering much resembling a flock of wild geese on the wind and soon became aware of the fact that he was chasing them, as the authorities here had arrested the wrong man, one that was wanted in Elkins instead of Oakland, and he returned to Oakland this afternoon without his man, which is a very unusual occurrence for him as there is not a more successful officer in Western Maryland than Sheriff Brown.

Mr. Brown is one of Oakland's leading citizens and is now serving his second term as sheriff of the Maryland county. He was first elected to the position back in 1896 and served 2 successful years and upon his retirement was engaged in numerous business ventures until his re-election last fall, when he carried the county by a large majority.—Tuesday's Grafton Sentinel.

At Tax Sale.

Ex-County Treasurer E. A. Weimer advertises in this paper to day the sale of a number of pieces of real estate for the non-payment of taxes for the years 1904 and 1905. The sale will take place in front of the court house on Friday, March 6th, 1908, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

A Freak Month.

February is a freak month, in that it will have five Saturdays. It came in on the last day of the week and goes out the same way it came in. Laborers will have five pay days and the unmarried women will have five Saturdays in which to propose—for this is leap year, you know. All this will happen in the shortest month, too, and when it will occur again deponeth sayeth not, but it would not be a bad idea in proportion for some of the high school scholars to solve.

Sent to Sylvan Retreat.

David Saucer, of Crellin, who was brought to Oakland one day last week suffering with a peculiar form of dementia and confined to the jail here, where he was kept under constant surveillance by two men employed for that purpose, was examined before a jury empanneled by Sheriff Brown to enquire into his mental capabilities on last Thursday afternoon, who found upon the evidence adduced before them that Mr. Saucer's mind was affected to some extent and that he be confined to some institution for treatment. Following the recommendation of the jury Judge Henderson passed an order committing him to Sylvan Retreat at Cumberland where it is hoped by his friends that a permanent cure may be worked. Sheriff Brown took Mr. Saucer to Cumberland Monday morning.

LOST—On Second street between Green and Alder streets, a grey fur neckpiece. Finder will please leave at Offutt's store and receive reward.

If you are a business man, did you ever think of the field of opportunity that advertising opens to you? There is almost no limit to the possibilities of your business if you study how to turn trade into your store. If you are not getting your share of the business of your community *there's a reason.* People go where they are attracted—where they *know* what they can get and how much it is sold for. If you make direct statements in your advertising see to it that you are able to fulfill every promise you make. You will add to your business reputation and hold your customers. It will not cost as much to run your ad in this paper as you think. It is the persistent advertiser who gets there. Have something in the paper every issue, no matter how small. We will be pleased to quote you our advertising rates, particularly on the year's business.

The Rebellion of Jackie

By Susie Bouchelle Wight

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

"What a perfectly exquisite child!" exclaimed a passer-by to her companion, after a glance at little Jack. Jack's mother fidgetted with complacency, and looked admiringly at the vision at her feet—a vision of golden curls, rich, creamy complexion, and the most tempting briar-rose cheeks—a small boy, clad from top to toe in spotless white. He was a pretty boy. She knew there was no denying that fact, and so she did not tarry to ask herself the meaning of that inscrutable look that was dawning in the great brown eyes. A look new and strange, it would have seemed to her, for she was all a-flutter with maternal vanity.

Mrs. Perham sighed.

"How fortunate you are Mattie," she said. "Jack is such a perfect gentleman, and takes all the lovely dressing you can think up for him, but my James—" She sighed again, and Jack's mother laughed, for the mere mention of James, the unspeakable, usually provoked smiles in Oldtop.

"You needn't laugh, Mattie. I assure you it is anything but funny to be the mother of a freckled little tough, that will not stay clean two minutes after he is dressed."

Jack's mother laughed again. "Oh, James is all right, only it is a pity that he looked like the Perhams instead of like our family—that is all! I do believe, though, Jennie dear, that if you would pursue a different course with him, you could mold him as much to your liking as Jack is to mine. Now, no matter if he does rebel at blouses and frills and other things that he ought to wear as a matter of course, you ought to make him understand that your will is to be his law about his dress for a good many years to come yet."

"How can I? I told him only last week that if he would wear a sweet little brown linen sailor suit to the Fourth of July celebration I would give him a dollar—now what do you suppose Jim said to that? Why, he simply looked up from his paper and said, 'Take her up on it, son, and get your dollar, and then father will give you another to go out and roll in a mud-puddle with that suit on.'"

"Jennie Perham! You don't mean to say that Jim Perham set your authority at naught in that way?"

"Oh, he didn't mean to set it at naught—but he is always saying that he cannot bear to see country people trying to put on city airs—" Mrs. Perham stopped suddenly and bit her lip at a recollection of the connection in which he had said this, but Jack's mother did not seem to feel hit, so she continued: "He is given to abetting James in all of his shines, anyway, and I simply haven't the backbone to undertake the quelling of the two of them."

"There's where you and I differ!" said her sister. "Now listen to me. Go right on and make that linen suit for the Fourth, and when the time comes let him choose between wearing it and staying at home all day, and you will see that he will come to terms; then, when he has worn it there will be no more trouble. Don't say a word to Jim about it, and above all, do not try to hire James—just be firm and positive and you will see that you will carry your point readily. He really would be a strikingly handsome boy if he were well dressed, and whether you will believe me or not, his freckles and his snaggled teeth look a great deal worse to you than they do to anyone else."

They left the room and Jackie, aged seven, looked out of the window across the street at his cousin James turning a handspring in the dust of a vacant lot, and then down at his own immaculateness, with envy and rebellion in his soul.

The Fourth came. It was in the south where the sound of fireworks did not smite the morning air. Early in the morning the people began to ga... country 'round, for proud this day ...pen house. ...l and cha... dar—the ...se than ...me—c... her ...

...I dou...e dare yo... ...undown." ...twinkling t... ...as tramp" ... or a b... "J... yo... in ... T... mou... kick... the a...

a... ...ed a fo... s. P...ham, w... drawing on ... m...

"Why, Jennie, w..." asked Jack's mother.

"James is in bed," ...ham, firmly. "I have ... his other clothes, and ... en suit and the tan shoes ... either wear them or spend ... bed."

"That's right—be firm a... and you will carry your ... have always told you—but ... Jim?"

"Oh, Jim! I'll tell you ... him. He had to sally out ... ly after breakfast—you ... chairman of the committee ... so he doesn't know a thing ... unpleasantness," she concl... sound of a muffled kick ... came from James' room.

Jack's mother stood a ...

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE.

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,

the 6th day of March, 1908,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1. SEVENTY-TWO ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "LOCHIEL," it being Lot No. 15 of the said tract and more particularly described in a deed for the same from James H. Lockhart to James H. Darr bearing date the 12th day of February, 1894, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 24, folio 70, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 of Garrett county, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said James H. Darr.

No. 2. MILITARY LOT NUMBER FIVE HUNDRED AND FIVE, and being the same land which was conveyed to Jeremiah J. McKenzie by Samuel Johnson and others by deed bearing date the 11th day of October, 1890, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 16, folio 311, etc. one of the Land Records of said Garrett county saving and excepting therefrom 10 acres and 80 perches conveyed by said McKenzie to Ella C. McKenzie by deed dated September 30th, 1901, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 40, folio 65, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, said residue containing the quantity of THIRTY-NINE AND ONE-HALF ACRES. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear ... the year 1905 as is ...e Assessment Books ... the said Jeremiah J. ...

...PIECE OR PAR... ...ND CONTAINING ...TITY OF THIRTY-... ...ES, and being the same ...ch was conveyed by Flor... ...d. Beall and others to Lewis Joseph McKenzie by deed bearing date the 19th day of March, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 46, folio 508, etc., one of the ...nd Records of said Garrett ...nty, and more particularly de... ...bed therein by the following ...ses and distances: Beginning ...the same at a stake standing 20 ... South of Military Lot No. 791 ...on the line between the tract ...nd known as Mt. Aetna and ...od of Richard Beall, deceased, ...nning with said line South 50 ...East 102 ... rods to a tract of ...rveyed by the said Richard ...d... ...nveyed to W... A. Rob... ...h lin... ...said land ...s, North ...uth of ...

was conveyed to John Fadley by deed from Charles H. Johnson and others dated the 10th day of September, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 47, folio 380, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said John Fadley.

No. 6. LOTS NUMBERS THREE, TWO, TWENTY AND NINETEEN as shown on the plat of Sarah Wright's land as recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland and being the same lots which were conveyed to Horace R. Hamilton by John B. Wright and others by deed dated the 14th day of February, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 44, folio 181, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1904 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Horace R. Hamilton.

No. 7. MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS FIVE HUNDRED AND ONE AND FIVE HUNDRED AND TWO, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES EACH, being located in Election District No. 9 of Garrett county and described in a deed for the same to Richard and Dr. Thomas Graham, duly of record in the Land Records of Allegany county, Maryland. The said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the heirs of said Richard and Dr. Thomas Graham.

No. 8. ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING THE QUANTITY OF SEVEN ACRES, located at the West end of Everett's Tunnell, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Election District No. 1 of Garrett county, and being the same which was conveyed by Maggie Collins to Edward J. Devine by deed dated the 18th day of March, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 44, folio 268, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Edward J. Devine.

No. 9. PARTS OF MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY THREE AND FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE, CONTAINING FORTY-TWO AND THREE-QUARTER ACRES, and being the same land which was conveyed by Mary Willison to Jacob P. McKenzie by deed dated the 11th day of September, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 42, folio 307, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the balance of taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1904 and the whole of the taxes for the year 1905 due and in arrear thereon as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Jacob P. McKenzie.

No. 10. LOT NUMBER ELEVEN OF THE SUB-DIVISION OF THE TRACT OF LAND KNOWN AS "LOCHIEL," CONTAINING THE QUANTITY OF TWO HUNDRED AND ONE-QUARTER ACRES, and more particularly described in a deed for the same from Thomas E. Green and wife to Jefferson S. Green, dated the 17th day of August, 1893, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 22, folio 247, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the balance of taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1904 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Jefferson S. Green.

No. 11. ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING TWO AND ONE-TENTH ACRES and more particularly described in a deed for the same from Belle Klipstein Field and others to John E. Klipstein and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 49, folio 171, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, by the following metes and bounds: Beginning for ...he same at a ten-inch beech tree ...tanding near the new county drive ...ad, and marked with three hacks ... two sides, and running North 38 ...grees 10 minutes East, 248 feet to ...aple standing on the South bank ...ll Run, thence North 50 de... ...15 minutes West, 54 feet ...nd near the South bank of ... thence South 48 degrees ... West, 84 feet to a maple, ...th 33 degrees 50 minutes ...eet to the beginning. ...cated in Election Dis... ...said Garrett county ... to satisfy and pay ... in ... on ... ar... aid ... of ... s

Executor's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

BARBARA YODER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 23rd day of July, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of January, 1908.

EMANUEL HERSHBERGER,
Executor.
Grantsville, Md.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

LEVI SWEITZER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of January, 1908.

JOSEPH R. GLASS,
Administrator.
Swanton, Md.

Administratrix's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JONAS TEATS,

late of Garrett county, Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of January, 1908.

CATHARINE TEATS,
Administratrix.
Friendsville, Md.

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CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.
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Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.
All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.
JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

Land for Sale.

We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:
One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.
Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.
Also 10 acres suitable for building site just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.
For further information address
THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 31. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1908. NUMBER 50

M'SHERRY M'COMAS. LOWNDES.

ator Brown Offered Resolutions of Respect to This Memory.

In the Maryland Senate on last Wednesday just before the delivery of the eulogies by Senator Price, of Wicomico, and Linthicum, of Baltimore, upon Senator A. P. Gorman and Gov. E. E. Jackson, were pronounced this morning, Senator Brown, of Garrett, offered joint resolutions, paying tribute to the memories of three other Marylanders lately deceased, who occupied high offices in this State—namely, Chief Justice James McSherry, Hon. Louis E. McComas and the Hon. Lloyd Lowndes.

The resolutions were made the special order for next Wednesday. They are as follows:

WHEREAS, The people of this State, notably those residing in Western Maryland, have been called upon to mourn the loss of three of their honored citizens and devoted public servants.

The one, Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, became by adoption a citizen of Western Maryland, and by his force of character and ability was chosen to represent his district in Congress and later called to the highest position in the gift of the State, occupying the Governor's chair from 1896 to 1900.

The Hon. Louis E. McComas, representing our State in both halls of Congress with credit and distinction, and later being honored by the national Government in his appointment to the bench in the capital of our nation, where he faithfully discharged his duties and was honored and respected by his associates.

The Hon. Judge James McSherry, a native of Frederick, was pre-eminently a jurist, and the high qualities of mind and heart which he possessed added new lustre to the already renowned bench of the State of Maryland, and his loss to our highest court has left a gap which will be felt for many years, while his kindly and genial nature endeared him to all with whom he came in contact.

Each of these citizens have devoted the best years of their lives to the services of their State and furnish an example of honesty and marked ability in the discharge of public duty. Therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in the death of Lloyd Lowndes, Louis E. McComas and James McSherry this State has been deprived of the services, the counsel and judicial power of men of marked ability, devotion to duty and highest personal integrity.

Resolved further, That as a mark of respect to the said deceased citizens a copy of these resolutions be bound with the Acts of the Assembly for the session of 1908, and that copies thereof properly engrossed and under the great seal be forwarded by the secretary of the Senate to the families of each of the said deceased citizens.

For Sale

Arnold cottage, at Mt. Lake Park, Md; 13 rooms and attic; used as boarding house and has good patronage; high ground; splendid location; two blocks from new auditorium; city water; one of the best built houses in the Park; about 75 feet of porches. Will exchange for smaller property. A good bargain. Address F. P. Arnold, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

GOOD ROADS ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR

His Excellency Would Enlarge Scope of the Shoemaker Law.

GENERAL LOCAL OPTION BILL

The Prospects of Its Passage by the General Assembly—Republicans to Caucus on Disfranchising Amendment.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 11.—Governor Crothers today addressed a meeting of the citizens of Anne Arundel county on the good roads movement at the courthouse at Annapolis, under the auspices of the Anne Arundel Taxpayer's Association. The Governor was escorted to the court house by a committee sent over by the Association, composed of Messrs. B. R. Anderson, Benjamin Watkins, H. L. Shipley, Henry Tydings and Edward Jones.

The meeting was well attended, not only by members of the Tax-payers' Association, but among those present were a number of Senators and delegates, who came to hear the Governor's views.

The Governor did not go into the question of detail in the proposed road bill further than to urge the incorporation of the Shoemaker law, or some system of that sort, and the provisions of the new general road-improvement scheme in one act, as he thought this would make possible the carrying on of the work already begun in some of the counties.

Governor Crothers insisted that every county in the state should receive benefit from the improvement law. He expressed the opinion that the whole secret of the success of the movement lay in the personnel of the commission to which is to be intrusted the execution of the law. He urged that this commission, the lack of which has been felt in administration of the new New York state road law, should be made up of the highest type of men. The people had a right to know that the men who handled the money to be expended in this or in any public capacity were doing their duty in every way, he said, and he pledged himself unequivocally to the removal of any member of the commission found guilty of the slightest extravagance or neglect, if the power to do so were lodged in him.

While the Governor did not explain his views as to how the money should be raised to carry out the improvement, he implied a preference for a bond issue rather than by direct taxation.

The Governor devoted some time to the subject of the expenditure of the tax-payers money in a general way by public servants. He said that when the tax payers' money is once deposited in the State Treasury it ought not to be taken from that Treasury under any circumstances except to positively subserve the the public good.

The prospects of the passage of the general local-option bill have greatly improved in the last few days. There is a prospect that the greater part of the Republican vote will be cast for the bill, covering the whole state. As the matter now stands, the bill would pass the Senate, as it seems to have all the Republican votes and can easily get enough votes from the Democratic side to make up the necessary 14.

In the House the prospects of the bill are not so bright; and there the fight will be made. It is counted that the five Republican votes from Baltimore city will be cast in favor of the bill, as the Republicans see a good chance of putting the Democrats in a hole by getting them on record against the measure. That the Republicans from Southern Maryland will line up with the Baltimore city Republicans is not yet certain. However, there is a big sentiment in the House in favor of letting the people of the entire state vote on the liquor question.

It is reported today that the local-option people count 46 votes in the House as sure, but Superintendent Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League declined to make an estimate of strength.

Among the friends of local option today, Governor Crothers was quoted as having said to some of the Democratic leaders that the party cannot afford to let the local-option bill be defeated. Governor Crothers denies having made such a statement.

The Republicans, on the advice of Congressman Mudd, will hold a caucus on the Constitutional amendment tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The Republicans will move to strike out the enacting clause, but are not expected to adopt any dilatory tactics.

The Joint committee of the Senate and House named in accordance with a resolution introduced by Senator Linthicum to confer with a similar committee from the Virginia Legislature, with the view of securing concurrent oyster legislation in the Potomac river and other waters in which the two states are interested, met tonight after the adjourment of the Legislature.

Senator Linthicum was chosen as chairman of the joint committee, and Mr. Dwight Burroughs was named as special messenger to go to Richmond for the purpose of conferring with the members of the Virginia committee in order to fix on a convenient date for the meeting.

The members of the committee include Senator Linthicum, Andrews, Brashears, Milbourne and Greenwell and Delegates Hayden, Benson, Quinn, Brady, Jones of Calvert and Carl of Allegany.

At a meeting of the Allegany and Garrett county delegations today, Delegate Ford's mining bills were approved and will now proceed in the regular channel of legislation.

The temperance committee yesterday decided to report unfavorably the bill introduced by Delegate Green of Garrett county, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the district of Accident.

BITTINGER.

Ice harvesting is going on briskly in this neighborhood and the ice housed is of unusual thickness and quality.

A small child of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Platter is reported to be seriously ill at this writing.

Samuel Bowser has charge of the primary department of our public school, this week. Mr. Bowser is employed as a substitute in Miss Bessie Wiley's stead, as she is suffering an attack of the grip.

Harry Shaw, of Jennings, was calling in this village last Sunday.

Gil. Broadwater, of Grantsville, was in this village last Saturday on business.

Mrs. T. B. Wiley and two daughters Misses Myrtle and Bessie, with their brother Harry, attended the funeral of Mrs. William Winterburg at Grantsville last Sunday morning.

Mrs. Earle Stanton, who has been very ill for some weeks, is rapidly recovering.

Jennings Bros.' who own and operate a large lumbering plant at Jennings, have closed down their mill indefinitely.

Our efficient mail carrier, Dennis Deitriech, faced all the blizzards of the past week and brought the mail safely through each day.

T. H. Bittinger, of Grantsville, was caught in a blizzard near this place last week, and was obliged to remain a week with his sister before he could get home.

Call for Your Letters.

Mr. A. J. Heltel, Mr. William Keyser, Mr. Theodore Miller, Mr. Robert Roy, Miss Lula Smith, Mrs. Clara Wolf.

HON. BRAINARD H. WARNER CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS

Resident of Kensington, Montgomery County, Whtch Town He Founded.

WANTS TO REPRESENT DISTRICT 6

Mr. Warner Has Been An Active Republican for Some Years and is a Man of Affairs, Being Identified With Many Financial Institutions.

Following is a sketch of Hon. B. H. Warner, Kensington, Montgomery county, Maryland, and Washington, D. C., which is copied from a recent issue of the Washington Star.

Mr. Warner some weeks ago announced that he is a candidate for the nomination of Congress from the Sixth Maryland District and his candidacy has attracted general interest. Although he has not yet opened an active campaign for the nomination, Mr. Warner is having his cause advocated throughout the district and is being brought to the attention of voters. He will no doubt create considerable interest in the contest, and it is expected he will make a canvass in every county. The prospective contest between Messrs. Lowndes and Pearre in Allegany county again this year will accentuate the interest in Mr. Warner's candidacy.

The article from the Washington Star follows:

"The announcement several days ago of the candidacy of Brainard H. Warner in the Sixth Maryland District, to succeed Col. Pearre, the present incumbent, has aroused considerable interest in Washington, where Mr. Warner is widely known. Although formal announcement of Mr. Warner's candidacy was made only recently, his friends have been acquainted for some time with his intention to become a candidate for the lower house of the National

HON. B. H. WARNER.

legislature in the district in question.

"Mr. Warner has been connected locally since his fifteenth year, when, shortly after his arrival in the National capital, he was, for three months, a clerk in the Judiciary Square Hospital. Then he was promoted to a clerkship in the War Department, where he remained until the latter part of 1866, when he was appointed a clerk in the office of the controller of the treasury. At the same time he was private secretary of Mr. Charles R. Buckalew, who was, at that time a prominent democratic senator from Pennsylvania. It was in this position that Mr. Warner was first brought into connection with legislative business at the Capitol.

"In the latter part of 1867 he was made deputy collector of internal revenue of the ninth district of Pennsylvania, and continued his law studies with the late Thaddeus Stevens, then a Republican member of Congress from that district. He started a paper while in this position called The Voice of Truth and also aided in the publishing The Father Abraham, a picturesque campaign journal, using the Dutch dialect.

"In 1868 he resigned for the purpose of completing his course at the Columbian College Law School in Washington, and after making a tour through the West, as a correspondent for the Harrisburg Telegraph, entered the school and graduated one year later. He was reappointed to his old position in the Treasury Department, but resigned upon his graduation and entered upon the practice of law, later entering the real estate business.

"Mr. Warner was one of the charter members of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, Central National Bank and Second National Bank, a director of the National Metropolitan Bank and National Safe Deposit and Trust Company, the founder of the B. H. Warner Company, the Columbian National Bank and the Washington Loan and Trust Company. He was president of the two latter named institutions until the pressure of business led to his retirement, and ever since he has been a member of the board of directors and executive committtees. He was one of the founders of the Washington Public Library and has been vice president from its incorporation. He is a member of the board of trustees of the American University.

"Mr. Warner was one of the founders of the Washington Board of Trade and its second president, and the Young Men's Christian Association and many Washington institutions. He has been a member of the various inaugural executive committees since 1870. During the last three inaugurations he was grand marshal of the division embracing civic organizations. Mr. Warner was president of the local branch of the Red Cross during the Spanish-American war, president of the National Philharmonic Society, secretary of the Yellow Fever Aid Society and President of the Sound Money Club during the campaign of 1897, and dedicated his entire office force for several months to the work of that campaign. He was treasurer of the inaugural committee when President Harrison became President. He was chairman of the executive committee of the grand encampment of the G. A. R. in 1902, and is a member of Burnside Post.

"For more than twenty years he has been interested in Maryland politics and a prominent member of the Republican party, whose interests he has advanced by active participation in campaign in different sections of the state. He was proprietor of the Montgomory Press for several years, and also president of the Maryland Republican Editorial Association. He was also one of the original proprietors and developers of Takoma Park, Woodside, Forest Glen, Hyattsville, and several other suburbs.

"In 1891 he founded the town of Kensington, Montgomery county, which largely through his instrumentality, has grown to be an active and important suburb of the National Capital.

"In politics Mr. Warner is a thorough Republican, though not an intense partisan. He has been frequently mentioned for Congress in the Sixth District of Maryland, but thus far has preferred business to politics. Now that he has retired from active participation in business, he has, from the suggestion of many friends, announced himself as a candidate for congressional honors."

If you have Catarrh, rid yourself of this repulsive disease. Ask Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis., to mail you free, a trial box of his Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. A simple, single test, will surely tell you a Catarrh truth well worth your knowing. Write to-day. Don't suffer longer. All dealers.

Subscribe for The Republican.

LOCAL INSTITUTE NOTES.

Interesting Session Held in Oakland Last Saturday.

The local teachers' institute, which was held in the High School building in Oakland last Saturday was well attended considering the state of weather then prevailing and the further fact that many of the teachers in this immediate neighborhood were suffering with colds, grip and other forms of disease, which precluded them from attending.

The institute, however was interesting from the start and was opened at half hast ten o'clock by Prof. Loraditch in the absence of Principal Turner of the High School, who was unable to be present owing of illness, much to the disappointment of many.

After singing "Maryland, My Maryland," Mr. Scott T. Jones, delivered the opening address, which was full of instruction and inspiration to the teachers present, his theme being "The Responsibility of The Teacher."

Mr. William E. Bishoff spoke on teaching Language in primary and secondary grades, followed by Mr. Bassett on Civics, who read an instructive paper on this subject.

At the close of Mr. Bassett's paper the noon recess was taken. The second session convened at 1.45 p. m., when Prof. DeWitt made a lengthy address and moved that a vote of thanks be tendered Superintendent Browning for his able management of the schools of Garrett county.

Mr. G. W. Sterling spoke on the subject "Preparation for Recitation in Primary and Advanced Grades," which was full of instruction and the speaker advanced some new and unique methods along this line.

Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord then addressed the institute on "Public Schools and Public Duties." In his remarks Mr. Peddicord called attention to the fact that teachers should do their duty irrespective of public complaint, and by comparison showed the great improvement made in the public school system during the past fifty years. "Politics," said Mr. Peddicord, "should have no influence in the appointment of public school officials, but they should be compelled to pass an examination as to their qualifications for the position to which they aspire." He urged that the County Commissioners appropriate more money for school purposes, pointing out the great benefits to be derived by the children as a result of the increased levy and consequent additional length of the school term.

Superintendent Browning made a few upon the subject "How Can the Teachers Cooperate With the Superintendent in Bettering the Schools."

Prof. Loraditch presented the subject of Drawing and discussed it intelligently and thoughtfully, after which the session closed.

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BARB WIRE

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NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

The War For Supremacy

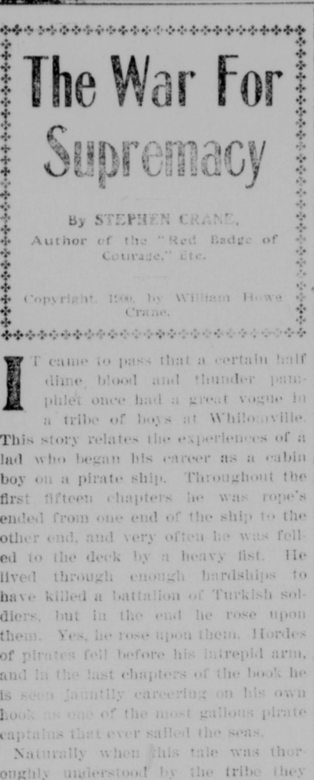
By STEPHEN CRANE,
Author of the "Red Badge of Courage," Etc.

Copyright, 1900, by William Howe Crane.

IT came to pass that a certain half dime, blood and thunder pamphlet once had a great vogue in a tribe of boys at Whilomville. This story relates the experiences of a lad who began his career as a cabin boy on a pirate ship. Throughout the first fifteen chapters he was rope's ended from one end of the ship to the other end, and very often he was felled to the deck by a heavy fist. He lived through enough hardships to have killed a battalion of Turkish soldiers, but in the end he rose upon them. Yes, he rose upon them. Hordes of pirates fell before his intrepid arm, and in the last chapters of the book he is seen jauntily careering on his own hook as one of the most gallous pirate captains that ever sailed the seas.

Naturally when this tale was thoroughly understood by the tribe they had to dramatize it, although it was a dramatization that would gain no royalties for the author. Now, it was plain that the urchin who was cast for the cabin boy's part would lead a life throughout the first fifteen chapters which would attract few actors. Willie Dalzel, the chief, developed a scheme by which some small lad would play cabin boy during this period of misfortune and abuse, and then when the cabin boy came to the part where he slew all his enemies and reached his zenith he, Willie Dalzel, should take the part.

This fugitive and disconnected rendering of a great play opened in Jim-



TWO CABIN BOYS.

mie Trescott's back garden. The path between the two lines of gooseberry bushes was elected unanimously to be the ship. Then Willie Dalzel insisted that Homer Phelps should be the cabin boy. Homer tried the position for a time and then elected that he would resign in favor of some other victim. There was no other applicant to succeed him, whereupon it became necessary to press some boy. Jimmie Trescott was a great actor, as is well known, but he steadfastly refused to engage for the part. Ultimately they seized upon little Dan Earl, whose disposition was so milky and docile that he would do whatever anybody asked him. But Dan Earl made the one firm revolt of his life after trying existence as a cabin boy for some ten minutes. Willie Dalzel was in despair. Then he suddenly sighted the little brother of Johnnie Hedge, who had come into the garden and in a poor little stranger sort of fashion was looking wistfully at the play. When he was invited to become the cabin boy he accepted joyfully, thinking that it was his initiation into the tribe. Then they proceeded to give him the rope's end and to punch him with a realism which was not altogether painless. Directly he began to cry out. They exhorted him not to cry out, not to mind it, but still they continued to hurt him.

There was a commotion among the gooseberry bushes, two branches were swept aside, and Johnnie Hedge, a new boy who did not belong to the tribe, walked down upon them. Every boy stopped in his tracks. Johnnie was boiling with rage.

"Who hurt him?" he said ferociously. "Did you?" He had looked at Willie Dalzel.

Willie Dalzel began to mumble: "We was on'y playin'. Wasn't nothin' fer him to cry fer."

The newcomer had at his command some big phrases, and he used them. "I am goin' to whip you within an inch of your life. I am goin' to tan the hide off'n you." And immediately there was a mixture, an infusion of two boys which looked as if it had been done by a chemist. The other children stood back, stricken with horror. But out of this whirl they presently perceived the figure of Willie Dalzel seated on the chest of the Hedge boy.

"Got enough?" asked Willie hoarsely.

"No," choked out the Hedge boy. Then there was another flapping and floundering and finally another calm.

"Got enough?" asked Willie.

"No," said the Hedge boy. A sort of war cloud again puzzled the sight of the observers. Both combatants were breathless, bloodless in their faces and very weak.

"Got enough?" said Willie.

"No," said the Hedge boy. The carnage was again renewed. All the spectators were silent but Johnnie Hedge's little brother, who exhorted him to continue the struggle, but it was not plain that the Hedge boy needed any encouragement, for he was crying bitterly, and it has been explained that when a boy cried it was a bad time to hope for peace. He had managed to wriggle over upon his hands and knees, but Willie Dalzel was tenaciously gripping him from the back, and it seemed that his strength would spend itself in futility. The bear cub seemed to have the advantage of the working model of the windmill. They heaved, uttered strange words, wept, and the sun looked down upon them with steady, unwinking eye.

Now, Peter Washington, the doctor's coachman, came out of the stable and observed this tragedy of the back garden. He stood transfixed for a moment and then ran toward it, shouting: "Hi, what's all dish yere? Hit Stopper dat, stopper dat, you two! For lan' sake, what's all dish yere?" He grabbed the struggling boys and pulled them apart. He was stormy and fine in his indignation. "For lan' sake! You two kids act like you was mad dogs. Stopper dat!" The whitened, tearful, soiled combatants, their clothing all awry, glared fiercely at each other as Peter stood between them lecturing. They made several futile attempts to circumvent him and again come to battle. As he fended them off with his open hands he delivered his reproaches at Jimmie. "I's s'prised at you! I suhtainly is!"

"Why?" said Jimmie. "I ain't done nothin'. What have I done?"

"Y-y-you done 'courage dese yere kids ter scrap," said Peter virtuously.

"Me?" cried Jimmie. "I ain't had nothin' to do with it."

"I ralkon you ain't," retorted Peter, with heavy sarcasm. "I ralkon you been er-prayin', ain't you?" Turning to Willie Dalzel, he said, "You jest take an' run erlong outer dish yere or I'll jest nachually take an' damnearkill you." Willie Dalzel went. To the new boy Peter said: "You look like you had some sainee, but I ralkon you don't know no more'n er rabbit. You jest take an' trot erlong off home, an' don' lemme catich you round yere er-fightin' or I'll break yer back." The Hedge boy moved away with dignity, followed by his little brother. The latter, when he had placed a sufficient distance between himself and Peter, played his fingers at his nose and called out:

"Nig-ger-r-r! Nig-ger-r-r!"

Peter Washington's resentment poured out upon Jimmie.

"'Pears like you never would understan' you ain't reglar common trash. You take an' 'sociate with an'body what done come erlong."

"Aw, go on," retorted Jimmie profanely. "Go soak your head, Pete."

The remaining boys retired to the street, whereupon they perceived Willie Dalzel in the distance. He ran to them.

"I licked him!" he shouted exultantly. "I licked him! Didn't I, now?"

From the Whilomville point of view he was entitled to a favorable answer. They made it. "Yes," they said, "you did."

"I run in," cried Willie, "an' I grabbed 'im, an' afore he knew what it was I throwed 'im. An' then it was easy." He puffed out his chest and smiled like an English recruiting sergeant. "An' now," said he, suddenly facing Jimmie Trescott, "whose side were you on?"

The question was direct and startling. Jimmie gave back two paces. "He licked you once," he explained haltingly.

"He never saw the day when he could lick one side of me. I could lick him with my left hand tied behind me.

"WHO HURT HIM?" HE SAID FEROCIOUSLY.

Why, I could lick him when I was asleep." Willie Dalzel was magnificent.

A gate clicked, and Johnnie Hedge was seen to be strolling toward them.

"You said," he remarked coldly, "you licked me, didn't you?"

Willie Dalzel stood his ground. "Yes," he said stoutly.

"Well, you're a liar," said the Hedge boy.

"You're another," retorted Willie.

"No, I ain't either, but you're a liar."

"You're another," retorted Willie.

"Don't you dare tell me I'm a liar or I'll smack your mouth for you," said the Hedge boy.

"Well, I did, didn't I?" barked Willie. "An' whatche goin' to do about it?"

"I'm goin' to lam you," said the Hedge boy.

He approached to attack warily, and the other boys held their breaths. Willie Dalzel winced back a pace. "Hol' on a minute," he cried, raising his palm. "I'm not"—

But the comic windmill was again in motion, and between gasps from his exertions Johnnie Hedge remarked, "I'll show—you—whether—you kin—lick me—or not."

The first blows did not reach home on Willie, for he backed away with expedition, keeping up his futile cry, "Hol' on a minute!" Soon enough a swinging fist landed on his cheek. It did not knock him down, but it hurt him a little and frightened him a great deal. He suddenly opened his mouth to an amazing and startling extent, tilted back his head and howled, while his eyes, glittering with tears, were fixed upon this scowling butcher of a Johnnie Hedge. The latter was making slow and vicious circles, evidently intending to renew the massacre.

But the spectators really had been desolated and shocked by the terrible thing which had happened to Willie Dalzell. They now cried out: "No, no; don't hit 'im any more! Don't hit 'im any more!"

Jimmie Trescott, in a panic of bravery, yelled, "We'll all jump on you if you do."

The Hedge boy paused, at bay. He breathed angrily and flashed his glance from lad to lad. They still protested: "No, no; don't hit 'im any more! Don't hit 'im no more!"

"I'll hammer him until he can't stand up," said Johnnie, observing

A DREADFUL WOMAN WITH GRAY HAIR.

that they all feared him. "I'll fix him so he won't know hisself, an' if any of you kids bother with me"—

Suddenly he ceased, he trembled, he collapsed. The hand of one approaching from behind had laid hold upon his ear, and it was the hand of one whom he knew.

The other lads heard a loud, iron filing voice say, "Caught ye at it again, ye brat, ye!" They saw a dreadful woman with gray hair, with a sharp, red nose, with bare arms, with spectacles of such magnifying quality that her eyes shone through them like two fierce white moons. She was Johnnie Hedge's mother. Still holding Johnnie by the ear, she swung out swiftly and ferociously and succeeded in boxing the ears of two boys before the crowd realized its presence of mind and scampered. Yes, the war for supremacy was over, and the question was never again disputed. The supreme power was Mrs. Hedge.

His Evil Genius.

In a western [illegible] town Ben Watson had saved the life of Myra Underhill, says Harper's Weekly. Miss Underhill had been overturned in a creek with a swift current, and the rescue of young Watson was a very heroic one. He had saved the life of the girl after she was sinking for the third time and had barely strength to pull himself and the young woman to shallow water.

The news soon spread, and Ben Watson was hailed as the real live hero of the village.

Aunt Tabby Wilson, the oldest woman in the village, the mother of the little colony, was loud in praise of the heroism of the young man and at once declared that Ben and Myra must get married. "Ben saved Myry's life," she said, "and now they must marry and be happy ever afterward, just as they do it in the story books."

But Ben demurred. The arrangement did not suit him.

"Why not marry Myry, Ben?" said the old lady. "She is yours, and we must have a wedding."

"She is a nice girl, all right," replied Ben, "but I don't think we ought to marry. Seems to me," he went on, "I have done enough for Myry."

Followed Instructions.

Cricket is a fairly well known pastime, but there are still a few benighted individuals who do not understand the intricacies of the game, and the Muggleton eleven discovered one of these recently while they were playing Puddleton. They were a man short, and, as the wickets had been falling at a fast and furious rate, they looked for a substitute. Hodge, the cow keeper, was approached.

"Darn'" he said. "I can't play cricket." But on being assured that all he need do was to hit the ball as hard as he could he took his place at the wicket. He caught the first ball a mighty whack and sent it spinning away toward the boundary.

"Run, Hodge; run as fast as you can!" he heard every one shout, and, seeing the other batsman, the local blacksmith, coming toward him, swinging his bat, Hodge did run, and he didn't stop till he was safe over the farther gate.

"What did I do to 'im, I wonder?" he muttered. "Anyhow he never caught me. That's a blessing!"—Tit-Bits.

Force of Habit.

Why do you always walk on the same side of the street? Why do you always put on the same boot first? Just force of habit. Habit is a splendid time and energy saver. If we had to think before we did each of the little things that now we do automatically, our minds would be tired when we brought them to tackle more important matters. Habit makes things easy, too, call it by what name you like. Sometimes it is known as system, and in this form it is habit that rules the world. On the other hand, don't let habit get hold of you if it is not helping you.

TALKS BY MRS. DOLBY

Hubby Listens to Another of Her Interesting Conversations.

THOUGHT SHE WAS DYING.

That Was How She Felt During a Fainting Spell, but It Didn't Feaze the Deacon Any—Samuel's Experience With a Cow.

[Copyright, 1907, by T. C. McClure.]

Deacon Dolby was digging potatoes in the garden the other afternoon and stopping occasionally to throw a stone or a clod of earth at a hog that was hunting for a hole in the fence to get in when Mrs. Dolby called to him from the back steps:

"Samuel! I have got to run over to Mrs. Gay's for a few minutes to see why she hasn't brought my nutmeg grater back. I shall want it in making a custard pie for supper. Mrs. Gay is one of the best women in the world, but she never thinks of returning anything she borrows."

Deacon Dolby looked up and nodded his head, and his wife departed on her errand and was absent half an hour. When she returned she came out to where he was still bringing the potatoes out of the ground, and without saying a word she kneeled over in the dirt and rolled up her eyes and indulged in three or four convulsive kicks. The deacon didn't seem in the least surprised. He stooped and lifted her one side and dug three more hills of potatoes. Then, as she had not recovered consciousness, he picked her up in his arms and carried her into the house and laid her down on the lounge. He didn't bring out the camphor bottle nor throw water in her face. On the contrary, he sat down at the stand not far away and picked up the family album and began to look through it. A long minute elapsed, and then Mrs. Dolby struggled to a sitting position and asked:

"Samuel, am I in heaven?"

She wasn't. The deacon knew she wasn't. He could have bet ten to one and felt perfectly safe. He made no reply, however. She would find that she was still on earth without any help from him. She did discover the fact, and after looking around she wailed out:

"No, I haven't died and gone to heaven and left all my troubles behind, as I thought I had. I am still doomed to suffer here below. Mebbe

YOU JUMPED UP AND BEGAN KICKING THE COW.

however, there will be a thunderstorm and kill me off before night, and so I want to talk to you a little. You wouldn't want me to die without saying anything, would you?"

Mr. Dolby didn't answer the question. He was looking at an old picture of his grandfather and counting the horn buttons on his coat.

"I told you that I was going over to Mrs. Gay's," continued Mrs. Dolby as she stretched out in a more comfortable position, and I went. I had asked her for the nutmeg grater, and we had talked about the high price of eggs, when I suddenly observed tears in her eyes. I thought mebbe her sister in Ohio was dead, but when I asked her about it she put her arms around me and asked:

"'Mrs. Dolby, can you bear to hear some awful, terrible news?'

"I told her that I could. I have been hearing awful, terrible news for the last thirty years and have got used to it. Then she went on to tell me. She hadn't meant to say a word, but her conscience wouldn't let her keep things to herself any longer. Are you listening to me, Samuel?"

Samuel was. He even had a bit of curiosity to know what was coming, but he turned to the photograph of his grandmother and uttered no word.

Samuel and the Gate.

"A month ago, Samuel, the gate fell down, and you had to take out one of the posts and put in a new one. That was the day I was over to Mrs. Johnson's quilting bee. Mrs. Gay didn't go. She was preserving some pears and couldn't leave 'em. She wanted more sugar and was going down to the store to get some, when, just as she was passing you, you stepped backward into the post hole and went down clear to your hip. You got a jar and broke both suspenders. You didn't know that there was anybody within forty rods of you, and you let out. Poor Mrs. Gay couldn't remember the half you said, but the other half was enough. I came home with my blood like ice. When I looked at you and thought of you saying them words I just fainted dead away."

Mr. Dolby was still looking at that photograph. He started to smile grimly, but checked it. He remembered the incident, and he thought it a mean trick on the part of Mrs. Gay to give him away. He had thought himself all alone, and when he went into that hole backward and busted things and sprained his back he just naturally shouted out, the same as Judge Landis or Elihu Root would have done. Mrs. Gay should have realized the provocation and kept the affair to herself.

"Samuel, I don't want to weep, because I know men folks don't like tears, but I have to," continued Mrs. Dolby as she proceeded to weep and let the tears fall where they would. "I leave you setting a new gutepost and singing a hymn. If fifty different people had told me that you were a pirate, I couldn't have believed it. Within half an hour you were hitting the fence with the spade and using such language that Mrs. Gay thinks it curdled her pear preserves and that she will have to throw them all out. Can you blame me for fainting away? Can you blame me for wanting to expire? Can you wonder that my spirit longs to sail far away where post holes and pirates are not?"

The deacon didn't blame her one bit, but as he had now reached the photograph of his Uncle Jim, who always claimed to be the original discoverer of the Atlantic ocean, he wanted to keep quiet and do a lot of thinking.

"If that was all, Samuel," said Mrs. Dolby after a sobbing silence of three minutes, "I shouldn't feel so like dying. I would lay it to your absent-mindedness. I would think that you temporarily mistook yourself for Captain Kidd and that the words fell unconsciously from your lips, but that couldn't have been the case. Three days after that, as I well remember, Mr. Brownfield came over and asked you to go back with him and see what ailed his cow. He thought she was coming down with the holler horn. You are not saying a word, Samuel, but I know you remember all about it. Can't you get me the kitchen towel to wipe my eyes on?"

The deacon never moved. He had struck an attitude, and he thought it safest to maintain it. Besides, he was now looking at the photograph of an aunt of his who was the first woman in America to discover that heavy bread and sour buttermilk added years to the life of a tramp.

Kicked by a Cow.

"You went over and saw the cow. You were examining her horns when she threw her head around and knocked the breath all out of you. Mr. Brownfield was scared almost to death. As he stood there, looking at you, you jumped up and began kicking the cow. He counted the kicks, and there were just twenty-six of them. You called her seventeen different names. You swore forty-two times and was still at it when Mr. Brownfield laid his hand on your arm and told you to recollect who you were and what you owed to society. You grabbed him and ran him against the barn, and if Mrs. Brownfield hadn't come out and screamed I don't know how you would have ended up. Think of it, Samuel—think of it!"

Samuel thought of it, and the more he thought the more he wished he had knocked the cow's horns off. He didn't say so, however. He was in one of his silent moods. Mrs. Dolby was permitted to weep for the next five minutes and wipe her eyes on the skirt of her dress, and it was almost a relief to hear her finally say:

"Well, Samuel, you can go out to your taters, and I will lie here and die. You'll find me dead when you come into supper, but don't let it bother you. You can get yourself some bread and milk, and if you want tea you'll find the teakettle boiling. Farewell, dear. I can no longer live with a pirate. My place is with the angels."

Mr. Dolby went out and resumed his digging, but he hadn't unearthed more than a bushel of the white tubers when Mrs. Dolby appeared. She had dried her eyes, slicked down her hair and was even smiling as she observed:

"Samuel, I think I want some more spice for those quince preserves, and I wish you'd think of it when you go down to the postoffice tonight."

M. QUAD.

The Main Thing.

Professor—Young man, what to your mind represents the greatest problem of the races?

Student (abstractedly)—To pick the winner.—Baltimore American.

Diabolicalness of Diabolic Diabolo.

The world, the flesh and the d—.

The Only Way.

My butcher sells me doctored veal,
My coal man sells me clinkered coal,
My grocer sells me moldered meal,
My baker stints the breakfast roll.

My vintner sells me weakened hoch,
With other tinctured chemic wines,
My broker sells me watered stock
And boosted shares in salted mines.

How can I make both ends to meet
When thus these rogues my wealth purloin
Unless I practice like deceit
And pay their claims with tainted coin?
—Arthur Guiterman in Judge.

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*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m. Arrive *2.12 a. m., *5.55 a. m., *10.29 p. m., *11.54 p. m.
For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.
For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m. Arrive *5.55 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.
For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *5.55 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

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The Republican Job Printery

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Okland, Md.

American Woman The Finest.

Otto J. Schwiezer, the young sculptor who created "The Ticker," a work that has caused a furore in Europe and America, is in America studying men and things.

"I think American women are incomparable," he said. "They are essentially artistic in form and color, and they are much further developed intellectually than the European women. Indeed, I thought so much of them I made one of them my wife, which is the sincerest proof of my appreciation."

Asked to give his views on international marriages, he said:

"I think I can account for the rush for foreign noblemen. In matrimony as well as finance the American men like to dominate. He wants his wife and daughters to enjoy things in his way. He is liberal, kindly intentioned, but domineering. He forgets that his home is not the market, and he drags his work into it, and serves it up to his family three times a day, or as often as he is at home. He is like a machine. All of his tenderness has been lost in his business. Whatever the foreigner may be, he never forgets the attentions due the woman he loves."

All the News Everything that happens in the home town; the births, marriages, deaths, the social affairs, the comings and goings of the people—your neighbors; the notes of the schools and churches; all these and many other new and interesting things this paper will give you **All the Time**

The Well-Dressed Woman.

The news comes from Paris that a leader of fashion says a woman cannot be well dressed in the gay French city for less than $30,000 a year. She must pay at least $600 for a dress for ordinary wear and $3000 for a "creation." Proper hats cannot be had for less than $250 each, and the dainty hosiery of my lady of fashion must run $5 to $50 a pair.

That story was probably only circulated in America, and with the intention to catch the American eye and gull the American trade. Because of our lavish use of money, Americans have come to be regarded by Europeans as wholly money-mined. They think we have set up the dollar mark as the arbiter of good taste, and judge only worth and elegance and art by what they cost in terms of gold. It is not true that the dollar mark is the symbol of value to all of us. We do not form our tastes upon the size of it. We do not think that riches mean elegance, or gaudiness beauty. Our American women do not need all the appliances nor appurtenances some of their Parisian sisters require to make them well dressed. The American woman has taste, grace, style and dignity, and she need only gown these with a simplicity as sweet as her own character to be always well dressed.—Washington Post.

Don't Preach About Home Trade

and at the same time send your orders for job printing out of town. Your home printer can do your work just as good, and in nine cases out of ten he can beat the city man's prices, because he pays much less for running expenses. By sending your next printing order to this office you'll be better satisfied all around, and you'll be *keeping the money at home.*

STRINGS TIGHTENING

SOME SIGNS OF MORE STRINGENT MONEY CONDITIONS.

That Result Would Seem to Be the Logical Consequence of Unsettling Business Confidence by Premature Tariff Agitation and an Unwise Foreign Trade Policy.

Not long ago the Des Moines Capital, a Republican newspaper, reviewing the tariff ripping action of the National Association of Manufacturers, remarked:

"If there is to be tariff ripping, you had better tie the string a little tighter around your pocketbook."

Has the tightening process already begun? There are many men eminent in circles of industry, commerce and finance who think they see signs of tighter conditions. Why do they think this? Reasons are not wanting.

First among these reasons for thinking that a period of tightened pocketbooks is at hand is the growing tendency to disturb sound business conditions. For more than three years past this tendency has taken the form of agitation for tariff revision.

To agitate for tariff revision is no new thing in the country's history. The party that was out has always agitated for the revision of the tariff made by the party that was in. But it is a new thing in American politics for the party that is in to wholly discredit and completely undermine a tariff of its own making. Yet this is what has actually happened.

Tariff revision talk has become so fashionable in the Republican party that those who deprecate tariff disturbance as bad for business, bad for labor, and bad for prosperity, are censured as obstructionists, enemies of progress, worshipers of a fetich, standpatters. Yet these men have only stood for stability of business conditions and for a postponement of tariff agitation until revision should be plainly required in the general interest.

Nevertheless, the rage for tariff disturbance has gone on and on, encouraged by ambitious politicians, and helped along by newspapers which find it easier to recklessly criticise than to judiciously commend, until at last an influential body of American producers, manipulated by free traders and selfish interests bent upon expanding their own foreign trade at the expense of other lines of domestic industry, has put itself on record as favoring tariff revision "at the earliest practical moment," and in the meantime the installment of a general system of reciprocity in competing products.

Is there not in all this enough to tighten money strings?

Then, to crown all, came governmental interference in favor of tariff instability in the form of a commercial arrangement whereby foreign producers are by means of openly recognized undervaluation privileges permitted to escape the full payment of the tariff duties prescribed by law.

Just how far this extraordinary straining of executive authority for the benefit of foreign competitors is going to go in the direction of unsettling and demoralizing domestic industrial conditions no man can with certainty predict. The new arrangement went into effect July 1, 1907, and some time will be required in which to demonstrate its workings. Detrimental consequences are confidently predicted by wise, experienced and conservative men, and a feeling of alarm is already manifesting itself among many lines of domestic production.

It is believed that in giving to competing producers in the lower wage countries the right to undervalue their goods exported to this country the tariff has already been revised downward by diplomatic dicker and executive sanction.

It is believed that a dangerous precedent has been established when tariff schedules can be by indirection altered without the knowledge, consent or approval of congress, and without consulting the domestic interests certain to be affected.

Is there not enough in this to tighten money strings?

First, a persistent determination to create business instability through tariff revision downward.

Second, the actual revision of the tariff downward through the German agreement, which is to be followed by similar agreements with other countries.

Taken together there would seem to be enough in these two conditions to account for the tightening of money strings.

The Results.

"Under the leadership of that great statesman and patriot, Richard Cobden, himself a cotton spinner, the English manufacturers earnestly supported the demand for free trade. In a house of commons elected to maintain protection and under the ministry of a former ardent protectionist, Sir Robert Peel, the whole system was swept away, corn laws, navigation laws, and all. The results need not be described."—Philadelphia Record.

The results are too well known to require description. British manufacturers are being undersold in the British market, the United Kingdom has become a dumping ground for the cheaper wares of competitive countries, British workmen in vast numbers are out of employment, and the British pauper percentage is the highest of any civilized nation. These are the results of displacing protection and installing free trade.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.
SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see
THE
Little Man
and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,
Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.
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The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.
Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

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The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

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JUST RECEIVED Eight Car Loads of

Farm Wagons, Road Wagons, Buggies, Surries, Runabouts, Carriages, Plows, Harrows, Corn Planters, Cultivators, Mowers, Binders, Grain Drills, Grass Seeders, Spray Pumps, Roofing, Fertilizers and everything in the Farm Implement line. :: :: :: Call and get our prices.

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REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber. R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot [illegible] feet with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also TWO LIVING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best new Building in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres, about [illegible] cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about [illegible] acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or [illegible] down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

☞For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sin[illegible] Real Estate Agt and Surveyor
[illegible], OAKLAND, Md.

KODAK SAFETY FILM

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, FEBRAURY 13, 1908.

THE REPUBLICAN, after paying running expenses of the office, paper bills, etc., and providing for the necessities of the home, does not have very many dollars left in bank, but we will manage to scrape together twenty-five mazumas (slang expression for dollars, and this explanation of the term is made for the exclusive benefit of the Journal), which we will give the Journal editor for convincing proof that we have ever been a candidate for the office of House of Delegates or any other county office. Come, Mr. Journal, here's a chance to get a little money on the side, and if we read the Journal article aright last Thursday in respect to our candidacy, it will be "easy" money. As a side remark we believe that if at any time within the past dozen or so years our inclination had been toward a seat in the Legislature we could have marshalled enough friends throughout Garrett county to have not only given us the nomination but also the election.

DISFRANCHISEMENT.

The Washington Herald commenting upon the efforts of Maryland and Oklahoma to disfranchise the negro voters by constitutional amendment says:

"Two states have now under consideration legislation for the disfranchisement of negro voters—Maryland and Oklahoma. In both of these Commonwealths the whites for outnumber the blacks—in Oklahoma the population being ten to one and in Maryland five to one; so that in neither state is there any danger of negro domination, the possibility which has been held to justify the disfranchisement legislation of the South. The negro has, in fact, voted for many years in Maryland without challenging white supremacy, save in a few counties where the blacks are more numerous than the whites. Thus the necessity for disfranchisement felt by Southerners generally has not strongly impressed the people of this state, and two years ago a constitutional amendment for the suppression of the negro vote was overwhelmingly defeated.

"Under these circumstances the problem of disfranchisement has this year been approached with extreme caution by the Maryland Democracy. The Baltimore Sun, the leading party organ, is conspicuously lukewarm on the subject, and the Baltimore News, an independent paper frankly confesses that "no intrinsic and unavoidable necessity exists" for a suffrage amendment. It asserts that the negro vote has not been an injurious factor in the state or municipal government or in Federal elections, but would not object to a reasonable disfranchisement measure—one that allowed a considerable number of the better class of negroes to vote if it could be counted on to put a stop to the ceaseles agitation of the race question. Having regard to the rather uncertain state of public sentiment in the disfranchisement proposition, the Democratic leaders have evoluted a constitutional amendment establishing new suffrage qualifications which in their judgment will meet the objections that led to the defeat of the former measure.

"The proposed amendment contains some novel features. Native-born whites are granted the suffrage by inheritance by the familiar grandfather clause. But as there is a large foreign population in Maryland, it has been found politically expedient to confer on foreign-born citizens or their descendants the right to vote on the same terms as the natives thus creating two classes of citizens entitled to the suffrage by inheritance. No time limit is fixed to the operation of the heredity clauses, as in the case of the grandfather clauses of other states, so that the Maryland Democracy proposes to established for the first time in American history, a perpetually hereditary electorate. A wide difference of opinion has developed concerning the propriety and constitutionality of this proposition, but its advocates insist that it will strengthen the amendment at the polls, even if it should prove to weaken it from a constitutinnal standpoint. Negro voters are required to have either a property or an educational qualification, neither of which is onerous. Curiously enough, it is provided that a negro may vote if his wife owns property, though he may have none himself. If approved by the people, the disfranchisement amendment will be brought before the bar of the United States Supreme Court, where Republican leaders feel confident it will be annulled, as do also the more timorous of the Democrats.

"Oklahoma's disfranchisement law, while containing a grandfather clause, seeks to exclude negro voters by requiring a satisfactory construction of some provision of the Oklahoma or Federal Constitution. This test is to be applied, not at the time of registration, but at the polls, and may apparently be required of any voter, so that it places in the hands of partisan election boards a powerful weapon of fraud and corruption. Besides this law the Maryland amendment is conspicuously fair and just, for under the latter the voter's right to deposit his ballot is unchallenged if he possesses the proper qualifications. In Oklahoma, on the other hand, it would be impossible for any voter to give a construction of the constitution satisfactory to an election board bent on excluding his ballot."

THE Bumper never jarred us. How d'ye like that for an inelegant expression, Mr. Journal?

MYSTIFIED SPELLING.

Only a short time ago the Simplified Spelling Board was reported to have decided that it would remodel the English language gradually, so that none save the most tightly stuck-in-the-rut would resist the gentle, even pressure of phonetic reform. But, alas! the board now apperrs to be going the way of other revolutionists who find a large, unwilling public thwarting their ideals; it is chafing under the restraint of popular opinions, and, consumed with the desire to see great strides taken toward perfect orthography, resorts to bomb throwing and terrorism generally. Its second list of revised words has just appeared, and among the seventy-five novelties which it hurls at the head of the innocent public there are several infernal machines expressly calculated to blast out a deep chasm between English literature and English dictionaries. The chief purpose of phonetic spelling being to assist the feeble minded and the ignorant, we should like to regard the movement as a charitable one, kindred to the war against the sweating system, and as such beyond the reach of criticism, according to literary canons. Nevertheless, here, as in other notable instances, gross cruelties are committed in the name of mercy.

"Ake," which displaces "ache," is truly painful, as perhaps an ache should be. It reduces Dr. Aked to a past participle, thus doing grave injustice to the distinguished pastor and his native tongue at one blow. The simplifiers divide New York City into "boros" which are decidedly unphonetic boroughs; but who could expect that simplified spelling would be absolutely consistent in its strivings toward ideal phoneticisms? Is not the most highly simplified style of spelling that which is complicated and restrained by no rules? We should like to know who "egd" the board on to transform an egg into an "eg." Doubtless an "eg" with only one "g" will smell as sweet, ceteris paribus, but as a biliteral it seems to have lost one of its three component parts, yolk, white or shell. Many persons may approve heartily of the change from "debt" to "det": for in these hard times it is a kindly act on the part of a richly endowed board to reduce the debt of all English spelling people. This benevolent deed, it is probably hoped, will soon make English the universal language and rob "foren" of all meaning. Until that day comes, however, "foren" will remain a happy substitute for "foreign," expressing in its alien spelling the meaning of the word.

The rude shock caused by the displacement of "limb" by "lim," "numb" by "num" and "tongue" by "tung" is partly absorbed by the thought that in changing "ghost" to "gost" the board has robbed spooks of all their terror. A "gost" is no more awesome than a gosling. Thus does reason triumph over superstition. As we contemplate the seventy-five revision in conjunction with the announcement that twenty thousand (and) odd writers of English have sworn fealty to the board's mystified spelling fear and horror are diluted with curious speculations over the possibility of witnessing in the near future a confusion of pens more disastrous than the mythical confusion of tongues.

WE DO not understand why our reference to the application of Mr. James D. Hamill, of the Journal, for appointment as a member of the School Board for Garrett county, stirred up such a hornet's nest, unless it be that gentleman's past record as a member of the Board. He was a brilliant public servant. Under his administration schools in the county enjoyed a term extending over seventeen days, which is truly a record to be proud of, isn't it? He is proud of it, we know, so he need not 'fess up, unless his spirits are so exuberent that he positively has to. Then he had expended, as a public official, a great amount of money for a system of heating and ventilation in the public school building in Oakland. The stacks for the heaters required a large per centage of the space within the building which could have been utilized to better advantage by providing seats the scholars, but it wasn't needed that year, was it, when he gave the children seventeen days' schooling. The heater and ventilator was a farce from the start, was it not? It failed to do the work for which it was intended, anyway, and was torn out at great expense and another system installed. These things, we presume, are tender memories in the great ex-School Commissioner's mind and he does not like to be disturbed in contemplating them or having any reference made to his record as a past, or future member of the School Board. Requisat in pace!

"BRAINSTORMS," said a resident of Oakland the other day, as he completed reading the screed published in the Journal concerning the editor of THE REPUBLICAN, "never proved an assertion to be a fact. The Journal evidently was laboring under one when it attempted to create the impression that THE REPUBLICAN editor was ever a candidate for a public office. So far as the Oakland postoffice appointment was concerned I believe that Sincell can live without it; nor did he seem greatly disappointed when his friend Peddicord secured the plum." The gentlemen using the above language expressed our sentiments exactly, so if the Journal can get any satisfaction from the thought that we are greatly put out along the post office line it is welcome to it.

Let Us Abolish the Saloon in Garrett.

To the Editor of The Republican.

Three articles in THE REPUBLICAN of last week deserve more than passing notice, and should cause the people of our county and especially the people of Oakland, serious thought, and it seems to me should cause every man with iron in his blood to act and act promptly.

The editorial "Father Foley Hits the Nail," giving a quotation from Father Foley's address and your comment thereon ending with the vital question referring to the saloons you ask, "But if they are set against the home, the church, the school, true manhood and womanhood, the salvation of souls and all that is purest and best in life and death, which must go, these or the saloons?" This, Mr. Editor, is a vital question. Men of Garrett what shall the answer be? WE CAN ABOLISH THE SALOONS FROM OUR COUNTY. IS THERE ANY GOOD REASON WHY WE SHOULD NOT DO IT?

The second article is in reference to Delegate Green's bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in District No. 5. Again, Mr. Editor, you strike the keynote when you ask, "if liquor is bad for District No. 5, it is not bad for the rest of the districts so why not make it (the bill) general?"

There is no reason as far as the good, the prosperity, the peace and the happiness of the people of our couuty are concerned. Your question is to the point. Men of Garrett, we can overthrow this great evil which is in opposition to everything that is good in man, that is blighting so many of the homes in our county and destroying so many of our citizens, both body and soul. We CAN rid our county of this terrible evil, let us do it.

The third article, Mr. Editor, has the headlines "Arrested for Stealing," and we are told of three young men going to your town, the county seat of our county, and while under the influence of "booze" they committed theft and are now in jail on that account.

Men of Oakland, ye who know the evil being caused by the demon intemperance, listen: It is not necessary to tell you of your duty in regard to this traffic, but we ask you, who is responsible for the saloons in Oakland? Who is morally responsible for furnishing these young men the drink? Some of the districts outside of Oakland have no saloons We are trying to protect our homes from this evil and yet too often when many of our boys go to Oakland they get the stuff which is ruining so many of the boys and girls of our county. Men of Oakland, do you not think it time to wipe the saloons out of your town? The traffic you are permitting in your beautiful town has caused some men to lose their lives, some of our boys have gone to Oakland sober and come from there drunk, to blight our homes and sadden our hearts. Men have gone to your town law abiding citizens and have come back under the influence of liquor obtained in your town which made them law breakers.

In the name of young manhood and young womanhood of our county, in the name of the mothers whose hearts are being broken by the business you are permitting to exist in your town, in the name of God and the best interests of church and state, men of Oakland as you go to the beautiful temples you have erected to the worship of the Living God and as you pray "Thy Kingdom Come," will you not for the sake of your own children and for the sake of your neighbor's children and for the sake of God and suffering humanity, arise in the power of Christian manhood and do your duty by abolishing the saloons from your midst? You have a remedy. Will you not use it?

If you cannot vote it out of Oakland the voters of our county will help you. The time for action is here. With the great Lincoln let us pray "God help us to do the right as we see the right."

Very truly,

A. F. GEORGE.

Swanton, Feb. 10, 1908.

Sales Advertised.

Messrs. Julius C. Renninger and William R. Offutt, trustees, advertise in this paper today the sale of a valuable piece of real estate located in Election District No. 8 of this county. The sale will occur on Monday, March 9th.

Mr. E. A. Weimer, late treasurer of Garrett county, advertises the sale of a number of pieces of real estate for taxes due and in arrear. Sale to occur in front of the court house in Oakland on Friday, March 6th.

DEATH KNELL OF THE SUFFRAGE PLAN

It Was Sounded by The Democratic Caucus.

APPEAL TO U. S. SUPREME COURT

Retention of The Property Qualification Clause Will Surely Bring Defeat to The Proposition. Many of Democrats Convinced That It Is Discrimination.

The Democratic caucus on Thursday night at Annapolis practically sounded the death knell of the disfranchising amendment to the Constitution by restoring the property qualification clause. The unanimous action of the caucus in upholding the proposition means that the Democrats, who have the required constitutional majority in the two houses, will rush the proposition through. It will be signed by the Governor and will be voted for in 1909.

Democratic leaders privately admit that the property qualification clause means the downfall of the whole scheme. Despite a campaign of education, which the Democratic leaders say they will institute at once, the poor classes of the Democrats cannot and will not be convinced that the whole amendment is a blow against them and is intended to discriminate against them and in favor of the rich man.

And the idea that the husband of a woman owning $500 should be allowed to vote though not worth a cent himself! The suggestion is preposterous.

Thousands of Democratic voters cannot be convinced that they can register under the grandfather's clause, under the naturalization and educational clause. They will not understand, or refuse to understand, the meaning of alternatives. That property qualification will stare them in the face and will blind them to every other qualification.

Just as sure death comes to all and taxes are imposed upon real estate owners, the amendment will be carried to the United States Supreme Court if it is approved at the election next year. Maryland Republicans will not sit supinely by and have rights of voters taken away without a resort to the Supreme Court to test those rights. And if the Maryland amendment is upset all the disfranchising constitutions of Southern states will come tumbling after. It is interesting to note the attitude of the Supreme Court on this disfranchising question.

The validity of the constitutions of the Southern states containing the "grandfather's clause" and other features drafted with a view to eliminating the colored vote has never been passed upon by the Supreme Court. In the cases which have reached the court jurisdiction has been denied. The most important ruling was that by Associate Justice Holmes in the Alabama case. In this case a colored man was denied registration. The relief sought was denied on the ground that the case was political.

The court as a whole did not pass on the question of jurisdiction. Justice Harlan claimed that the court should have declined to assume jurisdiction. Justices Brewer and Brown held that a federal question was involved in that the man denied registration was deprived of the right to vote for a candidate for Congress.

If the Supreme Court holds to the opinion that the Alabama case was entirely political and not within the scope of the court's consideration, then, of course, all future attempts to bring the Southern contsitutions to the attention of the court will have to be abandoned.

The suffrage clause of the constitution of Mississippi was before the United States Supreme Court in the case of Williams vs. State of Mississippi (170 U. S. 213). The decision of the court has been considered as an affirmation of the validity of the clause. In opposition to that contention, Mr. Lowe, of the American Negro Academy, has expressed the belief that the case only brought up the question of disfranchisement collaterally, without proper allegations or sufficient proof.

It is contended that the Fifteenth Amendment did not confer the right of suffrage upon anyone. It prevented the state and the United States from giving preference in this particular to one citizen of the United States over another on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. Before its adoption this could be done. It was formerly as much within the power of a state to exclude a citizen of the United States on account of race as it was on account of age, property or education; now it was not. If citizens of one race having certain qualifications were permitted by law to vote, those of another having the same qualifications also must be. Previous to this amendment there was no constitutional guarantee against this discrimination; had invested citizens of the United States with a new constitutional right which was within the protecting powers of Congress—that of exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise.

The right to vote in a state came from the state, but the prohibitive discrimination came from the United States, it is argued. The first had not been secured by the Constitution, but the last had. The constitutional provisions as to the specific qualifications of suffrage, it is held, are valid and in no wise forbidden by the Constitution or federal laws.

Surprise has been expressed that the Maryland Election Law passed duriug the extra session has never found its way in entirety to the Supreme Court. The reasons for lack of action lie in the desire expressed by the Republican members who so valiantly fought against the passage of the law, and who in a protest signed at the close of the session said:

"This is a fight to the finish before the people of Maryland for manhood and manhood suffrage. We believe the people can meet the issue and wisely solve it without aid from any outside source, and are, therefore, opposed to any federal interference.

"Although the disfranchisement of citizens is in violation of the Constitution of our state, and comes within the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, we favor leaving the entire question to the people of Maryland, and pledge our efforts to that end."

As a matter of record it may be stated that the State Court of Appeals has never passed upon the validity of the Election Law, a fact dwelt upon by Attorney General Bryan in the campaign when he was the Democratic candidate for the position which he occupied.

The registration features of the act haye been contested before the United States Supreme Court and the state court, and in each case have been upheld.

The Wilson law would seem to offer a greater opportunity because of its direct imposition of an education qualification on the voters than the election law enacted during the recent session of the legislature.

Surscribe for The Republican.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany Couuty. 22222

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

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Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

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We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

FIRE LOSS PROMPTLY PAID.

Messrs. Mathews & Hamill Complimented For Their Promptness.

BOND, Md., Jan. 1st, 1908.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL, Oakland, Md.

GENTLEMEN:—I am in receipt of your letter of December 31st, enclosing me a draft for two hundred dollars in payment of my recent loss by fire. This draft arrived just fifteen days after the happening of the fire, and I desire to thank you for your promptness in paying the claim. Your promptness in paying losses is to me the best possible evidence that you represent companies which are able to pay their losses, and have no desire to take advantage of those who insure with you. It will give me pleasure to recommend you to those who may desire to insure their properties against loss by fire.

Very truly yours,

E. E. BROWN,
Supt. Bond Mill.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

Four Per Cent. Interest.

The First National Bank, Friendsville, pays four per cent. interest on time deposits. Place your money in this bank where its earning capacity will be greater than in any other banking institution in the county.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Friendsville, Md.

Farm for Sale or Rent.

Located four miles south of Swanton, 2½ miles east of North Glade, known as the Edward R. Lee farm, containing 150 acres. 75 acres cleared; 40 acres under good fence; 7 acres in young orchard; house; small barn and other outbuildings; one-half mile to public road; land is smooth and well adapted to farming; easy terms; apply to Joseph H. Lee, Deer Park, Md., care James L. Harvey R. F. D. No. 1.

Subscribe for the Republican.

Most people know that if they have been sick they need *Scott's Emulsion* to bring back health and strength.

But the strongest point about *Scott's Emulsion* is that you don't have to be sick to get results from it.

It keeps up the athlete's strength, puts fat on thin people, makes a fretful baby happy, brings color to a pale girl's cheeks, and prevents coughs, colds and consumption.

Food in concentrated form for sick and well, young and old, rich and poor.

And it contains no drugs and no alcohol.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. OFFUTT, JOHN M. DAVIS, G. S. HAMILL.
GEORGE W. LEGGE, JOHN T. MITCHELL, S. T. JONES.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, VICE P. S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. FRALEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER

Confidence

when eating, that your food is of highest wholesomeness—that it has nothing in it that can injure or distress you—makes the repast doubly comfortable and satisfactory. This supreme confidence you have when the food is raised with

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

The only baking powder made with Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

There can be no comforting confidence when eating alum baking powder food. Chemists say that more or less of the alum powder in unchanged alum or alum salts remains in the food.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick J. Garrett, of Deer Park, were in Oakland Tuesday.

Mr. George D. Browning, of Swallow Falls, was a business visitor to Oakland Tuesday afternoon.

Messrs. William Miller, F. C. Ries and ex-Senator R. T. Browning, who spent a day or two at Annapolis, returned to Oakland last Saturday.

Mr. H. B. Harvey, recently of near Deer Park, but now located at Glady, West Va., was in the city Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Elwood Offutt entertained a number of their friends at their residence near Oakland last night.

Col. George A. Pearre, of Cumberland, was in Oakland a day or two last week where he appeared as counsel for one of the parties in an equity case being heard before Court Examiner W. R. Offutt.

Farm for Sale—I offer my firm, located near Herrington Manor school house, for sale; contains 52 acres 35 clear; good six room dwelling; small barn; well watered; young orchard. Address J. T. Hardesty, Oakland, Md. 50-13t

"Health Coffee" is really the closest thing to imitation ever yet produced. It is the finest Coffee Substitute ever produced has recently been produced by Postum of Racine, Wis. Not a grain of real Coffee in it either. Health Coffee is made from pure toasted cereals with malt, nuts, etc. Really it would fool an expert—who might drink it for Coffee. No twenty or thirty minutes boiling. "Made in a minute" says the doctor. All dealers.

Why is it, a careless seven year old kid can drop a half burned match in an alley and burn up all the barns in a block, while an able bodied man has to use up a whole box of matches to get a wood fire started into a heater that has draft enough to draw all the furniture up the stove pipe?

Some newspaper men are terrible liars. In writing of a cyclone out west one of them said it turned a well inside out, a cellar upside down, moved a township line, blew the staves out of a whiskey barrel and left nothing but a bung hole, changed the day of the week, blew a mortgage off a farm, blew all the cracks out of a fence and knocked the wind out of a politician.

Grippe is sweeping the country. Stop it with Preventics, before it gets deeply seated. To check early colds with these little Candy Cold Tablets is surely sensible and safe. Preventics contain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh or sickening. Pneumonia would never appear if early colds were promptly broken. Also good for feverish children. Large box, 48 tablets, 25 cents. Vest pocket boxes 5 cents. Sold by all dealers.

An exchange tells of a newspaper reporter who interviewed thirty successful business men and found that all of them when boys had been governed strictly and frequently thrashed. He also interviewed thirty loafers and learned that twenty-seven of them had been "mamma's darling," and the other three had been reared by their grandmothers.

CAPITAL $50,000.00 **THE** SURPLUS AND PROFITS $29,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

THE DEATH RECORD.

WILLIAM EDMONDS.

At his home near Deer Park on Sunday, the 9th inst., of general senility, William Edmonds, aged nearly eighty years. The deceased was buried Tuesday in the Deer Park cemetery.

AARON PRITTS.

Died, at his home on Meadow Mountain, Tuesday, February 4th, after an illness of many months, Aaron Pritts, aged 61 years, 6 months and 8 days. The deceased leaves to mourn the loss of a dear father and loving husband a wife, eleven children, one sister and one brother, who have the assuranee that they can meet with him in that realm above. During his protracted illness he received every care and attention that a loving wife could bestow. His remains were interred in the O'Brien cemetery, the services being conducted by Rev. C. W. Hudson of the Baptist church.

MRS. HANNAH ABERNATHY.

Died, at the home of her son, Rev. Isaac W. Abernathy, near Wilson, on Tuesday, February 4th, after a prolonged illness, Mrs. Hannah Abernathy, widow of the late James Abernathy, aged eighty-four years, eleven months and fourteen days. The deceased was a consistent and life-long member of the German Baptist church, highly esteemed for her many Christian traits of character and dearly beloved by all who were acquainted with her. Her funeral took place on Thursday last from Fairview church, the services being conducted by Rev. Jonas Fike. The interment was made in the cemetery nearby.

JOHN KITZMILLER.

John Kitzmiller was born near Elk Garden, West Va., on April 27th, 1827, and died at his home near Hoyes, this county, February 8th, 1908, aged eighty years, nine months and twenty-seven day. His body was laid to rest in a small cemetery on his farm on Monday of this week. He leaves two aged brothers and two sons, John and George, both successful farmers located near Kalona, Iowa. His son John being notified of the death of his father, arrived at his home near Hoyes on Sunday and arranged for the funeral. A brother of the deceased came from near Elk Garden to be with the other mourning friends and relatives. While the deceased had his faults yet he had many good traits. He was a kind, obliging neighbor, was industrious and kept his stock and other property in excellent shape. Mr. Kitzmiller was living alone at his home and Mr. Ralph Brenneman, one of his nearest neighbors, bearing him a telephone message conveying the news of the death of his brother, Isaac Kitzmiller, who died on Thursday at his home near Elk Garden, found him prostrate on the floor of his kitchen and in an unconscious condition, in which state he remained until the end came. The surroundings indicated that he had been prostrate for at least thirty hours. The burial services were conducted by the writer.

GEORGE E. BISHOFF.

WILLIAM W. HARVEY.

On Monday, Feb. 3, Mr. Wm. W. Harvey met instant death at Elk Garden. An engine was pushing some empties up the track to the new mine, No. 10. Mr. Harvey was walking on the track toward the mine, and the blinding wind and cold confused him it is supposed, and he was struck by a car, knocked down and five cars and the tender passed over him.

The funeral services were held in the M. E. church, South, Wednesday afternoon. The weather was very inclement but every available place, both sitting and standing room, was taken up. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Geo. W. Yost, who was intimately acquainted with the deceased and referred to him in tender words, saying that he was a good husband, an affection father, a true friend, and a Christian gentleman. Revs. McGuire and J. F. F. Gray assisted in the service with words of comfort and sympathy. About one hundred members of the I. O. O. F., and Red Men attended the service of their brother conducting a part of the lodge service in the church. The floral offerings consisted of a wreath from the family, pillow with white dove from the Red Men.

Mr. Harvey was member of the council at the time of his death and has served in that capacity a number of times. His age is 46 years, 1 month, 27 days. He leaves a wife and four children. A sister, Mrs. Harrison Buckhannon lives at Bloomington, Md. His brothers are Gibson, in Pennsylvania; Augustus, at Barnum, this county; Soloman, at Chaffee, Joseph, in Garrett Co., Md. Mr. F. C. Rollman had charge of the funeral.—Piedmont Herald.

Engine Turned Over.

Last Friday evening Dr. Wilson, of Piedmont and Dr. Kemp of Bloomington, were called to Bond, to see a man who had his leg broken. On their return and while enroute home the engine jumped the track and turned over on its side. There were six persons on the engine when it turned over, including the two physicians mentioned above, and strange to say there was not one of them hurt.

Subscribe for The Republican.

HE IS A PIONEER OF WESTERN MARYLAND.

Some Interesting Things Connected With The Life of Rev. John M. Davis.

Upon the retirement of Rev. John M. Davis as superintendent for forty-one years of the M. E. Sunday school in Oakland, THE REPUBLICAN gave a general outline of the work done by Rev. Davis in his capacity as superintendent and his connection with the church. The following interview with Mr. Davis appeared in the Cumberland Times of Monday and is reproduced in these columns for the benefit of our readers:

"I think of this beautiful glade country in which we live as it was forty-six years ago, when I, with my wife, took up our abode on the "Promised Land" farm, near Oakland. Then this entire region was grazing ground for cattle, the native grass was abundant, flowers of almost endless variety and delicate hue attracted the eye.

"During the summer season, herds of cattle could be seen in every direction, attracted by the facilities for grazing on the native grass, and being a dealer in cattle I was led to purchase land and secure a home on this mountain top. During the summer of 1859 I herded 600 head of cattle on what is known as the Herrington Creek Glade. At that time from 1,000 to 2,000 cattle were annually pastured within the radius of ten miles; deer were numerous, speckled trout could be caught in almost any of the streams. Farmers were few, and it was thought to be useless to try to raise wheat or corn. Oakland was a very small village, having two stores and a depot.

"Of the many changes that have occurred during the past half a century is noticed in the value of things and the cost of labor. For instance, a good laboring man could be secured to work on the farm for about $7.00 per month; harvest hands, fifty cents per day; a girl would spin wool into yarn at fifty or seventy-five cents a week. The same low prices obtained in the price of stock. A cow could be bought for $8 or $10; sheep from $1.25 to $1.50 per head; horses from $35 to $50; wheat and corn, fifty cents per bushel; oats, eighteen to twenty cents.

"The modern conveniences were unknown. For instances—matches were not manufactured, and fire was obtained by the use of flint and punk, or by hooting powder into a bunch of tow, or by going to a neighbor's house and carrying a chunk of fire to the home. The writing was done with a pen made from a goose quill. Envelopes were unknown; a sheet of paper was folded and sealed with wax, making the letter ready for the mail, the postage on each letter being three cents. Sand was used to dry the ink instead of a blotter. Tallow candles supplied light for the home and church. Brooms were made from young grown hickory and known as split brooms. I made four of these brooms when a boy and exchanged them for a twenty-five cent pocket-knife. The introduction of cooking stoves was perhaps during the year between 1840 and 1845. Prior to this, our mothers cooked in an open fireplace. Grain was threshed or pounded out with a flail, threshing machines being unknown.

"Now the question will arise, how did the people live? In some respects better than they do now. The cost of living was not so great. People ate plain food, were very sociable, neighbors assisted each other in clearing their lands, building their houses and harvesting their crops. They really enjoyed life. While not possessed of the many luxuries that are to be had at the present time, they had plenty of wholesome food, and consequently very little trouble with indigestion and insomnia, about which we hear so much now. People retired early and slept well.

"From 1840 to 1850 there was a steady increase in values, and general prosperity. In 1857 there was a money panic which caused a lull in business, and a decrease in values. In 1852 the B. & O. railroad was completed. Prior to that time the National road was the only thoroughfare for Western Maryland and Pennsylvania.

"The Glades Hotel, owned by Mr. John Daily, was very popular and for many years crowded with guests during the summer season. The patrons of this hotel came from the East, West, North and South. Among the noted visitors were Jefferson Davis and wife. Mr. Daily was successful in the management of a hotel. In speaking with him on this subject I asked him the secret of running a hotel successfully. He said in reply: 'Give people something good to eat and plenty of it.'

"Mr. D. E. Offutt antidated me in a business way in Oakland for years. Mr. Offutt is still active in a business sense, although having been in business for half a century.

"Referring to a few other of the early settlers we may name Messrs. Burton and White, who built the old Glades Hotel; Judge John Armstrong, the surveyor; the late S. L. Townshend, with whom I was associated in business for more than twenty years, will be kindly remembered by a host of friends in Allegany and Garrett counties. Also the late Ralph Thayer, who when a small boy journeyed with his father from Massachusetts, hauled their goods with an ox team and located on the Spiker farm south of Oakland. Mr. Thayer remained in what is now Garrett county and always took an active part in public matters."

Mr. Davis early in life made the following piece of good advice a rule to follow, which no doubt accounts for his splendid life:

"He who every morning plans the transactions of the day, and follows out that plan, carries on a thread that will guide him through the labyrinths of the most busy life."

Mr. Horace Y. Evans, rural mail carrier between Frostburg and Grantsville, deserves great credit for the manner in which he performed his duties Monday morning. Mr. Evans with two assistants and a four-horse team left the burg about eight o'clock and in three hours was in Grantsville a distance of 14 miles. But ask him about zero, blizzard, snowdrifts and lost trails.—Cumberland Times.

Mr. W. J. Kitzmiller, of Kalona, Iowa, who was called to this county owing to the death of his father, the late John Kitzmiller, of near Hoyes, was in Oakland yesterday in company with Messrs. William Callis, D. O. DeWitt, William A. Smith and William Mattingly, all of Hoyes and vicinity, who came to Oakland for the purpose of appearing in the Orphans' Court to prove the will of the deceased, under the provisions of which Messrs Kitzmiller and Callis became the executors. As such they give notice in this paper today to the creditors of the estate to file their claims. The party returned to Hoyes yesterday afternoon.

Stop that tickling Cough! Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure will surely stop it, and with perfect safety. It is so thoroughly harmless, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers to use nothing else even with very young babies. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung healing mountainous shrub furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sensitive bronchial membranes. No opium, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Demand Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. All dealers.

Mr. Harry A. Rasche, freight and ticket agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Oakland, left here on last Friday morning for a trip to Los Angeles, Cal., in which city a convention of railroad agents is to assemble. From here Mr. Rasche went to Chicago over the B. & O. From Chicago the Santa Fe route will be taken to Los Angeles, and returning he will go over the Southern Pacific to New Orleans, from which city the Illinois Central will be taken to Chicago. He expects to be absent from Oakland about three weeks, during which time his place as agent here is being filled by his assistant, W. O. Davis.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.
Preaching at Crellin Thursday, Feb. 20th at 7:30 p. m.
Luther League every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching at Deer Park at 11 a. m.; Loch Lynn at 3 p. m. and at Ferndale at 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m.; Sunday school at 2.15 p. m., and Epworth League at 6.30 p. m.
The revival meetings continue with increasing interest. Preaching each evening at 7.30 by the pastor.
All are cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

Temperance Lecture at Swanton.

A large congregation assembled in the Methodist Episcopal church in Swanton on last Thursday evening to hear Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord of Oakland, deliver his lecture on "The Saloon as a Business Proposition." Mr. Peddicord, however, was unable to be present on account of important legal business. We hope to have him in Swanton in the near future.

Addresses were made by Mr. Harry Cuppett, of Loch Lynn, Superintendent of the Garrett county Sunday School Association, Mr. W. W. Sweet and A. F. George. All of the addresses were attentively listened to.

The song service in charge of Prof. I. F. Groves assisted by his class and the Loch Lynn Male Quartette, was fine and greatly enjoyed by all. We hope to have the Quartette with us again as their good singing is much appreciated by our people. The Swanton class proved again that they are making good progress under the efficient teaching of Prof. Groves.

We were all disappointed in not having Mr. Peddicord but all that were in attendance were well repaid for coming out in the storm and we are certain that good was accomplished and the cause of temperance strengthened in Swanton District. We would like to have the question submitted to a vote of the people of our county.

REPORTER.

SHORT RUN.

Hello! Here we are from Short Run again, and I hope this will escape the waste basket.

Snow and sleigh riding is the go at present.

Mr. Milo Wilson and Miss Carrie Wilson are visiting relatives in West Virginia at this writing.

Miss Merl Fowler is visiting friends at Kitzmillerville.

Messrs Scott Harvey and Bert and Daniel Wilson were business callers in Oakland Wednesday.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Moore was buried in the Short Run cemetery Friday.

Mrs. A. E. Harvey has recently returned from a visit to North Glade.

Miss Helen Harvey, who has been on the sick list, for the past two weeks, is improving.

Mr. J. T. Harvey was in Cumberland last week on business.

Miss Jane Wilson is staying in Kitzmillerville at present.

Mr. Scott Harvey was visiting his brother Claud Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Junkins, of Keyser, are the guests of Mr. Jas. H. Wilson.

Girls, I want to inform you that we have just sixteen old bachelors living near here and all farmers, too. All are respectable gentlemen in business, but almost deadheads as ladies' men.

The Legislature is about to pass a law to allow nothing but safety matches to be used in this state, and let me say that, if any of we girls can make a match with any of them we will be perfectly safe in doing so.

I think it would just be fun to have a little tax put on all single men over thirty in this county, and the money spent in presents for the ladies, but perhaps I am saying to much. Now let me hear some others, and then we will corral our State Senator.

If any lady wants the discription and wishes to correspond with any of those gentlemen, address me.

MILDRED HOWEL,
Kitzmillerville, Md.

BETHLEHEM.

As I have not seen any items from Bethlehem I will try and pen a few.

Snow, frost, sunshine and hail is the order of the day here.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lish called on Mr. R. E. Paugh Sunday.

Measles are still progressing in this vicinity.

The occupation of the neighborhood is board riding.

Miss Grace Upole had a very severe attack of grip, but we are glad she is improving.

Mr. John Upole thinks he has the finest baby in town.

Miss Minnie Lipscomb returned home Saturday last from a visit to Mt. Lake Park.

Mr. William Harvey, we are glad to say, is able to fox hunt again.

We are glad to hear that Mrs. James Harvey is improving.

School is progressing nicely under the management of Miss Mamie Baldwin.

Mr. Allen Paugh and Mr. Columbus Paugh were the guests of Mr. R. E. Paugh Monday night.

PINKEY.

DEEP CREEK.

Fine skating and sleighing at present.

Our school is progressing nicely under the [illegible] management of Miss [illegible].

Mrs. Clarence Hardesty was the guest of Miss Nora Hardesty Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Groves were visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. Hardesty Sunday.

[illegible] has been home on a visit from Swanton where she is attending school.

[illegible] made a business trip to [illegible] Monday.

Mr. [illegible] Hobbs' family is sick with [illegible] fever.

Miss [illegible] Bernard is sick at this writing and will not be able to attend school.

[illegible] will soon get better for we [illegible]

[illegible] blocked the road so [illegible] unable to make

[illegible], of this place, who [illegible] some time, went to [illegible] Brothers and Co. [illegible] much suc-

ROSE BUD.

[illegible] 1903.

[illegible] subscribers [illegible] from the [illegible] in Maryland [illegible] personal

[illegible] ll persons [illegible] the deceased [illegible] estate, with [illegible] authenticated [illegible] the 18th day [illegible] otherwise by law [illegible] sold estate. [illegible] indebted to [illegible] immediate

[illegible] 18th day of [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] LER,
Executors,
Hoyes, Md.

FASCINATION OF POSTAGE STAMPS

Holding The Habit Takes Hold of a Man When He Begins to Collect.

"The rich stamp collector as a rule is the very closest buyer," said a stamp dealer to a New York Sun reporter. "This phase of collecting, indeed, forms one of the chief delights of the rich collector.

"A millionaire collector of this city will roam about the greater part of a day in order to get a desired stamp at a bargain, and when he succeeds it gives him the greatest satisfaction. Apparently he feels amply compensated for all his trouble.

"But the hobby has its advantages, as it gives invaluable mental relaxation. When the man of business is occupied with his stamps all business problems and worries fly to the winds.

"Some time ago a very prominent lawyer in Chicago walked into the store of a stamp dealer of that city and said: 'I want to see some of your stamps.'

"The stamp dealer, who knew the lawyer and was aware that he was an extremely busy and hard worked man, replied: 'Why, you are joking—you don't want to buy stamps.'

"Yes I do,' said the lawyer. 'I have done too much work lately and have had something like a breakdown. My physician suggests that I take up some kind of collecting pursuit that will furnish a degree of mental rest, so I thought of stamps, and the physician thinks that collecting them will answer the purpose nicely.'

"The collecting of stamps possesses a curious fascination. Some years ago a Chicagoan was appointed consul-general at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. After he had been stationed there for a while his niece, who lived in Chicago, wrote and asked if he would send her some Brazilian stamps.

"The consul-general told one of the attaches of the office to tear off some stamps from letters which came to hand in the course of ordinary business, and these were forwarded to the Chicago girl.

"Upon receiving the stamps she wrote and thanked her uncle for them, but stated that the stamps he had sent were not the kind she wanted, as plenty of the common and current varieties were easily obtainable in Chicago. What she wanted was the old Brazilian stamps of the obsolete issues.

"The gathering of the latter stamps he found to be a task of considerable difficulity, but he went to work, visited the different local stamp dealers, made inquiries in various directions for the stamps and in the course of a few months had acquired an expert knowledge of the numerous Brazilian issues.

"Brazil was the second country in the world to adopt the adhesive postage stamp, and from the time of their first use, in 1843, down to and including 1906, there were not less than 431 straight varieties, not to speak of the numerous trifling varieties.

"In trying to get additional information about these stamps the collection of them finally began to exercise a fascination for him and the first thing he knew he was buying stamps for the American consul-general at Brazil and his niece had become a secondary consideration.

"He had much trouble in distinguishing the difference between the early issues, as from 1843 up to 1866 all the stamps showed just the figures from 10 to 600, without value or inscription and nearly all printed in black. But he persevered.

"Often when he desired a certain variety of stamp to fill out a certain series he bought the entire collection of some person and then put the rest of the stamps of the collection into a trunk. Once he actually bought the entire stock of a Brazilian stamp dealer in order to gain possession of a few rare varieties.

"And by the time he left Rio he not only had the most complete collection of Brazilian stamps in the world, but he had the greatest number of them, the trunk being jammed to the top with the different issues. He also had become the leading authority on the stamps of Brazil. After his return to the United States he disposed of his collection to a dealer, and the latter said, when he saw the number of Brazilian stamps the trunk contained that he could scarcely believe there were so many stamps of this one country in existence."

PUBLICITY.

There is a demand from all sections of Maryland for more publicity in legislative matters and the press of the state, without regard to party is emphasizing this public clamor for timelier enlightenment upon the doings of the General Assembly, in the matter, especially, of legislative expenses. In discussing this branch of the subject the Baltimore Sun, among other influental newspapers of the state says.

"Senator Blair Lee, of Montgomery county, has introduced in the Senate a bill to amend the Code of Public Laws so as to require the State Comptroller to report in detail the expenses of each session of the General Assembly, together with the name of every employe to whom money is paid by the State. The Code already requires an annual report of the receipts and disbursements of the funds of the State. Senator Lee's amendment is a step in the right direction, and as such it is to be commended. Nevertheless, we are inclined to think that it does not go far enough.

"If the Legislature should pass the bill introduced by the Senator from Montgomery county the people of Maryland would have official information, through the Comptroller's annual report, published next winter, concerning all the details of expenditures by the Legislature of 1908. The present Legislature has appropriate $170,000 for its expenses. It would have appropriated $200,000 if public opinien had not expressed itself with unmistakable emphasis and disapproval against reckless extravagance. We believe it would be advisable to publish, before the adjournment of the legislature, an itemized statement of its expenditures and we are convinced that such a publication would have a salutary effect.

"It ought to be practicable for the clerks of the Senate and of the House of Delegates to prepare, 10 days before the adjournment of the legislature, a report in detail of the expenses of each branch of the General Assembly, giving the name of every employe, his duties and the amount paid him. This information ought to be laid before the people of Maryland before the end of the session. Then the people would be able to pass judgment upon their representatives in the legislature with the facts fresh in their minds and while Senators and Delegates were still in legislative harness.

"Senator Lee is an able and earnest advocate of publicity. But publicity, however, thorough, may lose much of its effect if it is long delayed. We believe public opinion in Maryland would heartily support the Senator from Montgomery if he would amend his excellent amendment with the view of securing publicity of legislative expenditures before the end of the session, instead of next fall. We think the adoption of an amendment for early publicity, such as has been suggested, would make members of the legislature more deliberate and prudent than any publication which the Comptroller of the Treasury might make late next winter."

Revenge.

"It took you an awfully long time to pull that fellow's tooth," said the assistant.

"Yes," answered the dentist grimly. "He married the girl I loved!"

LOST—On Second street between Green and Alder streets, a grey fur neckpiece. Finder will please leave at Offutt's store and receive reward.

GOODS MADE IN THE SWEATSHOPS

Many Workers in The Large Cities Are Compelled to Labor For Little Compensation.

The average resident in the small town or of the farming district has little conception of conditions which prevail among the working classes of the large cities. New and then some article may appear in a magazine or newspaper relating to the "sweatshop" system, but few understand what this means. It is simply this: In the garment-making line and kindred industries different articles of goods are made by contract for so-called manufacturers. The sweatshops are found in the closely crowded tenement districts, and generally are small rooms into which the workers are crowded. The different garments are cut out at another place, and are sent to be sewn together to the "sweatshops" which serve as a living place as well as a work shop. Each worker receives so much per dozen for garments sewed, and the price is barely sufficient to pay living expenses. A woman will work all day sewing skirts together, and will receive from 40 to 50 cents for her labor. Those who work on shirts confine themselves to this particular line; the ones who sew trousers, the same, and the coatmakers and vestmakers are all confined to their particular classes of work. What they receive is so scaled down as to allow the poorest kind of an existence. These shops are controlled by men who dispose of their goods to houses which compete with the regular dealers throughout the country. "Keep the price of production at the lowest," is the motto of these manufacturers, and the result is worn out and miserable women and children whose unfortunate circumstances compel them to thus labor in order to buy food.

Benevolent associations and social ties for the prevention of crime have repeatedly tried to break up these horrible places, but they manage to exist in every city of any size, particularly in eastern cities. People who live in the country can assist in preventing the operation of these shops by not patronizing any concerns which make extraordinary offers in the line of clothing for men and women in catalogues and circulars sent through the mails. It is such concerns that support the sweatshop system. No reputable dealer handles sweatshop goods. So therefore the entire output of the factories go to the concerns that do a miscellaneous class of business by mail throughout the country. It is only the very cheapest kinds of clothing that come from the sweatshops. The better classes are manufactured in large and roomy factories, where there is plenty of fresh air and light, and where men and women are paid good wages, and these are the classes of goods sold by the regular trade.

There is danger in wearing clothing made in the sweatshops, as owing to the closely crowded rooms and general squalid conditions, germs of disease are plentiful, and it has been known that smallpox, measles, scarlet fever and other infections diseases have been carried and spread throughout the country by clothing from these infected places.

Snow Baths A New Fad.

Three young women, whose announced purpose was to avoid "catching cold," floundered about in a five-foot mound of snow in the rear of 2027 Indiana avenue yesterday, attired only in black bathing suits, blue noses and gleesome smiles. The smiles were intended to indicate their intense enjoyment of the pastime.

In garments even more sparse, five men turned somersaults, "skinned the cat" and rolled about in the same snow mound. Their entire array of clothing could have been placed in an upturned silk hat discarded by one of them.

The men appeared to enjoy the exercise. One of the young women endeavored to describe the delicious comfort emanating from the mound of snow, while the thermometer registered 10 degrees below the freezing point.

"It's-s-s-s-s-s-ss ju-ju-ju-just l-l-l-l-lovely," she announced. "I-I-I-"—at this point her teeth clicked so violently that further enunciation was impossible, and she waved an appealing arm to one of the scantily clothed masculine snow bearers, who continued for her:

—"am going to come out here and do it every day. Yes, Miss Adams is enamored of the snow bath, and her enthusiasm—"

Further eulogies of the bath were interrupted by a frantic dash of the feminine enthusiast to the steam-heated kitchen of the building.

Prof. W. Hubert Miller, who owned the snow and the backyard, continued his explanation while the two companions of the enthusiast quietly, but decisively, hurried themselves into the same kitchen.

"The young ladies are members of a comic opera company now playing in the downtown district," he said. "They are aware of the dangers of the Chicago climate to the voices of vocalists, who have not become acclimated. For that reason they are fortifying themselves against danger of catching cold by taking these baths. No other purpose animates them, I assure you."

The professor said he was the advance courier in this country of the snow bath, which is now a recognized medical treatment in Austria. Dr. Schnitzler, a famous neurologist of Berlin, is the originator of the treatment. In the yard in the rear of the Miller sanitarium, which is inclosed by high fences, trapezes and other paraphernalia to assist in the snow exercises are installed.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Trade and the Mails.

J. B. McNeil, a wholesale grocer of Chicago, calculates that, through living in the suburbs, he has traveled 755,000 miles on the trains in the last 35 years.

"While I have been traveling," said Mr. McNeil the other day, "the grocery business has changed for the better, and I hope I have helped a little in the change.

"Grocers and general storekeepers are more liberal than they used to be—kinder more polished, more gentlemanly. Let me give you an idea of the typical storekeeper of the past, the storekeeper of the early 50s.

"The general storekeeper of Croydhn was also the village postmaster. He dispensed letters and cabbages, stamps and underwear, with an equal hand.

"But one autumn a rival establishment opened across the way a general store that was a little brighter, a little handsomer, a little larger, than the old one. And the postmaster observed with disgust that the fickle villagers were flocking in great numbers to the new shop.

"As the postmaster stood glowering at his rival from his doorway one afternoon a fellow-townsman entered and asked if there were any letters for him.

" 'No, there ain't none. I told ye that yesterday,' said the storekeeper, without moving from the doorway.

" 'But one might 'a' come today,' said the villager.

"Oh, there might, might there?' the storekeeper sneered. 'Well, there ain't.'

" 'But ye hain't looked.'

" 'Hain't I? Well, I ain't a-goin' to.'

" 'But'——

" 'There's no letter for ye, I tell ye,' shouted the postmaster.

" 'But'——

" 'Blast ye,' shouted the furious postmaster rushing up to the villager and shaking his first in his face, 'won't ye take "no" for answer? I tell ye again—no, no, no! And now, if ye ain't satisfied, go and git yer letters where ye git yer goods!' "—Washington Star.

THE MARRIAGE RITE IN MEXICO

Women Over Thirty Have Not Much Chance of Getting Married.

Not the least of the romantic features of the marriages of Mexico are the ceremonies uniting children. The marriage of girls over 12 years of age and boys over 15 is permitted, and most marriages in Mexico come in early life.

There are about 170 to 180 marriages a month in this capital, says the Mexican Herald, a ridiculous proportion in view of the fact that the population by the census of 1900 was 550,000, and is now probably nearer 600,000. This small proportion of legal marriages is due largely to the expense attending a religious ceremony, for the peon is educated to believe that the legal marriage is notsacred without the church service. Hence when he cannot have the church service he does not bother to have the official service, which is not expensive, performed.

The general age for women to marry in Mexico is about 20. The statistics for the last two months show the following figures on the marrying of women:

From 12 to 20 years, 33; from 21 to 30 years, 102; from 31 to 45 years, 24; from 46 to 60 years, 5.

No woman over 60 was married during this period. As is seen from these figures, the number of women who married at from 21 to 30 years is greater that any other. The age at which most women marry in Mexico is from 18 to 24. It is to to be observed that in the higher classes the girls marry generally when over 20, and some of nearly 30, and over 30, while in the middle class a great majority of the women marry before they are 20 years old.

Among the lower class, on the contrary, the number of girls who marry before 20 is considerable, and many of them marry at 15, 14 and even 12 years. The most recent class of girls marry at 15 and 16 are observed among the middle class and lower class people. One of these is Angela Carmona, who married at 15 years; another is a Spanish girl, Rosario Gonzalez, who married at 16, and another is that of Eduarda Gutierrez, who married at 14.

As to the men, the age at which they generally marry is also from 21 to 30 years. The statistics for the last two months show that the number of men married at different ages was as follows:

From 14 to 20 years, 5; from 21 to 30 years, 90; from 31 to 45 years, 57; over 60 years, one.

It is seen that the proportion of men marrying before 30 years is strong, although it is not as heavy as that of the women married under that age. The proportion of women married under 30 years is 136 to 29, while the same proportion among the men is 95 to 70.

In Mexico a woman above 20 is considered as not having much chance of being married, and in the middle class the chances are not great beyond 25 years.

GET MARRIED ANY TIME, but send us your orders for wedding invitations. We have the latest styles, lowest prices, and do best work. Samples at this office.

George Washington A Spoilsman.

George Washington, and not Andrew Jackson was the real originator of the doctrine that "to the victors belongs the spoils," according to the discovery made by Mayor Reyburn of Philadelphia, who is an outspoken opponent of the civil-service-reform system. In making this announcement, the Mayor quoted from a letter of the first President to his Secretary of War, Timothy Pickering, dated September 27, 1795, in which Washington declared that the appointment to an important office under the Administration of any man not in sympathy with its principles would be political suicide. The Mayor said that doctrine was good enough for him. He again expressed his belief that much of the recent reform legislation extorted from the Pennsylvania Legislatuae by the anti-gas lease uprising was unconstitutional.

FAMOUS DUEL IS RECALLED

Something About the Affair Between Commodore Decatur and Commodore Barron Back in 1820.

On March 22, 1820, was fought one of the most memorable duels in the annals of the United States. Commodore Decatur and Commodore Barron met on the fatal field near Bladensburg that day. Both participants were wounded, Decatur fatally, dying within a few hours after the encounter. The causes which led to the ill feeling between these two naval heroes have never been accurately determined, but it is generally supposed that Decatur's harsh criticism of Barron on account of the latter not returning from abroad to take part in the war brought about the breach. Certain it is that Decatur's words were repeated to Barron and a correspondence between the two ensued, which probably resulted in the challenge. The impending duel was kept a profound secret. Only a few of the most intimate friends of the respective participants had even an inkling of it. Decatur was the first to arrive upon the scene. He was accompanied by Commodores Rodgers and Porter and several other friends. Barron arrived a few minutes later. The combatants bowed stiffly to each other and stood waiting for their friends to measure off the ground and make the final arrangements.

"I hope sir," said Barron as they took their places, "that when we meet in another world we shall be better friends than we have been in this."

Decatur is said to have haughtily regarded his adversary a moment and then replied:

"Sir, I have never been your enemy."

A moment later the word was given, and two shots rang out simultaneously. Barron fell almost immediately. Decatur straightened himself, but the pistol fell from his grasp and in a moment he was upon the greensward writhing in agony. He was raised by his friends and carried nearer the road, where Barron was lying.

"I wish I had fallen in the service of my country," Decatur muttered, whereupon Barron looked up.

"Everything has been conducted most honorably," he said.

Then turning his eyes upon Decatur:

"I am mortally wounded. Commodore Decatur, I forgive you from the bottom of my hsart."

As Decatur was being lifted into a carriage Bainbridge, whom Decatur had once rescued from a Moorish prison, stooped down and kissed his cheek.

With his head upon Rodgers' shoulder and in company with a physician, Decatur was driven slowly back to the city and carried into his residence on Lafayette square, where he died a few hours afterward.

The news of the duel spread like wildfire throughout the city. The following day John Randolph offered consolidary resolutions in congress which, however, were promptly objected to, and the press rigorously denounced the practice of dueling.

Barron ultimately recovered from his injury, but it is said the memory of the fatal duel darkened his life ever afterward. He lived until the year 1851 and had charge of several vessels. At his own request he was court martialed upon the charge made against him by Decatur and exonerated.—Washington Star.

A weak Stomach, means weak Stomach nerves, always. And this is also true of the Heart and Kidneys. It's a pity that sick ones continue to drug the Stomach or stimulate the Heart and Kidneys. The weak nerves, not the organs themselves, need this help. This explains why Dr. Shoop's Restorative has, and is promptly helping so many sick ones. It goes direct to the cause of these diseases. Test this vital truth, and see. All dealers.

Subscribe for The Republican.

If you have Catarrh, rid yourself of this repulsive disease. Ask Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis., to mail you free, a trial box of his Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. A simple, single test, will surely tell you a Catarrh truth well worth your knowing. Write to-day. Don't suffer longer. All dealers.

The Offending Hand

By Annie Hamilton Donnell

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Jeffy felt better about that hand when he kept it in his pocket. He couldn't see how black it was—it had looked very black when he shut it up there, two hours ago. He remembered it now with a little shudder. That nursery soap and water a little tempered with heat might possibly have made it look less guilty had not occurred to him—did not occur to him now.

Of course nobody had seen when he slid his white nightgown over his little trousers and waist. How else could he keep his hand—that hand—in his pocket, he meant to, all night? Jeffy felt better about it there. In a sense it was in prison, where hands that—that—you know—ought to be incarcerated for their sins. In a sense he seemed to be making reparation. Not exactly to Elizabeth—no-o, but still—Jeffy twisted about under his little white covers miserably. That hand hurt him—maybe because it was cramped and stiff, maybe not. Maybe because—that. Jeffy wondered if Elizabeth ached there.

Of course, Elizabeth was to blame—still, she was very little. All at once, lying there in the dark, Jeffy remembered how very little Elizabeth was. Her head just came to the edge of the dining-room table; you're pretty little when you have to stretch up on tiptoe to see what there is going to be for dinner. Perhaps when you were as little as that you'd have meddled with your big brother's things—you might have.

Elizabeth was very little and Jeffy was her big brother. Jeffy was seven. He had always rather domineered over Elizabeth, but he had never done—that, before. Oh, no, no, I tell you! Never!

"Does it show, I wonder?" the little boy in bed thought, among the other thoughts.

"I'm going in and see," he said with a little premonitory shiver of dread.

Elizabeth, because she was so very little, slept beside mother's bed in her dainty white crib. Jeffy could see the whiteness of it shining faintly through the dark. He crept toward it very quietly. On the edge of it nestled Elizabeth snugly. Just her small, serene face in its mellow radiance. Jeffy could see it distinctly.

She was lying on that cheek. He could not see it at all. The other cheek was fair and sweet, with a dimple in as though a dream-angel had been there and kissed it a minute ago and that were the print of the kiss. The "big brother" stood looking at it with a strange impression that Elizabeth was turning the other cheek also. He flushed all over his little guilty face.

Somewhere downstairs a step sounded and disturbed Elizabeth in her sleep. She threw up both small hands, then with a restless little heaving of round body and white covers, turned over on her pillows.

"It shows!" gasped Jeffy, and fled back to his own room in horror. He had seen little parallel red creases in Elizabeth's cheek—that cheek. He did not for a moment doubt their origin.

"It shows!—it shows!" he groaned in the awful loneliness of night. Perched on the side of his bed with his little lean bare legs a-dangle, he thought about what the Bible said—Jeff's thoughts did not quote verbatim:

"If thy right hand strikest thy sister, cut it off an' cast it into Hell Fire," he repeated under his breath, "an' there shall be gnashing—an' there shall be gnashing."

He shuddered. The precise significance of gnashing puzzled him a little, but it meant something awful—awful! An' cut it off meant—oh, oh!

"Ur-rr!" softly shuddered Jeffy, thinking how hot hell fire must be. You were to cast it into Hell Fire, where there would be gnashing—if it ever struckest thy sister. The Bible said you were. And it had struck her, it had struck Elizabeth.

The darkness seemed to grow darker, the stillness stiller in Jeffy's room. The little figure on the bedside swayed unsteadily—swayed again—fell backward on the quilts. Jeff was very tired. It tires you to—to—what does it tire you to do? Yes—oh, yes, that. An' it makes you tired still to—to-o—feel—sorry—so awful sor—

Some one seemed to be speaking in the room, but there was no one there, Jeffy could see, for it had grown light, as if many lamps had been lighted. Or else it was one great lamp, the sun. Could it be morning? The voice called out and now it seemed to be his own voice calling to him.

"Come, Jeffy, time to go," it said, brusquely. "The sooner you get it over with the better. I suppose you know that?"

"Y-yes," shivered Jeffy, answering himself, "I've got some o' my clothes all on. I'll be ready in a minute."

"Well, be spry about it. You're going to the One With Spectacles, I suppose?"

"Yes, to the One With Spectacles. He was the kindest one. When Elizabeth had the croup he came and when mother was sick. He was the one that always smiled. But now—of course now he wouldn't smile."

It was too early for office hours, but the One With Spectacles was at home. He put out his hand to Jeffy and smiled—but that was before he knew.

"Why, Jeffy, this you?" he said. "What can I do for you?"

Jeffy stretched out his right hand and shut his eyes.

"Cut it off an' cast it into Hell Fire," he said rapidly. "It would be over soon if you kept your eyes shut an' never budged."

The One With Spectacles started a very little, but recovered himself the next instant. He proceeded to examine the small hand gravely.

"It does look pretty black," he said in a professional tone. "Been offending you, has it?"

"Oh, no, Elizabeth—please hurry! I'd rather you'd do it f-fast," trembled the little voice.

"You are sure you want it done? Better think twice. You won't be able to cut your meat, you know."

Jeffy knew.

"Or write in your copybook—or play ball—"

Or play ball—oh! But the small right hand did not waver.

"I know," Jeffy said.

"It'll be pretty hard to button your buttons, of course—"

"Of course."

"And it takes two hands to whittle. Still, if you say so—"

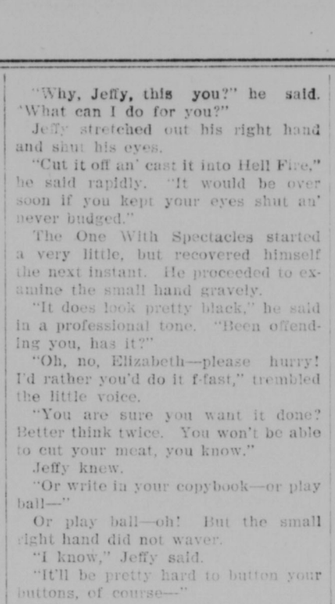
Jeffy nodded. Something was the matter with his voice; it would not go.

"Well, then, steady! It's going to hurt, of course—now then!"

The hurt of it woke Jeffy. Something awful seemed to have happened and it required a little time to realize what it was. Then he remembered. His hand—oh, how it ached! He shuddered as he drew it painfully out of its cramped prison, and it made him rather faint to look at it—

"Why!" Jeffy laughed aloud in his relief. Why, the little calloused brown right hand was there! It felt numb in some parts and throbbed in others, but there it was! Not cut off—nor cast out. You could pinch it and wriggle it—you could cut meat with it, whittle with it, button buttons—anything! The One With Spectacles was only a dreadful dream.

In mother's room next door, Elizabeth was singing to herself. Her little, thin, clear voice piped up joyously. Elizabeth sounded happy. Jeffy



"So's Me," Elizabeth Smiled.

sat up on the bed—he had slept all night outside the covers, slanting across them—and listened eagerly. Then if Elizabeth was happy, she—she wasn't unhappy. She hadn't laid anything up. Perhaps if he were to go in there now and say: "Elizabeth, I'm sorry—I'm sorry—I'm sorry"—perhaps if he were to do that, she would forgive him. You couldn't tell till you tried.

Jeffy tried. He slid softly to the floor and softly across the floor—to Elizabeth. She was sitting with her little bare feet out between the bars of her crib, swinging them to the time of her music. Jeffy caught the glints of morning sunshine in her yellow hair and thought how beautiful they were—how beautiful Elizabeth was. Before he got to her his heart had her in its arms hugging her.

"Elizabeth, I'm sorry—I'm sorry—I'm sorry, Elizabeth!" he cried. The gay little song ended suddenly and the gay little singer whirled about.

"So's me," Elizabeth smiled.

Which Way

The story is told of a major who was in command of troops who were in pursuit of some outlaws. In the chase he arrived at a village to discover that he was too late to intercept them, and finally ordered the horses unsaddled and fed.

Now the major's hostler was a son of Ireland, ignorant of everything pertaining to the equestrian art, and, coming in from the village in a state bordering on intoxication, he put the major's saddle on the horse facing to the rear. When the horses were brought up for a fresh start the major, instantly discovering the mistake, demanded the reason for it.

"An' sure," said Pat, a little terrified—"an' shure, major, an' I didn't know which way you was going!"

An explosion followed—the major was satisfied—and Pat escaped punishment.—Harper's Weekly.

A Strange Incident.

The ambitious young humorist had received from the editor his offering of jokes.

"I wonder why he didn't take them," said the humorist, sadly.

"I shouldn't be surprised," said his wife, "if the editor is one of these men who don't understand a joke until it has been explained to them. If I were you I should send them back to him, with a kind little note telling him what the point is in each one."

The humorist did so.

To his great surprise the editor accepted his explanations.—Judge.

KEEP UP WORKERS' WAGES.

Tariff Tax on Printed Matter Shown to Be Good Thing.

The Philadelphia Record complains of the tariff on books as "a tax on the mind." It probably does operate that way on the mind of a free trader, for he wants to buy everything where it is the cheapest, no matter what becomes of American employment and wages. Twenty-five per cent. ad valorem is the tariff on all books, pamphlets, etc., printed in the English language. On books printed in other than the English language there is no tariff.

It is purely a matter of wages, the cost of paper being practically the same here and abroad. In Great Britain the pay of compositors, pressmen and bookbinders is 30 per cent. lower than in the United States. In Germany these workmen receive not more than 50 per cent. of American wages. Large quantities of books and other printed matter in the English language are produced in Germany and shipped over to Great Britain, where no tariff bars this low priced competition.

But for our tariff of 25 per cent. Germany would do a big trade in printing for the United States. We are not sure but the Record itself would find it a saving to send over the "copy" for its Sunday supplements and have the composition and press work done in Germany. Certain it is that if the 25 per cent. tariff did not stand in the way many millions of pages of books, pamphlets, catalogues, etc., would be set up, printed and bound in the low wage printing houses of Europe that are now produced in this country and give employment to great numbers of American printers, pressmen and binders.

Considering the extraordinary abundance and cheapness of good literature in the United States, and also the economic value of maintaining the superior American wage scale, the criticism of that 25 per cent. tariff seems puerile indeed.

HARK! FROM THE TOMBS A DOLEFUL SOUND.

Massachusetts' Mugwump Nightmare.

The masses of both parties in Massachusetts know that Canadian reciprocity is resented by Canada; that our trade with Canada breaks all records—the past year, gaining more than English trade with Canada, and that under the Dingley tariff Massachusetts has advanced by leaps and bounds, while under the Wilson-Gorman tariff—the joint product of Whitneyism and of Fossism—Massachusetts cotton factories and shoe shops were distressed.

The masses want no more confusion of the trust problem with the tariff problem—they stand for federal regulation of the trusts and for tariff changes along protective lines, not when the country's business is bigger than it can handle, but when business is so bad that business would be promoted by the necessary disturbance of tariff schedules.

Between Democratic Douglas and Moran, bipartisan Guild and bipartisan Whitney, the student of American politics has data as adequate for the philosophy of the spoils system as for the psychology of opportunism, whether expressed in the limited concerns of the importer or in the trust system, awarding economic salvation only to those who are "organized," whether with Moran and George Fred or with Guild and Whitney, uniformly for the mugwump nightmare, but labeled as opposite "parties."—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The Substantial Part.

The substantial part of the concession to which this country has been committed is to be found in the regulations which have been issued from the treasury department for the guidance of the American officials upon whom the enforcement of the "deal" will devolve. If these regulations do not materially facilitate the sale in the American market of many more articles than those expressly mentioned in the agreement a number of German manufacturers are going to be sadly disappointed. — Philadelphia Inquirer.

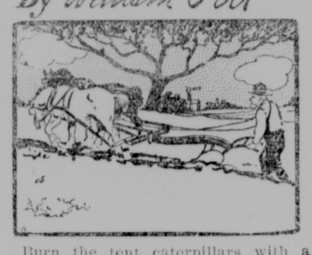
Has Been Taken Care Of.

"Few Americans will object to reciprocity that reciprocates so very much to our advantage. But how about the German manufacturer?—Brooklyn Eagle.

Don't worry about the German manufacturer. He has been well taken care of. The privilege of fixing an "export price" on goods shipped to this country will be worth to him anywhere from $15,000,000 to $50,000,000 a year in lower duties paid.

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt



Burn the tent caterpillars with a torch.

You can't cut out pear blight too quickly.

Keep the dates of the time each sow is to farrow.

Milk low in butter fat is also low in the total solids.

Vetch is growing in favor as a plant for green manuring.

The pear is easily grown, but is very subject to blight.

Excessive sweating on the part of the horse is a sign of weakness.

To restore moldy leather to good cloth and apply pyroligneous acid.

Try chalk and charcoal for lambs suffering from acidity of the stomach.

Buckwheat is a crop which could be grown by most farmers with profit.

An ounce of quality is worth a pound of size in any male animal used for breeding purposes.

Peas and new potatoes and corn coming on! Life is worth living on the farm that has the garden.

Soil crust is a synonym for moisture evaporation. Shut the moisture in with a dust mulch.

Think ahead. Know what the next task should be while finishing up with the present one and thus save time.

Start with a few sheep and let that few be of the best. Other kinds don't pay.

Let the poultry have free range as soon as danger of injuring the spring planting is passed.

Pigeons need water for bathing as well as for drinking purposes. Provide separate vessels for each.

Give the little pigs a nice clover field to run in. They will thrive and bring you large profit in the fall.

If there are no trees in the hog lot, put up some sort of shelter so that they can get away from the hot sun.

To work the horse too long without feeding weakens the stomach and is apt to bring on indigestion.

Don't let the burdocks or thistles go to seed. Dig them out and burn them.

You would not overwork your three-year-old colt. Don't overwork the small boys, either.

A manure spreader is a time saver and a money maker. It saves labor and makes the manure go farther.

Cut alfalfa when not more than one-tenth of the plants have blossomed, says an experienced farmer.

A few sheep kept with the dairy cattle will make better pasturage for the latter.

The farmer who loves his business is the one who shows you about with pride and talks with cheery voice about thrifty stock and growing crops.

Study the markets, watch the crop reports, and then market your produce at such time and in such place as you can do best.

Wear gloves when tightening the nuts on the farm machinery, then if your hand slips you will not have a skinned and bruised hand to nurse.

Be sure the cows have plenty of water during the hot days of summer. A fruitful source of falling off in the milk is lack of good water supply.

A dilly-dally method with the lambs will not put them in condition to bring a good price in the fall. Remember that.

Worry the weeds between the corn and taters by frequent cultivation, or they will work the crops to your financial loss.

A hasty glance about the poultry house will not discover the mites. Look sharp this hot weather and keep the poultry free from vermin.

Mix plaster of paris with meal and leave it where the rats can get it. See that dishes with water are left where they can get at them. A plaster paris cake inside of a rat renders him hors de combat. Try it.

If you cannot see gain in the pigs every week, investigate matters. Something is wrong. You can just see a healthy pig grow.

What availeth cleanliness in the dairy if filth and filthy methods are allowed to prevail in the barn where the cows are stabled and milked?

It should be the ideal of every horseman to breed the best animal possible, and this can only be done by the wise selection of both dam and sire.

If the horse has lice rub Scotch snuff into his hair; keep him well brushed and spray his stall with kerosene emulsion. Repeat the treatment twice a week for three weeks.

Here is a good spray for the cow during fly time: One quart of kerosene oil and one tablespoonful each of tar, fish oil, carbolic acid and oil of pennyroyal.

Better keep your money invested in the farm, rather than speculating in mining stock or other alluring schemes which promise larger returns than the old farm.

Never sign any folded document or paper which has not first been read carefully, but it is a good and safe rule never to sign one's name for a stranger.

These hot days in the field be careful and not get overheated and then drink too freely. Better hand yourself a lemon and take a suck on that. Surprising how refreshing it is.

Get rid of the horns. They are a menace to man and a source of danger to the animals themselves. The muley cows don't ever lock horns or hook each other.

Rheumatism sometimes renders the hog helpless in his hind quarters. Provide dry bed, and get animal out into the air and sunshine. See that bowels are kept open by feeding fruit or roots or a little oil meal.

Fence wires should be grounded to prevent lightning injuring the stock. This is done by burbing an upright wire in the ground every hundred feet and connecting this wire with each fence wire.

Many a farmer who is strong as an agriculturist, is weak as a salesman. It is one thing to raise good crops and it is quite another thing to market them at the top-notch price. Try and study to do both.

For the sheep infested with stomach worms give a tablespoonful of gasoline in four ounces of sweet milk after the animal has been fasted for about 16 hours. Give no water for at least two hours after dosing.

Sulphur, salt, wood ashes and oil meal in equal portions are said to be very beneficial for horses and hogs. When kept before them it is said they will not eat more than is good for them.

Cracked corn, wheat and beef scrap makes a good feed for laying hens. If they have not access to a grass run, see that they are supplied with greens daily. Have grits, oyster shells and fresh water before them at all times.

Don't nag at the team. It is a poor way to get more service out of it, and tapping horses with the lines or whip does no good. The thing to do is to teach the horses to walk fast. Do this and they will give you all the work you want without urging.

During the trying summer the dairyman should do a little trying himself to make the cows as comfortable as possible. An old bag fastened over the cow's back and one underneath her belly will do much to protect from flies. Remember that your cow cannot make milk and fight flies at the same time.

Here is the best treatment to be given a harness, as recommended by an experienced saddler: Saturate the leather with as much oil as it will take up; then sponge off with a thick lather of castile soap; when dry wipe gently with a flannel, and follow with a solution of gum tragacanth, made by boiling one-half ounce in two quarts of water and boiling down to three pints.

The cowpea grown extensively as stock food is claiming attention as an article of food diet. Recent experiments at the University of Tennessee have proved that the cowpea compares favorably with peas and beans and other leguminous plants both as to nutritive value and digestibility. It has a distinctive and pleasing flavor, and can be prepared for the table in a variety of appetizing ways.

Is it not a mistake on the part of farmers to seek to escape trouble of raising calves and have to depend upon the cow seller to keep up their herds? The practice of years ago of raising all the calves possible to replenish and increase the herd seems to be gradually dying out. To be sure, it is some trouble to raise the calves, yet the farmer should remember that when buying matured animals, that he is paying some one for that trouble, and a good big profit besides. The farmer who keeps only a few cows should raise his heifer calves; and, on the large stock farms, we must get back to the system of having a good crop of calves coming on every spring. Every farmer will be better off by growing young things, and feeding them up to maturity.

MAY BE MOVING TOO FAST.

Governor Cummins Seems to Be in a Hurry to Count Chickens.

Have the Iowa Republicans already elected their delegates-at-large to the National Convention of 1908? Is A. B. Cummins among the number elected? It would seem so, for Governor Cummins has lately announced his intention to see to it personally that a pledge of immediate tariff revision is incorporated in the platform. We had not heard that a state convention had been held in Iowa and that Mr. Cummins had been chosen one of the delegates for next year. Is not the governor then counting his chickens before they are hatched? May not the Republicans of Iowa decide not to thus honor a man whose mania for tariff ripping and for political mischief in general has been so fruitful of dissension and trouble? There was some question in 1904 as to including Cummins among the delegates-at-large, but "in the interest of harmony" the objectors acquiesced. How far harmony was thereby promoted was shown last year in the vindictive attitude of the Cummins faction and in the heavy falling off in the Republican vote of that year. It proved to be a harmony that did not harmonize. Possibly the time has arrived for different tactics. In that event Cummins may not be in a position to personally direct the action of the Republican national convention on the question of tariff revision.

Printers Are Interested.

Some apprehension is expressed regarding the effect of the German agreement upon the printing and publishing business. The Engraver and Electrotyper of August 1 raises the question whether the "export price" provision may not be so manipulated as to allow the Germans to do a great deal more in the way of composition and plate casting for the American market than they have ever before done. A large amount of English typesetting is done in Germany already, and the 25 per cent. duty has not kept out the competition of plates cast from type set at about one-third the wages paid to American compositors. Now that German chambers of commerce are to fix values for export, will not the German printers, electrotypers and engravers, producing articles for export only, be able to get in under a low valuation and thus take the bread out of the mouths of American workmen? This might be worth looking into by the International Typographical union and by the organizations of stereotypers and electrotypers. Some years ago it was found that plates ready for the press were coming in as "scrap metal" and paying less than one-tenth the duty prescribed for imported printing plates. "Big Six" took up the matter and stopped the fraud. The German agreement also will bear investigation.

THE RIGHT THING TO DO.

Reciprocal Tariff Reformer: "Germany threatens to shut out our exports with her high maximum tariff. To avert that disaster we must make tariff concessions that will satisfy Germany."

Thomas Jefferson: "We must do nothing of the sort. Let me repeat what I wrote on that subject in 1793: 'Where a nation imposes high duties on our productions or prohibits them altogether, it may be proper for us to do the same by theirs; first burdening those productions which they bring here in competition with our own of the same kind; selecting next such manufactures as we take from them in greatest quantity and which at the same time we could the soonest furnish to ourselves or obtain from other countries; imposing on them duties lighter at first, but heavier and heavier afterward, as other channels of supply open. Such duties having the effect of indirect encouragement to domestic manufactures of the same kind, may induce the manufacturer to come himself into the states, where a cheaper subsistence, equal laws and a vent for his wares, free of duty, may insure him the highest profits from his skill and industry. . . . .

Can Cut Our Duties in Two.

If all the German exporters can arrange to do their own valuing at our custom houses they cannot only secure a reduction in duty amounting to 20 per cent., but they can cut our ad valorem duties in two by merely cutting in two the actual value of their goods. Not only can the German exporters do this, but all European exporters can do it, for, of course, it is our purpose to apply the new customs regulation to imports from all favored nations. If this is the situation which actually confronts our customs department it is quite in order to suggest that congress shall take some action to prevent such wholesale nullification of the tariff rules enumerated in the Dingley law.—Sioux City Journal.

IF YOU DON'T WATCH OUT.

Have you got a little wife, quite the sunshine of your life,
Who is very wise and witty and as pretty as can be,
Some jolly little Molly or some dainty little Polly?
Or perhaps her name is Sally. It is all the same to me.
Then, remember this, old chappy: See that she is always happy;
Never vex her nor perplex her; never even let her pout,
For, though you may be a stranger, I will warn you of your danger—
An affinity will get her if you don't watch out.

Let her dine on roast canary. Never be so mercenary
As to hint that beef and cabbages would quite as well suffice.
Let her wardrobe be extensive; never mind if it's expensive;
Pay the price without a murmur if she keeps on looking nice.
Down in Newport let her summer—that's the way to be a hummer.
She'll appreciate such kindnesses without a single doubt
If in keeping with her wishes you should also wash the dishes.
An affinity will get her if you don't watch out.

Never kick about the cooking; never frown when she is looking;
Never venture to remind her of the pie that mother made.
Always grin while at the table and, as far as you are able,
Make her think it is a privilege to see that bills are paid.
So, if you would keep your treasure, always cater to her pleasure.
Never balk nor outtalk her; never have a wordy bout.
Though you may not be outspoken, always sleep with one eye open.
An affinity will get her if you don't watch out.

—Paul C. Willard in Puck.

Could Make Allowances.

The young mother, who was trying to put the baby to sleep, had darkened the room.

Somebody tried to enter the side door, and she went and opened it.

"I beg your pardon," said the elderly matron who had come up on the porch, "but is this house for rent?"

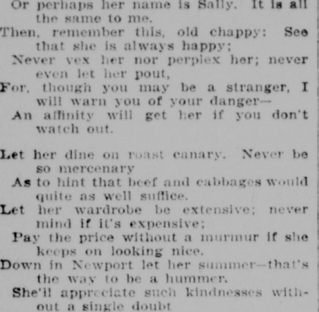
"Not at all."

"Seeing the blinds down, I thought there was nobody living here, and as I am looking for a house I was going to step in and inspect it."

"Well, it's not empty, and it's not for rent, ma'am. The reason why the blinds are down, if you must know"—

"Oh, I see. The lace curtains are in the wash. Well, we all have to clean house once in awhile. Sorry to have troubled you. Good day."—Chicago Tribune.

Quite of Her Opinion.



Gushing Young Lady (to famous actor)—Oh, Mr. Sinclair, I did so want to have a talk with you. I'm simply mad to go on the stage.

Sinclair—Yes; I should think you would be, my dear young lady.—Illustrated Bits.

He Meant It.

There is a western politician now serving his state in the halls of congress who is well known for his disinclination to admit that he is ill as well as for his circumlocutory method of expression.

One day a friend asked after the great man's health.

"Thomas," said the conservative representative cautiously, "I am not well, but I am better than I was when I was worse than I now am."—Lippincott's.

Mary Knew All About It.

Little Mary's father had been teaching her to walk properly. "Walk slowly and turn out your toes," he admonished her.

While she was undergoing this teaching she attended Sunday school one day. The golden text was "Teach me to walk honestly." After reciting it several times the teacher asked:

"Who knows what that means?"

"I do," replied little Mary. "Walk slowly and turn out your toes."—Philadelphia Ledger.

They Are Plentiful.

"Pa, do you know any philosophers?"

"Yes; I meet crowds of them every day."

"What do they do?"

"They are generally busy explaining how glad they are that they have no money and are therefore in no danger of losing anything on account of the stringency."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Public Benefactor.

Stingyman—It is true that I put very little money in circulation. But that really makes me a public benefactor.

Binks—In what way?

Stingyman—All the authorities unite in declaring that money is a transmitter of disease. They'll never charge me with pushing any plagues around.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Looking Backward.

Patience—Oh, I can look after myself.

Patrice—So you can, dear, if there is a mirror handy.—Yonkers Statesman.

Familiarity Breeds Success.

In perusing one of my exchanges the other night, I came upon this story, which is worthy of another boost on its around-the-world travels:

"An exchange says a colored citizen was brought before a police judge charged with stealing chickens. He pleaded guilty and received sentence, when the judge asked him how he had managed to lift those chickens right under the window of the owner's house when there was a dog loose in the yard. 'Hit would't be no use, judge,' said the negro, 'to try to 'splain dis thing to yo' all. Ef you was to understand it you like as not would get your hide full of shot and not get no chicken nuther. If yo' want to engage in any rascality, yo' better stick to de bench whar yo' is familiar."

A weak Stomach, means weak Stomach nerves, always. And this is also true of the Heart and Kidneys. It's a pity that sick ones continue to drug the Stomach or stimulate the Heart and Kidneys. The weak nerves, not the organs themselves, need this help. This explains why Dr. Shoop's Restorative has, and is promptly helping so many sick ones. It goes direct to the cause of these diseases. Test this vital truth, and see. All dealers.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50 and $1.00.

Williams' M'f'g. Co., Props., Cleveland, O.

Sold by Sturgiss' Pharmacy Oakland, Md.

GET MARRIED ANY TIME, but send us your orders for wedding invitations. We have the latest styles type and prices, and do best work. Samples at this office.

Convenience,
Protection,
Economy,

are all combined in Telephone Service. We offer you the many facilities of an efficiently operated and extensively developed system of telephones.

The rates are very low.

THE C. & P. TELEPHONE CO.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Allegany County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Charles E. A. Reichelt, late of Allegany County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of June, 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1907.

MARY A. HETZ,
Executrix.
Lonaconing, Md.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., December, 26, 1907.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, March 3th, 1908,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business. Road supervisors who have not filed their bonds, are requested to do so at once.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

If you are a business man, did you ever think of the field of opportunity that advertising opens to you? There is almost no limit to the possibilities of your business if you study how to turn trade into your store. If you are not getting your share of the business of your community *there's a reason.* People go where they are attracted—where they *know* what they can get and how much it is sold for. If you make direct statements in your advertising see to it that you are able to fulfill every promise you make. You will add to your business reputation and hold your customers. It will not cost as much to run your ad in this paper as you think. It is the persistent advertiser who gets there. Have something in the paper every issue, no matter how small. We will be pleased to quote you our advertising rates, particularly on the year's business.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
Situate in Garrett County.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county wherein James E. Lish, et al., are plaintiffs, and Thompson Lish, et al., are defendants, the same being No. 1496 Equity of said Court, the undersigned trustees will sell at public auction in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland, on

MONDAY,
The 9th Day of March, 1908,

at two o'clock p. m., all that piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being in District No. 8 in Garrett county, Maryland, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a stake standing at the bars or entrance through a line fence South 50½ degrees West, 28 perches from a large White Oak tree standing at the end of said fence and running thence with the old rail fence North 64 degrees and 30 minutes West, 36 rods and 2 links to corner of said fence, then with said fence South 76 degrees 15 minutes West, 15 rods and 12 links to corner of said fence, then leaving the fence to the left North 23degrees 30 minutes West, 10 rods to a large rock marked "A," then South 80 degrees 25 min. West, 14 rods to a stake standing beside a rail fence then South 19 degrees 46 minutes West, 13 rods 6 links to a stake and stone pile beside an old fence, then with said fence South 88 degrees 30 minutes East, 18 rods 25 links to corner of said fence, then crossing said fence leaving it to the right South 8 degrees 30 minutes West, 45 rods and 22 links to a stake standing on the South side of an old rail fence, then with said fence North 81 degrees 25 minutes East, 36 reds to corner of rail fence, then with said fence North 52 degrees 45 minutes East, 63 rods and 14 links to the beginning, containing 25 4-10 acres, more or less.

The property is improved by a small house and outbuildings and good orchard.

TERMS OF SALE—¼ cash, ¼ in 6 months and ½ in 12 months, or all cash at option of the purchaser. The credit portions to bear interest from day of sale, and to be secured by the note or notes of the purchaser endorsed to the satisfaction of the trustees.

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
Trustees.

TAX SALES
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett County, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,
the 6th day of March, 1908,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1. MILITARY LOT NUMBER FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES, MORE OR LESS, excepting therefrom the quantity of two acres, which was conveyed by John E. Winebrenner to Floyd Winebrenner by deed dated the 15th day of November, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 47, folio 557, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, and described as follows: Beginning at the North corner of the stable on said Military Lot No. 599 and running thence South 12 rods to a stake, thence West 26 rods to a stake, thence North 22 rods, thence by a straight line to the beginning, containing two acres. Said portion of said lot hereby intended to be sold contains forty-eight acres and is fully described (as a whole) in a deed for the same from Isaac Winebrenner to John E. Winebrenner dated the 15th day of November, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 47, folio 555, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the balance of taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in name of the said John E. Winebrenner.

No. 2. ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "SUGAR TREE FLAT," located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county, and standing on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of Henry Wolf. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Henry Wolf.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annun and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

TAX SALES
OF VALUABLE.
Real Estate
IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,
the 6th day of March, 1908,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1. SEVENTY-TWO ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "LOCHIEL," it being Lot No. 15 of the said tract and more particularly described in a deed for the same from James H. Lockhart to James H. Darr bearing date the 12th day of February, 1894, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 24, folio 70, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 of Garrett county, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said James H. Darr.

No. 2. MILITARY LOT NUMBER FIVE HUNDRED AND FIVE, and being the same land which was conveyed to Jeremiah J. McKenzie by Samuel Johnson and others by deed bearing date the 11th day of October, 1890, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 16, folio 311, etc. one of the Land Records of said Garrett county saving and excepting therefrom 10 acres and 80 perches conveyed by said McKenzie to Ella C. McKenzie by deed dated September 30th, 1901, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 40, folio 65, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, said residue containing the quantity of THIRTY-NINE AND ONE-HALF ACRES. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books in the name of the said Jeremiah J. McKenzie.

No. 3. ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING THE QUANTITY OF THIRTY-FIVE ACRES, and being the same land which was conveyed by Florence G. Beall and others to Lewis Joseph McKenzie by deed bearing date the 19th day of March, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 46, folio 508, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, and more particularly described therein by the following courses and distances: Beginning for the same at a stake standing 20 rods South of Military Lot No. 791 and on the line between the tract of land known as Mt. Aetna and the land of Richard Beall, deceased, and running with said line South 50 rods East 102⅔ rods to a tract of land surveyed by the said Richard Beall and conveyed to W. A. Roberson, then with line of said land North 25 rods, West 16 rods, North 39 rods to a point 6 rods South of Lot No. 790, then in a westerly course 91½ rods to the place of beginning. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Lewis Joseph McKenzie.

No. 4. ALL THAT PORTION OF MILITARY LOT NUMBER FIVE HUNDRED AND FIVE, CONTAINING TEN AND ONE-HALF ACRES, it being the same land which was conveyed by Jeremiah J. McKenzie to Ella C. McKenzie by deed dated the 30th day of September, 1901, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 40, folio 65, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, and more particularly described therein as follows: Beginning for the same at the southeast corner of said lot and running thence North 4½ degrees East, 62 perches to a stake, thence North 85½ degrees West, 5 perches to a stake, thence South 37 degrees West, 74 perches to a pine stump, thence South 85½ degrees East, 45 perches to the beginning. Said land (minerals excepted) will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Ella C. McKenzie. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county.

No. 5. TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF MILITARY LOT FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINE, known as the nothern half of said lot, which was conveyed to John Fadley by deed from Charles H. Johnson and others dated the 10th day of September, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 47, folio 380, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said John Fadley.

No. 6. LOTS NUMBERS THREE, TWO, TWENTY AND NINETEEN as shown on the plat of Sarah Wright's land as recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland and being the same lots which were conveyed to Horace R. Hamilton by John B. Wright and others by deed dated the 14th day of February, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 44, folio 181, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1904 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Horace R. Hamilton.

No. 7. MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS FIVE HUNDRED AND ONE AND FIVE HUNDRED AND TWO, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES EACH, being located in Election District No. 9 of Garrett county and described in a deed for the same to Richard and Dr. Thomas Graham, duly of record in the Land Records of Allegany county, Maryland. The said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the heirs of said Richard and Dr. Thomas Graham.

No. 9. PARTS OF MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY THREE AND FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE, CONTAINING FORTY-TWO AND THREE-QUARTER ACRES, and being the same land which was conveyed by Mary Willison to Jacob P. McKenzie by deed dated the 11th day of September, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 42, folio 307, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the balance of taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1904 and the whole of the taxes for the year 1905 due and in arrear thereon as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Jacob P. McKenzie.

No. 10. LOT NUMBER ELEVEN OF THE SUB-DIVISION OF THE TRACT OF LAND KNOWN AS "LOCHIEL," CONTAINING THE QUANTITY OF TWO HUNDRED AND ONE-QUARTER ACRES, and more particularly described in a deed for the same from Thomas E. Green and wife to Jefferson S. Green, dated the 17th day of August, 1893, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 22, folio 247, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the balance of taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1904 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Jefferson S. Green.

No. 11. ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING TWO AND ONE-TENTH ACRES and more particularly described in a deed for the same from Belle Klipstein Field and others to John E. Klipstein and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 49, folio 171, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, by the following metes and bounds: Beginning for the same at a ten-inch beech tree standing near the new county drive road, and marked with three hacks on two sides, and running North 38 degrees 10 minutes East, 248 feet to a maple standing on the South bank of Mill Run, thence North 50 degrees 15 minutes West, 54 feet along and near the South bank of Mill Run, thence South 48 degrees 3 minutes West, 84 feet to a maple, thence South 33 degrees 50 minutes East, 583 feet to the beginning. Said land is located in Election District No. 4 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said John E. Klipstein.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CHRISTIAN KLOTZ,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1908.

LEWIS KLOTZ,
R. F. D. No. 1, Accident, Md.

Executor's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

BARBARA YODER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 23rd day of July, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of January, 1908.

EMANUEL HERSHBERGER,
Executor.
Grantsville Md.

Administrator's Notiec.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

LEVI SWEITZER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of January, 1908.

JOSEPH R. GLASS,
Administrator.
Swanton, Md.

Administratrix's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JONAS TEATS,

late of Garrett county, Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of January, 1908.

CATHARINE TEATS,
Administratrix.
Friendsville, Md.

GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.
Office—"Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Particular Attention Given
Railroad & Mine Surveying.
Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
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Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 31. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1908. NUMBER 51

LEGISLATURE IS DRAGGING.

Nothing of Importance Has Been Done—Local Measures Introduced.

The present session of the Maryland Legislature, in so far as healthy legislation being accomplished is concerned, will probably go down in history as the worst ever. Positively nothing has been done in either House that will in any manner reflect credit upon the dominant party.

The Republicans have made an effort to pass several bills of merit but their endeavors have been negatively reported by the committees to which the measures were committed for consideration.

Maryland would be better off if the members of the Assembly would simply quit, shake the dust of the ancient city from their feet and go hence.

Tuesday the Anti-Saloon Leaguers to the number of 1700 invaded Annapolis where they presented their views to the Temperance Committee upon the bill now pending that is intended to give the voters the right to say by ballot whether the saloon shall go or remain. On the 25th and 27th instants the liquor interests will appear before the committee and present their side of the matter.

Senator Brown made his maiden speech in the Senate the other day when he eulogized the memories of Judge McSherry, Senator McComas and Governor Lowndes. He acquitted himself creditably and was warmly congratulated by his fellow Senators upon his effort.

Since our last report Delegate Myers has introduced bills to prohibit the pollution of streams in Garrett county and also to repeal the mortgage tax. The latter measure has the unqualified endorsement of the business interests of the county and should pass without a dissenting voice. When this measure was first enacted into law it was general, but it had the effect to keep capital out of the State, consequently it was repealed in so far as other counties in Western Maryland is concerned, Garrett county alone retaining it.

A Jim Crow Town.

West Virginia is to make an experiment in a Jim Crow city. This city has been laid out near Charleston, the capital of the state, and it is expected that within a year it will contain a population of several thousand. No white person will be permitted to reside within its limits or to own property therein. In the midst of this little Africa is situated the state colored high school. Educational facilities will be ample and there will be electric lights, sewers and a park. The city will be governed, of course, by the negro inhabitants, and the whole state will watch with interest the progress of the experiment as testing the capacity of the negro for self-government.—Baltimore Sun.

Surscribe for The Republican.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

Entirely New Board of Supervisors of Elections Appointed Thursday.

REST OF APPOINTMENTS MONDAY.

Some Disappointment Among The Local Leaders By Action of The Executive In Turning Down Aspirants For Fish Commissioner.

The State's Executive gave the political plum tree a decided jar Monday evening of this week when he sent down to the Senate the list of appointments for a number of the counties, among them being Garrett.

The appointment of Supervisors of Elections was made on last Thursday evening, when the Governor submitted his list for this county. None of the old members of the board were retained, although an effort was made by friends of the old board to keep one or two members on the new board.

The supervisors named by the Governor were Messrs. D. M. Mason, of Oakland, and Clarence V. Guard, of Friendsville, Democrats; and Mr. Samuel Lawton, of Oakland, Republican.

Garrett county had two aspirants for the position of Fish Commissioner for the Western Shore, they being Mr. G. Semmes Hamill, of Oakland, and ex-Senator R. T. Browning, of Thayerville. While Mr. Browning had strong endorsements from his party's leaders he was not considered, nor was Mr. Hamill, although he is the chairman of the Democratic Committee for this county. Mr. John H. Wade, of Washington county, caught this plum. There are many Garrett countians sorely displeased that the appointment was given to another county. Other appointments for Garrett county follow:

Justice of the Peace—Francis H. Turner, Swanton; J. L. McRobie, Swanton; Leon Hardie, Friendsville; James Guard, Selbysport; Peter Nathan, Grantsville; Henry Bonig, Grantsville; Marcus M. Fazenbaker, Westernport; Henry Kahl, Accident; William Bowman, Sang Run; A. S. Teats, Oakland; William A. Harvey, Gormania, W. Va.; Thomas J. Crowe, Frostburg; William D. Hove, Deer Park; George Brown, Avilton; J. B. Emory, Bittinger; Albert L. Lee, Kitzmillerville; Andrew B. Gonder, Oakland; William Dent, Crellin.

Notaries Public—Wade H. Lohr, Swanton; Edward Liston, Selbysport; Orval A. Welch, Friendsville; Dennis Kurtz, Grantsville; Samuel Sines, Sines; P. T. Garthright, Mountain Lake Park; P. J. Garrett, Deer Park; George J. Poole, Kitzmillersville; Stuart F. Hamill, Oakland; H. L. Jones, Oakland; A. T. Matthews, Oakland; James P. Treacy, Oakland.

School Commissioner—William Miller, Accident.

A strong effort was made by a number of leading Democrats to have Mr. George T. Porter appointed School Commissioner in the place of Mr. Miller, and efforts were made in other directions to keep Mr. Miller off the Board, of Commissioners but they were unavailing.

Do You Take a Nip?

To the Editor of The Republican:

The nipping habit grows apace, else how could so many nipping places prosper? and how could so many breweries and distilleries become so profitable?

We hear a lot about temperance reform and there is a hot fight against saloons throughout the country and yet our jails and prisons are full of people who were sent there by strong drink, and our cities are full of sad homes because of it. Every where we may see more or less misery that may be traced directly to it. Think of the murders in our own District No. 2.

Have you ever got down to figure on the subject? It is one of the things that can be figured out reasonably close and accurately. To save you this trouble and the time some one who had access to the necessary statistics has done so, and the result is worth reading and considering. New York spends a million dollars a day for drinks, says the Sun. The annual consumption of drinks in the United States amounts to $1,400,000,000. If all the beer drunk in the United States since 1876 were brought together it would fill a canal from New York to Denver, 20 feet wide, 10 feet deep and 1,938 miles long.

The nation's drink bill is one third more than the public debt, twice as much as the capital stock of the banks, a little less than the capitalization of the trusts, one half the value of our domestic animals, more than one-half the value of all our products, one-third more than our total exports. If each individual in this country, regardless of age or sex, had drunk his share of liquor in 1876 he would have consumed about eight gallons. But now the proportion is a little more than 20 gallons.

The increase is attributed to the influx of immigrants, who drink much beer. It is estimated that three-fourths of the population are total abstainers, which would make every fourth person who does drink consume on an average $70 worth of liquor each year. If the people who drink should abstain for one year and provide a fund from the savings it would start every illiterate child in the United States on the way to a college education, and if the drinkers of the world were to endure these thirst for eighteen months their savings would buy every ounce of gold in existence.

These figures provide food for thought, even for those who fill glasses as well as for those who empty them. But there are not the only ones interested in the business, or effected by it. Indeed everybody is effected more or less, and none benefitted or at least not favorably or permanently.

The average factory hand earns $440 a year, while it is estimated that the average criminal costs the public at least $1,200 a year, and 95 per cent of all crime is traceable to drink.

Look not upon the wine when it is red, for it biteth the like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.

We have 4,000,000 paupers in this country and 10,000,000 persons are on the ragged edge of pauperism.

Well, what can be done about it? we all know that the better way by which to get rid of a bad habit is to get away from the temptations that lead to it. I commend the good people of Friendsville for getting away from the temptations and making so many wives, children and homes happy in No. 2 and hope our present legislators will pass a law giving the people a chance to vote it out of our county.

G. D. F.

Friendsville, Feb. 17, 1908.

Four Per Cent. Interest.

The First National Bank, Friendsville, pays four per cent. interest on time deposits. Place your money in this bank where its earning capacity will be greater than in any other banking institution in the county.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Friendsville, Md.

Farm for Sale or Rent.

Located four miles south of Swanton, 2½ miles east of North Glade, known as the Edward R. Lee farm, containing 93 acres. 25 acres cleared; 40 acres under good fence; 7 acres in young orchard; house; small barn and other outbuildings; one-half mile to public road; land is smooth and well adapted to farming; easy terms; apply to Joseph H. Lee, Deer Park, Md., care James L. Harvey, R. F. D. No. 1.

BALTO. & OHIO TAKES THE LEAD.

It Will Put The Nine Hour System in Force at Once.

A dispatch from Washington states that the Interstate Commerce Commission is informed that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad proposes to put into effect at once throughout its system the so-called "nine hour law," which by its terms does not become operative until March 4 next. The law limits the hour of service of all classes of train operatives, particularly locomotive engineers and firemen, train dispatchers, railway telegraphers, tower men and signal operators. The dispatch continues:

Recently the Interstate Commerce Commission was requested by the operating vice-presidents of 10 or 12 important systems of railway to extend the time when the nine-hour provision is to go into effect. It was pointed out that nine hours constituted an unusual and awkward period, as duties of that kind have to be performed in all the 24 hours of every day. If two shifts of train dispatchers, telegraph operators and signal men each worked nine hours, there would be a period of 6 hours in every 24 which could not be covered satisfactrily, either to the mem themselves but that "tricks" of eight hours might be better for all concerned, but for such a period of work the men could not be paid wages which they would regard as adequate for their needs. And in addition, it might be difficult to obtain the services of enough skilled men to make up three shifts every 24 hours on all of the railroads in America.

The commission has set February 27 as a date on which it will hear formal applications for an extension of the time of operation of the nine-hour provision.

However, the Baltimore and Ohio does not propose to await the result of the hearing. As explained to the commission, the purpose of the officials of that system is to put the law into effect immediately, in order that both the officials and the operatives may become familiar with the new conditions before they are made imperative by the act itself. It is the desire of the Baltimore and Ohio officials to meet every reasonable require of law that may be made through the commission. Should the operation of the law be unsatisfactory either to the men or to the railroad in its practical operation, that fact may be developed in time to have a remedy applied before March 4.

Another source of gratification to the commission is the very general compliance of the railroads with that provision of the Hepburn act which makes it obligatory upon carriers to submit to the commission monthly reports, covering every phase of the operation of interstate roads. A few weeks ago it was announced in a tentative way that several important systems, notably the New York Central lines, had declined to furnish reports to the commission, in accordance with the law and in conformity with the regulations and forms prescribed by the commission. It was held by the counsel for the New York Central lines, for instance, that provision of the law was unconstitutional, and it was understood to be the advice of counsel that the officials refuse the reports. Within the past day or two an understanding has been reached between the commission and the New York Central by which the road has filed with the commission complete reports of its operations for the five months ended November 30 last. The commission now has complete reports for five months ended November 30 of 99 per cent of the railroad mileage of the country. Reports for the month of December are coming in slowly.

Through these reports it will be possible at all times for an investor to ascertain definitely from the commission the precise condition of any one of the 730 interstate roads in America. This information ought to prove of great value to investors.

Valuable Coal Lands to Be Sold.

In another column of THE REPUBLICAN will be found a notice of a mortgage's sale of one of the most valuable pieces of coal property in Garrett county. The land is located along the line of the Western Maryland Railroad and will be sold on Saturday, March 14th, in front of the First National Bank in Oakland by Mr. D. Lindley Sloan, attorney for the mortgagee.

For Sale.

Arnold cottage, at Mt. Lake Park, Md; 13 rooms and attic; used as boarding house and has good patronage; high ground; splendid location; two blocks from new auditorium; city water; one of the best built houses in the Park; about 75 feet of porches. Will exchange for smaller property. A good bargain. Address F. P. Arnold, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

EXPENSIVE LEGISLATION: NOTHING ACCOMPLISHED

To Kill a Bill Prohibiting the Sale of Liquor It Cost the State $500.

LOCAL MEASURE BECOMES FAMOUS

Delegate Myers' Remarks Misconstrued and a Resolution Asking the Appointment of An Investigating Committee Introduced—Later Withdrawn.

It cost the State of Maryland close to $500 Thursday on the long-winded debate relative to the closing of one saloon in District 5 of Garrett county at Accident. And the saloon will stay open. The Garrett delegates, especially Green, who will hereafter be known as the Boy Orator of the Alleganies, made a desperate effort to have the bill substituted for the unfavorable report. Chairman Dawkins, of the temperance committee opposed him and the pair argued for 90 minutes. Then Dawkins won out, and then the figures discovered the state had expended fully $500 to allow that one saloon to continue to do business. Mr. Green was given three hearings by the temperance committee and he "queered" his case by stating at the first hearing that he introduced the bill by request and had no special interest in it. Mr. William Miller, of Garrett county, spoke with great vigor before the committee against Mr. Green's bill, producing a petition with twice as many signatures of voters in Accident district as that submitted by Mr. Green. Mr. Miller also read a letter which tended to show that politics was behind the attempt to close up Mr. Reese's hotel bar at Accident. The temperance committee, although there are several members on it who have shown decided leaning toward local option, voted unanimously to report Mr. Green's bill unfavorably, who made a dramatic plea for his bill on the floor of the House and he was backed up by colleague, Mr. Myers, who is alleged to have intimated that "undue influence" was used on the temperance committee. This brought a resolution on Friday by Mr. Marley a member of the committee, calling for an investigation of the charge. Mr. Myers then made a most manly explanation, in which he declared he was misunderstood. "I never intended to indicate," said he, "that undue influence had been used in the sense that it was reported," he declared. "I would not think of making such a charge against the members of the temperance committee or Mr. Miller or others interested in the bill, for whom I have the greatest respect. I want to make the announcement publicly, so there will be no misapprehension of my intentions."

"Then I withdraw the resolution," said Marley.

Mr. Myers was so open-hearted and earnest in his manner that he won the admiration of the House and he was heartily applauded.

Mr. Wm. Miller, the distiller received a letter from Superintendent W. H. Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League, addressed to "Rev. William Miller." The recipient of the letter is apprised of the success of the local option rally at the Lyric, Baltimore, and was urged to accompany the temperance forces to Annapolis on Tuesday.

Communicated.

To the Editor of The Republican:

I was very much gratified to read, in a recent number of THE REPUBLICAN, what were in effect three editorial utterances in favor of local option or prohibition, although only two of them were in the editorial columns and the other among the local items. You very truly say, "If liquor is bad for District No. 5, it is also bad for the rest of the districts, so why not make it general? If good, allow it to be sold everywhere."

If the saloon is a good thing, why require a license? A really good thing ought not to be hampered by restrictions. But will anybody say that the saloon is a good thing? Will any person rise up and tell what good it does?

On the other hand, does the saloon do any harm? Does it ever make homes unhappy? Does it tend to increase lawlessness and crime? Does it make its patrons less qualified for their work? Does it take from legitimate trade the money that would better be spent for meat and bread and groceries and boots and shoes and clothing and books and newspapers and magazines and other useful things? Do we not have to answer yes to every one of these questions?

If the saloon does no good, but does do harm, why license it? Why not close it by local option or prohibition and put a stop to the evil it does? If some say that "prohibition doesn't prohibit," how do they explain the fact that all the saloons are opposed to the enactment of prohibitory laws?

Very respectfully yours,
W. O. ISON.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17, 1908.

Married.

CARPENTER—FAY.—Miss Helen Clare Fay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Fay, formerly of Oakland, but now residents of Washington, D. C., was married to Mr. James Lee Carpenter, of Birmingham, Alabama, Saturday morning, February 8th, by Rev. Father Connelly, in the rectory of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Washington. The wedding was a quiet one, the immediate relatives being present. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom took their departure for their future home in Allabama.

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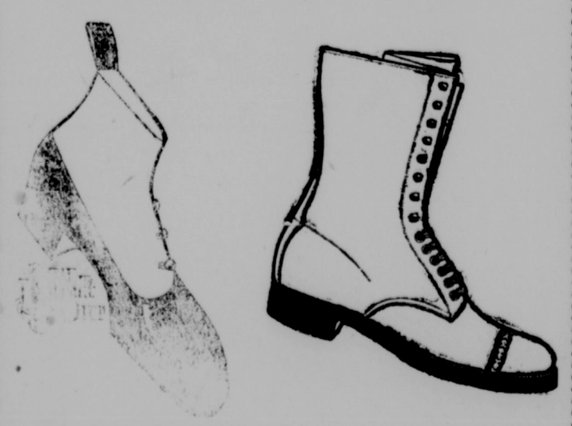

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Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.
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OAKLAND, MD

A NEW YORKER IN MARYLAND.

Notes by the Way On the Western Shore of the Chesapeake—Historical Reminiscences—Social and Agricultural Condition.

Last week I wrote of agricultural conditions; to-day I am writing mostly of others things. At La Plata, in Charles County, I was entertained at a home where Wilkes Booth sought shelter when he was fleeing from justice after he had shot President Lincoln, and from which place he was guided through the bed of a stream to a thicket, where he was hidden for four days under a screen of brush. The swamp where the horses were shot and their bodies sunk in the quicksand was pointed out. The fugitives were fed by a colored man named Henry, who is still is living. He was in the employ of a Confederate sympathizer named Jones. The county was filled with Union troops looking for the assassin. They traced him to the door of my host, but then lost track for the reason given above, nor did they find any until after Booth had crossed the Potomac in a boat provided by Henry. This boat is said to be still in existence. A gentleman suggested Henry that if he would show the to boat and tell the story in the North he would make a lot of money. He replied: "No sah! Fust thing sumbody shoot me; den what good dat money do Henry?" After the finding of the boat and the owner by the Union scouts they traced out the place where Booth was hidden. Henry was strung up to a tree, but so vehemently did he protest his lack of knowledge that he was finally released. Doubtless he really did not know who Booth was until after his escape.

Jones and my host's father were arrested and imprisoned in the government prison at Washington. Jones was finally released, nothing being proved against him. He has written a little book telling the whole story. The life of Mr. Cox, my host's father, was saved by the unshaken testimony of a little colored girl, whom I saw—now, of course, a grown woman—who insisted: "Massa Sam did not take him in."

These stirring times are long since past. I found there people very ready to talk of them when they discovered I could look at things from their point of view. Mr. Cox—the younger—paid what I consider one of the highest tributes to President Lincoln I ever heard. Remember, his father was in the Confederate service and was long imprisoned. His brother met his death as the result of a wound received in battle. He said: "I was brought up to consider Abraham Lincoln a monster and to despise a Northern man as I would a rattlesnake; today I consider Lincoln the greatest and best man this country has ever produced. Had he lived through the reconstruction period our condition and that of the whole South would have been far different." It is delightful to hear such tributes to Lincoln all through the South. When I read again the history of those troublous times, when sectional feeling ran so high, and see conditions that prevail here today after more than forty years, largely the result of the unjust course then pursued, I can appreciate the real tribute conveyed in the statement.

In all this county there are no large towns. The old mansion houses were built in the centre of the plantations, often a mile from the main road. Until ten years before the war there were gates on all roads except the main highway. One lady told me they had to open eleven gates in going to church, four miles distant; most of the travel was on horseback. When they went by carriage a negro boy was always in the box to open and close the gates. People lived largely on what they produced on their own plantaitons. Such supplies as could not be so produced were bought at wholesale in the city; thus they had small need of a local store. The one at the crossroads, where was, and is, the postoffice, served every purpose. About this were the blacksmith shop and perhaps a half dozen houses and the church; such constituted the towns. The courthouses were the centres. Here was done not only the county business, as is usual in such places, but the affairs of the community were settled here, both political and commercial. One fall court over in Virginia is known as "the hog court," for at this season and place the crop of hogs is sold. At Leonardtown, from which I am writing the spring term is known as "the horse court." In the centre of the village is a spot dignified by the name of "the green." Here at the court held in March all the best horses in the county are paraded. Many change hands and not a little liquid rye is disposed of.

We have just held an institute at Prince Frederick, the county seat of Calvert county. It consists of the courthouse, a substantial brick building, a couple of lawyers' offices, two newspaper offices, two stores, the hotel, a blacksmith shop, possibly a dozen houses, a white and a colored schoolhouse—always seperate, and the colored children usually taught by a colored teacher—a brick, vine covered Episcopal church, quite ancient, about which the forefathers of the hamlet sleep, and a more modern Methodist Episcopal church. This constitutes the only "large" town in the county and is a fair type of many others.

At the best session of the institute we had ninety-nine present. This represented the intelligent farmers from within a radius of twenty miles, and would be equal to an audience of eight hundred or nine hundred in the thickly populated states of New York, Ohio or Pennsylvania.

Leonardtown, above referred to, is in the extreme south of St. Mary's County, on Bamton Bay, running in from the Potomac about seven miles. It is one of the oldest towns in the United States. On my first visit home, some ten years ago, before it had been somewhat modernized as at present, one might well imagine that he was set down in an old English town of the seventeenth century, from the type of architecture and the appearance of the buildings. Moore's Hotel, with its peaked roof, small window panes, and the first floor only a step above the steeet, was a fair type, and enjoyed the distinction of having been the greatest hotel of Southern Maryland, noted not only for its cuisine, but because here have been entertained some of the notable men of the state and nation. Alas! in its latter days like Ichabod, its glory had departed. It has recently been torn down and a more modern structure has taken its place.

The latchstring of the people always hangs out, and they delight to entertain. Their homes may not be so well heated nor have as fine carpets on the floor nor as fine modern furniture as those north of the Mason and Dixon's line, for they are poor, but you will be warmly welcomed and given a comfortable seat near the fire. You will find the table loaded with an abundance of food; always two or more kinds of hot bread, one of which is sure to be corn pone, made from unbolted meal and without sugar. To my mind this is much better than our "Johnnie cake." Then there are the "Maryland biscuit," made light by beating the dough with a stick. "Forty licks" is considered necessary to produce them par excellence. At this season sausage and ham are on every table. I have never been able to agree that the much vaunted Virginia cured ham are superior. To my mind they are too dry and oversmoked.

Oysters are gathered anywhere on these salt water fronts. An oyster stew here means a dish full of oysters, not a few lost in a sea of soup. Coming right out of the water, with a flavor never found in the fresh water soaked oysters, they are delivered to us at 50 cents a quart. Wood in airtight stoves is the fuel in general use. More than once I have been awakened in "the dawn's early light" by my host starting the fire in my room that I might have a warm temperature to dress in.

Just now the question of an ice crop is agitating the public mind. None as yet has been secured. The icehouses are built in the ground. When the ice is three or four inches thick it is broken out, thrown in carts or wagons and dumped into the houses, where it is pounded down as may be. I am told it keeps well. It is this or nothing with them.

I was surprised to see a number of ox teams carting timothy hay from the wharves back to the farms This hay cost $25 a ton. The people say, "We can't raise green grass." I have been looking at a ten acre field that has been in meadow for eight years, and last year cut some two tons an acre. Naturally I supposed this was choice land. I was surprised to learn that it was considered the poorest in the vicinity. It had been abandoned for years, and had grown up with trees and bushes. The owner bought fifty-two acres for $300. He cleaned up the wood and bushes, ploughed the land, manured it and used a fertilizer recommended by the experiment station. He kept a small livery stable and two or three cows. He went down to the marsh and put up a quantity of marsh hay for bedding, and thus made and saved a good deal of manure, in a country where most of it is wasted. His first crop was millet, and was said to be a good one. The land was reploughed, limed, worked up in good shape, sowed with timothy, red top and alsike clover and then given another light coat of manure, with the result noted. The field has been top dressed lightly at intervals, as manure was available. This was sandy loam land, considered poor, almost devoid of vegetable matter, and having had no fertilizing material applied since Captain John Smith sailed up the Chesapeake, three hundred years ago. Yet on really good, fine land well located farmers say that they can't raise hay! When pointed to this field they say: "Oh, Mr. Turner had manure. We are too poor to buy fertilizers; our money crop is tobacco." So they let the cattle roam over the land without much housing. They find money somehow to pay $25 a ton for hay, which means half the selling price of an average acre of tobacco, and this is a country where common clover and cowpeas flourish.—Edward Van Alstine in the New York Farmer.

Customs of the Street.

In crowded city streets, especially in London and Paris, when a driver is halted by another driver ahead of him he throws up his hand or his whip perpendicularly as a warning to the man back of him. Thus warned, the next driver checks his team and then holds up his hand or his whip as a warning to the man back of him. Thus there might be seen going up one after another in a line stretching back hands or whips to the number of a half a dozen or more as the drivers were successively halted or slowed down by the blockade in front. So of drivers of horse drawn vehicles whose drivers commonly sit high where their hands or whips can be seen above their heads. This signaling is done somewhat differently by the drivers of automobiles, who sit low. So in such circumstances what the automobile does to signal to the man back of him that he is held up is to stretch his arm out outside of his vehicle horizontally to the right.—Washington Post.

Farm for Sale—I offer my firm, located near Herrington Manor school house, for sale; contains 52 acres 35 clear; good six-room dwelling; small barn; well watered; young orchard. Address J. S. Hardesty, Oakland, Md. 50-13t

DISTINGUISHED MARYLAND MEN

A Chicago Newspaper's View of Senators Smith. Bayner and Whyte.

January 15, 1908, the General Assembly of Marylahd, in joint convention, elected as United States Senator for the full term of six years, beginning March 4, 1909, Col. John Walter Smith, Governor of Maryland from 1900 until 1904, hence the independent Warfield's predecessor in the Gubernatorial chair, defeated aspirant for the Senatorship won by the independent Rayner, who had served as Attorney-General during his term of office as Governor, and lifelong adherent of Gorman and the Gorman organization. The election makes Colonel Smith the successor of Senator Gorman in the State as well as in the Senate, as it confirms his claim to the leadership of the Democratic machine, which last fall, under his management, captured for himself the Senatorship, unhorsed Governor Warfield, elected the State ticket headed by Judge Crothers, fortified the organization by the 1,600 offices which go with a sweeping State victory and elected 90 out of a possible 128 members of the General Assembly of the State.

Young Arthur P. Gorman, who was elected State Senator, carrying Governor Warfield's home county against him, and whose chief ambition is to succeed his father in the leadership, is by election made the head of the Democratic party in the State Legislature and will be one of Colonel Smith's lieutenants. And if their plans do not gang agley, he will be Smith's collegue in the upper house of the nation's legislature three years from now, when he hopes to succeed Isidor Rayner to the seat which that astute independent kept Colonel Smith from filling. All of which looks as if the Gorman power had not so greatly waned but that a man of astuteness, ingenuity and resourcefulness in political combinations has been able to make it again a formidable force. This man is Col. John Walter Smith.

It is a fascinating game—that of politics, and Colonel Smith has never tried to resist its lure. A millionaire several times over, and one who made his own fortune, he has spent thousands to help the Democratic party in its campaigns. Few men have given so liberally. When he received the nomination for Governor in 1899 the Republicans, with Lloyd Lowndes as the State's Executive, had for nearly four years been in complete control of the State, as well as of the Federal offices. There was no Democratic assessment fund, and a candidate with a "bar'l" was a necessity. At that time it was said that Colonel Smith expressed a willingness, if nominated, to sign his check for $50,000 for the legitimate expenses of what proved to be a redhot campaign. His rival for the nomination at that time was Edwin Warfield, the Baltimore financier. "Handsome Ned," who having suffered defeat in the Baltimore primaries, laid the foundation of his later successful candidacy for Governor by a display of good sporting blood when on the convention's floor he made the speech which nominated Smith. Though political rivals, these men were at that time personal friends, and had been interested in the same business ventures, Smith being a stockholder and director in the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore, which Warfield had founded and of which he was president. Senator Platt, of New York; Senator Gorman and the Republican Governor, Lloyd Lowndes, who died in 1904, were other politicians who held stock in this enterprise.

On the State ticket with Smith when he was nominated and elected Governor were Dr. J. W. Hering, named for Comptroller, and Isidor Rayner, of Baltimore city, now United States Senator, who was named to fill the office of Attorney-General. Both Rayner and Hering were of the independents who were opposed to Gorman. They were nominated in order that a united Democratic party might wrest the State from Republican control.

Rayner's concession in accepting the office did not lessen his opposition to Gorman's rule, and his election as Senator, despite the organization's recognition of Smith as the candidate, was a blow which the regulars have not forgotten. Now that they are again in the saddle they are not likely to turn the other cheek.

Smith, Rayner and Warfield are all native Marylanders, and are about the same age. Colonel Smith, who was born in Snow Hill, Worcester county, in 1846, is the eldest of the three. Senator Rayner first saw the light in Baltimore five years later, while Governor Warfield's birth year was 1848 and his birthplace Howard county.

Senator Wm. Pinkney Whyte having served in the Senate by Governor Warfield's appointment since Senator Gorman's death, has been elected by the General Assembly to fill out the remainder of the dead Senator's term. He thus gains the distinction of having been twice elected and twice appointed to the highest lawmaking body of the nation. In 1868, when Reverdy Johnson left the Senate to serve as Minister to England, Senator Whyte was appointed to fill out his term. Returning to his home in Baltimore, he was elected Governor, which office he filled from 1871 until 1874, when he was elected United States Senator for the term ending in 1881. He was succeeded by Senator Gorman, whom he had offended. Later he became Mayor of Baltimore and Attorney-General of Maryland—H. B. Chamberlin in Chicago Record-Herald.

THE ORIGINAL IRON BRIDGE

It Was Designed and Consfructed by a Scottish-American.

Many readers of the Scottish-American will no doubt be interested to learn something about the first castiron bridge ever built in this or in any other county, as well as a few facts concerning the Scotsman who designed and superintended its construction. It is located at the south end of the main street in Brownsville, Fayette County, Pa., and spans a stream of considerable width called Dunlaps Creek, just as it is about to empty itself into the renowned Monongahela River, about fifty miles above Pittsburg.

Brownsville is one of the most noted, as well as one of the most ancient, towns west of the Alleghenv Mountains. It has been visited at least by two Presidents of the United States—George Washington and Andrew Jackson—the former having two brothers buried in its cemetery. Then it is the birthplace of that eminent statesman and apostle of reciprocity, James G. Blaine, who was once his party's choice for the Presidency; also of United States Senator Philander C. Knox, Pennsylvania's first choice for the chair to be vacated by "the people's Teddy." But among the great men who have either visited or been born in Brownsville we know of no brainier, cleaner or more honored than John Herbertson, the designer and constructor of the bridge which joins Bridgeport with Brownsville, the first of its kind in the world.

John Herbertson was born in the city of Glasgow in the year 1805. He must have been like George Howe, "a lad o' pairts," for on leaving school at a very early age he was apprenticed to learn the joiner and cabinet making trade. His evenings were chiefly spent in reading and attending lectures on scientific subjects. He had broad ideas and high ideals. He was ambitious to be something, and no doubt felt fettered by his iron-clad seven years' indenture of apprenenticeship. At any rate, we find him while still in his teens, smuggling his tools on board a sailing vessel called The Commerce as she lay anchored at the Broomielaw, and setting out with her for America—the land of his dreams and his hopes: thus violating the law by which they forbade skilled mechanics from moving outside the United Kingdom.

John landed in New York in the month of July, 1823, reaching Pittsburg a year or so later. He was persuaded by a scheming Scotsman to go further west into Ohio and rapidly acquire a fortune through farming. All he acquired, however, was fever and ague, so he was glad to return to Pittsburg, where he soon found employment in a machine shop, and spent several years there.

His next move was to Brownsville, to act as foreman in one of her machine shops. This was about the year 1830. It was shortly after this that the United States Government decided to bridge Dunlaps creek. The young Scotch foreman mechanic suggested that it be constructed of castiron. His suggestion was taken up, and he was invited to prepare plans, which he did. These were submitted to the Government authorities at West Point, and approved by them. He made his own patterns, superintended the getting out of the castings, as well as the erection of the whole structure, which when completed was the marvel of the bridge builders of that day. Although it has been in place for three-quarters of a century it still looks not only strong, but modern in design, and is likely to stand the test and serve all practical purposes for a century to come. It stands there as a fitting monument to the genius and skill of its young Scotch designer and constructor.

Shortly after the completion of the bridge Mr. Herbertson, in company with another mechan[illegible] began business for himse[illegible] Brownsville. This partnership lasted for a number of years, during which scores of engines and much machinery of different kinds were turned out. Subsequently his partner dropped out, and he took his two sons in with him, the firm taking the name of The John Herberston's Sons Machine Shop, by which it is still known. Mr. Herbertson, Sr., continued to take a practical interest in the firm almost up to the time of his death, which took place in 1890 He was highly respected and often honored by his fellow citizens during his litetime, and in death he is not forgotten, and never will be as long as men and women cross and recross the first cast-iron bridge ever constructed.

The business is now carried on at the old stand, on the eastern bank of the Monongahela by his two sons and grandson. They are chips off the original, being skilled mechanics and true gentlemen. We meet with them socially and otherwise now and again, and find they are jusily proud of their Scottish ancestry, and exceeding kind to the sons of Auld Caledonia. —Rev. Alexander Laird, in Scottish-American.

Marks for Murderers.

A French scientist has made a remarkable suggestion for the marking of murderers in France. He suggests that such criminals be branded on the face with a redhot iron and then released. The branding should be done in public, the letter "M" signifying murderer being stamped as an ineradicable mark on the forehead of the criminal. It would be a warning to others.

Grippe is sweeping the country. Stop it with Preventics, before it gets deeply seated. To check early colds with these little Candy Cold Tablets is surely sensible and safe. Preventics contain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh or sickening. Pneumonia would never appear if early colds were promptly broken. Also good for feverish children. Large box, 48 tablets, 25 cents. Vest pocket boxes 5 cents. Sold by all dealers.

Subscribe for The Republican.

THE LIMEKILN CLUB.

Gardner Laments Fact That the World Has No Use For Him.

MISSES THE OLD THINGS.

New Names and New Ways Do Not Appeal to the Noted President—He Recalls Changes That Have Taken Place In His Time.

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"My frens," said Brother Gardner, president of the Limekiln club, at its last meeting, "I's been doin' a heap o' thinkin' fur de last few days, and I's about come to de conclusion dat de world ain't got no furder use fur me and odder old folks. We am outer date. We can't keep up wid de purcession. We can't catch on.

"It makes me lonely when I look around me and miss all de old fashioned things, and some nights I look up at de moon and de stars and wonder

"DE ODDER DAY I TOOK A WANDER."

if dey have changed too. If dey haven't it's bekase a trust hasn't got hold of 'em.

"In de old fashioned days, when we built a church buildin'—dey called it a meetin' house den—we had to rake and scrape and build a kettle at a time. Ebery dollar was honest money. Ebery dollar was honestly airned. If we got 'nuff together to build a $500 buildin' we felt almost ashamed of de extravagance. If we could pay our preacher $200 a year he was almost ashamed to take it.

"Up my way dey am jist now buildin' what may be called a palace of de Lawd. De lot cost $20,000, de buildin' am to cost $40,000, de organ am to cost $5,000, de steam heat and cushions and odder fixins will cost as much more, and dey am gwine to pay de minister de same salary annually. Dar will be a choir of paid singers, and dar will be dozens of carriages roll up to de door on Sundays.

When the Church Is Built.

"When dat palace am finally completed and opened, when de organ peals out, when de choir stands up to sing, when de minister stands up to preach, what's he gwine to preach about to make men better? Jist de same things dat our preachers preached about in de long ago.

"He will ask men to be honest.

"He will ask men to love deir feller men.

"He will ask men to forgive deir enemies and praise de Lawd.

"He will ask men and women to help in de betterment of de world and to so lib yere on airth dat when dey come to die dey will go up higher.

"Dat's all he kin do. Can't add an odder word to it. And if he asked those things in a $500 meetin' house would de consciences of men respond jist as quick as in dat palace?

"But he won't ask it. It would be old fashioned to do so. It wouldn't be to date. It might hurt de feelin's of some of de congregashun who have come dar to show off deir clothes and hear de choir sing. He'll take a text and he'll talk, and when he gits frew talkin' meeting will be ober and nobody de better nor wuss off.

"In de old fashioned day any man who libed widin five miles of you was a naybur and a human bein'. In dis modern age de man libin' on de odder side of de wall dies and is buried, and you don't know his name nor care to.

"Fifty years ago dar was a feelin' of sympathy fur a man in misfortune, fur a widder in black, fur an orphan cryin' in its loneliness. Dat feelin' was too old fashioned, and it has been done away wid. We can't miss our street kyar to speak to a man who has been run ober and had his bones broke, and we figger dat widders and orphans will be taken care of at de poorhouses.

"In dose old days dar was some politics around, but men didn't look upon it as they do de politics of today. It didn't smirch men. It didn't make liars and thieves and rascals of 'em. Men didn't sell their votes, and officeholders didn't rob de people. It was decided dat de old way wasn't progressive 'nuff fur de American people, and so de present one was invented. De result am dat dere am not ober five men in high places today in all dis land dat de people thoroughly trust.

"In my time, when I considered myself in de swim, if I airned $2 I put away at least 50 cents agin sickness or old aige. Dat's what we preached to each odder—economy and saving. Dat looked like good policy, but I have libed to see how foolish it was compared to de up to date idea. De thing am to airn $2 and spend $3 and to figure dat you am gwine to lib a thousand years.

Man's Word Was Good.

"Dar was a time when a man's word was good fur somethin' in business. If you went to a merchant to buy he told you the truth about his goods. If you hadn't de money to pay he took your word and trusted you. How primitive! How silly compared to today! Find me a man who'll take a tradesman's word. Find me a tradesman who'll take a customer's word. We look upon each odder as liars and deadbeats, and as a matter of fact we are. We have to be to keep ahead of de odder feller. When a man says he will do thus and so you wonder if he hain't lyin'. When he gibs you his note of hand you worry fur fear dat he won't meet it. When he sends word dat he am ready to pay it you look for a nigger in de wood pile. When he has paid it and you have de money in your pocket you feel a sort o' contempt fur him dat he was honest.

"In de old days when I bought a hoe it was a hoe. De same wid shoes or a hat or groceries. De seller made his profit and his goods war honest. When you go to buy a thing nowadays under dis up to date system you am swindled first in what you buy and next in de price of it. Dar am swindles in eberything you eat, wear and use. We not only swindle our own people, but de world at large. We send de heathen Chinese Bibles and missionaries and tracts, and we also send him cottons filled wid clay to make 'em weigh heavier.

"Now and den, in de old days gone nebber to return, I used to ask a few nayburs to drap in of an evenin'. We had a pitcher o' cider, a pan of apples and some popcorn and all injoyed deirselves. I was invited ober to de house of Brudder Giveadam Jones de odder evenin'. He said it was gwine to be a simple affair. Dar was six kinds of cake, wine, ice cream and cigars, and when de eatin' and drinkin' was ober we had music on de phonograph. I hain't sayin' a word of criticism. Brudder Jones airns $15 a week and hasn't a cent in de bank, but de up to date programme must be followed or he would be out of de swim. Even if he can't get a doctor's prescription filled he must make a bluff.

What He Found In the Country.

"I hope it might be different out in de kentry, whar it used to seem to me dat God libed most of de time, and de odder day I took a wander to git near him. Waal, I found a farmer who charged me 5 cents for a glass of buttermilk dat was gwine to de pigs. I found a boy who called me an old nigger. I found a farmer's wife who said I looked like a thief. I found a country grocer who asked me 2 cents too much fur a paper of smokin' tobacco. I found a constable who wouldn't let me lie down on the green grass, and I found a farmer's hired man who wanted me to change a bogus half dollar fur him and cuffed me bekase I wouldn't. God wasn't out dar. It was all man, man, man—de same sort o' men dat you meet in de city, de up to date man.

"I looked and looked and looked, but I found nuthin' like it used to be. It was 'keep off de grass' bekase the grass was with money. You mustn't lean agin de trees, bekase de trees was sold. You mustn't wander in de woods bekase a trust owned them. You mustn't fish in de brooks, wander in de medders nor hunt fur blackberries.

"I come home disappointed and discouraged and wid tears in my eyes, but I'm not gwine to kick. Progress has dun all dis, and I have failed to keep up wid de purceshun. I'm a has been, I'm a back number. Let us break de meetin' in two and go home."

M. QUAD.

She Meant Well.

A teacher in a certain eastern school asked her class to draw a picture of that which they wished to be when they grew up. The pupils went diligently to work with paper and pencil, some drawing pictures of soldiers, policemen, fine ladies," etc. They all worked hard but one little girl, who sat quietly holding her pad and pencil in hand.

The teacher, observing her, asked:

"Don't you know what you want to be when you grow up, Anna?"

"Yes, I know," replied the little girl, "I know I want to be married, but I don't know how to draw it."

A Warning.

"Oh, I—I beg your pardon. I—I thought those were artificial—"

"Well, you'll wish you were an artificial member before I get through with you."—Brooklyn Life.

Quite Too Much.

"Why do you write?" I asked the bard
Whose [illegible] verse was never marred
By one false note, whose poems fine
Breathed gospel truth in every line.
With a calm smile he raised his head—
"They pay me for the stuff!" he said.

—E. M. Tobinson in Puck.

Defects of Our Present Anti-trust Laws.

By HERBERT KNOX SMITH, Federal Deputy Commissioner of Corporations.

OUR most conspicuous attempts so far at the solution of the trust question have chiefly taken the shape of laws prohibiting combination, the SO CALLED ANTI-TRUST LAWS. Those laws forbid in substance combination in restraint of trade. Inasmuch as it is hard to conceive of any sort of important combination which does not to a certain extent REDUCE COMPETITION and thereby in the technical legal sense RESTRAIN TRADE, it may be generally said that the antitrust laws forbid industrial combination.

WE MIGHT AS WELL RECOGNIZE THE FACT THAT INDUSTRIAL AND CORPORATE COMBINATION IS AN ECONOMIC NECESSITY; THAT IT IS NOT ONLY A NECESSITY, BUT ALSO AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT.

Suppose that we allow combination and see that the centralized power which it creates is PROPERLY used. If we are to do this, we must have SOME EFFICIENT SYSTEM OF REGULATION by permanent supervision. Such a control must be active and positive, not negative. It cannot be accomplished by simple prohibition or by the piling up of penal statutes. Our industrial machinery is so infinitely complex that it cannot be adjusted by the remote, inflexible, OCCASIONAL remedy of judicial procedure. It must be regulated by CLOSE ADMINISTRATIVE SUPERVISION on the part of the government, not by the process of the court.

THE ANTITRUST LAWS ARE WHOLLY UNSUITED TO ACCOMPLISH ANY SUCH RESULTS. THEY ARE NEGATIVE AND PROHIBITIVE. THEY CONDEMN ALL COMBINATION, WHETHER BENEFICIAL OR HARMFUL. THEY ARE ENFORCED ONLY BY COURTS. THEY ALSO FORBID NECESSARILY ANY CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATE INTERESTS, BECAUSE THE ANTITRUST LAWS ARE AN ATTACK ON CORPORATE EXISTENCE ITSELF AND INEVITABLY PLACE CORPORATE MANAGERS IN OPPOSITION IN SPITE OF THEMSELVES.

Labor Unions and The Trade Schools.

By HENRY S. PRITCHETT, President of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation.

AS a result of the disappearance of the apprenticeship system there is A DEARTH OF SKILLED WORKMEN, and boys are shut out of the opportunity of learning a trade. It thus comes about that thousands of boys leaving the schools of the grammar grade DRIFT ABOUT and waste the years in which they might be trained for a useful career.

I think there is today BUT ONE OBJECTION TO THIS PLAN of preparing boys for the trades, and this comes from some of the trades union leaders, who fear that the development of trade schools would produce such an army of skilled workmen as to lower wages, and they desire to RESTRICT the number of men who may enter a trade. They feel the trades may be flooded by this means with half trained men who believe themselves to be journeymen.

THIS APPREHENSION ON THE PART OF SOME OF THE LABOR LEADERS RESTS, AS I BELIEVE, UPON A MISTAKEN NOTION CONCERNING THE TRADE SCHOOL ITSELF, A MISAPPREHENSION NATURALLY ARISING FROM THE WORK OF CERTAIN INFERIOR AND ILL DIRECTED SCHOOLS.

Just here the labor organizations appear to have the opportunity to give most effective aid to the PRINCIPLE FOR WHICH THEY ARE SUPPOSED TO STAND, of advancing the standard of living. If they will stand intelligently for the trade school which gives THOROUGH instruction and help by their co-operation to eliminate the SUPERFICIAL trade school and will fix a definite place for the graduates of such schools, they will not only OPEN THE DOOR OF OPPORTUNITY TO THEIR OWN SONS, but will advance their own dignity and value as members of a skilled trade.

The reasons why the trades cannot be flooded by the graduates of trade schools are these: The economic difficulties, including the expense and loss of wages, involved in attending a PROPER KIND OF TRADE SCHOOL will always restrict the number who can attend it. The small percentage of men who will avail themselves of such thorough training will be a factor in raising the standard of wages.

TODAY MILLIONS OF AMERICAN BOYS ASK THE OPPORTUNITY FOR SOME MEANS BY WHICH THEY MAY BE LIFTED OUT OF UNFRUITFUL OCCUPATIONS. WHEN THAT DOOR IS OPENED ONLY A FRACTION OF THOSE BOYS WILL IN THE END AVAIL THEMSELVES OF IT, BUT THE OPPORTUNITY WILL BE AN INSPIRATION TO ALL.

Railroads Have Too Many Masters.

By EDWARD P. RIPLEY, President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway.

WHAT the railroads are opposed to is this VARIED ASSORTMENT OF RULES, REGULATIONS AND LAWS under which at present they must operate. For instance, the Santa Fe runs through fourteen states and territories, and what is legal in one state may be unlawful in another.

IN OTHER WORDS, WE HAVE TOO MANY MASTERS. WOULDN'T IT BE MUCH BETTER FOR US IF WE HAD A SINGLE, CENTRAL SOURCE OF REGULATION THAN SO MANY?

The outcry against the railroads has done them MUCH DAMAGE. This antagonism is by no means a thing of the past, as it exists today and is deep seated. The censure and attacks of the press and the UNJUST strictures from other sources have kept it alive. The result is that THE RAILROADS HAVE BEEN NEARLY RUINED. They are now worrying along as best they can. They cannot do anything but serve the public even if the public is attacking them.

Old Home Week.

By LULU JOHNSON.

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Billy Sugden read the pamphlet through from cover to cover, from the first glaring line, "Old Home Week," to the imprint of the "Blairsville Mercury Job Print" on the last page of the cover. Somehow the little booklet seemed to have almost the value of a message from home. He could even tell which part of the text Carr, the editor of the Mercury, had written and which portions were the product of the Rev. John Dudley, the Presbyterian minister, who has literary aspirations.

One paragraph in particular appealed to him. It ran, "We have set a date later than most of the old home weeks so that as we, the home stayers, bring to a happy and prosperous conclusion the harvest of the year so may the homecomers bring with them the first fruits of their prosperity and their talent."

Whoever had sent him the pamphlet had underscored this paragraph, and Sugden felt with a glow of pride that his new found fame had reached even to the old home. It was only in the last few months that he had gained the position as an illustrator for which he had fought, and fame was still very sweet to him. He could see visions of the old home, the quiet, shady streets, the trees now gorgeous in their autumnal tints, as he sat down and wrote a note of regret to the famous lion hunter who had sought to add him to her collection at Newport for that week.

As the train drew near the old town some weeks later he peered from the windows as eagerly as a boy.

On both sides of the car excited faces were pressed against the glass locating familiar spots, and when at last the long line of cars swung around the point and the gray old breakwater

"ELIZABETH! IS IT REALLY YOU," HE DEMANDED.

came into sight the car rang with cheers, in which Sugden's voice was by no means the least vociferous.

It was pleasant to meet the reception committee with their pompous formality of welcoming speeches, which were followed by the more genuine handclasps. It was still more pleasant to make his way up the street and get a welcome on every hand, but through it all Sugden was conscious of one lack—the absence of one person who alone could make old home week a success to him. For the first time he realized that the week meant to him Elizabeth Grantley, and it was to see her that he had come.

As he crossed the foaming little river that cut the town in two he remembered the last time that he stood on the span. He and Elizabeth had leaned against the rail, watching the swirling waters in the uncertain moonlight, while gently she had put from her the hopes that had risen in her breast and had sent him on his way unfettered by matrimonial promises. "If you really want me you will come back for me without a promise," she had whispered. "I could not bear to think that I was holding you back in your career, Billy." He had protested and argued, but the girl had steadfastly held to her point. She would not marry him—she would not even consider an engagement. If he was to fight his way in the world he must be left free.

He had failed then to perceive her point of view. He had wanted her to marry him and go with him in search of a career. When she had refused he had flung himself away, and he had not written. Now he knew that she had been right, and he longed to tell her so. "There was a bureau of information through which visitors might locate their old friends, but the sweet faced girl in charge of the registry list shook her head regretfully. We tried to locate the Grantleys to reach them with an announcement," she explained, "but they appear to have dropped from sight completely. I will make a note of your address in case we do locate them." Sugden thanked her and went out feeling as though after all his coming had been a mistake. He slipped into the opera house to listen for awhile to the formal exercises for the opening day, but he found the prosy oratory tiresome and soon sought the open air. Bridge and Court streets were brought out brilliantly by arches of incandescent lights, and in the Indian summer warmth a pushing, perspiring crowd made their way up and down the streets and jostled each other into the gutter, while the confetti was scattered about and the feather ticklers were everywhere in evidence.

With a gesture of disgust, Sugden turned from the crowd. His mood was not atune to merrymaking, and he sought the more quiet parts of the town. Almost unconsciously he took the familiar paths that led to the little cottage where the Grantleys had made their home, and presently he found himself leaning against the fence that inclosed the well kept garden. Here he lighted a cigar, and with the soft gloom of the tree shaded yard for his screen he projected from his fancy scenes wherein he and Elizabeth had figured. He could see the gay hammock swung between the apple tree and the horse chestnut. He could picture the dainty figure in filmy white and could almost hear her hail of "I'm out here, Billy, in the hammock," as the gate clicked behind him.

Then his mind conjured the vision of the wistful faced girl leaning upon the railing of the bridge and pleading with him to keep his freedom that he might make his fight free handed. He remembered those last few moments when he had declared that he would have nothing more to do with a girl who feared to face poverty with him, and even now it seemed that he could hear her sobs as she had walked with tear blinded eyes down the street, while he had leaned against the wall and had watched her go without a single word of comfort.

Somehow the sobbing seemed strangely real. It was almost as though a woman there in the shadow of the trees was letting loose the flood gates of her grief. So real did the sound seem that he flung away his cigar and vaulted the low fence, making for the direction of the sound. But, though he expected to find a woman there under the trees, it was with a shock that he did come face to face with a bowed figure. With uplifted hat and a murmured offer of service, he advanced, but the woman moved away silently. Something in the poise brought Sugden's heart into his mouth, and, with a cry, he darted forward.

"Elizabeth! Is it really you?" he demanded. "Have I found you at last?" The girl was at the gate now, and in the light of the distant street lamp he saw that he was right.

"Listen, dear," he went on. "I don't blame you for wanting nothing to do with me, but hear me only for a minute.

"I did not know what you intuitively guessed—how hard the struggle would be. I did not know the conditions. I thought that with you to help me make the fight I could do better. I know now that I was wrong."

"I thought that knowledge would come in time," said the girl softly. "Genius in a garret is a thing of the past. Genius to be discovered must live and dress well. I could not make you understand that."

"But I know it now," he assured her. "I can see that alone I could live better and at least preserve the appearance of prosperity that was my greatest aid to advancement. And even as my error was great so is my penitence, Betty. Can you find it in your heart to forgive me, to admit me at least to your friendship?"

"To forgive is part of woman's life," she said wearily. "I had not intended to make myself known. I just wanted to see the old town and the old home again, but you have found me out."

"And this time I shall not let you go," he said, "not if I can prove how great has been my repentance. Look, dear, the old house is for sale. May I buy it in the hope that some day we shall call it home? I know I do not deserve forgiveness, dear, but—you said I would find you waiting when I came home."

"It has been a long wait," she said softly, "a very long wait, Billy, but I have kept my promise. I have waited alone."

Gently, almost reverently, he took her in his arms, and as his lips brushed the soft brown hair he realized what some men never come to know, the depth and beauty of a woman's loving forgiveness. Sugden had found the old home—and the new.

Taking No Chances.

"It is a rule to which good lawyers usually adhere," says a Philadelphia attorney, "never to tell more than one knows. There was an instance in England not many years ago wherein a lawyer carried the rule to the extreme.

"One of the agents in a Midland revision court objected to a person whose name was on the register on the ground that he was dead. The revision attorney declined to accept the assurance, however, and demanded conclusive testimony on the point.

"The agent on the other side arose and gave corroborative evidence as to the decease of the man in question.

"'But, sir, how do you know the man's dead?' demanded the barrister.

"'Well,' was the reply, 'I don't know. It's very difficult to prove.'

"'As I suspected,' returned the barrister. 'You don't know whether he's dead or not.'

"Whereupon the witness coolly continued: 'I was saying, sir, that I don't know whether he is dead or not, but I do know this: They buried him about a month ago on suspicion.'"—Harper's Weekly.

Degrees of Pity.

The Bachelor—Don't you pity us old bachelors?

Young Widow—Yes, but I don't suppose I pity you as much as the old maids do.—Chicago News.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, FEBRAURY 20, 1908.

MORE THAN ENOUGH.

There is only $30,000 difference between the original amount proposed to be appropriated by the legislature and the amount finally agreed upon, the latter being $170,000. Now, as this sum is far in excess of that needed, the nquiry, what becomes of the balance? s natural. The Emmittsburg Chronicle has undertaken to answer this question. The Washington Herald, commenting upon the Chronicle's computation says:

"The Maryland legislature has during the past few years devised a plan for the recompense of needy statesmen and the promotion of party welfare—the welfare of the party of the majority—that in some respects is an interesting political experiment, though it is viewed in quite another and less favorable light by a large proportion of the press and public. We refer to the appropriation of a lump sum for legislative expenses far in excess of those expenses, the difference constituting a fund which the legislators are expected to place "where it will do the most good" politically. At the present session it was proposed to appropriate $200,000 in this way, but former Gov. Warfield made so vigorous an onslaught on the scheme that the amount was reluctantly cut to $170,000. But even this sum is much more than is necessary to pay the legitimate expenses of the legislative session, making the most extravagant allowances for the varied wants of a modern statesman. The Emmitsburg Chronicle has done some figuring with the idea of finding out how much of this appropriation goes to actual and necessary expenses and how much to political uses. It says:

"Allowing $57,940 for the per diem of all the senators and delegates, or $79,405 for the per diem referred to plus the compensation of the forty-four employes, we have remaining $90,595. In our endeavor to spend the lump appropriation liberally let us assume that the 101 delegates and the 27 senators travel 500 miles, and allow each one mileage at the rate of 10 cents a mile; we then find that we have spent $6,400 more, which, being likewise deducted, leaves $84,195. If, in addition to this, we give each senator and delegate $100 worth of postage, making $12,800, we find, after deducting this amount, that there is still $71,395 in the treasury. But having a desire to keep the State-house clean, we will appropriate $16,000 for the purpose, and we then find that we still have left $55,395 to be applied on that 'miscellaneous' expense account. If we engross $10,000 worth of bills, and it would seem that this is about as many as can come up during one session, we have a balance of $45,395 to be placed where it will do the most good."

This balance of $45,000 or more is frankly a fund for the promotion of the political fortunes of legislators and the maintenance of the supremacy of their party. Probably the real sum actually devoted to this purpose is much larger than that computed by the Emmitsburg Chronicle. Be that as it may, the fact is that the legislature annually distributes a large sum of money, to quote the Baltimore Sun, "for encouraging activity in the Democratic party, giving it away in gratuities to politicians who have not earned it or performed any public service in return for it." All sorts of political hacks are given jobs of various sorts about the capitol, the cleaning of which, as our contemporary intimates, costs an extraordinary sum; and the members of the legislature are, we believe, paid a certain proportion of the slush fund in cash."

THE MEANING OF CHARITY.

Some confusion has been created of late years as to the meaning of charity when employed in religion. There were great movements during the latter part of the nineteenth century for the amelioration of the condition of humanity, and these movements have continued to the present time and are growing stronger and more productive of good. They are often called charitable, and in a worldly sense they no doubt are the very acme of charity; but for the sake of distinction it would be wiser to call them philanthropic. The men and women who abandon worldly hopes and ambitions to devote themselves to their fellow-beings, and who give direction to these movements, illustrate in no ordinary sense the meaning of charity. Their individual efforts should be distinguished from the machinery which they guide. But Christ in His teachings, and His apostles in their interpretations of His words and acts, did not speak to corporations or institutions of any kind. Their entire ministry was devoted to the salvation of the individual, and for that purpose they strove to develop or implant the great Christian virtues, of which charity is the chief. The only corporation in those days was the state, and Jesus avoided that as far as possible. His disciples followed this course as closely as possible.

Paul in his famous apostrophe to charity showed clearly that he regarded it as an individual virtue. The qualities which he declared to be necessary elements of charity cannot be transferred. It is impossible for any combination of persons to possess or illustrate them. This does not mean that these great philanthropic movements should be allowed to languish. It simply means that they are not the exemplification of Christian charity. They are something apart from the church and distinctly human. They have grown out of the misery and destitution of the ages and the general realization that man is his brother's keeper. To contend with this mass of wretchedness, combination and the great charity of self-sacrificing men are indispensable. Individuals are helpless in the face of it. Church members, while performing their religious duties, should freely contribute to these movements as enlightened citizens. Indeed, it is reasonable to expect that they will give more freely than other people. But the charity which Christ enjoined and which Paul and other disciples so strongly urged upon Christians is an individual virtue which cannot be exercised vicariously, and the church in moments of unusual destitution cannot too strongly impress its exercise—nay, its imperative necessity—upon Christians. The church can scarcely hope to rival the efforts of the great movements spoken of, but it can do a mightly work, and can very materially advance the interests of the Gospel at the same time.

The average person reads Paul's definition of charity with admiration for its rhetoric and seldom troubles himself to analyze it so as to perceive its full meaning. It would be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to measure up to its requiremenls. "Charity suffereth long and is kind." "Charity envieth not." "Charity vaunteth not itself; is not puffed up." "Beareth all things; endureth all things." "Charity never faileth." These are a few of the qualities a person must possess in order to have in full measure the Christian virtue of charity, which is placed above all other virtues.

Those who devote themselves to the reclamation of humanity in its most deplorable stages approach nearer to the definition of St. Paul than any others. But the church can scarcely do better in moments of unusual depression than to make clear to its members the meaning of Christ in enjoining charity and the meaning of Paul in defining it. Half the troubles of this world come from lack of an understanding of that which is attempted. Nine-tenths of the lawsuits in the courts grow out of such misapprehensions.

The church has a more extensive mission than to relieve suffering by charity. It must also seek to bring those who are relieved into the fold. The mere gift of food and clothing will not accomplish this. Such doles must be accompanied by the qualities with which Paul invests charity. The givers, in order to do the most good to the church, must actually feel the language which Paul uses. His description is the essence of love of one's neighbor, which Jesus makes the cornerstone of Christianity. There can be no finer discipline on earth for the average man.

PARTY OF PROGRESS.

The Republican party moves with each year and advances with every Presidential election. It is the party of progress. Every national Republican platform is the immediate product of the needs and necessities, the duties and demands of each Presidential year. Republican principles and Republican policy are not linked to the fortunes of some perpetual candidate. They do not follow the commands of any one leader as the Denver Democratic platform will reflect the policy, preference and utterances of William J. Bryan.

Whoever the candidate be finally, the platform of the Republican party is visibly developing and taking shape and from the issues, utterances and national requirements of the day and the general opinion of the party as a whole.

The revision of the tariff will begin when the Presidential election is over. All Republicans are agreed to this. It will be a revision by the friends of the protective system and not by its enemies. It will look as much to the promotion of foreign trade by reciprocity as to the protection of domestic industry. The disturbances to trade will be as brief as possible. The benefits of change as great as possile.

The currency will be improved by making it elastic where the last panic proved it inelastic, and flexible. No flat currency will be permitted or accepted under any pretense. Solid value will rest behind every dollar, however issued. The base of the currency will be made more broad by including new classes of bonds as a basis for bank currency. This will reduce the rate of interest paid by public and semi-public corporations. It will increase the elasticity without reducing the stability of our banking currency. Financial convulsions will not again find our currency unprepared and the needs of commerce will find new issues accessible.

Legislation already passed upon the railroads will be enforced. Laws enacted must be obeyed. But neither vexatious burdens nor new interference will be laid on our railroad corporations. Instead, a period of peaceful adjustment will come in which the Interstate Commerce Commission will secure justice, protect equal private rights and stop any demand for new and radical leaislation by the efficient administration of existing laws.

Waterways on a great scale at home, international arbitration abroad, the early completion of the Panama Canal, a navy adequate to our needs, justice in trade and the tariff to our colonies and the exclusion of unfit immigration will be demanded. On this platform, using old principles for new needs, the Republicans will appeal to voters, certain of a majority.

FORMER UNITED SSATES SENATOR George L. Wellington and Congressmon George A. Pearre, who have been political enemies for several years, have buried the hatchet. They are said to have reached a friendly understanding as to their politics in Allegany county in future, the result of which will be, it is said, that Col. Pearre will be in control of the county and leave the city of Cumberland to Mr. Wellington. The latter says he has no political aspirations.

Two explanations of the treaty of peace between these very antagonistic leaders are offered by Republicans. One is that Wellington fears the nomination of B. H. Warner, of Montgomery county, for Congress, and he likes Warner less than he does Pearre, and the other is that he feels that in the last primaries young Lloyd Lowndes tried to defeat Wellington's man for County Treasurer. Under these conditions there was nothing else to do but make peace and an alliance with Pearre. Wellington, it is said, called on Pearre and held out the olive branch.

GRANTSVILLE.

Mr. Editor, it has been a long time since I saw any items from Grantsville in your columns, therefore will send you a few.

Miss Tibbie Shaw is spending her vacation with her parents at Hill Dale farm, east of Grantsville.

Miss Lula Shaw has returned from her trip to Berlin and Cumberland.

Miss Tenie Winterburg, who has been spending the winter with her mother and sister, has returned to Patterson, N. J.

Mr. Martin Winterburg, of Connecticut, is visiting his mother here.

Mr. Len Getty has gone to Meyersdale to get employment.

Mrs. Bevens who was burned so badly we are glad to say, is recovering.

Mr. Henry Baker is able to be out again and attend to business.

Mr. Charles Winterburg and little daughter, of Cresaptown, Md. and Mr. Henry Winterburg, of Cumberland, also Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, of Cumberland, attended the funeral of Mrs. William Winterburg of this place.

Rev. McCoy will begin his series of meetings at this place Monday night the 17th inst.

Mrs. Margaret Getty does not seem to be improving any.

We have just learned the sad news of the death of Mr. Milton Miller, son of Mr. Daniel P. Miller, of Chesnut Springs. He and his family went to Colorado some time ago for the benefit of their health. He was a resident of this place some years ago. The bereayed family have our heart felt sympathy.

BETHLEHEM.

The farmers of this community are busy opening the roads, which have been blokaded for the past week.

Our school, which has been small for the past month, on account of measles, is now progressing nicely, under the skillful management of Miss Mayme Baldwin.

Mr. Guy Harvey and Miss Dessie Callis were calling on Dr. Z. H. Moon, Sunday last.

Miss Victoria Moon is on the sick list.

Mrs. J. L. Harvey, who has been ill the past week, we are glad to state, is convalescing.

Mr. Ernest Hilleary of Oak Grove, was a pleasant caller at the home of J. E. Lish Sunday last.

Mr. J. E. Lish and family and Miss Mayme Baldwin, attended the grange literary meeting held in the grangers hall, at Kearney. All report a very pleasant time.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Rain, snow and wind is the order of the day.

Mr. Columbus Paugh is cutting logs, with the assistance of Mr. Sidney Harvey, to build himself a large barn.

Mrs. Joseph Harvey is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mr. Granville Harvey, of South Fork, Pa., is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Our roads have been almost impassible but under the skillful management of Joseph Lee and C. L. Moon they are in much better condition now.

Prof. Charles Moore was visiting at Moon Bros'. last week.

James Lish and family were visiting friends near the White Church Sunday last.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. John Thomas is very ill. We hope for his speedy recovery.

We have had twenty five cases of measles in our vicinity, but we are glad to learn that they are all on their road to recovery.

PERISHED IN FLAMES.

C. W. Engle, Wife and Babe Met Horrible Death.

Rev. Albert Engle, pastor of the Swanton M. E. circuit, and serving a number of appointments in this county, received a telegram on last Thursday at Swanton announcing the sad death of his son, Charles W. Engle, wife and baby, near Preston, Minnesota. Mr. Engle, the victim of the disaster, was formerly a resident of this county and about two years ago went west and married.

The following account of the tragedy is taken from the Preston Times, of Preston, Minn.:

"About 12 o'clock last night the residence of Thomas Yeast, five and a-half miles south of town, was entirely consumed by fire, and Mrs. Rachel Yeast, aged 75 years, her daughter Orissa Engle and babe about a year old, and C. W. Engle perished.

"Just now it happened is not known, but the story as told by Mr. Yeast, who escaped after being severely burned about the head and hands, is as follows:

"The house, a story and a-half affair, was occupied by the two families, the old people sleeping down stairs. Mr. Engle had one room upstairs (the room through which the stove pipe passes) and his wife and baby occupied an adjoining room. It is supposed that the fire started from the chimney and, fanned by the high wind which was blowing, had gained rapid headway before Mr. Engle was awakened. He must have become bewildered for, instead of looking to his wife and baby, he rushed through the flames to the old people below and shouting that the house was burning down, begged to have someone throw something over him to put out the flames. Mr. Yeast promptly threw a quilt over him and made for a window which he broke out and called to his wife and Charley to follow him. Instead Mrs. Yeast started for the door saying just as he leaped through the window, "I am going after Rissa and the baby." The last seen of Mr. Engle was when he fell or threw himself upon the bed just vacated by Mr Yeast. The latter, barefooted and only clad in his underclothing, made several attempts to aid the ones left behind, but finally gave it up and hurried through the snow to the home of his son-in-law, Jesse Hurley, some 40 rods distant to summon assistance. A general alarm was sounded over the telephone line and neighbors and friends rushed to the scene, but could do nothing. As we go to press, the skulls and some bones of the unfortunate ones have been removed from the ruins.

"It is the saddest calamity that has ever befallen this locality and casts a gloom over the entire community whose sympathy goes out to the aged father and other relatives."

BITTINGER.

We all can be gay, when the season is May,
And skies all around us are clear;
But who can be sunny when hard up for money,
And "due drops" are terribly near.

F. M. Bittinger took a sugar pan over to Salisbury last week to have it repaired to be in readiness for the approaching sugar season.

Columbus Broadwater, of New Germany, was in this section last week looking up beef cattle.

The high temperature and frequent showers last week took much of the snow and caused some rise of waters in nearby streams.

W. H. Thomas, of Fike, spent last Monday with his son W. L. Thomas at this place.

Patterson Engle sold a fine young beef to Samuel Broadwater, of New Germany, last week.

Dr. R. C. Bowen, of Grantsville, was called to this place last Sunday afternoon to attend W. L. Thomas who was taken suddenly ill.

This week begins with another blizzard.

OAK GROVE.

Plenty of snow seems to be the order of the day.

Mr. C. E. Hilleary is off on a furlough for one week. The doctor forbade him to do work so he and his wife are visiting former friends at Piedmont and Keyser.

Mr. A. S. Moon, a former resident of this place, has recently moved to the Frazee farm near North Glade.

Mr. J. Timothy Moon, of this place, had a runaway Monday last. In spite of his bulldog tenacity, the colts carried him on the "bits" until they broke loose from the sled hurling him into a tie pile, cutting his head and face up somewhat, straining his shoulder, and breaking the check lines, thus freeing themselves. They were caught a quarter of a mile farther up the road by Clarence Rogers.

Timothy Moon has returned from a visit to his "alma mater" at Buckhannon, W. Va.

The Oak Grove Grange rendered an excellent public programme in Grange Hall at Kearney last Tuesday night. Every one was pleased with the performances and congratulated the Grange.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.
R. C. McCandlish, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. Friend, Merchant.
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

WATERS ON A RAMPAGE.

Wilson Creek Rose Rapidly Saturday, But No Damage Resulted.

Last Saturday a decided thaw set in which, followed by a rain, resulting in the melting of the great body of snow and ice which had covered the ground to a depth of a foot or more for the past several weeks. Following the thaw and rain the waters in this section rose very rapidly and for a time Wilson's Creek, which flows through Oakland, threatented to flood the business houses along Second street. The property owners prepared for the invasion of the waters by removing their goods, and they had about completed their labors when the water begun to recede.

Many cellars were flooded in which heating plants were installed, quenching the fires under the boilers and making things extremely unpleasant for those who were compelled to remain in the buildings thus effected.

Saturday a Legal Holiday.

Next Saturday, the 22nd inst., being Washington's Birthday and a legal holiday throughout the country, the banks of Oakland and, we presume, the county, will observe the day as such, consequently no business will be transacted by these institutions upon that day.

The women of this town have labored earnestly and long in an endeavor to maintain truth and sobriety in the home, teaching their sons and daughters that these are cardinal virtues, and are to be prized far greater than rubies. They have recognized the fact that home-life is the foundation of all life, and that municipal, state and national existence is pure only as the home-life is pure. The women of this city have been the silent force, the under-current, that has been working so effectively through the years, the result of which has meant the ushering in of social conditions that are extremely wholesome.

FIRE LOSS PROMPTLY PAID.

Messrs. Mathews & Hamill Complimented For Their Promptness.

BOND, Md., Jan. 1st, 1908.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL, Oakland, Md.

GENTLEMEN:—I am in receipt of your letter of December 31st, enclosing me a draft for two hundred dollars in payment of my recent loss by fire. This draft arrived just fifteen days after the happening of the fire, and I desire to thank you for your promptness in paying the claim. Your promptness in paying losses is to me the best possible evidence that you represent companies which are able to pay their losses, and have no desire to take advantage of those who insure with you. It will give me pleasure to recommend you to those who may desire to insure their properties against loss by fire.

Very truly yours,
E. E. BROWN,
Supt. Bond Mill.

If you have Catarrh, rid yourself of this repulsive disease. Ask Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis., to mail you free, a trial box of his Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. A simple, single test, will surely tell you a Catarrh truth well worth your knowing. Write to-day. Don't suffer longer. All dealers.

J. T. Patton Found Dead.

J. T. Patton was found dead at his residence in Tunnelton, W. Va. Death came supposedly from drinking wood alcohol. His wife and children had been on a visit to Mrs. Patton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Messenger, in Kingwood, and on their return in the evening the body of Mr. Patton was found in the house. Physicians were summoned and said life had been extinct six hours or more.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50 and $1.00.

Williams' M'f'g. Co., Props., Cleveland, O.
Sold at Sturgiss' Pharmacy Oakland, Md.

Most people know that if they have been sick they need *Scott's Emulsion* to bring back health and strength.

But the strongest point about *Scott's Emulsion* is that you don't have to be sick to get results from it.

It keeps up the athlete's strength, puts fat on thin people, makes a fretful baby happy, brings color to a pale girl's cheeks, and prevents coughs, colds and consumption.

Food in concentrated form for sick and well, young and old, rich and poor.

And it contains no drugs and no alcohol.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. Offutt, John M. Davis, G. S. Hamill.
George W. Legge, John T. Mitchell, S. T. Jones.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, VICE-PRES. S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. RALEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER

Mr. N. U. Bond, of Bond, was in the city Tuesday on business.

Rev. W. Taylor Sines, of Sines, was in the city Tuesday for a few hours.

Miss Nora Lantz, of Aurora, is here as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bush.

Mrs. Joseph Martin, of New York, is in Oakland visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hinebaugh.

Miss Cleo Krantz, left for her home in Frederick county for a visit of a week or two yesterday morning.

Miss Gertrude Shirer, of this office, will go to Grafton tomorrow morning where she will visit relatives for a few days.

Dr. W. W. Davis, Superintendent of the Park, who was here a day or two last week, went to Baltimore Friday afternoon.

Mr. Edward J. Hamill, cashier of the Kitzmillerville bank, was in Oakland Sunday evening as the guest of his brother, Mr. M. R. Hamill.

Mr. Roy H. Hamill, superintendent of the Upper Potomac Coal Company, spent Sunday in Oakland with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Hamill.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Claggett, who removed from Oakland a year or more ago to Hagerstown, will return here shortly to resume their residence.

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Townshend and son Mr. Robert C. Townshend, left Oakland this morning for Parsons, West Va., to visit relatives for a short time.

Mr. J. P. Scott, a prominent attorney of Parsons, West Va., and Mr. C. D. Gillaspie, of Elkins, West Va., were business visitors in Oakland last Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Horace Coddington returned to Oakland last Friday from a point in New Mexico where he had been working for the Santa Fe Railroad in the capacity of carpenter.

Mr. John T. Mitchell, accompanied by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Eva Mitchell, went to Cumberland Sunday afternoon to visit their relative, Mrs. Almira Mitchell, who is quite ill.

Miss Catharine Manges, who has been on an extended visit to friends and relatives in Philadelphia and other Pennsylvania cities, will return to her home in Oakland this afternoon.

A blizzard, the worst that has struck this country during the winter, which centralized itself over the middle west Tuesday, is eastward bound and will likely strike this section tonight.

"Health Coffee" is really the closest Coffee Imitation ever yet produced. This, the finest Coffee Substitute ever made, has recently been produced by Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis. Not a grain of real Coffee in it either. Health Coffee is made from pure toasted cereals, with malt, nuts, etc. Really it would fool an expert—who might drink it for Coffee. No twenty or thirty minutes boiling. "Made in a minute" says the doctor. All dealers.

CAPITAL 50,000.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

A RECORD BREAKER.

Fourteen Months Old Animal Netted Six Hundred and Ten Pounds.

Tuesday of this week Mr. W. J. Conneway, of District No. 8, this county, killed a fourteen-months' old Polled-Angus steer which dressed six hundred and ten pounds. The animal was allowed from birth to run with its dam which nourished it up to the time it was butchered. The meat was brought to Oakland yesterday and sold.

Miss Lulu Fringer, who has been at her home in Oakland for a few weeks, left here yesterday morning for Baltimore, from which city she will probably go south to accept a position in a millinery store.

The editor was in receipt of a postal from Mr. H. A. Rasche, station agent in Oakland, which was mailed from San Barnadino, Cal., a few days ago, which informs us that Mr. Rasche is in the land of flowers and he said that he is having a splendid time.

Mr. S. A. Kendall, president of the Kendall Lumber Company, on last Saturday started for Oregan and California to inspect the large timber holdings owned by the Kendall Company in those states. He expects to remain in the west for a month or more.

There is an aesthetic side to the good roads movement that is of no little importance. What is drearier, what more depressing than to drive along a country road deep with mud and furrowed by ruts the water standing in pools in the road and where ditches ought to be.

Mr. Irving R. Dickey, of the Cumberland bar, is in Oakland this week conducting the examination of witnesses in an equity case. The testimony is being taken before Court Examiner W. R. Offutt. Miss Robinette, a stenographer of Cumberland is recording the evidence.

Seven couples of Oakland's young people went to Deer Park Tuesday night as a sleighing party, returning to town at a late hour when they were entertained at lunch and a taffy pulling by Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Ward at their residence. The young folks had a most enjoyable time.

Mr. Roy Hammond, who was a student at Swathmore College, near Philadelphia, during the winter, returned to his home in Oakland last Friday night, owing to an injury he recently sustained to his eye which made it impossible for him to continue his studies. As soon as he recovers sufficiently he will return to school.

This is just the right size town to settle down in and enjoy life. Everything for the comfort of life can be bought here and $10 will go as far as $25 will in the large cities. When you want to leave the farm, come to our town and build a nice comfortable home and be among the best people in the world.

Messrs. William Callis and W. J. Kitzmiller, executors of the late John Kitzmiller's will, have advertised a sale of the personal property of the deceased to occur at his late home near Hoyes on Saturday, the 9th inst., when live stock, grain, hay, machinery, household effects, etc., will be sold at public auction.

Ex-Senator R. A. Ravenscroft, of Baltimore, came to Oakland last Saturday night in response to a telegram informing him of the serious illness of his little nephew, the son of Dr. and Mrs. Web Ravenscroft, of near Oakland, who died Sunday afternoon. Senator Ravenscroft returned to Baltimore Tuesday afternoon.

Ex-Sheriff Albert L. Lee, of Kitzmillerville, and ex-Sheriff W. Perry Lee, of Bayard, were in Oakland a day or two this week on business. The latter ex-Sheriff spent several months recently south of Richmond, Va., where he was employed as sawyer on a large lumber mill, returning to his native heath a month or two ago.

Stop that tickling Cough! Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure will surely stop it, and with perfect safety. It is so thoroughly harmless, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers to use nothing else even with very young babies. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung healing mountainous shrub furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sensitive bronchial membranes. No opium, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Demand Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. All dealers.

Mrs. D. E. Offutt and son Mr. Wm. R. Offutt, who were in Cumberland a day or two last week, where on Saturday they attended the funeral of the former's sister, Mrs. Anna B. Frost, returned to Oakland Sunday evening. Mrs. Frost was the widow of the late Meshack A. Frost, and died at her home near Rawlings, Allegany county, on Thursday. She was aged 71 years.

Rev. Albert Engle, of Swanton, in company with Mr. A. F. George and Mr. Chauncy Glass, also of Swanton, was in Oakland yesterday afternoon a few hours. Rev. Engle, accompanied by Mrs. Engle, will leave here within a few days for Preston, Minn., near which town their son, daughter-in-law and little grandchild were burned to death a few weeks ago, an account of which will be found elsewhere in THE REPUBLICAN today. Rev. and Mrs. Engle expect to be in the west for upwards of a month.

HE DIED IN THE JAIL.

John Collins, Incarcerated in the County Prison on Criminal Charge.

Sometime between the midnight hour Sunday night and Monday morning of this week John Collins, arrested some weeks ago in company with "Bill" Purnell, charged with stealing hams from the smoke house of Mrs. Nancy Whetsell on Oak street, died in the hospital ward of the jail, alone and unattended, his body being found about seven o'clock Monday morning by Earl Durst, son of Jail Warden Durst, who went into the hospital to wait on the man should he want anything.

Immediately after the death of the man was made known to Sheriff Brown under direction of the proper officials, a jury was empannelled to inquire into the cause of death which body after viewing the remains and hearing the testimony of Dr. Legge, the jail physician, rendered a verdict that the deceased had come to his death by natural causes, heart disease being, according to the testimony of the physician, the immediate cause of his demise.

The dead man was ill at the time of his arrest, being a sufferer with heart disease and dropsy. While he was given as good attention as possible by the county authorities at the jail, surroundings in the hospital are such that it is almost impossible to make anyone comfortable.

The inquisatorial body summoned by the Sheriff condemned the Commissioners for not providing the necessities for the comfort of those confined to the hospital at the Jail and recommended that the attention of the Board be directed to the conditions of the beds, bedclothing and the utter lack of furniture in this department of the prison.

A few days before his death the prisoner sent for Rev. James E. Connell, pastor of the Catholic church in Oakland and was received into membership of that denomination, Rev. Connell conducting the funeral services Tuesday afternoon in the corridor of the Jail at which a number of persons were present, among them being one son of the deceased. The interment was made in the Catholic cemetery.

At the jail on Tuesday Sheriff Brown summoned a jury for the purpose of inquiring into the mental condition of Charles Davis, son of Thomas Davis, Esq., of Kitzmillerville, who has been in jail here since shortly before last Thanksgiving day. The young man is aged 20 years and according to the testimony before the jury he has been suffering from epilepsy since eight years of age, and at present is of unsound mind. The jury adjudged him insane and Judge Henderson has ordered him taken to one of the state hospitals for treatment and care.

The man who wrestles with the cow and learns the calves to suck, who casts the corn before the swine, is now in greatest luck; for butter's on the upper grade, veal's higher that a kite, pork is climbing up the scale and beef is out of sight, eggs he gathers every day from his Poland chicken coop are almost worth their weight in gold and we are in the soup. His corn brings him a fancy price, its rising every day, and he rakes in all kinds of mon for a half load of hay. The farmers is in the saddle and when he comes to town the rest of us by right should go way back and sit down.

What might have resulted in a very serious fire last Thursday afternoon was happily averted by the quick action of Mayor McComas, who happened to be passing the house where the fire originated, it being the home of Mr. Scott T. Jones, on Second street. The fire had its origin in the furnace room, caused, in all probability by a live coal rolling out of the furnace door onto some paper lying nearby which communicated to a lot of kindling wood stacked under the the stairway. Mrs. Jones discovered the blaze, who ran to the door and gave the alarm. A house fire extinguisher being on the premises Mayor McComas, secured this and with the contrivance extinguished the flames before the arrival of the chemical engine which was on the way. Practically no damage was done to Mr. Jonea' home.

The local paper should be found in every home. No children should grow up ignorant who can be taught to appreciate the home paper. It is said to be the stepping stone of intelligence in all those matters not to be found in books. Give your children a foreign paper which contains not a word about any person, place or thing, which they saw or perhaps ever heard of, and how could you expect them to be interested. But let them have the home paper and read of people whom they meet and of places of which they are familiar and soon an interest is awakened which increases with every arrival of the local paper. Thus a habit of reading is formed and those children will read the papers all their lives and become intelligent men and women, a credit to their ancestors, strong in knowledge of the world as it is today.

Young Men's Meeting.

Meeting at Young Men's Christian Society rooms every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Everybody welcome, particularly those who are not connected with any church young men are cordily invited. Subject for Feb. 23 is "Jesus at the Pool of Bethseda."

THE DEATH RECORD.

ISAAC M. UMBEL.

Isaac M. Umbel, aged 74 years, 5 months and 7 days, departed this life on Wednesday, February 12, 1908, at his home near Fike, Garrett county, Maryland, after a very brief season of suffering from a combined attack of typhoid-pneumonia and paralysis. The last sad rites and burial of this useful friend and neighbor took place on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 13th, at 2 o'clock p. m. in the presence of an assembly of hundreds of persons, who attested by their presence the high esteem in which the deceased was held by his large circle of acquaintances. The funeral services were held in the German Baptist Brethren church at Fike and were conducted by Elder Jeremiah Thomas assisted by a number of his fellow ministers. The deceased was a faithful and consistent member of the Brethren church, was a deacon of his home congregation and was the oldest and most active Sunday school worker in his section of the county, and will be sadly missed for the helping hand that was always willing to help forward the cause of the Master, and will long be remembered by the many friends who knew and esteemed him. This taking away of one from our midst has left a bereaved widow and two sons as well as three daughters and other relatives to whom in this sad hour of trial the sympathy of the entire community goes out in unmeasured fullness.

J. B. E.

JAMES WEIR.

James Weir of Garrett county, died at his home a few miles from Lonaconing Thursday afternoon. Mr. Weir was born in Weshaw, Scotland, in 1840. He came here early in life and when the cival war broke out he joined Company A, Second Maryland Volunteers, and served three years. He participated in several general engagements and was on Hunter's raid. He dug coal the greater part of his life. His wife and seven children survive him. They are: Hugh, James, Thomas and Walter, Miss Rhoda, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Peter Smith, both of Lonaconing.

Deceased was a member of McPherson Post, G. A. R., and Garrison 109, Army and Navy Union, which organizations attended his funeral Saturday from the residence. Rev. William Rogers, pastor of the Lonaconing M. E. church officiated. At 11:45 a special car on the electric railway took the cortege to Westernport where interment was made in Philos cemetery.

ELVINA F. HAYES.

Elvina F. Hayes died near Fort Pendleton, Garrett county, Jan. 30, 1908, aged 61 years, 1 month and 4 days. Her life was one of trials and hardships from her youth. She lost her eyesight when she was fourteen years old, but struggled along for nearly fifty years in obscure blindness, and yet she was kind and patient and did not murmur nor complain. She was converted and became a christian when nineteen years old, and lived a consistent and beautiful life. In later years she suffered with a cancer. She bore it all patiently, and sometimes would rejoice even while suffering. She leaves two brothers and two sisters and a number of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. We doubt not but their loss is her eternal gain. Her funeral services were conducted by Rev. E. P. Idleman at the Oak Grove church, and she was laid to rest near by, in J. M. White's family burying ground, where she awaits the Resurrection.

IANTHA MAGDALENE WARNICK.

At Fairview, District No. 11, of Garrett county, on February 10th, 1908, Mrs. Iantha Magdalene Warnick, wife of Ashford Warnick, departed this life, aged 65 years, 11 months and 28 days. For many months prior to her demise Mrs. Warnick had been a great sufferer with a complication of diseases, but she bore her affliction with Christian fortitude. She was a kind mother, an affectionate wife and a good neighbor. She was converted fifteen years ago under the ministry of Rev. J. H. Enlow and joined the M. E. church and was faithful until death. She was the mother of ten children, two sons having preceded her to the grave a few years ago, both dying at distant points and in hospitals where they were being treated. Her funeral was conducted by her pastor, Rev. T. McCoy in the Fairview church and the remains were laid to rest in the Warnick cemetery.

CECIL RAVENSCROFT.

Died, at the home of his parents near Oakland on Sunday afternoon, February 15th, at 5:30 o'clock, Cecil, the infant son of Dr. and Mrs. Webster Ravenscroft, of inflammation. The little one was aged 17 days, but during its brief life upon earth the tender cords of love had become so strongly woven about the hearts of the loving parents that in their breaking it was like severing the cords that had bound them for years. The funeral was conducted from the home on Monday afternoon by Rev. J. B. Workman, of the M. E. church, with interment in the Oakland cemetery.

CLETE M'KENZIE.

Clete McKenzie, aged 49 years, a widower, residing near Pea Ridge, this county, died on Tuesday of this week. His funeral took place yesterday from St. John's church, Lonaconing.

DRINK RULE ENFORCED.

Of 20,000 Men Affected, Only 25 Dismissed by B. & O.

"It is too early to discuss the effect of the anti-drink order recently issued," said an official of the B. & O. yesterday.

"Third Vice-President George L. Potter, who issued the prohibition notice January 1, clearly outlined its purpose. He made the men to understand that it was intended for the betterment of the service, for greater safety in operation and for the ultimate credit and popularity of the company.

"The order is being rigidly enforced. No one in the prohibited class found violating the order is exempt from summary dismissal. This is well understood among the B. & O. superintendents along all divisions of the road. No shielding of the violators nor excuses will be accepted at headquarters.

"It is to the credit of the operating force in the company's service to note that after six weeks of enforcement the rule has resulted in the dismissal of only 25 men. When it is recalled that it applies to 15,000 or 20,000 men, this small percentage can be better appreciated.

Mortgagee's Sale OF Valuable Coal AND Mining Rights AND SURFACE In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in the Mortgage from Charles D. Gillespie and Minnie M. Gillespie, his wife, to The Lonaconing Savings Bank of Allegany County, dated the 13th day of August, 1907, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 55, follos, 128 &c., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants contained in said Mortgage, the undersigned Attorney for the Mortgagee, named in said mortgage, will offer at public auction to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, The 14th Day of March,

1908, at the hour of two o'clock P. M., in front of the the First National Bank Building, in the town of Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland, all the following described Coal and Mining rights, surface of land and other rights located in Election District No. 8 of Garrett County, Maryland, near Henry, on the Western Maryland Railroad:

1. An undivided two-third interest in and to all the coal, and the right to mine and remove the same, underlying all that part of a tract of land called

"ELK GARDEN,"

contained within the following metes and bounds, courses and distances, to-wit:

Beginning for the same at two birches growing from one root and a spruce pine, standing at the end of the 6th line of a tract called "Mount Pisgah", and also at the end of the 11th line of the whole tract called "Elk Garden", and running thence with the 12th, 13th and 14th lines of the whole tract called "Elk Garden", South 83 degrees West, 34 perches, North 32 degrees West, 110 perches to a stone, North 53 degrees East, 270 perches to a stone standing at the end of the 14th line of the tract called "Elk Garden", then crossing said tract, South 58 degrees East, 171 perches to a stone pile and stake, thence due South, 76 perches to the beginning.

Containing Three Hundred and Fifteen Acres

2. An undivided two-third interest in and to all that part of the surface of the aforesaid tract of land called

"ELK GARDEN,"

contained within the following metes and bounds, course and distances, to-wit:

Beginning for the same at two birches growing from one root and a spruce pine, standing at the end of the 6th line of a tract of land called "Mount Pisgah", and at the end of the 11th line of the whole tract called "Elk Garden", and running thence with part of the 12th line thereof, South 73 degrees West, 65½ perches to a stone, thence North 57½ degrees West, 198 perches to a stone standing in the 14th line of the whole tract called "Elk Garden", thence with part of said 14th line North 53 degrees East, 48 perches to a stone, standing at the end thereof, thence crossing said tract, South 58 degrees East, 171 perches to a stake and stone-pile, thence due South, 75 perches to the beginning.

Containing One Hundred Acres.

3. All the rights of the said mortgagors used in conjunction with Ada A. V. Halterman, her heirs and assigns, the water from a spring upon her land adjoining the above described part of said tract called "Elk Garden", and to lay a pipe or pipes from said spring or from a reservoir to be built near said spring, and to use and employ said water in business.

This property adjoins the mining property of the Davis Coal and Coke Company and is underlaid with the same veins of coal now being worked by said Company at its great plant at Henry, West Virginia, and is almost in sight of the latter point.

The improvements consist of a dwelling house and necessary outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE, As prescribed by said Mortgage—Cash on day of sale. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN,
Attorney for the Mortgagee, named in Mortgage.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

A Berkshire Rebel.

By FRANK H. MELOON.

Copyright, 1907, by Frank H. Meloon.

IN the year 1930 rumors of an incipient rebellion in the Bay State reached the ears of the alert agents of the newly installed food trust government at Washington, whose rise to a complete assumption of the reins of power men could clearly foresee even in the beginning of the century. The affair threatened to come off on no less a scale than that of the bloodless whisky insurrection, the local outbreak occurring in opposition to the excise law passed by the congress of the United States in March, 1791, and against which President Washington was forced to call out an army of 15,000 militia. Deciding that the arrest of a few of the ostensible ringleaders would put a sudden end to the Massachusetts affair, a secret service man was assigned to duty in each county with instructions to find out the local heads of the impending uprising.

My order was brief and to the point. It read:

William Crummett:

Uprising against food trust threatened in Massachusetts. Proceed to Pittsfield, station headquarters and report as soon as possible Berkshire county end.

LESLIE KERMIT, Chief.

It was in the month of July. I therefore regarded the order as a special stroke of good fortune; also I had been planning a vacation in the heart of the Berkshire hills. This business, which in truth I regarded as far from serious, I could easily combine with pleasure, thus sugar coating my pill of a duty irksome only because it was ill named.

Instead of obeying orders to the letter, I was supposed to use my discretion. Consequently I passed through Pittsfield and the junction beyond, getting off the train at Coltsville. It was a notion of mine that beneath the rotundity and satisfaction of the gentle-

SHOWING THE OMNIPOTENT BADGE OF THE FOOD TRUST.

man who occupied the seat ahead lay something of the mystery I had set out to solve. When he alighted at Coltsville, therefore, I followed suit, saying to myself that this and not the ordinary criminal type of man would be the one most liable to concern itself in a rebellion against the authority of the great amalgamated food trust.

He went to Bald Mountain inn, and I, like Ruth, the Moabitess, in her pursuit of Boaz, followed. At Bald Mountain inn he ordered a room; so did I. Later I consulted the landlord, showing the omnipotent badge of the food trust, before which he bowed servile to the core, while I smiled grimly at the fellow's look of mortal fear. When interrogated, he said that the man, who had registered himself as J. S. Rookshaw, had insisted upon a well cur tained room. This confirmed my suspicions of mysterious concealment, fully arousing every detective instinct in my body.

During the next three days I worked as hard as a newspaper man. J. S. Rookshaw, I learned, kept high society hours, being heard moving about in his room when decent folk were trying to catch the fast express to the land of Nod. By day he slept, only once in those seventy-two hours going out for exercise. At that time his face had an expression betokening both exhaustion and anxiety. He kept an assortment of birds, which he paid the village boys to bring him occasionally, but which he soon released, buying more as opportunity afforded. Occupying the room adjoining his, my only regret was that there was no transom between us. Evidently J. S. Rookshaw was too sharp a bird to be trapped in such fashion.

Each night I was disturbed by a sound reminding me of the sawing of boards. At last I confronted my man in the hallway, asking him bluntly why he made such a noise when other folks were trying to sleep. He turned red in his apoplectic face, apologized and said he was troubled with insomnia. Although insomnia did not account for the sawing sound, I concluded he would, if questioned, ascribe that to the asthma.

Both the landlord and I were much perplexed by the man's purchase of birds, but the youth of Coltsville came and went, glad and unquestioning. What, I asked myself, could J. S. Rookshaw, a dignified, middle aged and evidently prosperous man, who seemed of sound mind and appetite when met at the dining table, want of fresh caught hawks, bluefays, robins and even ordinary English sparrows? Why, too, after he had got them, did he release them? I was loath to accept insanity as the solution since I prided myself on having scented a deeper mystery.

In my own mind I had a suspicion that they might be trained as carriers of messages. Yet I could see no reason why such secrecy should be exercised when a private code and the telegraph might be more safely and more conveniently used. Though the whole thing was, on the surface, inexplicable, I was convinced that in some manner J. S. Rookshaw was connected with the premeditated rebellion.

On the tenth day, during the absence of Mr. Rookshaw, the landlord admitted me to the room of his strange boarder. In one corner I found a few feathers; in another were feathers and sawdust. A hairbrush, afterward carefully cleaned, had been used to sweep up the debris. The contents of the well filled wastebasket I immediately seized and carried in triumph to my room, spending hours in sorting what seemed to furnish the only promise of a clew.

All the specimens of handwriting I found were torn into small bits. As, however, no two pieces of paper can be torn in exactly the same manner as regards fit, I managed to so piece them together that I could make out such terms as rising, flight, flee, bold stroke, triumph, difficulties overcome and a few others of no less suspicious import. Such incriminating fragments as these I carefully preserved to send to the chief at Washington with my report. The rest, which were of no valtie, I burned.

On the morning following my securing this evidence J. S. Rookshaw knocked at my door, which I opened, at the same time inviting him to enter. He did so, breathed a deep sigh of relief and wiped the perspiration from his brow with a red bandanna. After a few preliminary remarks he again tendered his apologies for having disturbed me from time to time and alluded with a sly wink to his "insomnia." He concluded by inviting me to accompany him after breakfast on a drive.

"Today," he exclaimed pompously, yet in a low tone, as if he were fearful of being overheard—"today sees the crowning of my labors with success!"

As he finished he stared at me very hard, and, in spite of myself, I started with surprise. Was the rebellion, I wondered, to so soon set up its daring standard? It did not seem probable. Yet I felt certain that I had within my grasp, as it were, the man who controlled whatever segments of the revolutionary circle lay scattered among the Berkshire hills. I determined to surprise my adversary.

"What?" I cried pointedly. "You expect success so soon?"

He jumped as if given a violent shock, at the same time turning that peculiar hue of red assumed by a lobster squirming in the boiling pot before the cover is put on.

"You have guessed! You know?" he whispered hoarsely.

"Yes," I responded grimly.

"And your advice?" he asked.

"Is for you to fly." I had no instructions to arrest the fellow. An ill advised arrest might influence the result of the coming state campaigns, for the food trust, powerful though it was, had not then dared to deprive the people of the voting franchise.

"I intend to do so," he admitted frankly in a tone I was at a loss to comprehend.

He ended the conversation by once more inviting me to accompany him on an after breakfast carriage drive, intimating that I should be a witness of his success. Still unable to catch

TAKING NO NOTICE OF ME, HE BEGAN TO UNDO HIS BUNDLE.

the import of his promise, I accepted the invitation, being resolved at all events not to lose sight of my rare bird, especially on what promised to be so important a day to the plans I had been dispatched to frustrate.

In the neighborhood of Coltsville there is a certain tablelike cliff known as the Devil's leap. Not over eight feet high at the most, it was no terrible leap for a man, to say nothing of the devil, if his build were such as to permit the performance of an indifferent athletic feat. To the top of this wide spreading rock formation J. S. Rookshaw led me.

Could it be, I asked myself that he premeditated precipitating me from the top? I smiled at the idea of my fat and already puffing companion planning a personal conflict with a young man of my own muscular strength. He carried bundles which indicated that he was on a fishing expedition, but there was no pond, lake or stream near the Devil's leap.

At the verge of the cliff he stopped. Taking no notice of me, he began to undo his bundle, but suddenly paused.

"May I ask you," he said, seemingly aware of my presence for the first time—"may I ask you as a personal favor to go to the foot of this cliff and there await me? I am sorry to have led you up here and must plead preoccupation of mind. Of course if you do not feel like granting me the favor I cannot prevent your remaining."

For a second only I hesitated; then, convinced that the man was a harm-

"I HAVE SOLVED THE PROBLEM OF AERIAL NAVIGATION."

less lunatic who could hardly escape me if he tried, I resolved to humor his whim. A walk of a couple of minutes sufficed to bring me to a point below J. S. Rookshaw and his bulk of two hundred and some odd pounds.

There a strange sight met my eyes. The man had arrayed himself in the queerest costume I have ever beheld. The headpiece was kin to the topknot of a bluejay, the tail was like that of a sparrow, and the wings were as those of a hawk, many times enlarged.

"It is evident to me that I have solved the problem of personal aerial navigation," he explained floridly, chuckling and flapping his wings two or three times.

The movement was so indescribably comical and the outcome of my adventure so utterly unexpected that I was overcome by laughter which my chagrin was not sufficiently powerful to check.

"Don't laugh at me!" begged the fat J. S. Rookshaw, looking hurt. I could see that the man was very sensitive, yet I couldn't for the life of me control that laugh, which, like murder, would out.

The eyes of J. S. Rookshaw lit with heroic determination. Again the monstrous wings flapped comically and slowly, the sparrow's tail gave a little twitch, the bluejay's topknot a coquettish duck, and my friend, in all the majesty of his accumulated flesh, "clove the air"—to my feet!

There was a cracking sound as the woodwork and feathers of the sparrow's tail were crushed beneath him, but the humor of it was half lost on me as I caught the pathos of Rookshaw's half subdued sob of disappointment.

"The tail broke before you [illegible]" I declared, seeking to alleviate evident mental suffering as soon as I saw that no bones were broken.

"Do you think so?" he asked hopefully.

"I certainly do," I replied firmly. "Next time, though, I'd advise you to get a younger and a lighter man to make the first experiment. In case something goes wrong the world will then be in no danger of losing one of its greatest inventors."

J. S. Rookshaw took the compliment seriously and looked 99 per cent pleased.

"An eight foot fall is," he admitted, rubbing himself rather ruefully, "more than I care to take again."

On the strength of my adventure I reported that the rebellion in Massachusetts was a hoax. In this instance at least the trust was shown to have been without mistrust, for the story of the uprising turned out to be the invention of a clever newspaper man who had thus set all official Washington by the ears.

As the result of an invitation to visit Rookshaw at his city home I met his charming daughter Viola. Rookshaw is now my father-in-law, and I have made several descents from the Devil's leap in the interests of science. Rookshaw is still hoping that the next attempt will turn out to be an ascension.

Willing Hands.

There is a good story going the rounds in Pittsburg of a young man, formerly a stockbroker, who dropped many thousands in speculation during the early spring.

One night shortly after going to bed the Pittsburger was awakened by strange signs. At first motion to jump up he was greeted by a hoarse voice. "If you stir, you're a dead man!" it said. "I'm looking for money!"

"In that case," pleasantly answered the erstwhile speculator, "kindly allow me to arise and strike a light. I shall deem it a favor to be permitted to assist in the search."—Harper's Weekly.

BOWSER THE SAVANT.

Flies a Kite to Learn What Insects Inhabit Upper Air.

THE TEST ENDS IN DISASTER.

Experiment Attracts a Crowd of Small Boys, and Policeman Interferes—His Wife, as Usual, Shows Little Sympathy For Him.

[Copyright, 1907, by T. C. McClure.]

When Mr. Bowser came home to dinner the other evening he was fifteen minutes late and had that thoughtful look on his face that comes to a man who is given a lead nickel in change by a street car conductor. When Mrs. Bowser called attention to his lateness he made an ambiguous reply, and it was not until the meal was over that he woke up and said:

"Mrs. Bowser, this is a fine starlight night, with a breeze of about six miles an hour blowing. A more fitting night for the experiment could not have been made to order."

Mrs. Bowser looked at him and groaned.

There was to be an experiment.

She had thought all the time that he might have a headache.

What sort of an experiment? Was he going to try a patent fuel and melt the top off the range or some gas saving patent and blow up the house? She was wondering over it when he said:

"For the last year there has been a hot dispute between the savants as to the insects occupying the upper strata of the atmosphere. We know that the lower strata are teeming with house flies, horse flies, mosquitoes, moths, bugs and other things, and for the last 200 years savants have let it go at that. They have now turned their attention to the upper strata, however, and are anxious to ascertain the forms of life. What insects exist a mile high? Do they have legs? Do they have lungs? Do they have fangs or teeth? Do they exist for a day or a week or a month? Do they have sight or are they blind? All these are queries to be answered, and the man who answers them first is going to find himself famous."

"But what have you got to do with it?" asked Mrs. Bowser.

"Nothing except that I may be the man to solve the mysteries. I rather expect to be."

"Are you going up in a balloon?"

"No, ma'am. People have been going up in balloons for the last hundred

HE WENT INTO HIS OWN BACK YARD.

years, and they have not brought down the information sought for. Indeed, they have rather muddled things up."

"If you don't go up in a balloon, I don't see how"—

"Of course you don't. A woman seldom sees anything except another woman's hat. It is not expected of her. The solution is dead easy, however, to a man—to me. It is so easy that I am amazed that there should be any reason for dispute. I hope to settle the thing in an hour."

"I hope you will," she demurely replied. "Now that I come to think of it, I have often wondered what sort of creatures were roaming around up there. I have wondered whether they were longtailed or bobtailed, whether they were cross eyed or not, whether they were lopeared and cockeyed or as handsome as angels. You will catch me three or four, won't you?"

His Face Gets Purple.

"By the seventeen bulls of Bull's Run, but are you talking such nonsense to me?" shouted Mr. Bowser as his face grew as purple as an old plum.

"I—I didn't mean it for nonsense."

"Then you are a born idiot! I might have known better than to sit down and talk on any serious subject with you. How could I expect you to understand and appreciate? This ends it. Not another word. I make my discoveries alone. When my name is heralded all over the country, as will be the case inside a week, I will even deny that there is a Mrs. Bowser. I will say that you died ten years ago of softening of the brain."

"But I thought from what you said that there might be insects in the upper strata with two humps on them, like a dromedary, and that it would be so nice to keep one under a glass case and feed him on bones from the table. If you were very good, you might feed him once in awhile yourself. We could call him Willie."

For the next sixty seconds Mr. Bowser was threatened with a stroke of apoplexy.

His eyes hung out. His ears worked. His bald head turned the color of raspberry ice cream.

There is hardly a doubt that he would have been a goner if he hadn't made the greatest effort in the world to hang on to himself and if he hadn't determined on killing Mrs. Bowser in her bed after he had made his experiments a howling success. He glared at her and glared and glared, but he didn't say another word. Her doom was sealed.

Out in the vestibule as he came in he had left a large box kite and a small lantern and a ball of stout twine. He now went out and got the lantern and lighted it. Mrs. Bowser wanted to ask more questions. She wanted to ask if he didn't think that the smell of fried bacon would bring most of the inhabitants of that upper strata down to earth long enough to be lassoed, but a look into his face kept her lips closed. He had become dangerous. One more word from her would have sent him off like a Du Pont powder magazine.

In five minutes she saw what he was at. He was going to send up a kite with a lighted lantern attached to attract the insects up there. He was going to do more. On one side of the kite he pinned a sheet of sticky fly paper so as to catch and detain any wandering inhabitant. The inhabitant must either come down or eat the kite up.

Mr. Bowser didn't propose to have his experiments perilled by the presence of a crowd. He went into his own back yard to send that kite soaring aloft. There was a good breeze for kiteflying, and, after galloping up and down the yard a few times and making a few failures, away she went toward the clouds, and then with the aid of the stepladder he climbed to the roof of the shed and sat down to let the fly paper do its scientific work. The secrets of the upper strata were about to be solved for the first time in the history of man, and the solver couldn't be blamed for feeling a warm glow stealing over him.

Mr. Bowser had taken the boys into consideration when he sought his back yard, but not sufficiently. He hadn't figured on the fact that when a boy sees a light bobbing around in the heavens he is bound to find out whether Mars has broken loose from its wharf or some one has sent up a lantern. His kite was not yet 200 feet high when twenty pairs of sharp eyes were watching that lantern and wondering where the string led to. In ten minutes they had located it and were running down the alley and taking seats on top of the fence and calling to each other:

"Say, now, it's Mr. Bowser, and he's got hold of a great idee!"

Offered Money to Vanish.

The first comers were offered 10 cents apiece to vanish, but they indignantly refused. If there was anything in the shape of a messenger coming down from the upper strata they wanted to be there to see. It was inevitable that a policeman should get on to the boys soon after they had got on to Mr. Bowser. He followed the crowd down the alley, and men and women followed him. It was reported that another "crime wave" had set in, and they wanted to help hang somebody. Mr. Bowser was seen sitting on the shed and holding the string of the kite. Just as he felt a nibble from some creature of the clouds the cop climbed the fence and called out:

"See here, old man, what's all this about?"

"In the interest of science," was the reply.

"In the interest of bosh! You get that kite down at once. Can't you see that you are drawing a crowd and disturbing the peace? There'll be a thousand people here in no time."

"I am on my own land, sir," protested Mr. Bowser.

"That makes no difference. You either bring that kite down or I'll bring you."

Mr. Bowser rose up to protest anew and in more vigorous language, and in his excitement he slipped and went falling from the roof upon the grass. There was an awful yell from a hundred throats. The kite began to fall, and everybody rushed for the string. They ran over the prostrate man; they broke down fences; they snapped clotheslines. A minute later the yard was cleared as the crowd ran up the alley to catch the falling kite. Then the dazed and trampled Mr. Bowser sat up to hear some one saying:

"Poor man! He will never try it again, and I shall never have a two humped insect and call him Willie!"

M. QUAD.

Probably.

"I've just been thinking," said Willieboy.

"Thinking what?" demanded Silliman, to whom the idea of Willieboy's thinking was somewhat disconcerting.

"That in Adam's case it must have been a real re-leaf to change his clothes," said Willieboy.—Harper's Weekly.

Enterprise.

"Sell ye a nice air cushion cheap."—Browning's Magazine.

A Safe Pursuit.

It's got to be I dursn't go
Out in the woods to shoot
Fur fear I'll be mistook fur game
By some gash-dern galoot.

But I kin set upon the "crick"
Ez often ez I wish,
I guess they ain't nobuddy round
Will take me fur a fish!

—Joe Cone in Puck.

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" means sure defeat for Pneumonia. To stop a cold with Preventics is safer than to let it run and be obliged to cure it afterwards. To be sure, Preventics will cure even a deeply seated cold, if taken early—at the sneeze stage—they break, or head off these early colds. That's surely better. That's why they are called Preventics.

Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Quinine, no physic, nothing sickening. Nice for the children—and thoroughly safe too. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, think of Preventics. Promptness may also save half your usual sickness. And don't forget your child, if there is feverishness, night or day. Harsh, probably lies Preventics' greatest efficiency. 25c for 5o boxes for the pocket, also in 25c boxes at Preventics. Insist on your druggists giving you

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Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

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*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.
For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.
For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m., †6.45 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.
For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

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3 Thoroughbred Jersey Cows.

An excellent opportunity to purchase a good family cow.

1 Dark Bay Yearling Colt.

1 Five Year Old Bay Mare;

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8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $275.

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Attention is called to Short Course of Ten Weeks in Agriculture.
Write for particulars.
Term commences September 19th, 1907.
Early application necessary for admittance.
R. W. SILVESTER, Pres't.
College Park, Md.
22-8t

A Comparison.

"Some years ago, I used

Davis' 100 per cent Pure Paint

on my home, at the same time, several other houses near me were painted with other paints. There is a big contrast today between the appearance of my house and others." J. H. PRUITT,
Chincoteague, Va.

If you compare adulterated paint with Davis 100 per cent Pure, you will readily know why my house painted with Davis looks well and wears well.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS,
Agents.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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If you are in business and you want to make more money you will read every word we have to say. Are you spending your money for advertising in haphazard fashion as if intended for charity, or do you advertise for direct results?

Did you ever stop to think how your advertising can be made a source of profit to you, and how its value can be measured in dollars and cents. If you have not, you are throwing money away.

Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to you will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business.

If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you.

If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.

When You Need Printing Done

You want it to be of the very best kind. As you expect your printed matter to make business it is necessary it should do the talking for you. Poor or indifferent printing cannot do this as it lacks the strong points required to gain and hold the interest of the patron.

¶ In this particular line of work we excel, for several reasons, viz: 1st; we have the largest and best variety of up-to-date type to be found in the western part of the state. 2nd; we carry only the very best grades of papers; and 3rd; the know-how with which to create original and attractive tye display.

¶ You make no mistake when you come to us with an order of printing

The Republican Job Printery

Benj. H. Sincell, Prop.,
Oakland, Md.

DECIDED NOT TO PERMIT OF FURTHER DELAY

Democrats in the Senate Rushed Through the Disfranchising Amendment.

REPUBLICANS TAKEN BY SURPRISE

The Republican Senators Had a Verbal Agreement With the Opposition That the Measure Was Not to be Acted Upon Until Tuesday.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 14.—The Constitutional amendment designed to disfranchise the colored voters of the state was finally passed by the Senate this morning under suspension of the rules. Every member of the Senate was in his seat when the bill came up, and the vote was on strict party lines. Eighteen Democratic Senators voted for the bill and nine Republicans against. Only 17 votes were needed to make the three-fifths majority required by law for Constitutional amendments. The measure will be submitted to the people for ratification at the general election in November.

The Republicans did not expect the bill to be put in its final passage this week, as it came from the House only yesterday. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Senate Committee on Constitutional Amendments met and took up the measures. Senator Baker is the only Republican on the Committee, and at his suggestion it was decided to make the bill the special order for next Tuesday at 1 o'clock after reading it, the first time last night and the second time this morning.

After agreeing to the proposal of Senator Baker the Democrats found that several of their members would be in Richmond, Va., next Tuesday on Legislative business. As 17 votes were needed, the Democrats decided not to take any chances by delaying action, and late last night decided to suspend the rules and pass the bill this morning.

Senator Baker, the minority member of the Committee, was much displeased at the decision to dispose of the bill on such short notice, and he so expressed himself in the debate in the Senate today.

Senator Linthicum spoke in opposition to the proposed postponement, and he was followed by Senator Gorman, who said there was no agreement to postpone action till Tuesday. He thought Senator Baker was reflecting on the Committee. Mr. Baker replied that he meant to cast no reflections.

The motion for making the bill the special order was then defeated by a party vote and a parliamentary mixup followed. When this had been straightened out by President Seth a motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill was made by Senator Baker.

Senators Lancaster and France also spoke for the Republicans, but as the Democrats had decided not to have any debate on their side there was no reply. Senator Baker's motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost and then Senator Gorman moved to suspend the rules and put the bill on its final passage. The bill was immediately passed.

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will tell you the things you want to know in an entertaining way; will give you all the news of the community; its every visit will prove a pleasure; it gives more than full value for the price asked for it.

ELGIN'S LOSS $100,000.

This Was In the Six Years the Town Owned Its Electric Light Plant

A municipal electric light plant was installed in 1888 and leased to a private company in 1904. It is estimated that the loss during this period was at least $100,000 as compared with what it would have cost to light the streets by contract. A city official, quoted in "The Business of Municipalities and Private Corporations Compared," gives $106.73 as a moderate estimate of the annual cost per arc. He says:

"The electrician's report shows that the city has been selling light for from 25 per cent to 50 per cent less than the cost of manufacture. Members of the electric light department admitted they could not run economically for less than $35,000 per year, but they wanted $45,000. Under our contract with the private company we light the same number of lamps and more hours per year for $15,654, a saving of $29,000 per year, figuring operating expenses only. Information from another source makes these figures $42,000 and $14,326 respectively. Statements from the light department show that if proper attention had been given to repairs of lamps at least $2,000 in coal would have been saved. Hardly a joint in our whole forty-five mile circuit is soldered or wrapped; they are simply twisted together. There is no estimate of the enormous loss of current over such loose joints, and yet it has been so for sixteen years."

The following story shows how this plant was made to serve the private ends of the politicians: A mayor who was a candidate for re-election attended a dance given by a local lodge. Noticing how brilliantly the hall was lighted with electric lamps the mayor said, "How much do you boys pay for those lights?" He was told $25 per month. "I will do it for $10," replied the mayor.

CHANGE IN WILMINGTON. O.

Municipal Lighting Plant Abandoned After Ten Disastrous Years.

A responsible citizen of Wilmington sends the following information:

"In the year 1892 the village of Wilmington built an electric light plant at the cost of some $10,000. The municipality from year to year made changes and additions and had accidents from bad management until in the year 1902 it decided to sell the plant, it having cost on an average over $10,000 per year to operate same, frequently being entirely without light for from one week to three months at a time. The service was very inferior, and current was furnished customers from 4 to 5 o'clock in the evening until midnight. The number of street lamps varied from 80 to 100.

"The plant was sold, together with the franchise for light and water, for the sum of $12,000, the plant being worth as junk about $7,000, the other $5,000 being for the rights and privileges under the franchise. The company that bought it constructed a new plant and furnishes an all night service."

At present the total cost to the village for the lighting of the streets (123 arcs), city hall and other public buildings, together with fire protection from eighty-one hydrants and water for the public buildings, is less than the cost of operating the electric light plant for an average of ninety arcs under the municipal regime, without any allowance for lost taxes and depreciation, the latter item alone amounting to $1,200 a year.

Didn't Even Need Raking.

During the discussion of the Meden bill for cheaper gas in the Michigan legislature Congressman Legare told the following story of a cook he had brought from home with him. She was a splendid servant, but she didn't know anything about gas to cook with, so he went to the kitchen with her to explain about the range. So that she could see how it operated he lit each of the many burners. While still explaining a message called him from the kitchen, and he left her, saying, "I guess you will find it will work all right now, Martha." He didn't see the cook again for four or five days; then upon entering the kitchen he said, "Well, Martha, how's that range doing?" To his utter consternation she replied: "'Deed, sir, that's the best stove I ever did see. That fire that you kindled for me four days ago is still a-burning, and it ain't even low-ered once."—Progressive Age.

Municipal Markets In Berlin.

Municipal ownership, or municipal trading, as it is termed in England, has had several hard jolts of late. The most recent blow was reported last week from Berlin, Germany, the mayor of which city declares that owing to the lower prices at which the department stores are now selling foodstuffs the municipal market halls in Berlin are being operated at a loss. The question of leasing to private concerns these halls, of which there are fifteen in Berlin, is being seriously considered.—Dry Goods Economist.

Never Operated by the City.

An electric light plant was installed in Hudson, Wis., nineteen years ago, but, according to the mayor, has never been operated by the city, having been leased successively to various parties. The city also contracts for the pumping in the waterworks, which it owns.

A Good Rule For Corporations.

Show to the voters that you have the interest of your section at heart as much as they have; that you are investing large sums of money in order to serve them properly and let your service testify for itself.—H. M. Moore in Progressive Age.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

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The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

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Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

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I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms, good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

☞For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell Real Estate Agt and Surveyor
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REPORT NOT TAINTED

Civic Federation Investigators Not Influenced by Subscribers.

Professor Parsons, an M. O. Member of the Commission, Denies That Corporation Contributions Had Any Influence on Its Report — Resents Newspaper Criticisms.

Professor Frank Parsons, president of the National Municipal Ownership league, was recently interviewed by a representative of the Boston Herald in regard to the testimony before the public service commission in New York to the effect that the Metropolitan Securities company had contributed $15,000 to the expenses of the commission which studied the problem of municipal ownership here and abroad.

"The testimony before the commission," said Mr. Parsons, "contained nothing that in any way reflects on either the Civic federation or the committee of investigation. The sensational elements presented by the press were read into the case by an erroneous interpretation of some of the facts stated in the evidence in connection with some remarks of August Belmont in relation to the investigation.

"A large part of the funds were contributed by various corporations and industrial interests, the Metropolitan company among the number, and Mr. Belmont is quoted as saying that the result of the investigation was very satisfactory. Some newspaper man put those two facts together and concluded that the corporations had got what they expected and paid for.

"As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Belmont's remark meant merely that the work had been thoroughly done and a valuable mass of facts brought out. How far wrong is the impression that corporation contributions had any influence on the character of the results may be seen from the fact that the final resolutions of the commission, summing up the investigation, are signed by every municipal ownership member of the commission.

"Another fact which has a strong bearing on the case is that the supervision of the engineers and experts in Great Britain and the disbursements of all the funds across the water were intrusted to Dr. Milo R. Maltbie, now a member of the New York public service commission and well known as a writer strongly favorable to municipal ownership.

"The truth is that the idea of investigating municipal ownership took form in the Civic federation as early as 1900, or long before Mr. Belmont became president of the federation.

"About half the funds, or over $40,000, was raised by scattered subscriptions from persons all over the country in amounts ranging from $5 up, and the remainder of the fund was contributed by large industrial interests or men connected with them.

"All the money was spent under the supervision of a committee of five, on which there were two well known municipal ownership representatives and the chairman of which was Professor Goodnow of Columbia university.

"Chairman Ingalls of the committee on investigation, who is also chairman of the board of directors of the Big Four railroad, is one of the fairest and most honorable men in the United States, and the investigation from start to finish was conducted without a shadow of influence from the corporation contributions which were made to the finance committee.

"In fact, the committee on investigation did now know where the money came from nor who the contributors were, with a few trifling exceptions, until the investigation was all finished and the report was in type.

"I wish to say further in all fairness that while I personally do not at all approve of many things in the history of Mr. Belmont's corporations there is no question in my mind but that he and the Civic federation have acted with perfect fairness toward this commission on public ownership.

"The engineers and experts worked in pairs, one of each pair representing municipal ownership and the other representing private ownership. This nearly doubled the cost, but resulted in securing a body of facts, signed by experts of the highest character and representing both sides of the question. This gives the report a very unique character and confers on the statements of facts so agreed upon a degree of authority far beyond that which attaches to any previous investigation."

More Profitable to Sell.

The mayor of Harrisville, W. Va., states the situation there as follows:

"Some eight years ago this little city purchased a (natural) gas plant at a cost of some $10,000. The revenue from the plant paid for it and left a surplus. Two years ago we leased the plant to a private corporation at a generous rental."

So far as we know this is the only lighting plant transferred to private parties while being operated at a profit, as this one apparently was. It is noteworthy, however, that the people evidently believed that they could get better results from the plant if it were under private management or they would not have leased it.

Ordered Sold by the Voters.

The lighting plant owned by the incorporated village of Waddington, N. Y., was sold after the voters had so ordered at a special election. The president of the village writes briefly, but eloquently:

"The property was sold for $3,000; cost, $8,000; five years used. The village was sore on the property."

RYAN'S GLADE.

Mr. Editor, although our pen has become rusty from non-use, we will attempt to pen you a few lines hoping they may find space in your valuable paper and prove of interest to your many readers.

We have snow in abundance.

The groundhog prophesy is holding good so far.

Rev. E. P. Idleman preached a very helpful sermon here Sunday to an attentive congregation. The congregtion was small owing to bad roads, inclement weather and much sickness.

Measles has been raging in this community since the holidays. We think they have about made a clean sweep this time.

Mr. S. G. Steyer, who has been housed in nearly all winter with la grippe and asthma, we are glad to say, is improving at this writing. May he soon fully recover.

Mr. James E. Lish and family, of Bethlehem, were visitors at Mr. Elisha Harvey's Sunday.

Mr. Ernest Moreland, of Oak Grove, still makes his weekly visits to this community, regardless of weather conditions. Surely there is some special attraction.

Our school is progressing nicely under the management of Miss Dessie Callis.

The Epworth League is doing nicely under the watchful care of its new president, Mr. John W. Steyer. May the good work go on.

Our Sunday school closed for the first quarter of the year and will resume again with the opening of the second quarter when a new board of officers will be elected.

Mr. D. O. Harvey with his blushing young bride were in attendance at church Sunday.

Mr. Wm. G. Riley is very jubilant over his success last week with his poultry at the poultry show in Cumberland. He carried off most the first prizes.

Mr. Harry Martin captured a large groundhog last week the first one we have heard of being captured this season.

Mr. C. G. Harvey was a pleasant caller at J. D. Harvey's Sunday.

Miss Ruby Shockey has just recovered from an attack of measles.

Now, Mr. Editor, we would just like to add one word of comment on the temperance question, of which we see so much in your columns lately. It is just this we, don't think we need any third political party in Garrett county to settle the saloon question, but what we need is the Christian element to rise in unison and demand of our representatives at Annapolis to give us a chance with our ballots and with our influence we can settle this all important question. We heartily endorse what has been said in your columns, both by yourself and your correspondents and wish to hear from others on this subject for we think the time to strike is when the iron is hot and the time is now.

SELDOM.

Church Services.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE.

Services next Sunday as follows:

Class meeting, at Mt. Lake Park at 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2.30; Junior League, 3.30; Epworth League, 6.30, and preaching at 7.30 p. m.

Deer Park—Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at 11 a. m.; Epworth League 6.30 and preaching at 7.30 p. m.

E. J. WESTFALL, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching at Deep Creek at 11 a. m., and at Elder Hill at 7.30 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:

Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.

Preaching 10:30 a. m.

Catechise Saturday at 2 p. m.

Luther League every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Preaching at Deer Park Lutheran church next Sabbath at 7.30 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m.; Sunday school at 2.15 p. m., and Epworth League at 6.30 p. m.

All are cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

Call for Your Letters.

Mr. Thos. Q. Castur, Ed. Thomas.

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Protection,
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are all combined in Telephone Service. We offer you the many facilities of an efficiently operated and extensively developed system of telephones.

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THE C. & P. TELEPHONE CO.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Situate in Garrett County.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county wherein James E. Lish, et al., are plaintiffs, and Thompson Lish, et al, are defendants, the same being No. 1496 Equity of said Court, the undersigned trustees will sell at public auction in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland, on

MONDAY,

The 9th Day of March, 1908,

at two o'clock p. m., all that piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being in District No. 8 in Garrett county, Maryland, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a stake standing at the bars or entrance through a line fence South 50½ degrees West, 28 perches from a large White Oak tree standing at the end of said fence and running thence with the old rail fence North 64 degrees and 30 minutes West, 36 rods and 22 links to corner of said fence, then with old fence South 56 degrees 15 minutes West, 15 rods and 12 links to corner of said fence, then leaving the fence to the left North 23 degrees 30 minutes West, 10 rods to a large rock marked "A," then South 80 degrees 25 min. West, 44 rods to a stake standing beside a rail fence then South 19 degrees 40 minutes West, 13 rods 6 links to a stake and stone pile beside an old fence, then with said fence South 88 degrees 30 minutes East, 18 rods 23 links to corner of said fence, then crossing old fence leaving it to the right South 8 degrees 10 minutes West, 45 rods and 22 links to a stake standing on the South side of an old rail fence, then with said fence North 84 degrees 25 minutes East, 50 rods to corner of rail fence, then with said fence North 52 degrees 45 minutes East, 65 rods and 14 links to the beginning, containing 25 4-10 acres, more or less.

The property is improved by a small house and outbuildings and good orchard.

TERMS OF SALE—, cash, ⅓ in 6 months and ⅓ in 12 months, or all cash at option of the purchaser. The credit portions to bear interest from day of sale, and to be secured by the note or notes of the purchaser endorsed to the satisfaction of the trustees.

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
Trustees.

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett County, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,

the 6th day of March, 1908,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1. MILITARY LOT NUMBER FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES, MORE OR LESS, excepting therefrom the quantity of two acres, which was conveyed by John E. Winebrenner to Floyd Winebrenner by deed dated the 15th day of November, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 47, folio 557, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, and described as follows: Beginning at the North corner of the stable on said Military Lot No. 599 and running thence South 12 rods to a stake, thence West 26 rods to a stake, thence North 22 rods, thence by a straight line to the beginning, containing two acres. Said portion of said lot hereby intended to be sold contains forty-eight acres and is fully described (as a whole) in a deed for the same from Isaac Winebrenner to John E. Winebrenner dated the 15th day of November, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 47, folio 555, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the balance of taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in name of the said John E. Winebrenner.

No. 2. ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "SUGAR TREE FLAT," located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county, and standing on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of Henry Wolf. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Henry Wolf.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annun and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE.

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,

the 6th day of March, 1908,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 2. MILITARY LOT NUMBER FIVE HUNDRED AND FIVE, and being the same land which was conveyed to Jeremiah J. McKenzie by Samuel Johnson and others by deed bearing date the 11th day of October, 1890, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 16, folio 311, etc. one of the Land Records of said Garrett county saving and excepting therefrom 10 acres and 80 perches conveyed by said McKenzie to Ella C. McKenzie by deed dated September 30th, 1901, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 40, folio 65, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, said residue containing the quantity of THIRTY-NINE AND ONE-HALF ACRES. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books in the name of the said Jeremiah J. McKenzie.

No. 4. ALL THAT PORTION OF MILITARY LOT NUMBER FIVE HUNDRED AND FIVE, CONTAINING TEN AND ONE-HALF ACRES, it being the same land which was conveyed by Jeremiah J. McKenzie to Ella C. McKenzie by deed dated the 30th day of September, 1901, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 40, folio 65, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, and more particularly described therein as follows: Beginning for the same at the southeast corner of said lot and running thence North 4½ degrees East, 62 perches to a stake, thence North 85½ degrees West, 5 perches to a stake, thence South 37 degrees West, 74 perches to a pine stump, thence South 85½ degrees East, 45 perches to the beginning. Said land (minerals excepted) will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Ella C. McKenzie. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county.

No. 5. TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF MILITARY LOT FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINE, known as the nothern half of said lot, which was conveyed to John Fadley by deed from Charles H. Johnson and others dated the 10th day of September, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 47, folio 380, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said John Fadley.

No. 6. LOTS NUMBERS THREE, TWO, TWENTY AND NINETEEN as shown on the plat of Sarah Wright's land as recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland and being the same lots which were conveyed to Horace R. Hamilton by John B. Wright and others by deed dated the 14th day of February, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 44, folio 181, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1904 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Horace R. Hamilton.

No. 7. MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS FIVE HUNDRED AND ONE AND FIVE HUNDRED AND TWO, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES EACH, being located in Election District No. 9 of Garrett county and described in a deed for the same to Richard and Dr. Thomas Graham, duly of record in the Land Records of Allegany county, Maryland. The said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the heirs of said Richard and Dr. Thomas Graham.

No. 9. PARTS OF MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY THREE AND FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE, CONTAINING FORTY-TWO AND THREE-QUARTER ACRES, and being the same land which was conveyed by Mary Willison to Jacob P. McKenzie by deed dated the 11th day of September, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 42, folio 307, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the balance of taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1904 and the whole of the taxes for the year 1905 due and in arrear thereon as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Jacob P. McKenzie.

No. 10. LOT NUMBER ELEVEN OF THE SUB-DIVISION OF THE TRACT OF LAND KNOWN AS "LOCHIEL," CONTAINING THE QUANTITY OF TWO HUNDRED AND ONE-QUARTER ACRES, and more particularly described in a deed for the same from Thomas E. Green and wife to Jefferson S. Green, dated the 17th day of August, 1893, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 22, folio 247, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the balance of taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1904 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Jefferson S. Green.

No. 11. ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING TWO AND ONE-TENTH ACRES and more particularly described in a deed for the same from Belle Klipstein Field and others to John E. Klipstein and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 49, folio 171, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, by the following metes and bounds: Beginning for the same at a ten-inch beech tree standing near the new county drive road, and marked with three hacks on two sides, and running North 38 degrees 10 minutes East, 248 feet to a maple standing on the South bank of Mill Run, thence North 50 degrees 15 minutes West, 54 feet along and near the South bank of Mill Run, thence South 48 degrees 3 minutes West, 84 feet to a maple, thence South 33 degrees 50 minutes East, 583 feet to the beginning. Said land is located in Election District No. 4 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said John E. Klipstein.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CHRISTIAN KLOTZ,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1908.

LEWIS KLOTZ,
R. F. D. No. 1, Accident, Md.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas J. Lowdermilk, late of Garrett County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of Aug., 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1908.

LOUISA A. LOWDERMILK,
Executrix.
Lonaconing, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice That the subscribers of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JOHN KITZMILLER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 13th day of August next: they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 13th day of February 1908.

WILLIAM CALLIS,
W. J. KITZMILLER,
Executors.
Hoyes, Md.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., December, 26, 1907.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, March 3th, 1908,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business. Road supervisors who have not filed their bonds are requested to do so at once.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Executor's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

BARBARA YODER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 23rd day of July, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of January, 1908.

EMANUEL HERSHBERGER,
Executor.
Grantsville Md.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administrtion on the personal estate of

LEVI SWEITZER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of January, 1908.

JOSEPH R. GLASS,
Administrator.
Swanton, Md.

Administratrix's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JONAS TEATS,

late of Garrett county, Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of January, 1908.

CATHARINE TEATS,
Administratrix.
Friendsville, Md.

GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.

Office "Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Particular Attention Given
Railroad & Mine Surveying.

Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Land for Sale.

We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:

One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.

Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.

Also 10 acres suitable for building sites just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.

For further information address

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL,

Successors to Charles A. Tower.

General Fire Insurance,
OAKLAND, MD.

We offer the best possible protection.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 31. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1908. NUMBER 52

BRAKEMAN ROBERT BROWNING INJURED.

Lost Portions of Both Feet a Few Miles East of Grafton Tuesday Morning.

Tuesday morning at an early hour Robert A. Browning, eldest son of Mrs. Mary Whetsell-Browning, of Oakland, who was employed at the time of the occurrence in the capacity of brakeman on a west bound freight train, met with an accident, whereby the young man lost a portion of both feet.

From what can be gleaned concerning the accident young Browning was engaged in performing his duties and was in the act of tighten a brake on a car while descending the grade at Austin, three miles east of Newburg on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, when the chain broke which threw him between the cars. He struck upon the bumpers with his hands and endeavored to swing himself clear of the rails, but in this he was only partially successful, the toes of his shoes striking the inside of the rail which threw him upon his face outward, the wheels of the car passing over the forward portions of his feet, terribly mangling some of the toes of each foot.

The young man was picked up by the train crew and was taken into Grafton where he was placed in the hospital and his injured toes amputated.

Mr. Browning is well known and a popular young man of Oakland. The news of the accident which befell him will be learned with sincere regret by his large circle of friends here.

FIRE LOSS PROMPTLY PAID.

Messrs. Mathews & Hamill Complimented For Their Promptness.

BOND, Md., Jan. 1st, 1908.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL, Oakland, Md.

GENTLEMEN:—I am in receipt of your letter of December 31st, enclosing me a draft for two hundred dollars in payment of my recent loss by fire. This draft arrived just fifteen days after the happening of the fire, and I desire to thank you for your promptness in paying the claim. Your promptness in paying losses is to me the best possible evidence that you represent companies that are able to pay their losses, and that have no desire to take advantage of those who insure with you. It will give me pleasure to recommend you to those who may desire to insure their properties against loss by fire.

Very truly yours,
E. E. BROWN,
Supt. Bond Mill.

Bursted Wheel.

Passenger train No. 8 of the B. & O. railroad had a broken wheel under the express car and ran across the bridge without accident, near Bloomington, on Tuesday morning. The car was taken from the train, and it proceeded to its destination about three hours late. The car did not leave the track.

SUES FOR DAMAGES.

$5,000 Wanted In Each of Two Cases for Selling Liquor to Person Blacklisted.

On last Thursday Mrs. A. C. Whetsell, through her attorneys, Messrs. Renninger & Offutt, entered two suits in the Circuit Court for Garrett county one against S. A. Nally and the other against C. A. Hesen, both of whom are saloon keepers in Oakland, claiming damages to the amount of $5,000 in each case.

In her declaration Mrs. Whetsell alleges that she had served upon both parties sued the required legal notice not to sell or give to her husband, A. C. Whetsell, intoxicating liquors or beverages, but that in the face of said notice they have continued to do so, hence she brings the suits.

The statute provides that a relative may have any person placed upon the "blacklist" by serving notice upon a saloon keeper not to sell or give liquor to a person addicted to its use, and further provides that damages may accrue should the person so blacklisted procure liquor, either by purchase or as a gift from saloon men thus noticed.

These are the first cases in Garrett county growing out of the "blacklist" law and will be watched with considerable interest by the public generally.

GRANTSVILLE.

Rev. McCoy has been preaching some very able sermons during the past week. The meetings are growing in number and interest. Come out and help; you are needed.

Mr. William Baker has moved to Shade Hollow into the house Mr. Conrad Burkholder vacated.

Miss Vernie Shrock, of Mt. Lake Park, was in Grantsville Saturday calling on relatives.

Miss Nellie Hoering, of Frostburg, was spending Saturday and Sunday here.

Presiding Elder Ward preached here Sunday night. The people are always delighted to hear the Elder.

Mr. Floyd Durst, of Oakland who has been working at the Cambria Iron Works of Johnstown, Pa., is visiting at his Grandma Beachy's.

Mr. Henry Shaffer is moving out of town, and Mr. John Miller is moving into the house he vacates.

Mr. Nicolas McMurphey, who has been quite ill, we are glad to say is better.

Now that the great fight for temperance is on, let every christian be up and doing and save the boys from the great curse of intemperance, or else forever hereafter hold your peace when they trample your hearts and bring pain and disgrace to your homes.

Surscribe for The Republican.

GOVERNOR IS DETERMINED TO CURB SOLONS.

Formulating a Plan to Prevent Graft and Waste by The Assembly.

LARGE CROWD VISITED CAPITOL

Seven Hundred Saloonists Call Upon the General Assembly to Oppose The Local Option Bill. Crothers' View on "Contining Appropriations"

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 25—Governor Crothers is determined to put down legislative graft and the waste of the people's money in needless expenditures, if it is possible to do so. He is not able to curb the expenditures of the legislature, but he will put it up to the General Assembly now in session to curb its successors and run the State's affairs on a more business-like basis than has been done heretofore.

The Governor has taken the first step in this important movement by arranging for the drafting of a bill limiting the number of employes of the legislature. As the law now stands, only a very few employes are provided for, and these are far from enough.

In the bill to be drawn it is proposed to provide enough employees to carry on the State's work expenditiously and pay them well; but there will be a provision against the extra-pay grafting that has been a feature of the legislature time after time. Those who work will be paid so much a day and no more, and their pay will not begin until after they are sworn in and enter upon their duties.

The $100 for extra engrossing clerks, at the end of the session, who never engross will be abolished, and the legislature will be so hedged about by law that there will be little opportunity for waste.

The State of Maryland, according to information received here, is now paying something like $150,000 a year on what are known as continuing appropriations made by past legislatures and so framed as to continue on from year to year indefinitely. These appropriations have grown from session to session of the legislature until they now aggregate the sum mentioned.

Governor Crothers today said: "All the continuing appropriations ought to be repealed, and I shall advocate this. The State should start over again with a clean sheet. Then the people can see each just where their money is going. They have a right to know. No appropriations should be made for more than two years."

About 700 persons, representing the liquor interests of Baltimore city, descended upon Annapolis today. They came here on a train which left Baltimore at 12:40 o'clock this afternoon to protest against the passage of the local-option bill and also the high-license bill, which are being advocated by the members of the Anti-Saloon League. The excursion was under the auspices of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, and many members of the organization were represented in the crowd.

The protest made by the delegation which came to the State Capitol today is virtually a reply to the arguments which were advanced by the Anti-Saloon League delegates in favor of local option last Tuesday. On that day the last-mentioned organization had its hearing before the Legislature, and something like 1200 or 1500 people came here to advocate the passage of the locol-option bill. The delegation from the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, while perhaps somewhat smaller than that of the Anti-Saloon League, made just as determined a fight, and it did all in its power to convince the members of the Legislature of the soundness of its policies.

The constitutional amendment bill received the signature of Governor Crothers today.

He also signed the local measure amending the game law of Garrett county.

In the Senate, a bill relating to local option for Garrett county, introduced by Mr. Green in the House and passed by that body, was amended and passed and sent back to the House for its concurrence in the amendment made.

Mr. Myers has introduced in the House a measure giving the Sheriff of Garrett county power to appoint a deputy, who shall also be warden to the jail.

A fight against Mr. Myers' bill for the repeal of the mortgage tax law applying to Garrett county has been inaugurated, but the heaviest tax payers and those having an interest in the developement of the county are standing with the author of the measure, which will probably pass this week.

Last Friday night when Mr. Myers' bill to divide election district No. 2 and create a new district with the polling place at Selbysport came up for final passage Mr. Green, his colleague, tried to have it recommitted, alleging that Dr. Hayden, the third member of the special committee to which the bill was referred, had made a favorable report without consulting him. Both he and Mr. Myers made speeches pro and con, in the course of which Mr. Green, declared that the passage of the bill would keep 50 citizens of the county from voting. The motion was lost, after which the bill was passed by a vote of 60 to 3.

The Temperance Wave.

To the Editor of The Republican:

It is very gratifying to see the temperance cause begin to show itself in the columns of THE REPUBLICAN. Surely the temperance cause is one of the greatest friends that humanity has and the liquor traffic the greatest enemy; then why oppose the right and uphold the wrong. Why not step in the temperance ranks and dethrone the liquor business and we believe the time is fast approaching when saloons must go. To this let every righteous thinker say speed on, oh, time, speed on, when the saloon must go, nevermore to return.

Some writers claim the best way to promote the temperance cause is by high license and thereby limit the number of saloons. That would mean a compromise with the devil as the open saloon is the devil's stronghold in this world. We believe the only safe way to promote temperance is to put the saloon out of existence.

The saloon in any form means debauchery and crime. Some will tell you that to have a smaller number of high license saloons and keep them respectable that drunkenness would be greatly done away with. There could be such a thing as having a fewer number of high license saloons, but to have a respectable saloon would be an utter impossibility as one has never existed, never can, as their very intent is evil, because they are of their father, the devil.

Now, fellow citizen, looking things square in the face, what are going to do? Brother church member, what are you going to do? Mr. Preacher what are you going to do? We feel glad to know there is are number of the called ones who are striving to destroy the saloon, root and branches. Again we find a number of the said-to-be-called ones who oppose. This class puts me in mind of the man that met the bear and excitedly began to pray: "Oh, good Lord, oh, good devil," and was overheard by another party and upon being asked why he prayed to both God and the devil he answered he didn't know if the bear killed him whose hands he would fall into, so he thought it best to be friendly with both. It seems as if there are a number of would-be prominent people who would like to be friendly with both the church and the saloon. They have met the bear and are on one side or the other. Did you ever read "he that is not for me is against me and he that gathereth not with me scatereth abroad." Some will say they are running the church into politics. You never will get rid of the saloon any other way but for the Christian church with all its branches to raise up in the power of its might and vote the saloon out of existence. That is what has alarmed the brewers and saloon keepers. The church has begun a new to shake off the dust of her feet. I verily believe the church with the friendly cooperation of those out side of its pale means to rid our American soil of its curse, the licensed saloon. The two old parties have had warning after warning for nearly a quarter of a century and many opportunities for a longer period than that and what have they done? They tell you they need the internal revenue collected from the liquor traffic to help run our government. They never tell how many thousand souls are sent to a drunkard's grave annually nor how many go to the penitentiaries, asylums and poor houses besides the many thousands of crimes committed that is never let out to the public and the rum demon is the origin of nine-tenth of them. We hope to see the time when the saloon must go.

A. J. L.

Mt. Lake Park, Feb. 22, 1908.

To Be Wedded.

Invitations for the marriage of Miss Agnes Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Fleckenstine, of Oakland, and Mr. Matthew Franklin Powers, of Bristol, Va., have been issued. The wedding is to take place in St. Peter's Catholic church in Oakland on Tuesday morning, March 3rd, at nine o'clock. The couple will reside at Bristol and will be home to their friends after March 15th.

TRACK DAMAGED.

Freight Car Left Rails And Ran On Ties For Nearly Half a Mile.

Tuesday morning an east bound freight train drawn by engine 1838, had a narrow escape from almost total annihilation at a point a mile and a-half west of Oakland, when one of the cars composing the train jumped from the rails near the site of the Offutt mill, located west of Youghiogheny River bridge, and ran along on the ties from that point onto and partly across the bridge above referred to.

The train, so reported by railroad men, was traveling at moderate rate of speed when the flanges on the front truck of the car derailed became destroyed which allowed it to leave the track. The car ran along on the ends of the ties from the point of derailment to the center of the bridge, a distance of about half a mile, when the engineer discovered the trouble and brought the train to a stop. The ties on the bridge as well as the guard timbers, immense pieces of heavy oak held in place by massive bolts, were totally destroyed and as a consequence the east bound track was put out of commission until the necessary repairs were made by a force of bridge men from Grafton and Piedmont. Trains bound in both directions used the west bound track until the repairs were completed.

Had the coupling attaching the derailed car to the one preceding it parted, there is no telling what the consequences would have been, but in all probability the entire train would have been thrown over the side of the bridge into the river, a distance of some twenty feet.

At the same point some years ago train No. 2 left the track and went down into the river, killing one man and injuring quite a number of other passengers.

DEEP CREEK.

Fine sleighing.

A sled load of our young people attended the meeting at Swanton Tuesday night.

Misses Anna and Edith Smith were visiting Mr. C. K. Groves Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. John Smith were visiting relatives at Green Glade Sunday.

The ground-hog prophecy has proved true so far.

Miss Sallie Beckman and Miss Annie Steiding were pleasant callers at Calvin Glotfelty's Sunday.

Mr. Clarence Hardesty is visiting his parents at present.

Miss Lucile Bernard was a caller at Deer Park Monday.

Miss Lucile Bernard is able to take her place at school again after an illness of grip and rheumatism.

Miss Edith Smith was calling at Herman Steidings Sunday evening.

STATE FOREST RESERVE ADVOCATED.

Senator Brown of Garrett Introduced a Measure of That End.

Senator Brown of Garrett county introduced a bill in the Senate on Monday night giving the State's consent to the establishing of a national forest reserve in Maryland. A bill is now pending in Congress and is expected to pass giving the Secretary of Agriculture authority to acquire for national forest purposes by purchase or gift timber lands on the watersheds of navigable streams in the Southern Appalachian mountains. The territory mentioned in the bill includes the headwaters of the Potomac river which lie partly in Garrett county. The object of acquiring the lands is for timber production and the regulation of stream flow, and the territory affected includes nine states in the South.

Senator Brown's bill gives the consent of the State to the acquisition of the land and retains the State's jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases Two years ago Senator Brown introduced and secured the passage of an act creating State forest reserves in Maryland, and under this measure the State now owns four tracts, aggregating nearly 2000 acres. Three are in the vicinity of Oakland, and the fourth containing 40 acres, is located on the Patapsco, near Catonsville. The State reserves are in charge of a forest warden, who looks after them to prevent fires and trespassing.

Fell and Was Seriously Injured.

Last Friday Newton Geis, who was engaged at work on the saw mill of Mr. Mahlon Glotfelty near McHenry, stepped on a roller lying on the floor of the mill and was thrown suddenly against a pile of timber lying nearby, striking upon his side and stomach, which brought about an internal hemorrhage and excruciating pain. For several hours Mr. Geis was delirious and it was feared for a time that he was fatally hurt. He has recovered to some extent, however, but is still suffering from the effects of his fall.

Diesolution of Co-Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership between George W. Cover and William J. Cover was dissolved on the 22nd day of February, 1908, so far as relates to the said George W. Cover. All debts due to said partnership are to be paid and those due from the same discharged at Salt Block, in Garrett county, Md., where the business will be continued by the said William J. Cover as William J. Cover.

GEORGE W. CONER & SON.

Friendsville, Md., Feb. 26, 1908.

Call for Your Letters.

Mr. J. W. Briscoe, Mr. Ofeffer, S. Offler, Mrs. Sallie I. Melse, Mrs. Nettie Mills, T. A. Wiemer, Mrs. Wright, Miss Young.

DIXON & KELSO

PRICE CURRENT FOR GROCERIES

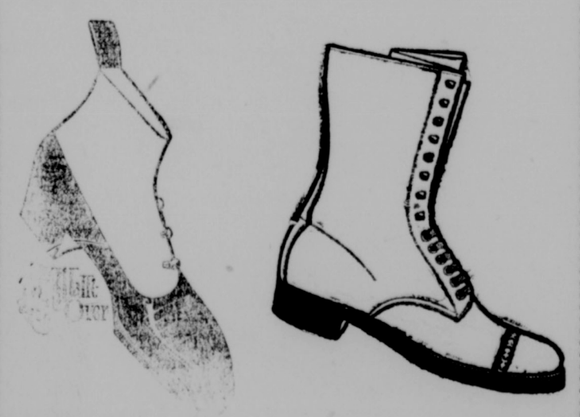
2 bars Laundry Soap,	05
2 cakes Toilet Soap,	05
Good roasted Coffee,	12½
California Hams,	10
Best Side Meat,	10
Small Hams,	12½
Large Hams,	12
Fancy large Florida Oranges,	25
Fancy large Lemons,	25
Fancy large Apples per bu,	1 00
Tomatoes per can,	09
Corn per can,	08
Granulated Sugar,	05½
Brown Sugar,	05
Leggetts 2 lb. Premier Oats,	10
Fish,	05
Best Winter Flour, Bag,	65
Best Spring Flour, Bag,	75
Navy Beans,	05
Lima Beans,	08
Hominy,	03

Yours to Please,

DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

WEAR THE BEST It Costs No More.



WHEN Buying Shoes it pays to get the best, not necessarily the highest in price, bnt Shoes made of good solid leather by people who know how. This is the kind I sell. Come and see

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.

NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

AN IDEAL MARYLAND COMMUNITY.

A Picture of The Domestic and Agricultural Life of The Quaker Settlement of Sandy Springs.

Does an ideal agricultural community exist this side of Paradise? The reader must answer the question after he has read what follows. Suffice for me to say in passing that if I read the account correctly the original Paradise was hardly ideal, with its domestic troubles and eye enticing fruits.

In Montgomery County, Md., twenty miles north from Washington and some thirty south from Baltimore, is a Quaker community of some two hundred families, occupying a stretch of country about ten by six miles. There is no village in the neighborhood, just three little centres, with a store, postoffice and blacksmith shop. In one of these is a bank, with $25,000 capital stock, and a savings department, with $1,000,000 deposits, and a fire insurance company which does business over the whole state.

About 1720 the ancestors of these people—thrifty, industrious, law abiding Quakers—came into this county and bought these lands, which had been large plantations, largely devoted to tobacco, the property of slave owners. The land was much reduced in fertility. The large holdings were divided into small farms of about one hundred acres.

The first generation have long since been gathered to their fathers, but their works do follow them. It is conceded by all that in no part of the state are more prosperous farmers than these Sandy Springs Quakers. One will find the original plantation houses, still in good repair, with many more modern ones that have been erected on the smaller farms. Most times they stand quite a distance from the road, with green fields in front. Steam heat and bath-rooms, with hot and cold water, often a section covered with glass and full of flowers, are in most of them. Books, papers and periodicals of the highest class are on the tables. One gentleman remarked: "None of us is very rich and none poor; we have spent our money for the best things." Surely this is true. In my opinion they are the richest people I know of. Rich in things worth while. Their sons and daughters have been educated in the best schools and colleges, and yet imbued from their youth up with the dignity of labor. One young man, the son of my host, while waiting for supper entertained us with excellent music on the piano. Afterward he donned his old clothes and spent most of the evening in fixing a dirty gasolene engine that had refused to work. Whether in the farmyard, kitchen or parlor, I have never found more real culture or more true ladies and gentlemen. Industrious, cultured, God fearing people. Each farm has a name, and they speak of them not by that of the owner but as one would of a village. They are all connected by telephone and by fine macadamized roads. The fact that they are ten miles from the railroad has had no apparent effect in standing in the way of progress.

They have for years maintained three granges. In addition to this, they have a lyceum, with a building especially devoted to it and containing a library. There are two women's clubs, one for the young and one for the matrons. In these are discussed not only matters pertaining to the household but those of broader scope, such as "Conditions in Russia" and "Italy, Its History and People." These are plain farmers' wives and daughters, mark you, city reader—if such there be—who can and, if need be, do their own work. In no community in proportion to the population have I found so many people who have travelled, both in our own country and abroad. They have a horticultural society and a poultry association. Once each year all these various associations come together in a three days' meeting, where are discussed not only agricultural topics but such as are of vital interest to the community. One interesting feature of this meeting is a record of events that have occurred in the community during the year, compiled by an historian previously appointed. Once in three years these annuals are published in book form, and make a most interesting and valuable history for reference.

There are three farmers' clubs, limited to sixteen members each. Members are eligible only by election when a vacancy occurs. The oldest of these has been in existence since 1844, the second since 1866. The latter has never missed a regular monthly meeting since its establishment, the former never but a few during the trying days of the Civil War, for they met not far from the scene of action. General "Jeb" Stuart's cavalry passed through Sandy Springs on one of its raids. The sound of the firing at both battles of Bull Run, to the south, and the booming of cannon at Antietam, thirty miles to the north, shook the houses.

These clubs always meet at the farmhouses. It was my good fortune to attend one of the meetings of the second club. They met at 4 p. m., organized, and then, under a "foreman," went over the place, making notes and observations on what they saw. Then we returned to the house and sat down to a bountiful supper always provided by the hostess. Afterward the minutes of the previous meeting were read, including comments on what had been seen at the last place of meeting. Then an essay was read on a subject selected at the last meeting. The essayist is always the one who was host at that previous meeting, and the subject one suggested by something seen on his farm or what he is doing. After the reading each in turn was asked to express himself, and did. Then each was asked if he had a question. Most had one. A variety of subjects were freely and intelligently discussed. I have been associated with all sorts and conditions of men in various walks of life, but I have never heard sixteen men express themselves more freely and intelligently and in better English than did these farmers. The farmer who presided would have graced the Speaker's chair in any legislative body. These were not city men, but working farmers, living from income derived from the farm.

It struck me as not unlikely that these clubs during the years have been no small feature in maintaining the dignity of agriculture and a feeling of "noblesse oblige" that has kept a proper portion of the young men on the farms, for these homes are in possession of men in the third and fourth generations, whose brothers have gone out into the great world. Were it proper I could mention names of bankers, lawyers, physicians and others prominent in the business world who point with pride to the fact that they come from these Quaker farm homes.

In most rural neighborhoods there is no class of men who are more jealous of one another and his family than the country doctors. Too often their respective patients are equally jealous of the standing each of his own particular physician, until they change doctors. Here are four practising physicians, with two retired, who have a local medical association which meets once a week to discuss matters relating to their profession and their respective neighborhood cases. I was a guest at a home where a member of the family was sick, and while I was there the doctor called. The next morning I met another doctor. When he learned where I had stayed the night before he at once began to eulogize that family, even though another was their physician. Was it strange I thought I had found Arcadia?

They practise mixed farming. Dairy, some sheep for early lambs, swine, wheat, corn, hay, potatoes, and tree and small fruits. All produce must be hauled from ten to twenty miles to market. Wheat is worth about $1 a bushel; corn $3 a "barrel." A barrel means a tobacco hogshead, holding ten bushels of ears. They always speak of the yield an acre as twelve, fifteen or twenty "barrels," as the case may be. Potatoes are worth 60 cents a bushel in the Washington market; milk, from 20 to 22 cents a gallon in the same, which market is very particular as to sanitary conditions. Many sell cream. Strawberries, which are grown quite extensively, are largely shipped over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Pittsburg. Four to six horse or mule teams do the hauling. These teams are broken to drive with one line, which runs on the left side of the driver, who has a saddle on the near horse of the wheel team. Except for loss of time they doubtless transport about as cheaply as they could by rail. There are no better markets for most crops than Washington and Baltimore. Land sells for about $100 an acre. Men who pay that price are paying for their farms. I doubt not that much of the foregoing will seem like a fairy tale to the average reader, and I do not wonder. Yet I have not painted the picture in more glowing colors than are true to nature. I could easily and truthfully have said more. To the doubting Thomases I can only say, as Philip said to Nathaniel, "Come and see," "Be not faithless, but believing." This is my fourth visit, and more than ever have I been impressed that this is an ideal community. What is the secret? It is hard to say. When I sum it up as it has impressess me I should say that they come of an ancestry which has most nearly followed the precepts of the Golden Rule, and the present generations are following in the footsteps of their fathers.—Edward Van Alstyne, In N. Y. Tribune.

CONCRERE BUILBING STONE.

Now Being Used in Many Structures Throughout The Northwest.

All through the Northwest concrete building stone is being widely used for the construction of residences, schools, churches and stores. Some of the buildings are elaborate structures, ornamented with railings and balconies of the same material.

A pattern of wood, mental or plaster is made in the form the stone is desired. These patterns can be used time after time. Around these patterns a saturated moulding material is tamped, and into this impression is poured a thin stone composition, which is allowed to remain there until perfect crystallization is effected.

Absolute uniformity is claimed for the new material, each block being uniform and of the same high grade material. This block can be carved. Stone of almost any shade or color can be made by this process.

C. A. P. Turner, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, who has made an extensive study of this subject, says it is not a cheap process, as so many concerns advertise. He says it is foolishness to argue that it can be manufactured for from thirty-five cents a cubic foot.

"It may be questioned whether inducing through misrepresentation ten or twelve new concerns to engage in the business," he continues, "where but one or two of the lot will ultimately make a tolerable success, does not result in more injury to the industry than persuading a single concern to enter the field on a basis of fair and conservative statement of facts and showing of actual profit. A good criterion for those engaging in this line would seem to be a question as to the extent of the confidence which the promoter of any process has in his methods, measured by the amount of his own money he is willing to invest in the demonstration of its commerical advantage and the amount of stock which he himself has seen fit to hold in any plant which he claims to have established."

SHIP SIBERIAN TIMBER OVER 8000 MILES.

The Nocessity of Cultivating Timber Lands In This Country.

An Australlian corporation has just received a concession from the Russian Government to take out thirty million feet of timber a year from a forest in Siberia, nine hundred miles from Vladivostok, to be delivered in Melbourne, Australia, approximately eight thousand miles away, and nearly three times the distance from New York to San Francisco.

It is likely that a lumbering operation of recent years more strongly illustrates the pinch in the timber supply in all parts of the world. In the news of the concession, told in an American lumber journal, is the suggestion of the difficulty that all countries may have to encounter in getting the wood which they need in the future. Every year timber crûisers are going further and further afield and cutting trees which, in former times of abundance, they passed because of the inacessibility of the forest.

In taking out the Siberian timber the Melbourne lumbermen will have to ship the entire year's cut in July, August, September and October, for during the remainder of the year there is no open water at the point of shipment.

What makes this unusual feature of transporting bulky logs 8,000 miles quite feasible is that such unmanufactured stock is admitted free, while there is a heavy duty on all manufactured wood brought into Australia, the duty on lumber, for instance, being nearly $5,00 a thousand board feet. At Melbourne, a new mill is being erected to manufacture these logs into dressed stock, such as flooring, ceiling and other products, as well as into lumber.

These Siberian operations differ from the lumbering methods in the United States, in that and in this country it is possible and customary to have new mills conveniently near the place of production, though, with the continually decreasing supply, the larger mills often find it profitable to haul their timber by trains and railroads many miles away from their saws. Forest experts in this country say that the United States for a steady supply of timber lies in the application of forestry to all timberlands, private and public, and the careful study of the economical and better utilization of product. Even so, a severe shortage in twenty to twenty-five years must be expected.

If you are a business man, did you ever think of the field of opportunity that advertising opens to you? There is almost no limit to the possibilities of your business if you study how to turn trade into your store. If you are not getting your share of the business of your community *there's a reason.* People go where they are attracted — where they *know* what they can get and how much it is sold for. If you make direct statements in your advertising see to it that you are able to fulfill every promise you make. You will add to your business reputation and hold your customers. It will not cost as much to run your ad in this paper as you think. It is the persistent advertiser who gets there. Have something in the paper every issue, no matter how small. We will be pleased to quote you our advertising rates, particularly on the year's business.

Currency System Not to Blame For Trouble.

By Senator SHELBY M. CULLOM of Illinois.

IT IS NONSENSE TO SAY THAT OUR PRESENT CURRENCY SYSTEM IS RESPONSIBLE IN ANY SENSE OF THE WORD FOR THE RECENT FINANCIAL FLURRY WHICH WAS MOSTLY CENTERED IN NEW YORK CITY. THAT PANIC WAS DUE LARGELY TO THE MANEUVERS OF MEN WHO DISREGARD THE LAW AND WHO DISREGARD THEIR OBLIGATIONS

It was that rather than any deficiency or inadequacy of statutory currency conditions. In other words, if certain financiers in New York would keep closer to shore or maintain their operations WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF REASON the country would be better off.

In my judgment the disposition on the part of certain financiers to reach out for that which they cannot reasonably control is GROWING, and the instant they get into trouble they run to the government. It is a great misfortune that conditions should allow such access to federal assistance to remedy mistakes which are palpably of a nature reprehensible upon their begettors, WHO ARE ALONE TO BLAME. These men in Wall street ought to understand that they shall and must do business ON THEIR OWN CAPITAL.

* * *

It is all right that the government should afford PROPER CURRENCY AND BANKING FACILITIES for people who are in trouble, and we have at present an ADEQUATE currency system which is capable of maintaining an equilibrium quite to the satisfaction of SANE MINDED people financially.

I do not believe there is any occasion for general reform at this time.

Is Child Training Woman's Only Normal Sphere?

By President ELIOT of Harvard University.

HIGHER education in the future should recognize the fact that the MAJORITY OF WOMEN TAKE UP THE OCCUPATION OF TRAINING CHILDREN, the married ones as mothers and many of the unmarried ones in the interest of the mothers.

TRAINING OF CHILDREN IS THE NORMAL OCCUPATION OF WOMAN, AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN EDUCATION HAS PROBABLY NOT BEEN RECOGNIZED BECAUSE IT HAS HITHERTO BEEN REGARDED AS AN UNINTELLECTUAL PURSUIT. YET IT IS THE MOST INTELLECTUAL OCCUPATION IN THE WORLD, IN NO MATTER WHAT WALK OF LIFE. IT CALLS ALWAYS FOR GREAT MORAL AND CAREFULLY TRAINED MENTAL POWERS.

What a great power a reading mother has to train the minds of her children! This NORMAL OCCUPATION of woman should be the main object henceforth in the education of woman.

* * *

By Mrs. JOHN SHERWIN CROSBY, President of the Women's Democratic Club, New York.

I question whether the education of man is yet sufficiently far advanced to qualify him to decide upon the education that woman SHOULD have. There is of course a broad fundamental education that is just as necessary to develop the powers of a woman as of a man. There is also little in regard to the training of children that THE MAN AS WELL AS THE WOMAN ought not to learn.

IF WOMAN WERE RESTRICTED TO REARING AND TEACHING CHILDREN SHE WOULD BE DEPRIVED OF MANY OF THE BEST OPPORTUNITIES FOR LEARNING HOW TO DO THAT VERY WORK.

The greatest idea in education, as in other things, is FREEDOM, and any restriction placed upon the education of woman would tend to render her less efficient in any special service to which she may be by nature adapted BETTER than man.

More Poverty In England Than Here.

By JOHN HODGE, Member of Parliament.

WHEN we ask for concessions in the old country we are up against the claim of the manufacturers that they have AMERICAN COMPETITION to contend with. After I came to this country I found that the manufacturers made the SAME CLAIM about British manufacturers and that the labor men were up against the plea of British competition.

* * *

THE PROBLEM OF DESTITUTION AND LACK OF WORK IN THE OLD COUNTRY IS A MUCH BIGGER ONE THAN IT IS HERE. THERE IS NO SUCH DESTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY AS IN ENGLAND AND NO SUCH ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED.

In this country you do not know the EXTREME POVERTY that exists in England. In London alone statistics showed that 200,000 children WENT BREAKFASTLESS TO SCHOOL EVERY DAY. Labor saving machinery is driving thousands of people out of work.

Money Does Not Carry Disease.

By Dr. ALVAH H. DOTY, Health Officer of the Port of New York.

THE theory that money acts as a medium of infection is a PLAUSIBLE one, particularly as it deals with an agent which is being constantly transmitted from one person to another and among ALL CLASSES OF PEOPLE. Clothing, rags, merchandise, cargoes of vessels, etc., are also regarded as means by which disease is commonly transmitted.

This belief is popular because it offers an explanation for outbreaks of infectious diseases the origin of which is unknown. Modern sanitation, however, does not regard as valuable theories which are UNSUPPORTED BY FACT OR PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

THE THEORY THAT MONEY ACTS AS A MEDIUM OF INFECTION CARRIES WITH IT NO SATISFACTORY OR EVEN REASONABLE PROOF.

A Broken Vow.

By JANE LUDLUM LEE.

Copyright, 1907, by C. H. Sutcliffe.

"Shall I put this gray dress in the trunk, Alice, or do you think it will be too thin?"

This remark was addressed to a disconsolate looking girl who sat huddled up in a big armchair at the window day dreaming. Her dark, red brown hair had not been combed, and her dress consisted of a pink silk wrapper carelessly tied around the waist. No answer was forthcoming to the question.

"Alice, do you hear me?"

"Yes—that is, no, auntie—that is, I don't care. I don't want any clothes."

"But, my child, you can't go to a hotel without clothes. Come; you must help me with the packing. I'll attend to the body of the trunk, and you pack the tray."

Alice moved leisurely from her corner and languidly threw some trifles

"THIS IS NOT MY TRUNK AT ALL!"

in the trunk. She went over to her desk and scratched off a hasty note while her aunt finished her part of the packing. Finally the task was finished, and Alice offered to lock the trunk. This she did, putting the key in her purse.

"Thank you, auntie. I'll be ready promptly at 2, and ask Mary to mail this letter, please."

At about the same hour Willard Kean was walking the floor of his handsome bachelor apartment in a fashionable district of the city.

"I'll be darned if it was my fault, and I'll be darned if I apologize. She can just sulk it out, and I'll leave town where I'll not be tempted. Perry, Perry!" he called, and a little Japanese servant appeared.

"Throw a few of my duds into a trunk, will you? I'm off for a few days at Hot Springs. You know what I'll need—dress suit, dinner coat and a few togs for loafing on the plazza. And, Perry, be quick about it, for I'm going on the first train out."

Perry began his task, bobbing in and out of the room, his arms laden with linen, fancy vests, suits, etc. When the packing was finished he asked for the key.

"I'll lock it," replied his master. "You call a cab. That train leaves about 2 o'clock, and if I miss it there will be just one less Jap in this town tomorrow."

Kean walked to the mantelpiece, picked up something, threw it in the trunk and locked the latter. He caught the 2 o'clock train and settled himself in his section.

Alice and her aunt made the same train and were soon comfortably fixed in the stateroom of the adjoining car. Orders were given that meals should be served to them there, while Kean ate in the regular diner.

After a half hour of absolute silence auntie opened the conversation.

"Alice, dear, you must pull yourself together. Willard Kean is not the only man in the world. We really cannot afford this trip, and you must try to get some benefit from it. Hot Springs is full of young people, and I simply cannot have you going about with that long face."

"I didn't want to take the trip. I didn't want anything except to be let alone. I don't want to get any benefit, and I simply will not try to be pleasant to anybody, so there now."

Auntie dropped the conversation for a time more propitious. The next day brought them to Hot Springs, where they got off and drove to the hotel. The clerk assigned them to a room, and they asked that their trunks be sent up at once. Two trunks were soon delivered, and Alice stopped to unlock hers. The key went in rather hard, it turned harder, but finally it gave to the strength of her hand. She opened the lid, and her own photograph stared her in the face.

"Auntie, did you put that picture in here?"

"Certainly not, my dear. Why should I? Besides, I have none like that."

"Auntie, this is most peculiar. This is not my trunk at all! Why, see, it is full of men's shirts, vests, ties, etc. It's all a mistake except the picture. There's no mistake about that. It's mine, all right enough. But what is it doing in a strange man's trunk?"

"Maybe the photographer sold it to him."

"Maybe he did, auntie, but look on the back: 'To the dearest sweetheart in the world—Alice.' That picture I gave to Jack just after we were engaged. The owner of this trunk is a common thief, and I'll report him to the hotel management. Help me fix my hair, auntie. I am going right to the office and have this matter adjusted at once."

* * * * * * * *

Kean dropped off the car at Hot Springs, sauntered up to the hotel and went to his room, where he lit his pipe and began walking the floor. A knock at the door interrupted his thoughts, and he opened it to let in the men with his trunk.

"That's not my trunk, you muttonhead! Get out of here with it!"

"Marked with your name, sir, on the tag. Just try your key and see if you are sure it's wrong."

Kean took out his key ring, all the while talking as he fitted the key in the lock.

"Sure it's wrong! Why, you thick headed chump, don't a man know his own baggage? What is this—a hotel or a batty house? Holy Moses!" he exclaimed as the key fitted and the trunk opened upon a large photograph of himself in a leather frame.

"All right, boys, my mistake," he added as he handed each man a dollar bill.

Left alone, he picked up the photograph and walked with it to the window, pinched himself to see if he was alive, then laughed, then swore. Examining the trunk, he realized it was not his, as he had no use for silk petticoats and lingerie dresses.

"I'll keep this photo, all right, all right, but the lady can have her trunk," he mused as he made his way to the office. The clerk smiled as he made the complaint.

"Come right with me, will you, Mr. Kean? A lady just came down from room 411 who, I think, can explain this mistake and give you your rightful belongings."

"All I want is my trunk. I'm not anxious to see the lady."

"But I'd rather you came along to make it easier for me," and Kean followed in silence.

The clerk's knock at the door of 411 was answered by "Come in," and they entered.

"Here is the gentleman whose trunk you have and who can return yours, Miss Buckingham, and"—

"Billy!"

"Alice!"

"Mr. Kean!"

"Miss Buckingham!"

Auntie seemed to have something private to say to the clerk, for she asked him to step into the hall for a moment with her, thus leaving the two culprits alone.

Alice looked like a wilted flower, and tears came to her eyes. What could a man do, even if it was not his fault, even if he had taken a solemn oath not to apologize? He reached out his arms, and she slipped into their embrace and cried just a few happy tears on a shoulder very dear to her.

"Please don't cry, Alice. Of course I was to blame. It was nasty of me to tease you about that Benton girl; but, really, dear, I only did it just to see how much you cared."

"And I cared so much. But, Billy, dear, how can you explain about those trunks? My key opened yours."

"Easy enough, darling. We bought those two trunks on that shopping expedition when auntie chaperoned us in Paris at the Bon Marche, and evidently the locks were the same. We won't have that trouble again, Alice, for the next time we take a trip there will only be one trunk for both of us. Where is your ring, dear—consigned to the ocean or the ash barrel?"

"Oh, Billy, you're horrid to find me out! Here it is around my neck. You see, I wrote you saying the engagement was all off, but I kept the ring just for a day or two, you understand, thinking maybe—oh, don't be so mean!"

"Well, I'll forgive you this time, but don't take it off again until the plain gold one goes on under it."

And she promised to do as he said.

Foiled Again.

The stout man opened the door of the small waiting room at Bushby station and looked cautiously into the room. As he saw it was apparently empty, he entered, closed the door softly behind him and tiptoed over to the weighing machine. "I guess I've got my chance at last," he muttered as he hastily thrust a cent into the slot and stepped gingerly on the platform at the same instant.

He settled himself firmly and was adjusting his glasses to decipher the number of pounds registered when the door of the ticket agent's room opened, and out he came, rubbing his chilled hands.

"Have to warm up at the stove once in awhile," he said genially and was surprised at the [illegible]

"Any excuse [illegible]" muttered the [illegible] ped heavily [illegible] chine without [illegible] figure.

"You [illegible] weigh to [illegible] vestibule [illegible]

"This is [illegible] to use [illegible] but now I [illegible] position. [illegible]

Youth's Companion.

[illegible]

Elderly Bachelor [illegible] married to young wife, to his friend—And what do you think of my wife?

Friend—Lovely. She will make a perfectly stunning widow.

Parcels Posts and Postal Savings Banks Needed.

By Postmaster General GEORGE VON L. MEYER.

WHAT we desire is to enable the people of our country to send parcels through the mails to domestic points AS CHEAPLY AS THEY CAN TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES and even foreign countries that are far distant from our own. Just now any person can send a package weighing eleven pounds or under to any part of the world at the rate of 12 cents a pound except from one point in the United States to another, when the rate becomes 16 cents a pound for four pounds. That hardly seems to be the thing.

Support of the plan is GROWING FAST. The national grange is with it, and we have had much encouragement everywhere as far west as Omaha. It is asserted that the great express interests are opposed to the betterment of the parcels post service.

WELL, I HAVE DISCOVERED THAT THE PEOPLE DESIRE THE IMPROVEMENT AND THE PEOPLE ARE EXPECTED TO SPEAK THROUGH CONGRESS WHEN A BILL IS PRESENTED FAVORING THE REDUCTION IN THE COST OF TRANSMITTING PARCELS BY MAIL AND LIMITING THE WEIGHT, OF COURSE.

Retail merchants everywhere are coming to the point of recognizing the BENEFITS of the plan and already are supporting it in many sections in the east.

THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO OPEN LIMITED ACCOUNTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT THROUGH THE POSTOFFICES IN ALL SECTIONS OF THE LAND.

As I see it at present the plan is to limit such accounts and to limit deposits to a definite amount in a year—say a $500 limit to each account and allowing $200 to be deposited in the first year. POSTAL SAVINGS HAVE BEEN A SUCCESS WHEREVER TRIED. THE INCENTIVE TO SAVE IS GREAT. Canada, with a population of nearly 7,000,000, has the postal savings system in force for the benefit of the people, and there is $45,000,000 on deposit.

The postal savings bank which I propose would not conflict with the present savings institutions of the country and would not compete with them. Savings banks are paying 3 per cent interest or more. I would confine the interest paid by the government on savings deposited in the postal savings to 2 per cent. I would also LIMIT a deposit for any one person in the postal savings bank to $500.

In this way the postal savings bank would not be used by the great majority of the people except in times of FINANCIAL EMERGENCY, when depositors in savings banks get foolishly frightened and withdraw their savings deposits without knowing what to do with them.

IN SUCH CASES THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANK WOULD FURNISH A REPOSITORY IN WHICH ANY DEPOSITOR WOULD FEEL THE GREATEST CONFIDENCE.

Hoarding of Money Unpatriotic and Unwise.

By Secretary of the Treasury CORTELYOU.

IT IS A TIME WHEN EVERY CITIZEN SHOULD ASSUME HIS SHARE OF THE BURDEN. THE HOARDING OF MONEY, THE EXACTION OF UNNECESSARILY HARSH REQUIREMENTS IN BUSINESS DEALINGS, BUT RETARD OUR RETURN TO NORMAL CONDITIONS. THE HOARDED MONEY SHOULD BE PUT BACK IN THE BANKS, AND THE EXACTIONS OF BANKERS AND MERCHANTS SHOULD BE PROPORTIONED ONLY TO ACTUAL BUSINESS NECESSITIES. TO DO OTHERWISE IS NOT ONLY UNPATRIOTIC, BUT UNWISE.

I believe that if this money of the country, wherever hoarded, were at once put back to FULFILL ITS FUNCTIONS IN THE CHANNELS OF TRADE there would be within twenty-four hours an almost complete resumption of business operations.

I doubt whether we can in any way estimate the loss that has fallen upon those who have, either through SELFISH OR MISGUIDED MOTIVES, thus drawn their money from places of MORE THAN REASONABLE SAFETY to put it where it has been lost through robbery or fire or other misfortune.

The various plans advocated for currency reform must be subjected to RIGID scrutiny, to the end that the citizens of every section shall be fairly treated, their needs and requirements consulted and, above all, that whatever action is finally taken it shall be so SOUND AND WHOLESOME as to enhance our commercial standing among the nations of the world.

As a people we have this and many other grave problems before us. Their solution will not be a thing of a month or a year. We must approach them with the determination to exercise DISPASSIONATE JUDGMENT and to seek as our ultimate aim justice as between man and man.

Filipinos Pleased With the Outlook.

By EMILIO AGUINALDO, Former Leader of Insurgents.

IT IS MY BELIEF THAT THE BENEFITS TO FOLLOW MR. TAFT'S VISIT TO THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES WILL BE GREATER THAN THEY CAN RECOGNIZE AT THE PRESENT TIME. I AM AT PRESENT UNABLE TO FORM AN OPINION OFFHAND OF THE POSSIBLE FUTURE ADVANTAGES, BUT I AM CONFIDENT THAT IT HAS DONE GOOD.

The opening of the assembly has gone a long way to CEMENT THE FRIENDSHIP of my people with the people of the United States.

As a fulfillment of a solemn promise, which many thought would not be fulfilled, the secretary of war DID NOT BRING INDEPENDENCE for my people in his pocket, but he brought the means of attaining it. He told us how we can get it.

The Filipinos are thankful for the information and pleased at what the assembly has done, especially in the interests of LEGISLATION, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

NELSONVILLE M. O. BUBBLE.

Startling Results of an Investigation by State Examiners.

Under the heading "This Town Is Easy Pickin'" a Nelsonville (O.) paper reprints from the Columbus Citizen the following account of the results of an investigation of that town by the state examiners:

"The examiners say that Auditor John Lax looked after his private affairs and that Treasurer Aumiller signed both his own name and that of the auditor to all vouchers.

"The police department kept no record of arrests, the fire department no record of fires, and the sinking fund had no minutes.

"Mayor James Sharp did the plumbing for the city, Councilman Price sold all the supplies, and Member of Board of Service Silcott furnished the coal to the light plant.

"Councilman Emmett Keenan is also city engineer, and his office kept no records of plats, and nothing could be found out as to the cost of street improvements."

The examiners also reported that the electric lights cost Nelsonville $88.14 a year. When asked for more detailed information a citizen of high standing wrote:

"Figures of Examiner Smith do not include depreciation, interest, insurance or water. Arcs are supposed to be 2,000 candlepower burning on moonlight schedule. Few nights if any pass without some lights out, and often all are out the entire night. I understand that the local electric light company agreed to furnish the same lights for $60 per year each, with a percentage off for outage.

"When the waterworks were operated alone the net profit per year was about $900. Since the light plant was started the waterworks have run in debt and this in the face of the fact that they are pumping less water at higher prices than before, the advance in price amounting to about $1,000 per year."

"ESTIMATE" VERSUS BID.

Curious and Instructive Experience of Ashland, Wis.

Last January Ashland, Wis., voted in favor of installing a municipal electric light plant. Votes were secured on the basis of an "estimate" that the complete plant would cost $80,000, this "estimate" being made by Professor W. C. Kirchoffer of the University of Wisconsin, who the lighting committee stated had been employed by over forty cities of Wisconsin as a consulting engineer. This committee thus continued its report:

"After thoroughly going over the estimates the committee can state that the outside cost of this entire proposition, including everything, will be $80,000, divided as follows: Concrete and earth dam, spillway and power house, $19,850; turbines and electrical machinery at power house, $15,430; electric transmission line, $4,330; substation building and equipment, $5,400; arc lighting system, $8,075; incandescent lighting system, $15,080; land necessary for dam and flowage rights, $7,500; engineering plans, superintendence, incidentals, $3,735; total, $80,000.

"In every case these figures represent the highest possible cost for the work, as it has been the intention of this committee to let the people of Ashland understand whatever estimate is made that, in fact, the actual cost will be under rather than above."

Before the election the mayor published a letter from "one of the concerns the committee has been in touch with" (name withheld) agreeing to erect a complete plant for $50,000, to be in operation on or before the 1st of July. This has not been mentioned by the mayor recently, for when the city advertised for bids the only bid received was for $130,000, and this did not include transformers, meters or anything pertaining to commercial lighting except a power circuit.

Sold For Half Price.

The mayor of Leon, Ia., tells how the city's electric light plant was sold for half price as follows:

"Original cost $10,000; sold for $5,000—sold because the city was getting in debt worse every year on account of plant. At one time the city had to issue bonds in the sum of $5,000 to pay outstanding warrants. This was four years ago. Two years ago, when the city sold the plant, there were about $3,000 outstanding warrants. Cost of light about the same now as when the plant was owned by the city, but service much better."

Another authority states that $13,000 had been spent on construction and equipment before the plant was sold.

No Provision For Contingencies.

The condition of the Maywood waterworks seems to be the same as in many other villages. The plant was installed, paid for in ten yearly installments by the people, and everything went lovely until the machinery began to wear out or increased capacity was needed, when it was discovered that no provision had been made for such necessary expenditures—the water had been furnished to the people at cost and nothing laid by for rehabilitation.—Maywood (Ill.) Herald-Recorder.

High Point's Experience.

The city of High Point, N. C., installed an electric light plant at a cost of $20,000. Ten years later the generating plant was sold. A former member of the electric light committee of the board of aldermen writes that this was done because a private company offered to sell current at less than the operating cost of the city's plant. He further states that if the city had sold its distributing system it would be far better off financially than it is.

NOT TO BE CAUGHT.

Mandy's Excuse When She Found Herself Cornered.

An east end lady has a colored maid who is a clever worker when she wants to work, but who had sudden attacks of what would be called spring fever if it came in April or May, and she always has an excuse ready.

"I's gwine to quit workin', Miss Brown," she said the other day. "I's goin' to git married."

"Indeed! Who is the man?"

"His name is Erastus Greenly."

The lady of the house didn't say anything, but the next time Mandy's chum came to call on Mandy she took occasion to see her alone in the kitchen.

"Mandy says she's going to be married. Do you know anything about it, Tilly?"

"Mandy married! Who did she say she was goin' to marry?"

"A man named Erastus Greenly."

"Erastus Greenly! Why, he's married already!"

"Perhaps there's another Erastus?"

"No, dere ain't but one."

So the mistress cornered Mandy.

"You can't marry Erastus Greenly because he is already married."

"Who says so?"

"Tilly Jones."

Mandy hesitated.

"Can't dar be two Erastus Greenlys?"

"Tilly says there's only one."

Mandy was cornered. Then she looked up suddenly. A gleam of triumph sparkled in her shining eyes.

"Wh-what was de middle name of de Erastus Greenly dat Tilly knows?" she demanded.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A New Disease.

Young Featherhead soon after purchasing his elegant new touring car was taken with a swelling on the back of his neck. He went and consulted his physician about it.

"Doctor," he said, "are there such things as automobile diseases?"

"It is not unlikely," was the doctor's response. "At least automobiling may develop tendencies to disease that lie dormant under ordinary conditions."

"Well, I wish you would look at that spot on the back of my neck and tell me if the excessive use of my motor car has anything to do with it."

The doctor complied.

"H'm," he said gravely, "that looks as if it might be either a car-buncle or an automo-bile."—Youth's Companion.

What He Left.

A man wrote to a lawyer in another town for information touching the financial standing of a man there who owed him a considerable sum of money.

"What property has he that I can attach?" he asked.

The reply was as follows:

"The person to whom you refer died a year ago. He has left nothing liable to attachment except a widow."—New York Times.

Insuring Remembrance In the Will.

Little Willie (to his chum, who has fallen down the well)—George, I say, if you don't come up after the third time can I have your black and white terrier pup?—Sketch.

On the Jump.

"Hello, Cassidy!" said Casey. "An' how's things wid you?"

"Busy," replied Cassidy; "very busy, indade."

"Is it so?"

"Aye, shure, ivry time I'm at laysure I have somethin' to do."—Philadelphia Press.

"A Pleasant Walk."

"A pleasant walk," said Herr Sausenheimer after a strenuous climb to the top of the mountain, wiping the perspiration from his brow; "my wife couldn't speak a word all the way up."—Fliegende Blatter.

Its Peculiarity.

"There is one peculiarly inconsistent thing about hay fever."

"What is that?"

"All are afraid of it, and yet everybody who has it sneezes at it."—Baltimore American.

One Phase of It.

"Doubtless the servant girl problem is very annoying to you."

"Very," responded the housewife. "I have a really desperate time getting maids my clothes won't fit."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Its Second Childhood.

Nellie—Has she reached the age when her hair is getting gray?

Flossie—Worse than that. She's reached the age where it's getting golden again.—Kansas City Times.

The Kind He Knew.

"What are motor nerves?"

"I suppose the kind that get busy when the policeman is chasing you for exceeding the speed limit."—Baltimore American

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, FEBRAURY 27, 1908.

MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS.

The qualified Republican voters of the Town of Oakland are requested to assemble in convention at the town council chamber in the opera house, on Thursday evening, March 5th, 1908, at the hour of 7.30 o'clock for the purpose of nominating

One person for Mayor to serve for the term of two years; and

Three persons for Members of the Town Council to serve for a term of two years.

Every Republican voter is earnestly requested to be present and assist in naming the ticket.

A. G. STURGISS,
Chairman Republican County Com.

THE SPEECH of Delegate Myers the other day when he made his position plain relative to the language he used on a former occasion when he is alleged to have asserted that "undue influence had been used to pass a bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in District No. 5," was the manly thing to do. His language had been erroneously construed. His earnestness in removing suspicion against any one having an interest in the measure has made him friends not only at home but throughout the State. He did not "crawfish," as alleged by the Journal last week, but had the manhood to make a plain, honest, straightforward statement, something that is entirely foreign in the Journal's composition. Jake never sidesteps; when he is wrong he graciously acknowledges his error.

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1908

Will the 1908 legislature go down in the annals as one that has performed conspicuously high average public service, or will it be measured and recorded as a session devoted chiefly to partisan scheming? If the legislature is yet to do something in the way of conspicuously high average public service, it is highly time, in the language of the street, that it should "get a move on." The controlling majorities of the two houses need make no further exertion, however, to enhance the reputation that has already been assured for skill and persistency in the enactment of legislation designed to promote partisan purposes. The care and attention that were devoted to shaping and putting through the disfranchisement amendment are sufficient to assure that an observant public will not fail to measure and properly appraise the amount of effort which the controlling influences of the two houses have given to the accomplishment of partisan legislation.

The 1908 legislature affords the people of the state a most impressive object lesson of how a legislative body, under the control of the dominant party by overwhelming majorities in the two branches, can grow callous concerning and contemptuous of public opinion, which always exercises a wholesomely modifying influence, when majorities are so evenly balanced that a few courageous votes swinging away from the support of a bad measure can serve to defeat it, The controlling influences of this 1908 legislature have seemingly interpreted the big majority in the two houses as signifying a complete indifference on the part of the people how their chosen representatives use the power that has been delegated. Either that or else it must be thought by those who are "leading" the controlling majorities that the public is not capable of judicious discrimination—is not acute enough to properly apprise the meaning of the roles which some conspicuous Democratic statesmen have been playing at Annapolis. There is, perhaps, a greater percentage of the adherents of both parties, not to mention that large aggregation which does not classify itself as being adherent to any party, that correctly interprets the meaning of the doings at Annapolis than the confident and self-centered statesmen who are following their own untrammeled bent are aware of.

The records of the Maryland legislature of 1908 are, of course, not yet complete. But is there much reason for entertaining hope that the majorities in either branch will break away from the influences which seem to be dominant and in large degree paralyzing all individuality of action? The record is not complete, but it is nearly two-thirds made up, and the results to date are not such as shine with the lustre of lofty aims. "By their fruits shall ye know them." It will be one of the most remarkable transformations in all political history if the majorities in the two legislative branches bear a crop of good fruits, in spite of the blighting indications which have been thus far in evidence.

GRAFT.

According to the Journal graft has been rampant in the office of the Supervisors of Elections, but the Journal veils its language and fails to specify who participated in the graft.

The charges are serious ones and the Journal may be called upon to prove them in a court of law and justice.

The only graft, or rather, attempted graft, THE REPUBLICAN has ever learned of in connection with the Supervisors' office, was that alleged against the Journal itself when it approached a member of the late Board and attempted to obtain an additional sum over and above the contract price for printing the ballots used at the election last fall.

For many years the Journal has been posing as the watchdog of the public funds, and it may be interesting to have the Journal explain this alleged deviation from its straight (?) and narrow way.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES

To Be Held in Grantsville, Accident and Oakland, March 2, 4, 6, and 7.

From the Director Department Farmers' Institutes, Mr. W. L. Amos, The Republican has received a copy of the program for the Farmers' Institutes to be held at Grantsville March 2nd; Accident, March 4, and Oakland March 6th and 7th.

The Institute at Grantsville will be held in the Hall and will convene at 10 o'clock a. m., and adjourn at 4 o'clock p. m. Mr. Edward Van Alstine, who is well known to all institute goers in Garrett county will address the meeting on the subject "Feeding and Care of the Calf," in the morning, and in the afternoon on the subject "Planting an Orchard." John Jeannin, Jr., will talk on "Potato Growing, Seed Selection and Results of Spraying," in the morning. In the afternoon his subject will be "Poultry Keeping for the Farmer."

At Accident the institute will be held in the school house, convening at 10 o'clock and adjourning at 4 o'clock, with an intermission for dinner. Here the same speakers will appear, Mr. Van Alstine addressing the institute in the morning on the "Care of the Orchard," and in the afternoon on "Butter Making." Mr. Jeannin's addresses will be the same as those to be delivered at Grantsville.

The Institute at Oakland will be held in the opera house where a two days' session will be held, beginning on Friday morning at 10 o'clock with an afternoon session both days.

The program in full for the Oakland sessions follow:

FIRST DAY.

Conductor's Announcement. Edward Van Alstyne "Planting an Orchard." John Jeannin, Jr. "Potato Growing, Selecting Seed, and Results of Spraying."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Question Box.

Edward Van Alstyne—"Care of the Orchard." John Jeannin, Jr.—"Strawberry Culture."

SECOND DAY.

Conductor's Announcement. Edward Van Alstyne—"Handling the Crop." John Jeannin, Jr.—"Influence of Good Seed."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Question Box.

Edward Van Alstyne—"Hay Crop and Methods of Seeding. John Jeannin, Jr.—"Poultry Keeping for the Farmer." By Patrons—Resume of the subjects treated.

Church Services.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Preaching at Pleasant Valley next Sunday at 3 p. m.; and Loch Lynn at 7 p. m.

Cordial welcome to all.

J. F. PRITCHARD, Pastor.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE.

Services next Sunday as follows:

Class meeting, at Mt. Lake Park at 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2.30; Junior League, 3.30; Epworth League, 6.30, and preaching at 7.30 p. m.

Deer Park—Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at 11 a. m.; Epworth League 6.30.

E. J. WESTFALL, Pastor.

ST. PAUL S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows: At 10.30 a. m. the Sacrament of The Lord's Supper will be administered.

Sunday school 2.15 p. m.

At 7.30, an address on State-Wide Local Option by Marna S. Poulson, Assistant Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of this State.

Epworth League, Monday, 7.30 p. m.

Junior League Wednesday 4.15 p. m.

Prayer meeting Wednesday 7.30 p. m.

All are cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Preaching at Ferndale at 11 a. m.; Loch Lynn at 3 p. m. and at Deer Park at 7:30 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.

At 10:30 a. m., Mr. Marna S. Poulson, assistant superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland, will make an address upon the subject of the State Wide Local Option Measure now pending in the State Legislature, to which all are most cordially invited.

Services Sabbath evening at 7:30.

Catechise Saturday at 2 p. m.

Luther League every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

A HASTY MARRIAGE AND ITS SEQUEL.

Young Couple From Cumberland Married in Oakland Friday Morning.

Last Friday morning at the Frantz Hotel in Oakland, there was more than the usual stir among the guests who arrived and departed on the morning trains, the reason being the arrival at that hostelry of an irate father and an indignat daughter on No. 3 from Cumberland on the hunt of a runaway couple from that city. The story is best told in the following from the Cumberland News of Saturday morning, which was reported to that paper from this office Friday evening:

George R. Chapman and Miss Mabel Clark, the latter the seventeen year old daughter of Mr. Walter B. Clark, proprietor of "The Inn," eloped to Oakland, Thursday evening, as passengers on board B. & O. train No. 7, were met at the station by a clergyman by pre-arrangement and at an early hour yesterday morning were married in the parlors of of the Frantz hotel.

Mr. Chapman and Miss Clark, eluded the vigilance of the young lady's parents who suspected that their daughter was matrimonially bent. The nuptial ceremony was performed by Rev. J. B. Workman, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, Oakland. The youthful couple were at the hotel when Mr. Clark and his eldest daughter, Mrs. Clarence Smallwood, arrived in Oakland on the next train from Cnmberland at about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Clark, it is understood, intended to have his new son-in-law arrested on a charge of perjury, claiming that his daughter was under age, but not being sure he could prove that matter he preferred a technical charge of assault, had Mr. Chapman arrested, and started for Cumberland with both daughters, intending to return on another train in time for the trial, which was set for four o'clock yesterday afternoon before Justice Gonder. Upon Mr. Clark's failure to return the charge against Mr. Chapman was dismissed and he was released. He returned to Cumberland on train No. 14 last night, and going at once to the Olympia Hotel, where he is employed as clerk, Mr. Charman telephoned his father-in-law, Mr. Clark, and the latter informed Chapman that he was waiting to hear from him in the matter. Later last night Mr. Chapman, accompanied by his attorney, called on Mr. Clark at the latter's new hotel, "The Inn," and demanded that his wife be given into his care. This Mr. Clark refused and habeas corpus proceeding were instituted this morning by Mr. Chapman, through his counsel.

The elopement was well planned and as carefully executed. Mr. Chapman visited Oakland several days ago, secured a marriage license and arranged with Rev. Workman to meet him and his bride-elect at the train Thursday night. Thursday afternoon the bride attended a matinee at the Academy of Music in company with her grandmother, and after supper she met Mr. Chapman by appointment and they took a train shortly afterwards for Oakland.

The sequel to the elopement was the issuing of a writ of habeas corpus requiring the father to produce the girl in court at 11 o'clock Saturday morning.

When the case was called Mabel was not present. Mr. Clark through his lawyer, A. A. Young, stated that he had asked his daughter to be present but that she had refused. The court told Mr. Clark that he must use his parental authority and command Mabel to appear. The first question asked her was if she was the wife of George R. Chapman. She replied: "Yes, sir."

She was asked if she wanted to live with her husband, and she replied: "No, sir. I will go home with my father." Asked if she was being detained by her father or any one else, she replied "No, sir." After her answers to the questions, Mr. Donnelly stated to the court that he had no more testimony and the petition was dismissed.

After the case was ended Mr. Chapman and his wife left the court house and walked down the hill together, both seemingly greatly pleased at being thrown together. They separated at the corner of Baltimore and Mechanic streets, and conversed for some time on the corner.

Railroad Men After Potter.

Reports from various points along the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad state that trainmen employed by that company are prepairing a petition which will be presented to President Oscar G. Murry, asking for the resignation of G. L. Potter, third vice president, in charge of operation. This is said to be the result of the number of drastic orders issued by Mr. Potter and to which the men object.

We take it for granted that parents are as much if not more interested in the advancement of their children at school than are the teachers, and no teacher takes delight in a pupil's failure. The management simply wishes to call the attention of the parents to the facts in the case and urgently request, not demand, that nothing be allowed to interfere with the progress of their children in school work.

Subscribe for The Republican.

ALEX. R. HAGNER IN THE FIELD

Prominent Hagerstown Lawyer Candidate For Congress to Succeed Pearre.

Mr. Alexander R. Hagner, a leading member of the Bar of Washington county, and attorney to the Board of County Commissioners since 1903, has announced his candidacy for the nomination for Congress at the hands of the Republicans in the Sixth District of Maryland. Mr. Hagner, who is a native of Calvert county, has been engaged in the practice of law in Hagerstown since 1882. Since becoming attorney for the county Mr. Hagner, through his zealous efforts, succeeded in bringing to a satisfactory conclusion a controversy of long standing between the county and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. The matter was settled by the railroad company paying to the county the sum of $45,000 in cash and relinquishing a claim of $25,000 against the county, the result being a big saving to the citizens of Washington county.

Speaking of his candidacy for the nomination for Congress to succeed Colonel Pearre, Mr. Hagner said:

In the year 1896 I was a candidate before the Republican nominating convention of the Sixth District of Maryland and when the convention met at Oakland there were three candidates in the field Capt. John McDonald, Col. George A. Pearre and myself. I received twelve votes, one short of nomination, for fourteen hundred ballots. The convention then adjourned from Oakland to Rockville, where Captain McDonald was nominated, and later elected by a large majority

At the next Republican Congressional nominating convention of the district in 1898 Colonel Pearre was nominated, and this election followed, and he has every two years thereafter received the nomination and election at the hands of the Republican party, and is today the representative in Congress from the Sixth District of Maryland.

Of these gentlemen who were aspirants before the Oakland convention, which was in session four days and parts of four nights, each candidate has obtained his coveted desire save and except myself. It was at that famous convention that my candidacy started, and I have waited patiently ever since, hoping that I too might obtain the goal of my ambition. It would seem, therefore, that my time comes next, and as a number of my friends think likewise I have determined to enter the race for the nomination, and shall put into the fight all the fair and honorable means I possess to obtain the prize.

Allegany county has this year several candidates. Montgomery and Frederick, I understand, have candidates, and certainly Washington county should have a candidate also. I submit my candidacy to the Republicans of the Sixth District of Maryland, and should I receive the nomination and be elected, I shall exert every effort to further the interest of the people of this district, the state of Maryland, and the nation at large.

Stop that tickling Cough! Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure will surely stop it, and with perfect safety. It is so thoroughly harmless, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers to use nothing else even with very young babies. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung healing mountainous shrub furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sensitive bronchial membranes. No opium, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Demand Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. All dealers.

Were you ever "rolled"? Would you like to be? If you have any inclination in that direction all that you will have to do is to visit Bloomington and display a little money in a careless manner and then take a walk down the B. & O. to the stone bridge, and you can be accommodated in a way that will make you remember it for years to come. To enjoy the thing to the fullest extent you should be "tanked up" a little. This will make the affair go off easier. You will likely be met at either end of the bridge by two parties. One will engage you in conversation, while the other chap will drop behind and upset the rear end of your cranium and make an estimate of how much energy and force it will require to put you to sleep for about a half of an hour. After the calculation is made he will proceed to "swipe you one" hard enough to floor you instantly. You then proceed to dream, and when you awake "presto change"—your change is gone, so is your watch and your companions, too, all gone, you are alone. You have been "rolled." Mr. John Fox, of Hampshire, a miner employed by the Masteller Coal Co., claims to have met with this experience on last Friday night.—Bloomington Correspondent in Piedmont Independent.

As will be noticed elsewhere in this paper today Chairman A. G. Sturgiss of the Republican County Committee, has issued a call for a meeting of the Republican voters of Oakland to be held at the council chamber in the opera house on next Thursday evening, March 5th, at 7.30 o'clock for the purpose of nominating candidates for Mayor and members of the Town Council to be voted for on Monday, March 9th. Every Republican voter should endeavor to be present at this meeting and participate in naming the ticket to be voted for.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.
R. C. McCandlish, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. Friend, Merchant.
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

NOTES FROM FLORIDA

Springtime Has Arrived In That Section.

LEESBURG, FLA., Feb. 22, 1908.

Springtime is here with all its glory. Orange trees are coming in blossom while many are still loaded with golden fruit.

Truckers are busy marketing their cabbage and lettuce, which is shipped North in considerable quantities. Potatoes, corn, oats, etc., are up and growing nicely, but not much grain raised here. Melons, cucumbers and all the tender vegetables are being planted, also velvet beans, which is an important farm crop here.

This town is about half the size of Oakland; quiet, prosperous, at the head of navigation on the Ocklawaha river and has two railroads.

All the hotels are full of northern tourists at this time. The chief attraction for tourists is the fine boating and fishing.

There are several families living here whose former homes were in the mountains of Western Maryland and West Virginia, consequently we have a West Virginia colony. The secretary of the colony, Mrs. Dick, of Elkins, W. Va., called a meeting and we all got together for a good time, this being Washington's Birthday, and celebrated the occasion by having a fish fry. We met at Love's Point on Lake Harris, about two miles from town, each family taking a basket well filled with good things to eat, also frying pans, salt and pepper, for the fish. We go plenty of fish, too. After all had partaken to their capacity a vote was taken to determine who had baked the best cake, Mrs. Wilson winning the prize.

Rowing, fishing, romping was the order of the day. The old and young joined in the fun, one of the most amusing incidents being races by some of the stout women. The sun was getting low when it was proposed to come home.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Aronhalt, from near Gorman, are here and may make this their home, as Mr. Aronhalt is a sufferer from asthma and cannot stand the severe winters of his former home.

M. N. Wilson is also dodging snowstorms; he has been at Tampa, Ft. Myers, St. Petersburg, but there seems to be more attraction for him in Leesburg.

Altho the climate here is so mild and the sun shines nearly all the time there is just as much complaint about the weather. The farmers are dependent on their orange groves and their winter crops of vegetables. A little frost does great damage and a temperature low as twenty degrees is fatal to orange trees.

We have been here since early in November and are enjoying it very much but after all "there is no place like home," so we will soon bid good-bye to the alligators, snakes, mosquitoes and the long hot summer of the Southland and return to good old Garrett county.

BURT WILSON.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of Yough River Oil and Gas Company of Garrett county will be held on Saturday, the 4th day of April, 1908, at the Court House, Oakland, Maryland, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of 12 Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Stockholders who cannot attend in person are requested to send their proxies.

J. M. BURNS, President,
N. S. HEINDEL, Secretary.

No Longer to Be Tolerated.

Judge Keedy has notified those attending court at Hagerstown to please leave their whiskey bottles on the outside. This thing of finding the window sills and corridors of the temple of justice decorated with empty but vile smelling bottles by the janitor in the morning is no longer to be tolerated. Hagerstown always did lack refinement in its dissipation.

Most people know that if they have been sick they need *Scott's Emulsion* to bring back health and strength.

But the strongest point about *Scott's Emulsion* is that you don't have to be sick to get results from it.

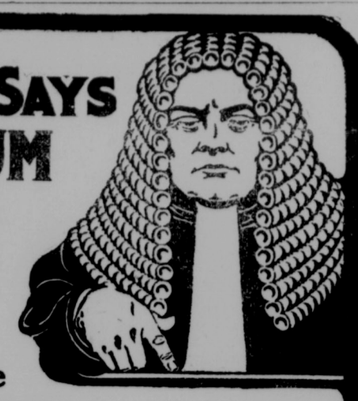
It keeps up the athlete's strength, puts fat on thin people, makes a fretful baby happy, brings color to a pale girl's cheeks, and prevents coughs, colds and consumption.

Food in concentrated form for sick and well, young and old, rich and poor.

And it contains no drugs and no alcohol.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND $1.00.

ENGLAND SAYS NO ALUM IN FOOD



and strictly prohibits the sale of alum baking powder—

So does France
So does Germany

The sale of alum foods has been made illegal in Washington and the District of Columbia, and alum baking powders are everywhere recognized as injurious.

To protect yourself against alum, when ordering baking powder,

Say plainly—

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

and be very sure you get Royal.

Royal is the only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar. It adds to the digestibility and wholesomeness of the food.

Mr. Silas F. Cuppett, of Elder, was in Oakland on business Tuesday.

Mr. U. N. Bond, of Bond, was a business visitor to Oakland Tuesday.

Mr. Fred T. Martin, of Grafton, spent Sunday in Oakland with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. King Delawder spent last Sunday in Terra Alta with friends.

Miss Nell Offutt went to Cumberland Monday morning for a brief visit to friends and relatives.

Attorney D. Lindley Sloan, of Cumberland, was in Oakland a day or two this week on professional business.

State Senator Brown will arrive in Oakland Friday night and remain here during all of Saturday and Sunday.

Dr. Henry W. McComas went to Washington, D. C., Friday night to which city he was called on professional business.

Mrs. Eva Mitchell returned to her home in Oakland Saturday afternoon from a week's visit to friends in Cumberland.

Attorneys A. T. Matthews and G. Semmes Hamill spent several days last week in Friendsville on professional business.

Miss Gertrude Shirer, of this office, who spent a few days with Grafton relatives, returned to Oakland Sunday evening.

Rev. James A. Enlow, of Cumberland, was in Oakland on business last Saturday, having spent the week in West Virginia.

Misses Mary and Josephine Browning and Dolly Enlow, of Sang Run are the guests this week of Prof. E. A. Browning at his home "Bruceland," near Oakland.

Buy of your home merchants and you are increasing the value of your property. This is a fact, the better the town the more demand there will be for property.

Mrs. Martha Delawder, who visited her daughter, Mrs. W. L. Boughner, at Morgantown, several weeks, is now here as the guest of her son, Mr. King Delawder.

Mr. C. W. Beamer, Standard Oil's representative in this section of Maryland and the adjacent counties in West Virginia, spent Sunday in Oakland with his family.

Mr. John Arnold, who was engaged last week in plastering a house at Piedmont, fell from a scaffold on Friday and sustained a very painful injury to his right arm.

Farm for Sale—I offer my firm, located near Herrington Manor school house, for sale; contains 52 acres 35 clear; good six-room dwelling; small barn; well watered; young orchard. Address J. S. Hardesty, Oakland, Md. 50-13

Mr. A. V. Cuppett, of Grafton, came down to Oakland from that place Sunday afternoon and on Monday went to his old home near McHenry to visit his parents for a week or two.

Many of the Oakland business men are complaining bitterly of the dullness in their respective lines, owing, they allege to the condition of the weather and bad roads leading into town.

Time was not far back when the boodler was called a statesman, or, at worst, a shrewd politician. It is to the great advantage of this country that he is now known by his right name.

The local lodge Knights of Pythias is making arrangements for a banquet to be given in the lodge room, on the evening of March 3rd. A very elaborate menu will be prepared for the occasion.

Mr. D. E. Bolden has had the interior of his store room on Second street repapered and painted. The improvement is a decided one and adds materially to the appearance of his establishment.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Ellwood Offutt, and Miss Bess Offutt went to Cumberland Monday afternoon where they witnessen the play presented by Mrs. Patrick Compbell in the Maryland, Monday evening.

We are proud of the fact that we are all laborers in this community practically every citizen is included, for who among the number is there who does not, to a greater or less extent, perform manual labor.

Master William Scherr, son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Scherr of Charleston, West Va., who spent a week or two in Oakland with his sister, Mrs. Julius C. Renninger, returned to Charleston Saturday evening.

Mrs. G. W. Haulenbeck returns to her home at Deer Park on Sunday next. She has been absent in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, since the middle of last December. Her daughter, Miss Irene, will accompany her.

Capt. James W. White, one of the old soldiers of District No. 8, was in the city Tuesday, being his first visit here in a number of weeks, having been confined to his bed for more than a month with an aggravated attack of the grip.

Mr. John Ault, who was in Pittsburg several months this winter, returned to his home near Oakland Saturday morning, having been summoned here by the illness of his three daughters, who have been suffering with an attack of measles in an aggravated form.

If you have Catarrh, rid yourself of this repulsive disease. Ask Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis., to mail you free, a trial box of his Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. A simple, single test, will surely tell you a Catarrh truth well worth your knowing. Write to-day. Don't suffer longer. All dealers.

CAPITAL $50,000.00 — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

THE First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

A BOARD OF TRADE.

Will Be Organized In Oakland on Next Monday Evening.

A meeting preliminary to the organization of a Board of Trade for Oakland was held on Monday night of this week at the show rooms of Mr. D. E. Bolden on Second street, which was attended by many of the business and professional men of the town, all of whom expressed themselves as being in hearty accord with the project and pledged themselves to give it their support and to further the ends of the organization after it has been formed.

Among those who addressed the meeting were Messrs. D. M. Dixon, Henry Lauer, Scott T. Jones, H. C. Sincell, Julius C. Renninger, Austin Brown and others.

A committee composed of Messrs. W. A. Sturgiss, H. C. Sincell and D. E. Offutt, Jr., was appointed to secure copies of the bylaws and constitutions of other Boards of Trade so that something tangible toward the permanent organization of the local board could be presented at a meeting to be held on next Monday night when it is expected a permanent organization will be effected.

Superintendent W. W. Davis, of the Park, returned to that place on Friday morning from a brief visit to Baltimore and other points east on business. Friday afternoon he went to Grafton where he addressed a meeting in one of the churches of that city the same evening.

The bed linen, silverware and other property contained in the Allegany House and owned by Rev. Preston, was sold on last Friday under a number of foreign attachments sued out by creditors of Preston, who left the Park last fall and failed to pay a number of bills. Rev. Preston, so it is said, is now located in New Mexico.

A weak Stomach, means weak Stomach nerves, always. And this is also true of the Heart and Kidneys. It's a pity that sick ones continue to drug the Stomach or stimulate the Heart and Kidneys. The weak nerves, not the organs themselves, need this help. This explains why Dr. Shoop's Restorative has, and is promptly helping so many sick ones. It goes direct to the cause of these diseases. Test this vital truth, and see. All dealers.

Mr. W. H. Tapscott, representing the Antietam Paper Company, Hagerstown, was in the city Tuesday calling upon the patrons of his house. This office purchased a large line of stationery at a bargain, which will be disposed of to our customers at prices below those that have been in effect since the late rise in the paper market. Now is the time to place your orders for printed stationery.

By reference to another column our readers will notice an advertisement calling for a meeting of the stockholders of the Yough River Oil and Gas Company to be held in the court house in Oakland on Saturday, April the 4th, 1908, at the hour of two o'clock for the purpose of electing a board of directors of twelve men and for the transacting of other business that may properly be brought before the meeting. All who are interested in the matter are requested to be present.

Grippe is sweeping the country. Stop it with Preventics, before it gets deeply seated. To check early colds with these little Candy Cold Tablets is surely sensible and safe. Preventics contain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh or sickening. Pneumonia would never appear if early colds were promptly broken. Also good for feverish children. Large box, 48 tablets, 25 cents. Vest pocket boxes 5 cents. Sold by all dealers.

Tuesday evening several very enjoyable hours were spent by more than fifty people at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association in the Mitchell building on Second street, the occasion being a box supper arranged by the members of the Association. The boxes presented by the ladies were auctioned and sold to the highest bidder the prices received varying from 60 cents to $1.50 each, the net proceeds from the sale being more than $25, which will be used by the Association.

Dr. Mahlon C. Hinebaugh, accompanied by his brother, Mr. Wade H. Hinebaugh, went down to the home of their uncle, Mr. Mahlon Glotfelty, on last Friday, where Dr. Hinebaugh was called professionally to attend his relative, who had developed a severe case of blood poisoning in his finger, which he injured a week or two ago. It was feared that amputation of Mr. Glotfelty's arm would have to be resorted to in order to save his life, but he is now better and it is thought by his family that the danger point has been passed.

The good housewife gets the meals, dresses the children, sweeps, bakes, mends, does the washing, and when the shades of evening gather she finds that human possibilities and endurance have reached the limit. The banker, after the morning meal, goes to the counting room, delves in facts and figures all day, and when he goes home it is often with a feeling akin to nervous prostration. The doctor, dentist, dry goods man, grocer, newspaper man, implement dealer, druggist—all of these, after displaying a liberel amount of Rooseyelt strenuosity all day and many times until long after the bats have had their frolic and gone to roost—well, they feel as though life, at the very best, is made up of toil.

MUNICIPAL
Notice of Election.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the town of Oakland that an election will be held on

Monday, March 9, 1908,

for the purpose of electing—

One person to serve as Mayor for the Town of Oakland for the term of two years; and

Three persons to serve as members of the Town Council of the Town of Oakland for the term of two years.

The polls will be held in the office of the Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett county in the West building on Alder street from eight o'clock a. m., until six o'clock p. m., of said day.

By order of the Council.

JOHN C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT FRIENDSVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business February 14th, 1908.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$126,577 43
Overdrafts		366 36
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,734 37
Bonds, securities, etc		60,943 54
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		6,098 51
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		4,218 81
Due from State Banks and Bankers		174 17
Due from approved reserve agents		9,544 31
Checks and other cash items		9 63
Notes of other National Banks		620 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		207 71
Lawful money reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$2,571 75	
Legal-tender notes	11,720 00	14,291 75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,250 00
Total		$251,036 59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	23,597 43
Undivided profits	443 80
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to State Banks and Bankers	4,804 82
Individual deposits subject to check	82,265 74
Time certificates of deposit	89,924 80
Total	$251,036 59

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, R. C. McCandlish, Cashier of the above bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of February, 1908.

ORVAL A. WELCH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: W. H. H. FRIEND, D. S. CUSTER, W. W. SAVAGE, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT OAKLAND,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, February 14, 1908.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$183,226 85
Overdrafts		34 49
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits		50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		5,540 00
Bonds, securities, etc		29,617 83
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		42,997 19
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		617 76
Due from State Banks and Bankers		60 01
Due from approved reserve agents		19,412 86
Checks and other cash items		187 18
Notes of other National Banks		325 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		118 07
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$17,223 85	17,223 85
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		600 00
Total		$403,461 09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	28,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	393 95
National Bank notes out standing	50,000 00
Due to other National Banks	1,296 20
Due to State Banks and Bankers	111 69
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	33 89
Dividends unpaid	99 00
Individual deposits subject to check	72,427 17
Savings Department	132,230 94
Time certificates of deposit	6,302 95
Certified Checks	10 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	132 30
United States deposits	50,000 00
Notes and bills rediscounted	12,423 00
Total	$403,461 09

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, R. E. Sliger, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of February, 1908.

JAMES P. TREACY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: F. A. THAYER, A. G. STURGISS, E. H. SINCELL, Directors.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indiam Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50 and $1.00.

Williams' M'f'g. Co., Props., Cleveland, O. Sold at Sturgiss' Pharmacy Oakland, Md.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. OFFUTT, JOHN M. DAVIS, G. S. HAMILL.
GEORGE W. LEGGE, JOHN T. MITCHELL, S. T. JONES.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, VICE P. S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. FRALEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Garrett National Bank

AT OAKLAND,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business February 14, 1908.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$283,301 15
Overdrafts, secured		21 38
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,500 00
Bonds, securities, etc		122,455 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		13,000 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		861 34
Due from approved reserve agents		42,098 83
Checks and other cash items		96 40
Notes of other National Banks		635 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		395 47
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$25,416 80	
Legal-tender notes	6,340 00	31,756 80
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,500 00
Total		$548,531 37

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	35,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,193 28
National Bank notes outstanding	49,500 00
Due to other National Banks	8,191 75
Due to State Banks and Bankers	288 91
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	4,563 58
Dividends unpaid	70 00
Individual deposits subject to check	169,258 58
Time certificates of deposit	229,867 83
Certified checks	50 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	547 44
Total	$548,531 37

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, S. T. JONES, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of February, 1908.

HARLAND L. JONES, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: D. E. OFFUTT, GILMOR S. HAMILL, J. M. DAVIS, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT KITZMILLERVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, February 14, 1908.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$54,922 87
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		6,250 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		218 75
Bonds, securities, etc		9,321 39
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		3,347 95
Other real estate owned		400 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		855 21
Due from State Banks and Bankers		349 36
Due from approved reserve agents		6,918 44
Notes of other National Banks		25 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		17 49
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$4,120 95	
Legal-tender notes	650 00	4,770 95
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		312 50
Total		$87,709 91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	2,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	263 77
National Bank notes outstanding	6,245 00
Due to other National Banks	3,360 97
Individual deposits subject to check	24,468 00
Time certificates of deposit	26,075 61
Cashier's checks outstanding	212 10
Total	$87,709 91

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, E. J. Hamill, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. HAMILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of February, 1908.

GEO. J. POOL, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: R. A. SMITH, WADE SAPP, CHAS. M. WILSON, Directors.

Mortgagee's Sale
OF
Valuable Coal
AND
Mining Rights
AND SURFACE
In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in the Mortgage from Charles D. Gillespie and Minnie M. Gillespie, his wife, to The Lonaconing Savings Bank of Allegany County, dated the 13th day of August, 1907, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 55, follos, 128 &c., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants contained in said Mortgage, the undersigned Attorney for the Mortgagee, named in said mortgage, will offer at public auction to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY,
The 14th Day of March,

1908, at the hour of two o'clock P. M., in front of the the First National Bank Building, in the town of Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland, all the following described Coal and Mining rights, surface of land and other rights located in Election District No. 8 of Garrett County, Maryland, near Henry, on the Western Maryland Railroad:

1. An undivided two-third interest in and to all the coal, and the right to mine and remove the same, underlying all that part of a tract of land called

"ELK GARDEN,"

contained within the following metes and bounds, courses and distances, to-wit:

Beginning for the same at two birches growing from one root and a spruce pine, standing at the end of the 6th line of a tract called "Mount Pisgah", and also at the end of the 11th line of the whole tract called "Elk Garden", and running thence with the 12th, 13th and 14th lines of the whole tract called "Elk Garden", South 73 degrees West, 345 perches, North 32 degrees West, 110 perches to a stone, North 53 degrees East, 270 perches to a stone standing at the end of the 14th line of the tract called "Elk Garden", then crossing said tract, South 58 degrees East, 171 perches to a stone pile and stake, thence due South, 76 perches to the beginning.

Containing Three Hundred and Fifteen Acres

2. An undivided two-third interest in and to all that part of the surface of the aforesaid tract of land called

"ELK GARDEN,"

contained within the following metes and bounds, course and distances, to-wit:

Beginning for the same at two birches growing from one root and a spruce pine, standing at the end of the 6th line of a tract of land called "Mount Pisgah", and at the end of the 11th line of the whole tract called "Elk Garden", and running thence with part of the 12th line thereof, South 73 degrees West, 65½ perches to a stone, thence North 37½ degrees West, 198 perches to a stone standing in the 14th line of the whole tract called "Elk Garden", thence with part of said 14th line North 53 degrees East, 48 perches to a stone, standing at the end thereof, thence crossing said tract, South 58 degrees East, 171 perches to a stake and stone-pile, thence due South, 76 perches to the beginning.

Containing One Hundred Acres.

3. All the rights of the said mortgagors used in conjunction with Ada A. V. Halterman, her heirs and assigns, the water from a spring upon her land adjoining the above described part of said tract called "Elk Garden", and to lay a pipe or pipes from said spring or from a reservoir to be built near said spring, and to use and employ said water in business.

This property adjoins the mining property of the Davis Coal and Coke Company and is underlaid with the same veins of coal now being worked by said Company at its great plant at Henry, West Virginia, and is almost in sight of the latter point.

The improvements consist of a dwelling house and necessary outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE, As prescribed by said Mortgage—Cash on day of sale. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN,
Attorney for the Mortgagee, named in Mortgage.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

Jasper Price's Corner Lot

By FRANK H. SWEET.

Copyright, 1907, by Frank H. Sweet.

"I'S done wid you, Jasper Price! Yes, sah, I's done wid you for good an' all!"

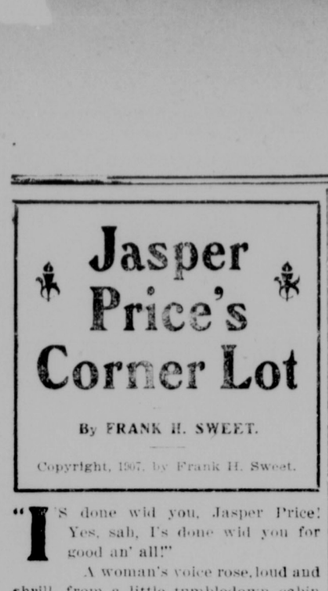
A woman's voice rose, loud and shrill, from a little tumbledown cabin by a Georgia roadside. Evidently the person addressed had no response to make, for after a little silence the woman's voice rose again.

"I jes' wants you to pack your traps an' cl'ar out, Jasper Price! An' don't you nebber show your face heah no mo' long ez you lib an' breave! I wants jes' zackly what I sez, an' I doan' want to fin' you heah w'en I comes back from de spring!"

A moment later a short, solidly built elderly black woman came from the cabin, holding a tin pail in each hand, and hurried away toward a little spring in a ravine some distance from the house.

Her face was both wrathful and tearful, and she had a worn, tired look. A flapping old calico bonnet, drooping about her face, added to her dejected appearance.

A few minutes after she had left the house a black man not much taller than the woman, but stouter and



"I JES' WANTS YOU TO PACK YOUR TRAPS AN' CL'AR OUT!"

slightly gray, came out of the cabin and walked slowly and with an evident attempt at dignity down the dusty road.

In one hand he carried a small bundle tied up in a faded red cotton handkerchief and in the other a cane, curiously carved, of a piece of gnarled wood. A green cotton bag was on his back, and within it could be seen the outline of a violin.

It was Jasper Price who had at last been stung to take this well deserved rebuke from his wife in earnest.

Jasper had been born with a constitutional tendency toward slothfulness, which his will power was quite too weak to overcome.

His wife, on the other hand, was a very industrious and energetic woman. She worked early and late, providing by far the greater part of the support of their large family of children. She had provided for her husband's wants as well until her patience had been quite exhausted by several weeks of needless idleness on Jasper's part.

There had been a most vigorous outpouring of wrath, ending with this command to "cl'ar out for good an' all!"

But she did not suppose he would take her at her word and go.

"Dar ain't no sich good luck for me as dat," she said when she returned to the cabin and found that Jasper was not there. "He'll be back 'bout supper time. Maybe he'll lay out until he gets uncommon hungry, but he'll come back home den, sho' 'nough. I 'clar' if I ain't a mind nebber to give him anudder bit to eat!"

She had no opportunity to refuse him food. He did not come back to ask for it. He did not come back at all. Days, weeks and months passed without a word of tidings of Jasper from any quarter.

His wife, kindly at heart, though overworked and worried, began to reproach herself. She discovered in her memory traits of excellence in her husband's character for which she had never before given him credit.

"I reckon I was too ha'sh wid him," she said. "He comes f'm a lazy family. His daddy befo' him was too lazy for to draw his bref, an' some t'ink he died on dat 'count. I reckon Jasper's no 'countness was bawn in 'im, an' I done druv 'im 'way for what he couldn't he'p!"

She found excuses to talk about him.

"He was mighty willin' an' 'bligin' 'bout some t'ings," she told a neighbor. "He'd ten' to de baby by de hour. He'd allers carry home de washin' I done fo' de ladies in de town, an', my, couldn' he play de fiddle beautiful! Dar ain' nobody roun' heah dat could bring out 'Moneymusk' and 'De Swanee Ribber' an' git out'n de way 'Ole Dan Tucker' like Jasper could. I done miss his fiddle a-jiggitin' away out on de po'ch ob a summer even'."

Four months after Jasper's departure from home a stout, travel stained black man, slightly gray, walked slowly and wearily up the trail leading to a new and promising Rocky mountain mining camp.

He carried a little bundle tied up in a red cotton handkerchief. The outlines of a violin could be traced within a green cotton bag on his back, and he gave his name, at the mouth of a shaft where he stopped to get a drink of water, as Jasper Price.

"Well, old partner," said the man who gave him the drink of water, "you look as if you had walked all the way from Georgia."

"You done struck pretty close to de trewf, sah," said Jasper ruefully. "I's walked many weary miles ob de way, an' I'd 'a' done walked de hull of it ef it hadn't 'a' been for dis yer fiddle."

He had heard wild stories of the ease and quickness with which fortunes were made in this mining camp, and in his simplicity he almost expected to find nuggets of gold and silver unregarded on the streets.

He found quite a different state of things. People here had to work hard for their living, as elsewhere, only the reward of energy and industry was perhaps larger and more prompt than in the older parts of the country.

Jasper could get no farther, and presently he found himself possessed of some share of the restless energy of the people around him. His dormant powers seemed to be aroused by the spirit of activity that was in the crisp and exhilarating mountain air.

No one could be suplnely idle long in such a place as this great mining camp. Jasper was soon busy with ax and saw and hammer, putting up a little cabin for himself on a corner lot he had staked out as his own.

When the cabin was done Jasper nailed a pine board over the door on which was the one word "LAWnDry." He could not read or write, but he had induced an acquaintance among the miners to paint his sign for him.

In his spasmodic hours of industry when at home Jasper used to help his wife with her daily washings and ironings and had in this way acquired something of the wonderful skill that had given her the reputation of being the finest laundress in all the country roundabout her home.

Since Jasper did not know how to do anything else, and as there was a great demand for the one industry in which he had some skill, he had resolved to open a laundry.

His success was great and immediate. There were no girl in the camp very few women, and the prejudice against Chinamen was so great that it was not safe for one of that race to come into camp.

Before the end of the first week Jasper was so overwhelmed with work that he hired a poor boy who had strayed into the camp as an assistant. Another helper was needed early in the second week and still a third before the month was done.

Jasper had a flourishing business and found it necessary to enlarge his shanty. He developed a capacity for business that he himself had never suspected.

His industry increased with his success. There was plenty of money in the camp, and it was not long before Jasper was possessed of ten times as much money as he had ever seen before. Moreover, his head was not turned by his success.

He had a queer habit of going about chuckling to himself and saying: "I mus' write a lettah one of dese days—for a fac', I mus'. Hi! I bet hit'll be a mighty welcome lettah to de pusson

HE STOPPED TO GET A DRINK OF WATER.

what gits hit kase of what'll go along wid hit. Oh, I's gwine write a lettah by'n by, 'deed I is!"

Even tempered as he had been in the midst of steadily increasing prosperity, Jasper almost lost his head when he was one day offered $5,000 for his corner lot. It was needed for a business block.

So fast had the town grown and so speedy and great had been the rise in real estate that Jasper's lot had become so valuable as this in less than three months. Fearing a possible decline in values, Jasper prudently sold his lot and removed his laundry.

It was then that he wrote his letter, or, rather, had it written for him. Among his patrons was a young lawyer who had befriended Jasper upon his first arrival in the camp and who had taken an interest in him afterward. It was this friend to whom Jasper applied when he was ready to have the letter written, and the lawyer kept his secret.

It was a month after the letter had been sent that the crowd which always assembled to await the arrival of the stagecoaches which came together from the slowly approaching line of railroad in the valleys below noted the restlessness and peculiar actions of Mr. Jasper Price, who was by far the most prominent figure in the throng.

Newly shaven and spotlessly clean, he was arrayed in a shining suit of black and wore a glossy high silk hat. He had given a bootblack 25 cents for an extra shine on his large shoes. His wide expanse of white shirt front shone in the sunshine, and upon it

"JINNY, HEAH I IS!"

were a huge breastpin of red and green glass and a gorgeous necktie of blue and yellow.

On his hands were kid gloves of a saffron hue, while a watch chain of mighty and shining links was stretched across his waistcoat front.

His black face was beaming with kindly smiles, and he frequently chuckled softly to himself as he moved around restlessly in the crowd.

His excitement grew intense when some one called out: "There they come!" and a great cloud of dust arose at one end of the long, stony street.

The second of the two coaches bore such a load as it had never before carried. The driver, with his hand at the side of his mouth, had told the "boys" as he came up that all Africa had "broke loose."

At the side of the driver sat a short, well knit, dust covered negro woman, with a black and happy baby in her lap. Her face was mottled in smiles as she looked down on the crowd, and a great responsive shout came from her lips when Uncle Jasper called out:

"Jinny, heah I is! Doan' you see me, Jinny?"

From every window and door of the coach grinning black heads of all sizes and ages and in all sorts of caps and hats and bonnets were now thrust with cries of "Daddy! Daddy! We's come, daddy! Heah we is, daddy!"

"Hit's my family!" cried Jasper as he pushed his way through the crowd. "Dem's my folks in dat stage. Halla-lowyer!"

Down and out they came into his outstretched arms.

"Glory!" he cried. "You's all heah! Heah's Jacky an' Lotty an' Libbutty Ann an' Ab'aham! Laws, how dey has all growed! An' de baby! Bless my soul, I'd nebbah knowed dat chile in all dis world—he's growed so! An' dis ain't Washin'ton? How he am changed too! An' heah's Matildy an' Minty Jane! Yo' ain't feard of yer daddy kase he's dressed up so fine! I's yer daddy, all de same! William Henry ain't feared, is yo', boy? Is yer all out? No, dar's little Moses. I hardly knowed de chile—he's got so big! Well, well, well, if dis ain't de happiest day I ever see!"

They made a queer procession as they walked away from the smiling crowd. Jasper led the way with the huge baby on his shoulder. His radiantly happy wife walked by his side loaded with baskets and bundles, while the nine older children followed, each carrying a pot or a pan or a teakettle which their mother had foolishly seen fit to bring all the way from Georgia.

Fortunate days had dawned for the reunited family. Jasper's industry did not flag, and he and his thrifty wife showed great good sense in the use of the little fortune that had come to them.

When the decline of the camp's prosperity came and the laundry business was no longer profitable they went to fertile valleys below and bought a ranch, that their numerous boys and girls might be trained to habits of industry.

Vanity, Saith the Preacher.

During the French revolution a priest rode in a tumbrel to the guillotine with two persons—one a marquis, the other a common thief.

As the car jolted through the crowded streets the citizens shouted maledictions on its occupants.

"Down with the beasts of the aristocracy!" they cried.

The marquis smiled proudly, but the criminal was vexed.

"My good friends," he cried, "I am no aristocrat. I am a thief."

Then the priest touched his arm gently, murmuring:

"Ah, my son, this is no time for vanity."—Woman's Home Companion.

BOWSER'S HEALTH FAD

Returns to Habits of His Ancestors and Plans Simple Life.

DROPS IT AFTER ONE DAY.

Eats Vegetables and Meat Raw and Sleeps Outdoors Until Drenched With Rain—Comes Home Mad, but Conceals Feelings.

[Copyright, 1907, by Homer Sprague.]

"I have got your favorite dish for dinner this evening—Maryland chicken and corn fritters," announced Mrs. Bowser when Mr. Bowser reached home from the office the other evening.

He had a package under his arm, and, laying it down and hanging up his hat, he replied:

"Thanks, but I am sorry you put yourself out. No Maryland chicken for me."

"Don't you feel well?"

"I am in the best of health, and I propose to remain so. I will take a seat at the table, but shall choose my own food. It is here in this package."

"Then—then you've got another fad," she said as they went down to the dining room.

"No, ma'am, I haven't. I never have a fad. There is no man in the country more clear of them. I have simply decided to take care of my health hereafter and live to be a hundred years old."

Parsnips and Onions.

And he opened his package and brought out three onions and two parsnips and proceeded to make them ready for eating. As Mrs. Bowser watched him he said:

"Only about thirty men out of every hundred live to reach the age of sixty.

HE THOUGHT OF CODFISH BALLS.

Only twenty-eight out of every hundred children born reach the age of twenty. There are not ten healthy women in a hundred. We are fast becoming a weak and feeble people, not only in this country, but all over the civilized world."

"And the cause of it is eating Maryland chicken and corn fritters?" sarcastically queried Mrs. Bowser.

"To some extent, yes. The cause is that we eat too much. We run too much to taffy. We eat too much, and we coddle ourselves too much. We have entirely lost track of the way our ancestors lived. Two thousand years ago a case of indigestion was unknown. Colds and coughs were unknown. No one heard of gastritis or catarrh. There were no doctors and no drug stores. Now how is it? This flapdoodle way of living has sapped the manhood of the world, and the end is not yet.

"And you are going to make a change?"

"I am. I have already made one. I had a raw potato and four glasses of water for my lunch this noon. I shall eat an onion and a parsnip and drink three glasses of water for my dinner. I have felt better this afternoon than for months before. Mrs. Bowser, I am going back five or six thousand years and live as our ancestors lived."

"But we have no tree in the back yard for you to climb into and make your bed at night," she protested.

To Sleep on the Grass.

"Our ancestors slept in trees or on the ground, just as suited them best. I shall make my bed on the grass. We know that the dew of heaven is a greater remedy than any yet invented by man. I have now made my dinner. What I have eaten nature intended for me to eat. It will make me strong. It will give me new life. It will clear away these pains and aches. You may still continue this flapdoodle way of living, but no more of it for me."

Mrs. Bowser sighed. She knew that it was useless to argue with him when he got hold of a new idea. He must work it out before he would let go of it. When they went up to the sitting room he did not make a dive for a cigar, as was his usual wont. He saw her looking at him with elevated eyebrows, and he explained:

"Our ancestors did not smoke tobacco. Instinct taught them that it was vicious and weakening. It is responsible for thousands of ailments and thousands of deaths every year. No more cigars for me. I shall chew sassafras root instead."

"How did you happen to make this change?" she asked.

"I was talking with Professor Swift, who happened to drop into the office. He said that a man with a frame like mine ought to live a hundred years."

"And then he wanted to borrow $5 didn't he?"

Defends Professor Swift.

"Woman, can't I broach a single subject to you but what you try to be sarcastic over it?" shouted Mr. Bowser, his face got very red. "Of course I didn't want to borrow any money. It was simply interested from a professional standpoint."

"And he knows as much about it as our old cat. Every day or two you see an article in the papers about what to eat and how to eat it and when and how long to sleep and a lot of other nonsense. One doctor says we must chew our meat very fine. Another says to bolt it down in hunks. One says look out for sweets, and another says eat half a pound of candy per day. One says that white bread contains no nutriment, and another declares it the very germ of wheat. When have they experimented, on whom? One doctor says that mashed potatoes are unwholesome. Another says they should be prepared for the table in no other way. You have lived for almost fifty years in this flapdoodle way, as you call it, and I don't see how your health could be any better. You are as strong as an ox, and if you would only let these fads alone you might live to be 500 years old instead of 100. What makes you let men stuff you with such ideas?"

Mr. Bowser had kept his eyes on her as she spoke. His face had flushed from red to white and back again half a dozen times.

"Stuff me! Stuff Bowser!" he almost yelled when she had finished. "Mrs. Bowser, the man does not live who can stuff me. He never has lived and never will. To hear you talk, one would think I was a six-year-old kid who didn't know enough to get out of the way of a street car. Discussion is useless, however. You are never in sympathy with any of my ideas. I will go my way about this matter, and you can go yours. Stuff me! Stuff me!"

Resents Her Sarcasm.

That ended it. Mr. Bowser was dying for a smoke, but he couldn't go back on his ancestors. When they hankered for anything they went out and dug roots. After he had wandered to and fro and up and down for an hour he went over to the drug store and asked for some licorice root.

"What's up now?" queried the druggist.

"I've stopped smoking."

"Glad to hear it. I've thought for the last year that your brain is more or less affected."

If there hadn't been a couple of ladies in the store Mr. Bowser would have called the druggist a liar. As it was, he had to battle up his wrath. He hadn't gone ten feet from the door when he met his family butcher and halted him to say:

"Smith, didn't the ancients used to eat their meat raw before they found a way to cook it?"

"I guess they did."

"And wasn't that why they were so strong and healthy?"

"I presume it was. Shall I send you over a neck piece from an old bull to chew on? After devouring it you may be able to pull up a telegraph pole."

Concealed His Feelings.

Mr. Bowser got home mad, but he concealed his feelings from Mrs. Bowser and chewed away at his supply of root. When 10 o'clock came he went upstairs and took a quilt off his bed and passed out into the back yard without a word to her. The dewy grass awaited him, but there were cats around and the night was dark as he felt himself wishing that his ancestors had slept on hair mattresses. As he lay down and stretched out and the dew of heaven glistened on his bald pate his vitals gearned for fried Maryland chicken and corn fritters. He thought of coffee and chocolate. He knew that his ancestors had none of those things, and he began to have a contempt for them.

The professor hadn't asked to borrow $5 of him, and he had told Mrs. Bowser no lie. It was ten that the man got, and the lender now wished he had it back. Mr. Bowser had about made up his mind to change back and eat a hearty breakfast in the morning when he fell asleep. He didn't get to sleep as soon as one of his ancestors would have done, but he did well for the first time. He had slept and dreamed and hungered and hankered for an hour when there was a flash of lightning, a peal of thunder, and the rain descended in a perfect cloudburst. Three minutes later a limp and bedraggled form entered the family bedroom, where Mrs. Bowser sat reading and waiting.

"Our ancestors laid out in the rain and got soaked, and that toughened them," she remarked.

"D—n our ancestors!" was his vigorous reply as he began to peel off his wet garments to get into bed.

M. QUAD.

Worry.

"How did you lose your hair?"

"Worry."

"What did you worry about?"

"About losing my hair."—Harper's Weekly.

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HIS COURSE IN LOVE.

By LULU JOHNSON.

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On the whole, Treadway thought it rather nice of him to be willing to marry Marion Hitesman. He was possessed of an income of half a million a year, the income from his mother's estate, and when his father died—well, it required the services of two men to keep track of the Treadway investments.

Marion was a dainty little country woman, but she would need a lot of social training, of course. Perhaps a year in a finishing school might be a good thing to fit her for the place in society she was destined to fill. It might be a bother to wait a year before marriage, though, so on second thoughts perhaps a social secretary would be a better plan. Treadway decided upon the social secretary as the lesser of two necessary evils.

Marion Hitesman was only a little country girl, the belle of Wichfield, a village of a few thousand persons. Treadway had been forced to stop over there for repairs to his automobile, and before these were made he had seen Marion. After that the automobile was called upon only for little trips to nearby points of interest, and Treadway paid his easy going court to the girl.

Perkins, his father's lawyer, made his summer home in Wichfield, and the introduction was easily accomplished, but Treadway found courtship according to Wichfield notions rather complicated. In town he would have left a standing order with the florist and confectioner. There would have been an occasional motor excursion and finally a proposal of marriage in the conservatory at some one's dance and a note in the society columns of the papers.

Here it was all different, and, while he enjoyed the novelty of it, he found it rather awkward at times. In town mammas with marriageable daughters were willing to do more than half the courtship for him. Here he found himself on the same level of equality in the Hitesman home as Ben Taylor, who clerked in Luscomb's grocery.

TREADWAY WATCHED HER WISTFULLY.

Even this fact did not serve to warn him, however, and his declaration was entirely characteristic. The two were returning from a ride in the country. A score of couples had gone out to the home of a farmer host, and the road was dotted with buggies. At Marion's command Treadway had not thrown on speed to outstrip the others, as he usually did, and the car rolled along as quietly as though it were under the observation of a string of traffic police.

Marion, leaning back against the upholstered cushions, gave a luxurious little sigh.

"I love automobiling," she said, "when the car does not run too fast."

"You shall have an automobile for your own," he promised, "when we are married."

"Are we to be married?" she asked, with a touch of coldness in her voice.

"I hope so," was the prompt reply. "I've got a lot of money, and in time I shall have a lot more. I can give you everything you want and introduce you into society. Of course you'll have to coach up a little, but you'll make it all right. Is it a go?"

"No, thank you," said Marion very quietly. "I admit that the proposition you make is glittering in the extreme, but I must decline."

"Decline!" he gasped in amazement. "Why, I know a hundred girls in New York who would just jump at the chance!"

"In that case," was the quiet retort, "I shall omit the customary expressions of regret. No doubt you will find quick consolation."

Treadway was too stunned to argue. He busied himself with the steering wheel until the big black car drew up in front of the Hitesman home. He helped her out and opened the gate for her.

"It is goodby as well as good night," he said as she held out her hand. "I shall be gone in the morning."

She stammered something he could not catch and hurried up the walk to the house. Treadway watched her wistfully until the door closed behind her; then he went away carrying in his heart the memory of a slender figure silhouetted against the light from the open door.

In the early dawn the big touring car slipped down the dusty road. There was the usual gossip, and then Wichfield forgot Treadway in the excitement of a revival meeting at which a famous evangelist exhorted. But Treadway did not forget, even though he put the width of the Atlantic between himself and the little town where he had met defeat. He dawdled in London and loafed miserably in Paris, but he could not forget the girl with the big brown eyes, and he was glad when at last he turned his steps homeward.

The summer had passed, but the brisk autumnal air made touring a delight, and presently for a second time the big black car rolled into Wichfield. Perkins, the Treadway lawyer, had closed his house and gone back to town, but there was an excellent hotel, and presently Treadway found himself installed in a comfortable room. Once settled he sallied forth to find Marion.

She was not at home, they told him at the house, but Mrs. Hitesman added minute directions by which he found the patch of woods where Marion had gone in search of nuts.

Evidently her nutting was but an excuse for a walk in the woods, for he came upon her day dreaming at the foot of a huge chestnut. As he approached the looked up wonderingly; then, after a moment's pause, she sprang to her feet with outstretched hands.

"For a moment I thought you must be a vision," she cried as he hurried toward her. "Mr. Perkins told me just before he left that you had gone abroad for the winter."

"I did go across," he confirmed, "but I couldn't stay. I wanted to come back and ask you if your decision was final."

"My decision?" she echoed.

"Yes," he explained. "I know you told me that you would not marry me, but I could not be content until I asked again. I went to London and Paris to try to forget you, but the farther from home I got the more I seemed to want you, and so here I am."

"But the hundred or more who were ready to accept you and your millions?" she reminded.

"There might be a million or more who would be ready to accept my hundreds," he replied impatiently, "but the whole million in one big seraglio would not be you, dear. It was a silly, braggart speech that I am heartily ashamed of now. It was that which brought me back. I wanted to tell you how well I realized what a fool I had been. I love you too much to give up without another appeal. I've a whole lot to learn, Marion, but will you be the teacher, dear, and show me that the cursed money is not everything?"

"I think I should like to try," she whispered as he caught her hand.

"And I came over here prepared for the argument of my life," he said wonderingly.

"You said this time what you should have said before," she replied. "The last time you offered me wealth and position. This time you have offered me your love. It is love that a girl wants, Tom. It's not always the money she seeks. I liked you before, but I could not be bought."

"But I loved you then," he cried.

"Not in the same way," she explained, "or you would have told me so. You wanted me to teach you. That was the first lesson."

"Then here endeth the first lesson," cried Treadway, with a laugh, as he bent to touch the soft brown hair with his lips. "Let's hope the others will not be so drastic. You've been pretty hard on your pupil, sweetheart."

Tricking a Jeweler.

A fashionably dressed woman once alighted from a brougham in west London and stepped into a hairdresser's shop. She informed the barber that she had a son who was of unsound mind and that the doctor had ordered his head to be shaved.

Her son, she said, was violent, and she instructed the barber to get a couple of assistants and seize him when he was brought round, to tie him in a chair and shave his head in spite of anything he might say. The barber did not relish the job, but an advance fee of a guinea tempted him, and he fell.

Then the lady drove to the jeweler's, bought some expensive rings and jewelry and expressed surprise at having left her purse at home. She offered to drive the jeweler home with her, together with the jewels, and pay him at her residence.

On arriving once more at the barber's the two alighted, and the unfortunate jeweler at a sign from the lady was seized and bound to a chair, and in spite of his angry yells and expostulations his head was shaved. Meanwhile the lady drove off with £300 worth of gems and was never heard of again.—London Mail.

Not Necessary.

He laughed loud and long as he put aside the paper.

"What's the matter?" asked the man who was sitting at the next window of the club.

"Here's an article about training a dog," replied the man who had been reading the paper. "It says the first thing to do is to attach the dog to you."

Thereupon the man laughed some more.

"Well, what of it?" persisted the man at the next window.

"Why, hang it all," exclaimed the man who was so amused, "it seems so absurd, you know. My experience is that a dog will attach himself to you if you give him any provocation."—Exchange.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Enamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.
Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department
Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages
Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
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J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier
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JUST RECEIVED Eight Car Loads of

Farm Wagons, Road Wagons, Buggies, Surries, Runabouts, Carriages, Plows, Harrows, Corn Planters, Cultivators, Mowers, Binders, Grain Drills, Grass Seeders, Spray Pumps, Roofing, Fertilizers and everything in the Farm Implement line. :: :: :: Call and get our prices.

IF YOU BUY FROM US YOU GET THE BEST FOR YOUR MONEY A. D. Naylor & Co.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

☞For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell Real Estate Agt and Surveyor
Sincell Building, OAKLAND, MD.

Protection Against Loss By Fire.

Is your property insured? If not, could you afford to lose your home or your place of business at this time by fire? If such a misfortune should overtake you are you able to rebuild without borrowing money and putting a mortgage on your premises? If not, then insure your property at once in one of the large and reliable Fire Insurance Companies represented by our Agency, and in case of fire you will be promptly paid the amount of loss sustained under your policy, and it will not be necessary to borrow. Combined assets of Companies represented, more than $85.000.000. Write for information and rates.

FRED A. THAYER, Agent.
52-2t4s Oakland, Md.

A Statement.

In justice to myself I wish to make the following statement:

The statement that is being circulated about Oakland that I refused to visit the late John Collins during his last illness, while confined in the Garrett county Jail, is absolutely false and wholly without foundation. I visited him daily until he asked for the Roman Catholic priest and received the rites of that church, then my sense of ministerial etiquette forbade me making further visits as I never make pastoral visits to members of other churches when their own pastors are at hand, unless by special request.

J. B. WORKMAN,
Pastor St. Paul's M. E. Church.

Lecture on India.

Rev. Victor McCauley, a returned missionery from Southern India, in which field he has been laboring since the year 1898, lectured in the auditorium of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church last night to a fairly large audience on India, its people, their beliefs and the work being accomplished by the Lutheran missionaries in that country. In the immediate section of India in which Rev. McCauley has been laboring a mission has been in existence for more than 65 years and at this time there are more than 36,000 members of the church, the number having doubled in the past eight years. Rev. McCauley's address was interesting, instructive and the earnestness shown by the speaker evidenced deep concern in the work in which he is engaged. He returned to his native country several months ago on a vacation. Rev. McCauley will be remembered by many in Oakland as an instructor in the public school here about twelve years ago. After the close of the services in the church last night he met quite a number of his former pupils, who were in the congregation.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. ARTHUR I. KELSO.

Died, on Tuesday of this week, at her home in Las Crucas, New Mexico, of grip and complications, Mrs. Arthur I. Kelso. The news of this lady's death was contained in a telegram received here yesterday by relatives and conveyed no information as to the place or time of the funeral.

For Sale.

Arnold cottage, at Mt. Lake Park, Md; 13 rooms and attic; used as boarding house and has good patronage; high ground; splendid location; two blocks from new auditorium; city water; one of the best built houses in the Park; about 75 feet of porches. Will exchange for smaller property. A good bargain. Address F. P. Arnold, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Four Per Cent. Interest.

The First National Bank, Friendsville, pays four per cent. interest on time deposits. Place your money in this bank where its earning capacity will be greater than in any other banking institution in the county.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Friendsville, Md.

"Health Coffee" is really the closest Coffee Imitation ever yet produced. This, the finest Coffee Substitute ever made, has recently been produced by Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis. Not a grain of real Coffee in it either. Health Coffee is made from pure toasted cereals, with malt, nuts, etc. Really it would fool an expert—who might drink it for Coffee. No twenty or thirty minutes boiling. "Made in a minute" says the doctor. All dealers.

Farm for Sale or Rent.

Located four miles south of Swanton, 2½ miles east of North Glade, known as the Edward R. Lee farm, containing 93 acres. 25 acres cleared; 40 acres under good fence; 7 acres in young orchard; house; small barn and other outbuildings; one-half mile to public road; land is smooth and well adapted to farming; easy terms; apply to Joseph H. Lee, Deer Park, Md., care James L. Harvey, R. F. D. No. 1.

OWN A HOME.

No Matter where you live, we will build or buy you a home. You can pay for it in monthly payments, which will average less than rent. A positive gusrantee, secured by first-class real estate, is given every subscriber. Every rent payer should send for our free booklet at once which fully explains the plan.

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33 Builder's Exchange Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
W. R. McCLANAHAN,
Piedmont, W. Va.
Agent for Western Md.

BITTINGER.

Smile when the bright sun is shining,
Smile when some cloud hides the sky—
For you can't change Fate by repining,
Nor win modest Fame with a sigh.

Jacob Sechler and wife, of Kime, Pa., were visiting Chas. Sechler, of this place, this week.

Gil. Broadwater and Baker Johnson, of Grantsville, were in this village on business last Saturday.

Chas. J. Sechler, of this place, has contracted to run David Bittinger's farm near Accident, and expects to move his family to that place this week. We shall miss Mr. Sechler from our midst, but we earnestly wish him success in his new home.

W. L. Thomas, principal of the public school at this place, was forced to resign his position on account of sickness and at present the school is closed.

Miss Effie Bittinger, who has been spending some time with her sister in Grantsville, returned to her home in this village last Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brenneman were visiting relatives near Meyersdale, Pa., last Sunday.

Mrs. F. M. Bittinger returned to this village last Monday, after spending a month with her parents at Kime, Pa.

E. S. Brenneman made his regular weekly inspection of the telephone central office at this place last Saturday evening, to the entire satisfaction of the hello girl.

STOYER.

Fine winter weather, with plenty of snow, sunshine and sleighing which, of course, we all enjoy.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Shockey, of Ryan's Glade, are visiting Mrs. Shockey's parents Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Stoyer, of this place.

Mr. Alderton spent Sunday with friends in Gormania.

Mr. Elwood Sollars, who has been visiting relatives in Wallman for a few days, was here Monday.

Mrs. J. J. Lantz has been on the sick list for a few days.

Mr. Tom Melvin went to Cumberland Saturday on business.

A crowd of young folks went out sleighing Saturday night, the parties being Messrs. Charles Kidd, Willie Stoyer, Virgil Stoyer and Victor Foley, Misses Bessie Stoyer, Lizzie Melvin and Ida Harvey. They report having had a fine time.

Mr. W. G. Riley was seen in our town Monday. He seems to be very much interested in raising chickens, having a fine lot of the best there is.

Mr. Foley is in this town quite frequently, we cannot help but think there is some great attraction here for him.

"No work," is the cry of many in this town.

Mr. Willie Stoyer spent Sunday with Mr. Chas. Kill.

Mr. Gilbert Friend, of Maybell, W. Va., was in town Saturday.

PANSY.

SWANTON.

We certainly are enjoying the fine winter weather in this section.

Mrs. C. M. Miller returned home Saturday evening from Oakland where she has been attending her daughter who has been very ill.

Rev. Engle opened the revival meeting in the M. E. church here last Wednesday, and stayed with us until Friday when he went to his home, and from there he will be accompanied by his wife to Minnesota. The meeting in his absence has been conducted by Messrs. George, Sweet, and others, and as a result may souls have been saved. Let all the christians here join this movement and work together in unity and a great and good work will be accomplished.

By invitation the school here led by the teacher, Miss Margaret Keirns, attended the Washington birthday exercises which were given at the Painter chool, on Friday afternoon by the teacher Geo. H. Rodeheaver and the pupils. All report a nice time.

Mr. and Mrs. George Barker, of Meyser, were visiting this place this week.

McComas George and Walter Tasker, two employes of the B. & O. R. R. at Cumberland, were visiting their parents over Sunday.

Miss Percie George, organist in the M. E. church, entertained us with some excellent music at Mrs. Barker's last Sunday.

Convenience,
Protection,
Economy,

are all combined in Telephone Service. We offer you the many facilities of an efficiently operated and extensively developed system of telephones.

The rates are very low.

THE C. & P. TELEPHONE CO.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
Situate in Garrett County.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county wherein James E. Lish, et al., are plaintiffs, and Thompson Lish, et al., are defendants, the same being No. 1496 Equity of said Court, the undersigned trustees will sell at public auction in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland, on

MONDAY,
The 9th Day of March, 1908,

at two o'clock p. m., all that piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being in District No. 8 in Garrett county, Maryland, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a stake standing at the bars or entrance through a line fence South 50½ degrees West, 28 perches from a large White Oak tree standing at the end of said fence and running thence with the old rail fence North 64 degrees and 30 minutes West, 36 rods and 22 links to corner of said fence, then with old fence South 76 degrees 15 minutes West, 15 rods and 12 links to corner of said fence, then leaving the fence to the left North 23 degrees 30 minutes West, 10 rods to a large rock marked "A," then South 80 degrees 15 min. West 14 rods to a stake standing beside a rail fence then South 19 degrees 40 minutes West, 13 rods 6 links to a stake and stone pile beside an old fence, then with said fence South 88 degrees 30 minutes East, 18 rods 23 links to corner of said fence, then crossing old fence leaving it to the right South 8 degrees 10 minutes West, 45 rods and 22 links to a stake standing on the South side of an old rail fence, then with said fence North 84 degrees 25 minutes East, 36 reds to corner of rail fence, then with said fence North 52 degrees 45 minutes East, 63 rods and 14 links to the beginning, containing 25 1-10 acres, more or less.

The property is improved by a small house and outbuildings and good orchard.

TERMS OF SALE—¼ cash, ¼ in 6 months and ½ in 12 months, or all cash at option of the purchaser. The credit portions to bear interest from day of sale, and to be secured by the note or notes of the purchaser endorsed to the satisfaction of the trustees.

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
Trustees.

TAX SALES
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett County, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,
the 6th day of March, 1908,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1. MILITARY LOT NUMBER FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES, MORE OR LESS, excepting therefrom the quantity of two acres, which was conveyed by John E. Winebrenner to Floyd Winebrenner by deed dated the 15th day of November, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 47, folio 557, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, and described as follows: Beginning at the North corner of the stable on said Military Lot No. 599 and running thence South 12 rods to a stake, thence West 26 rods to a stake, thence North 22 rods, thence by a straight line to the beginning, containing two acres. Said portion of said lot hereby intended to be sold contains forty-eight acres and is fully described (as a whole) in a deed for the same from Isaac Winebrenner to John E. Winebrenner dated the 15th day of November, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 47, folio 555, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the balance of taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in name of the said John E. Winebrenner.

No. 2. ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "SUGAR TREE FLAT," located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county, and standing on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of Henry Wolf. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Henry Wolf.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annun and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

TAX SALES
OF VALUABLE.
Real Estate
IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

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No. 2. MILITARY LOT NUMBER FIVE HUNDRED AND FIVE, and being the same land which was conveyed to Jeremiah J. McKenzie by Samuel Johnson and others by deed bearing date the 11th day of October, 1890, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 16, folio 311, etc. one of the Land Records of said Garrett county saving and excepting therefrom 10 acres and 80 perches conveyed by said McKenzie to Ella C. McKenzie by deed dated September 30th, 1901, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 40, folio 65, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, said residue containing the quantity of THIRTY-NINE AND ONE-HALF ACRES. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books in the name of the said Jeremiah J. McKenzie.

No. 4. ALL THAT PORTION OF MILITARY LOT NUMBER FIVE HUNDRED AND FIVE, CONTAINING TEN AND ONE-HALF ACRES, it being the same land which was conveyed by Jeremiah J. McKenzie to Ella C. McKenzie by deed dated the 30th day of September, 1901, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 40, folio 65, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, and more particularly described therein as follows: Beginning for the same at the southeast corner of said lot and running thence North 4½ degrees East, 62 perches to a stake, thence North 85½ degrees West, 5 perches to a stake, thence South 37 degrees West, 74 perches to a pine stump, thence South 85½ degrees East, 45 perches to the beginning. Said land (minerals excepted) will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Ella C. McKenzie. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county.

No. 5. TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF MILITARY LOT FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINE, known as the nothern half of said lot, which was conveyed to John Fadley by deed from Charles H. Johnson and others dated the 10th day of September, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 47, folio 380, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said John Fadley.

No. 6. LOTS NUMBERS THREE, TWO, TWENTY AND NINETEEN as shown on the plat of Sarah Wright's land as recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland and being the same lots which were conveyed to Horace R. Hamilton by John B. Wright and others by deed dated the 14th day of February, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 44, folio 181, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1904 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Horace R. Hamilton.

No. 7. MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS FIVE HUNDRED AND ONE AND FIVE HUNDRED AND TWO, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES EACH, being located in Election District No. 9 of Garrett county and described in a deed for the same to Richard and Dr. Thomas Graham, duly of record in the Land Records of Allegany county, Maryland. The said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the heirs of said Richard and Dr. Thomas Graham.

No. 9. PARTS OF MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY THREE AND FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE, CONTAINING FORTY-TWO AND THREE-QUARTER ACRES, and being the same land which was conveyed by Mary Willison to Jacob P. McKenzie by deed dated the 11th day of September, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 42, folio 307, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the balance of taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1904 and the whole of the taxes for the year 1905 due and in arrear thereon as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Jacob P. McKenzie.

No. 10. LOT NUMBER ELEVEN OF THE SUB-DIVISION OF THE TRACT OF LAND KNOWN AS "LOCHIEL," CONTAINING THE QUANTITY OF TWO HUNDRED AND ONE-QUARTER ACRES, and more particularly described in a deed for the same from Thomas E. Green and wife to Jefferson S. Green, dated the 17th day of August, 1893, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 22, folio 247, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the balance of taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1904 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Jefferson S. Green.

No. 11. ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING TWO AND ONE-TENTH ACRES and more particularly described in a deed for the same from Belle Klipstein Field and others to John E. Klipstein and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 49, folio 171, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, by the following metes and bounds: Beginning for the same at a ten-inch beech tree standing near the new county drive road, and marked with three hacks on two sides, and running North 38 degrees 10 minutes East, 248 feet to a maple standing on the South bank of Mill Run, thence North 50 degrees 15 minutes West, 54 feet along and near the South bank of Mill Run, thence South 48 degrees 3 minutes West, 84 feet to a maple, thence South 33 degrees 50 minutes East, 583 feet to the beginning. Said land is located in Election District No. 4 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said John E. Klipstein.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CHRISTIAN KLOTZ,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1908.

LEWIS KLOTZ,
R. F. D. No. 1, Accident, Md.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas J. Lowdermilk, late of Garrett County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of Aug., 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1908.

LOUISA A. LOWDERMILK,
Executrix.
Lonaconing, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JOHN KITZMILLER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 13th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 13th day of February 1908.

WILLIAM CALLIS,
W. J. KITZMILLER,
Executors.
Hoyes, Md.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., December, 26, 1907.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, March 3th, 1908,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business. Road supervisors who have not filed their bonds, are requested to do so at once.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ANDREW J. TEATS,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of August, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of February, 1908.

ANASTASIA TEATS,
Administratrix.
Oakland, Md.

Administrator's Notiec.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administrtion on the personal estate of

LEVI SWEITZER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of January, 1908.

JOSEPH R. GLASS,
Administrator.
Swanton, Md.

Administratrix's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JONAS TEATS,

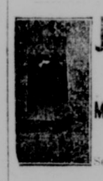
late of Garrett county, Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of January, 1908.

CATHARINE TEATS,
Administratrix.
Friendsville, Md.

GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.
Office "Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Particular Attention Given
Railroad & Mine Surveying.
Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies



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Cheapest place to buy
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Send for prices

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE
Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.
All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.
JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Land for Sale.

We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:

One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.

Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.

Also 10 acres suitable for building sites, just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.

For further information address
THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL,
Successors to Charles A. Tower,
General Fire Insurance,
OAKLAND, MD.
We offer the best possible protection.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 32. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1908. NUMBER

LuCAL OPTIONISTS WERE BEATEN AGAIN

Order Fixing Day For Vote Defeated In Honse.

LABOR UNIONS AGAINST MEASURE

While Vote Does Not Indicate Real Attitude Of Members Toward Bill, it Seems to Show Anti-Liquor Sentiment Weakening.

State House, Annapolis, March 3.—When a vote was taken today on an order fixing March 11 as the day upon which the Temperance Committee was to report the local-option bill in the House, the members lined up strongly in opposition to it, the vote having been 63 to 32.

Two city members—Messrs. Godwin and Parks—indicated a kindly sentiment to the local-option cause, but the remainder of the city delegation voted solidly against the order, and they were reinforced by six men from Baltimore county and such strength as the foes of the order could muster on the plea that its adoption would be a reflection on the members of the House Committee.

While the vote on the order does not indicate the attitude of the members toward the bill, as some who voted against the measure, still it is accepted as a straw, and its seems to indicate that the local-option sentiment is not as strong as it was supposed to be.

Cecil is a local option county, and when the bill finally appears Mr. Squires will, it is said, ask that Cecil be exempted from its provisions on the ground that his county now has a law that works satisfactorily. As Mr. Squires comes from the Governor's county, the and he is expected to take is thought ome to indicate on the part of the rnor the belief that the local-option n is something every county to be allowed to settle for itself.

As the order was brought up Mr. Jones of Wicomico offered his amendment and Mr. Dawkins opposed it. Mr. Dawkins read letters from Mr. Edward Hirsch, president of the Baltimore Federarion of Labor, representing, he said, 109 unions and 40,000 men in Baltimore city, and another from the Baltimore Property-Owners' Protective Association, in which it was stated that while the high-license sentiment was overwhelming in Baltimore city, there was, it was understood, considerable local-option sentiment in Annapolis. It asked for a hearing during the latter part of next week.

It is practically certain that Senator Biddison and Delegate Benson, both of Baltimore county, will get together on a good roads bill, and that the result will be a measure creating a paid commission entirely independent of the present body known as the Geological Survey Commission. Governor Crothers today declared himself in favor of a paid commissisn. He said:

"The administration is pledged to build a system of good roads, and the people are deeply interested in the plan. The work will be a great one, and it will be too much to require of an unpaid commission. We do not want a board that will simply hold meetings, but we want a body that will see that the work is done. We want the members of this commission to keep right on the coattails of the men who are building the roads.

"The people want to have a say in the building of these roads, but the plan should not be made political. I am as much opposed to that as any one. But it is necessary to have a board representing the various sections of the State.

"The new commission will have plenty to do without interfering with the work of the present Geological Survey Commission. The new commission will build the main highways, while the Geological Survey Board will have $20,000 a year to spend in building roads under the Shoemaker act in conjunction with the counties. The State highways will serve to educate the people, and they will show more interest in taking advantage of the Shoemaker act and will build roads in connection with the main thoroughfares to be built under the new law.

"The men to be put on the new commission must be able to devote their time to the work. The president of the Agricultural College has work enough on his hands without taking up the road question, and it is so with anyone else who has other important administration work on hand. I have no time for the work, and neither has the Comptroller. We must have men who do have the necessary time. This is a vast work, and we must find the best way of doing it."

It is reported that considerable criticism of the work of the present Commission has reached the Governor, but there is no disposition to legislate the present Board out of office.

FIKE.

The snow is very deep and we surely are having enough winter.

A. M. Chisholm kills from one to two foxes per day.

F. T. Fike has been on the sick list for some time.

John H. Thomas, of Markleysburg, Pa., will start for Oklahoma on March 3rd.

Dr. H. P. Meyers has returned from Pittsburg, Pa., where he took Wm. L. Thomas to have an operation for appendicitis. He reported on his return it was one of the most critical cases known to the medical profession.

LOCAL OPTION BILL FOR GORRETT COUNTY.

Local Measure Introduced in The Legislature Yesterday by Delegate Green.

Yesterday during the session of the House of Delegates Assemblyman Lawrence F. Green, of Garrett county, introduced a measure giving to the qualified voters of Garrett county the right to vote upon the local option question at any general election hereafter to be held.

The bill provides that the Supervisors of Elections, upon petition of twenty-five per cent. of the qualified voters of any municipality, district or the county at large, shall cause to be placed upon the official ballots to be used at that election the question whether or not the territory covered in the petition shall become anti-saloon territory.

THE DEATH RECORD.

KAMP—Died, on Saturday, February, 26th, 1908, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Andrew Shartzer, near Oakland, after an illness of six weeks of diseases incident of advanced years, Mrs. Henrietta Kamp, widow of the late Judge Henry Kamp, who died fifteen years ago. Mrs. Kamp was a native of Germany, where she was born more than eighty years ago, emigrating to this country while yet a young woman. She was the mother of a number of children, those surviving her being Mr. Henry Kamp, Jr., of Accident; Frederick, of Friendsville, and Lewis, of the Cove. She was also the mother of the late Mrs. Andrew Shartzer, who died several years ago. Mrs. Kamp's funeral took place on Monday, the interment being made in the German Lutheran cemetery at Accident, where the remains were deposited by the side of those of her deceased husband.

DESSIE D. BOYER.

Died, on Saturday, February 29th, of tuberculosis, in Aricona, where he had gone in search of health, Dessie D. Boyer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Boyer, of Accident, this county. The announcement of the death of this highly esteemed young man comes as a decided shock to his many friends in Oakland where he was well known a few years ago.

EDNA LORETTA WILT.

Edna Loretta, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wilt, of Mountain Lake Park, died Feb. 21, 1908, aged one year, eleven months and six days. She had suffered from an attack of measles which was followed by an abscess on the brain. All was done for her that could be done, but it was God's will to take her. Our sympathy goes out to the bereaved father and mother from out of whose lives this ray of sunshine has gone. May they not grieve as those who have no hope. God has but transplanted this flower from His earthly garden to that fairer garden on high. She cannot return to them, but they can go to her. May they trust in the Lord who chasties those whom he loves and scourges those whom he receives.

C. W. HUDSON.

MRS. LYDIA MATTHEWS.

At the home of her daughter near Selbysport, on Saturday, February 22nd, as a result of an attack of the gript and infirmities incident to extreme age, Mrs. Lydia Matthews, aged 93 years. The deceased lady was the mother of Mrs. U. S. Frazee of Selbysport district, at whose home she died, and was the grandmother of Mr. A. Totten Matthews, of Oakland. Of Mrs. Matthews last week's Meyersdale Republican says:

"Mrs. Lydia Matthews, of Selbysport, Md., is confined to her home by illness, and on account of her advanced age the members of her family fear that she cannot recover. Mrs. Matthews, who is the mother of W. S. Matthews, of Somerset, is a very remarkable woman. She is a native of Berlin, and although in the 93rd year of her life, last week was the first time a physician was called to her aid in sixty years. The aged woman was a playmate of John O. Kimmell, of Somerset, and Levi Shoemaker, of Berlin, two nonagenarians, who lived at Berlin when Mrs. Matthews was a school girl.

If you have Catarrh, rid yourself of this repulsive disease. Ask Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis., to mail you free, a trial box of his Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. A simple, single test, will surely tell you a Catarrh truth well worth your knowing. Write to-day. Don't suffer longer. All dealers.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS BANQUET.

Annual Gathering of Brave Knights and Fair Ladies Tuesday Evening.

The annual banquet, which has been a feature of Garrett Lodge, Knights of Pythias, for a few years past, was given on Tuesday night in the lodge room when nearly one hundred and fifty Knights and their ladies occupied seats at the festive board.

The lodge room was handsomely decorated with emblems of the order, the National colors and here and there a palm.

Dr. Henry W. McComas was toastmaster. Those who responded to toasts were Messrs. G. Semmes Hamill, A. T. Matthews, S. F. Hamill and J. M. Jarboe.

The banquet was served by Mr. W. G. Hinebaugh and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

Communicated.

To the Editor of The Republican:

I would like to give a few thoughts in answer to the liquor men's argument at Annapolis last Tuesday. In the first place the people showed their sentiments by the fact that they had only one half as many friends at their meeting as the Anti-Saloon League. The attitude of Rev. Hurtz surprise me more than anything else. He said: "If you let local option go thru you will have hell in Baltimore." Friends wouldn't it be better to "have hell in Baltimore" than several hundred hells in Baltimore as they now have.

Any minister who is in favor of the saloon ought to retire from the high office or be kicked out.

Mr. Strasser said, "If the saloon is wrong or unjust and if it unlawful or degrading, why not close up every saloon in the state?" Isn't that true?

We know and Mr. Strasser knows in his heart that it is wrong, so a saloonkeeper is literally asking us to close the saloons.

Mr. Monroe said the Anti-Saloon League's advertisements in the Baltimore papers were "a very weak squeal."

The squeal is so loud and long that it is still echoing from all parts of the United States and from the lips of Mr. Monroe. If it is weak why does he bother about it?

He also read an extract from the Constitution of the Liquor Dealer's Association to the effect that "intemperance is degrading and injurious."

That is all very well, but why do they furnish the material for intemperance. Do they they expect to put out the fire by putting on fuel?.

He also said we should not neglect our homes to agitate the temperance cause but teach our sons sobriety at home.

And yet not long ago a large firm devoted an entire column to scoffing at the "twaddle" of the school teacher.

Fellow-teachers it is time for us to be up and doing. Let up instill the value of temperance into their young minds so forcibly that it will never be forgotten.

Yours in the work,
A SCHOOL TEACHER.

GORTNER.

Jacob Shettler is visiting relatives at Johnstown, Pa., this week.

Guy Sanders and Miss Bertha Schlosnagle spent several days of last week at Brookside, W. Va.

S. J. Lichty was badly injured by being kicked by a horse last Thursday evening.

Noah Lichty made a business trip to Piedmont Monday.

L. J. Swartzentruber is preparing to open his sugar camp soon.

Quite a number of people from here attended the Literary at Sunnyside last Wednesday night, and all report a good time.

Lee Gortner is visiting his brother J. C. Gortner, at Albrightsville, W. Va.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Nicholson, of near Underwood, were calling on Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Dodge Sunday.

Services Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the Mennonite Brethern.

WILLIE.

Trade Exhibition.

J. M. Davis & Sons have arranged for a big display of their leading specialties during the month of March commencing on the 9th and lasting until the 21st. Their plan is to show the various lines they are handling in actual operation. Their display promises to be very interesting to the public. There you will find many things worthy of your attention. The demonstrations will take place from ten to twelve in the morning and from two to four in the afternoon and from six to eight in the evening, each day. Remember the date, March 9th to March the 21st.

TAFT WAS NOT INDORSED BY COMMITTEE.

But The Administration of President Roosevelt Was Strongly Upheld.

COMMITTEE MET AT THE RENNERT.

The Republican State Central Committee Held a Meeting in Baltimore Wednesday District Congressional Convention Date Fixed.

The Republican State Central Committee held a meeting at the Rennert Hotel last Friday.

The business of the meeting was the selection of a date for the State Convention, which will elect delegates to the National Convention at Chicago, and April 30 was set, with Baltimore city as the meeting place, but the chief interest lay in the committee's action on the Taft matter. The resolution finally passed was a compromise one, which let everyone down easily, but it did not indorse the bulky Secretary of War. Moreover, after the meeting it was said, even by Taft men, that the delegation to Chicago would go there unpledged.

This is the wording of the resolution, which was passed unanimously:

"The Republican State Central Committee declares its belief that the Republicans of Maryland now, as at the time of the last State Convention, indorsed the statemanlike policies of our esteemed President and demand as his successor one who can be trusted without misgivings to persevere in those policies and harvest their fruits in the nation's welfare.

"Recognizing that the recent tribute of certain members of the General Assembly to the eminent merits and public services of Hon. William H. Taft was fully within the scope of their rights as individual Republicans, the Committee feels that for it to make as such any declaration for a Presidential candidate would transcend its powers and be liable to misconstruction as seeking to forestall the decision of questions committed for determination to State and district conventions of the party and their duly elected delegates.

"For this reason the Committee refrains from any further expression on this subject, confident that the Republicans of Maryland will at the proper time support such a candidate as they demand in the party's last State Convention."

The committee was in session hardly more than five minutes. All the details had been settled beforehand by a conference in which Mr. Mudd, Collector Stone, Mr. Phillips Lee Goldsborough and Chairman Thomas Parran. Congressman Pearre was at the Hotel but was not closeted with the elect. Congressman Jackson did not appear and former Congressman Wachter seemed as far from the thoughts of every one present as if he had never been a thorn in the flesh on the organization.

Chairman Parran called the meeting to order and announced the absence of Secretary Dickey, whereupon Mr. Mudd's confidential secretary, Mr. William Gilchrist, was elected secretary pro tem. He called the roll and it was found that representatives were present from every county and city ward except the Fifth ward of Baltimore and Caroline county. Then Mr. Mudd offered this resolution:

Resolved, That the Republican Convention for the selection of four Delegates and four Alternates at large to the National Republican Convention to meet at Chicago on June 16, 1908, and for the nomination of eight candidates for electors for President and Vice President, shall be held in Baltimore city on April 30, at a place to be named by the Chairman, and that the regulations for primaries and conventions for the election of delegate shall be left to the respective local committees in the counties and legislative districts of Baltimore city; provided, however that it is the sense of this committee that in the event of any bona-fide delegation in either county or city desiring to run a ticket at any such primaries, it shall be the duty of the proper committee to appoint for such delegation a judge and clerk and permit them to name a challenger and watcher for such primaries.

Then the committee adjourned.

The Sixth district delegates got together after the meeting and selected April 16 as the date of their district convention, which will meet at Hagerstown. April 4 was set as the date for the primaries in the five counties for the district.

Dr. McComas In Grafton.

Dr. Henry W. McComas, mayor of Oakland, Md., was in the city today on professional business having come to assist at the operation for the removal of the limb of Robert Browning at the Grafton sanitarium. Dr. McComas is one of the most eminent physicians in the state of Maryland and has a great practice, his patients being among some of the leading families of Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia, who spend their sumers at Oakland and whom Dr. McComas also attends during the winter when they are at home in the East. With all of his extensive practice Dr. McComas still finds time to devote to the welfare of his native city and he has served as Mayor of Oakland for many terms, his party, the Republican, renominating him for the office year after year and he is always elected. He has made as good an officer as he has made a famous physician.—Grafton Sentinel.

Surscribe for The Republican.

DIXON & KELSO

PRICE CURRENT FOR GROCERIES

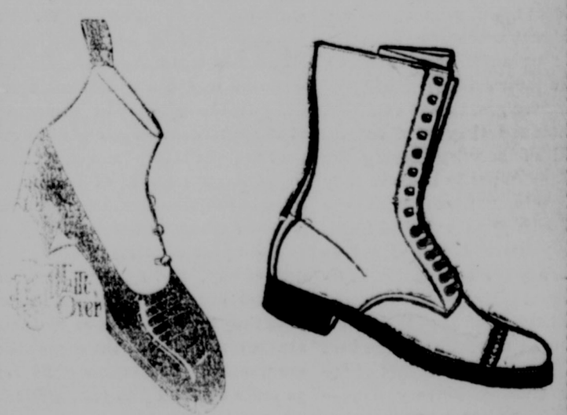
2 bars Laundry Soap,	05
2 cakes Toilet Soap,	05
Good roasted Coffee,	12½
California Hams,	10
Best Side Meat,	10
Small Hams,	12½
Large Hams,	12
Fancy large Florida Oranges,	25
Fancy large Lemons,	25
Fancy large Apples per bu,	1 00
Tomatoes per can,	08
Corn per can,	08
Granulated Sugar,	05½
Brown Sugar,	05
Leggetts 2 lb. Premier Oats,	10
Fish,	05
Best Winter Flour, Bag,	65
Best Spring Flour, Bag,	75
Navy Beans,	05
Lima Beans,	08
Hominy,	03

Yours to Please,

DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

WEAR THE BEST
It Costs No More.



WHEN Buying Shoes it pays to get the best, not necessarily the highest in price, bnt Shoes made of good solid leather by people who know how. This is the kind I sell. Come and see

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.

NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

... SHORE.

... of Maryland And
... ess a New York
... armer.

... k finds me in a region ...story and romance—rich its soil and products, as ... the abounding sea food in ...bays and rivers. The oyster ...dustry alone, with its fleet of ...oats in every cove, is yielding wealth equal to that of many of the mines of the Klondike. This was the home of the diamond-back terrapin. So plenty were they that there is still a law on the statute books prohibiting a man feeding terrapin to a slave whom he had hired more than twice a week. Alas! there is little danger of this now, for they are rare indeed. Too often what is served in the popular restaurants as such is muskrat, dignified here by the name of "marsh rabbit," and quite a popular dish. On one of my former visits one whole-souled boniface used to have some of the genuine "stall fed" ready for the farmers' institute.

There are nine counties on the shore, with Cecil on the north, along the Susquehanna, and Worcester on the south, along the bay, in Maryland, with two Virginia counties further south. These two counties, while as low as those just north of them in Maryland, are of a light soil. The abundant water makes this land exceedingly productive. The population is twice as dense and the people are very prosperous. I was told that their annual crop of potatoes, including both sweet and white, was about five million bushels. Delaware, with its three counties near by, is a part of this shore, and formerly belong to Maryland.

The Pennsylvania Railroad system runs a direct line through the central part of Delaware to Cape Charles, with various branches running to the bay shore or to the flourishing towns on the rivers run in from the bay. There a number of such towns of from ...000 to 4,000 inhabitants. These towns are distributing centres for the outlying country. Snow Hill, from which I am writing, has three banks, the stock of the best one of which sells for $275 a share of $100 per value. There are lines of steamboats running between Baltimore and these river towns. My own experience in one of these boats was not pleasant. Starting from Baltimore for Crisfield at 5 p. m., we were overtaken at midnight, when about forty miles down the bay, by a gale which broke up the lower deck and caused several passengers to part with their supper. Fortunately we were near the mouth of the Pawtuxent River, "where we put out an anchor and longed for day." This boat had an immense load of fertilizer and "the odor of the ointment filled all the house." I was told by an officer on the boat that the bulk of the freight until the middle or last of March would be fertilizer, and not half the manure made from the domestic animals on the farms ever does their soil any good.

These were great slave counties. Partly because they were beyond the field of activity during the Civil War and partly because they were in closer touch with the North, with good railroad facilities, they have not suffered as much as have those on the Western Shore. Many of the old families have gone from the farms, and a large proportion of the best farmers are the descendants of the overseer class of slavery days—men who knew how to make a crop and to work, and were not ashamed to do so. They rented at first and afterward bought many of the old farms. The whole family worked. They made money, educated their children, and to-day they are the most prosperous farmers.

I was surprised to find that of those nine Eastern Shore counties all but one have local option; and ...e prophecy is that the nine will vote that way next spring. How is this, among a people who have been accustomed to using liquor freely, and with a large negro population and vote, which of course is opposed to restricting liquor? The negro is the real cause of this. Even the unscrupulous politician finds it safer to put liquor out of the negro's way, even if he has to put himself to some inconvenience. In consequence party politics is largely laid aside at an election on local option. Is liquor wholly prohibited? Probably those who are addicted to the habit find a way to get it. I have not seen a drunken man since I have been here, and the barroom in the country hotel—that sink of iniquity and school for loafers—does not force its offensive head in the face of the wayfarer like myself. I am told by drummers that in the towns where local option has been longest in force their trade has materially increased and their collections are much better. Further inquiry shows that there has been a large increase in bank deposits—both national and savings banks. The arrests for various crimes have materially decreased.

The whole of these counties are very flat, the lower counties from four to eight feet above sea level, the upper ones about seventy-five, and the rise is very gradual. These lower ones thus have an excessive amount of water, and their corn, potatoes and strawberries have to be ridged up. They grow many strawberries. Seaford, in Delaware, last summer shipped fourteen cars of them daily, with other places not far behind. Sweet potatoes are largely grown, with a good many white ones, both first and second crop. Tomatoes are coming to be more and more a leading crop. Doubtless Delaware, Maryland and Virginia will be the places where tomatoes for canning will be most largely grown. Their long season enables them to grow a large tonnage, and they are not restricted to early varieties, which are small yielders. As we reach the highest levels we find many growing melons, both musk and water. Corn and wheat are staple crops from one end of this territory to the other.

At Berlin, in Worcester county, is the large nursery of J. G. Harrison & Sons. They began less than twenty years ago with a few acres. By economy, industry and fair business dealings they have built up one of the largest nurseries in the country, consisting of over one thousand acres. They are the introducers of the "rosy" peach, which bids fair to rival the Elberta in popularity. North from here we begin to find orchards of peaches, pears and apples. The Delaware peninsula was formerly the great peach section. While many are still grown and there are some fine orchards, the most profitable orchards in the state are on the mountain slopes in Western Maryland. The San Jose scale is abundant and has destroyed many trees. The thorough work done by the experiment station inaugurated by Professor W. P. Johnson—now assistant editor of "The American Agriculturist"—when he was State Entomologist has put the growers in command of the situation. I am glad to report that predatory insects, including a large number of ladybugs, have been quite abundant the last season feeding on the scale.

The upper counties raise a good deal of hay, and a goodly number of cows are kept. In the lower ones they are conspicuous by their absence, and most of the cornstalks are wasted. Yet butter sells for 30 cents a pound the year around. There is a strip of country north of Doyer, Del., from the Chespapeake to Delaware Bay, about sixty miles across and some twenty miles north and south, which I believe is as fine farm land as any in the United States. This may seem a strong statement, but I make it understandingly. A growing season extending from March to well through October, with mild winters; a rainfall seven inches above the average of New York State, yet with abundant sunshine; level land, sandy loam, easily worked and adapted to all crops grown in this latitude; within easy reach of the best markets in the world—where will we find its counterpart? Not in the much vaunted prairies of the Middle West, nor in California, far distant from our Eastern markets; nor in our much loved and justly prized Empire State, with its short seasons and cold winters.

What is land worth? In the lower counties, where the land is low and restricted to a few crops, and some of it further north which is light sand and unimproved, from $10 and $30. In the section just described, with not very good buildings other than the houses, about $60. All this land is rising in value and will continue to rise as better methods and men are coming to the fore. One reason why this favored region has not come into greater prominence, aside from the economic conditions growing out of the manumission of the slaves and the adjustment of conditions referred to in a previous article, is the effect on the people of the mild climate and naturally favorable surroundings. Such never stimulate effort. "Smooth seas never made good sailors." A gentleman remarked to me last night, "If laziness was a crime our penitentiaries would be full. Any man who will hustle can get rich here." This is exemplified by the Messrs. Harrison, above referred to, and by W. F. Allen, of Salisburg, who started fifteen years ago with $30 and today has hundreds of acres under cultivation in melons, tomatoes, strawberries, as well as peaches, and is one of the strong, prominent men in his county today; not to speak of scores of others less prominent.

It would have required little stretch of the imagination (except the temperature was too low) to have made one think he was in Florida this morning as we sailed up the Pocomoke River to Snow Hill, the county seat of Worcester county. The river extends from Pocomoke Sound, off the bay, some sixty or more miles inland. While not more than two hundred feet wide at any point, the channel is from twenty to thirty feet deep. The thickly wooded shores come down flat to the river bank. There is very little current, and except at an unusually high tide the water is fresh. A line of steamers runs up to Snow Hill. The upper part of the river for twenty miles or more is not navigable for large craft because of obstructions, but a good deal of lumber is floated down, mostly shook timber. In summer it must appear like the tropics.—Edward Van Alstyne in N. Y. Tribune.

If you are a business man, did you ever think of the field of opportunity that advertising opens to you? There is almost no limit to the possibilities of your business if you study how to turn trade into your store. If you are not getting your share of the business of your community *there's a reason*. People go where they are attracted — where they *know* what they can get and how much it is sold for. If you make direct statements in your advertising see to it that you are able to fulfill every promise you make. You will add to your business reputation and hold your customers. It will not cost as much to run your ad in this paper as you think. It is the persistent advertiser who gets there. Have something in the paper every issue, no matter how small. We will be pleased to quote you our advertising rates, particularly on the year's business.

AND THIS IS IN MARYLAND.

Insane Wretchedly Cared for In Many Places.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 28—Physicians and laymen alike who are interested in the welfare of Maryland's insane look with high disfavor upon the bill which was recently introduced in the Legislature by Senator Gorman, the object of which is to repeal the law enacted in 1904, which provided that after January 1, 1909, the State should take care of the indigent insane. They argue that the passage of Senator Gorman's repealing bill will be a step backward, which the State cannot afford to take if it intends to make any attempt to keep pace with other States, and assert that the present method of caring for the insane in county almshouses is inhuman, if not disgraceful.

By those in a position to know it is said that the conditions which exist in some of the county almshouses are deplorable in the extreme. Many of the institutions are dilapidated and illkept, unsanitary and foul-smelling. In many of the houses the patients have been allowed to mingle indiscriminately together, without regard to sex or color.

In speaking of the conditions in some of the county almshouses, Mr. N. G. Grasty, secretary of the Supervisors of City Charities, who made an inspection of all the county almshouses about two and a half years ago, said:

"No one who has not visited these institutions can imagine what the conditions in them were when I saw them, more than two years ago. What changes have been made since then I do not know, but at the time-conditions were deplorable. In the insane department of the Somerset county almshouses, for instance, there were at that time about 15 female patients, some of them just reaching womanhood. Instead of being under the care of a competent matron, I found that they were being looked after by a man, who slept in the same building.

"The bathing facilities were very meagre. When I asked the man in charge how the patients managed to bathe he replied that every now and then he took them out and gave them a good washing. The negro patients were confined in a building set apart for them. This structure was dilapidated, and was really nothing more than a little shanty. It was poorly furnished and dirty, and in it men and women occupied adjoining rooms.

"The Worcester county almshouse impressed me as being the dirtiest place I ever saw. Some of the rooms were extremely foul-smelling, and the faces of the patients living in them were caked with soot and grime. Some of them told me that they had not washed their faces for a year. The inmates did their own cooking, notwithstanding the fact that they were mentally unbalanced. And such cooking as it was—dirty does not describe it. There was no supervision maintained over the inmates, and the sexes were allowed to mingle together indiscriminately.

"At another one of the almshouses I found that the party who was entrusted with locking up the patients at night was a negro man, who was himself an inmate of the institution. Upon inquiry I was told that three of the female patients in the almshouse, representing both colors, had given birth to children, of which he was the father."

Mr. Grasty's statements with reference to the county almshouses confirms the detailed report made several years ago by the secretary of the Lunacy Commission. It was Dr. Geo. J. Preston who made the report, and yesterday he stated that few improvements have been made at the county almshouses within recent years because of the expectation that the State would soon begin taking care of the indigent insane."

THE REAL AND FAKE DIAMOND.

Tests by Which the "Paste" Gem May Be Dectected—The Largest Found.

Now that there has been so much written recently about the manufacture of diamonds, it may be interesting to recall a few facts about this "prince among gems." The largest diamond ever discovered is the Cullinan, found on January 25, 1905, in the Premier Mine, about twenty miles from Pretoria, South Africa. It was the half of an enormous octahedron, which had probably split owing to internal strain. This gem was recently presented by the Transwaal Government to King Edward. It measured before cutting 4 inches by 2½ inches by 2 inches, and weighed nearly a pound and a-half (622 grams).

The diamond is the hardest material known, although carbide of silicon, commercially known as carborundum, approaches it very closely. Although exceedingly hard, the diamond is very brittle, that a sharp blow will often fracture it. Sir William Crookes who has made a study of diamonds for many years, showed that if a good one was placed between the steel jaws of an hydraulic press, and the pressure was applied gradually, the jaws might be made to meet without the slightest injury to the diamond, the hard steel closing around it and taking an impression of the much harder diamond just like so much wax.

The diamond possesses the greatest power for refracting light of all known colorless substances. One of the most interesting of all the wonderful properties of the diamond is its phosphorescence in the dark after exposure to the sun or friction. The phosphorescence is sometimes great enough to read by when the diamond is subjected to the high tension electric discharge in a vacuum tube.

Besides its phosphorescence the diamond is distinguished from "paste" imitatian by its perfect transparency to Rontgen or X-rays, highly refractive as well as ordinary glass being more or less opaque to them.

Sea Fight by Moonlight.

Near the end of December, 1814, the United States frigate Constitution, commanded by Capt. Charles Stewart, put to sea from Boston harbor. Crossing the Atlantic, she entered the Bay of Biscay and cruised off the harbor of Lisbon. Stewart next sailed southward toward Cape St. Vincent, and on February 20, 1815, discovered two strange sails, which toward evening, flung out the British flag.

Stewart at once displayed the American flag on the Constitution, which was equipped with 52 guns and had a complement of 470 men and boys. By skillful management Stewart soon gained an advantageous position and began an action with both of the British ships. The battle was fought by moonlight, and after it had continued about 10 minutes both vessels of the enemy became silent. As the smoke cleared away Stewart poured a broadside into the leading ship, which soon thereafter struck her flag. She proved to be the frigate Cyane, 36 guns, commanded by Capt. Falcoln and manned by a crew of 180.

Steward then sought the other vessel, whose commander was ignorant of the fate of the Cyane. About an hour after the latter had surrendered she met the Constitution searching for her. Each delivered a broadside and for a time there was a brisk running fight. The British vessel was soon forced to surrender, and proved to be the Levant, 18 guns, commanded by Capt. Douglas. The loss of the Constitution in the battle, which lasted but 45 minutes was three killed and 12 wounded; that of the two captured vessels was 77 in killed and wounded. The Constitution was so little damaged that three hours after the conflict she was again ready for action.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Subscribe for The Republican.

SAD STORY OF THE ORIENT

Told and Illustrated By a Turk Lecturing For The Christian Cause.

At St. John's Lutheran church at Cumberland last Thursday night the Rev. Mr. George Daniel, Ph. D., a minister of the Thomas Christian church of Turkey, told the story of the laborious effor... that are being made among the unhappy Turks and tribes of the Oriental countries, to establish a knowledge of Christ. His teachings and the eternal truths of the Christian religion Rev. Daniel has learned to master the English language quite well and his lecture is given in a pleasant, convincing speech. The illustrations aid in a description of the inhabitants of the Eastern country as well as in the portrayal of the massacres and other upheavels by the Mohammedans in the name of religion. Rev. Daniel has traveled extensively and will leave this country for his native land early in April. He is a regularly ordained minister of the Nestorian or St. Thomas Christian church which claims to trace its origin to apostolic times and its founding direct to St. Thomas. Rev. Daniel stated that the doctrine and teaching of the St. Thomas Christians were in harmony with the catechism of the Lutheran church. Of the Mohammedans he tells this interesting story in the course of his lecture:

The Mohammedan doctrine teaches that there is one God and Mohammed is his Prophet; it teaches a hell for the punishment of the wicked and an heaven for the reward of the righteous. But none will go to heaven but Mohammedans. They pray five times a day and often their prayer is as follows: "My God help me to steal and rob." They have Priests which are called Mullahs. In a village of fifty families there are at least fifteen Mullahs, many whom are making their living stealing and plundering, especia... in Kurdistan. There are bands of robbers and they are always about their business and they never forget a big share to the Mulleh and, when he gets it, he turns to the thief and says: "God bless you, my son, go and do it again."

The Mohammedans believe and teach that women have no soul. All men marry from one to many wives, there is no limit set. Some of them have 40 to 160, such as the Shah of Persia and the Sultan of Turkey.

All girls must marry from the age of 10 or 12 years. Girls over 13 years old and not married can hardly be seen.

A girl costs $25 and if a young man has $100 he can marry four wives with that money. No young man is allowed to see his sweetheart before marriage, or before the money is paid. Some of the men have four wives but no home to keep them in.

"Any man can send his wife away. They say, God has given one king to all people and one judge to a city, but for each woman there is a judge, which is her husband. He can kill her or do anything with her, just as he sees fit.

"It does not take long for a man to get a divorce, the only thing he does is to go into the street and pick up three small stones, put them in his wife's right hand and say, "go away, you are no more my wife"; and thereupon she is divorced and can not marry again because she is a divorced woman. The women are considered the lowest of human creatures in the world and widows especially. A widow has a hard time in the Mohammedan and heathen lands. In India there are 20,000,000 widows, and among these there are 100,000 under 12 years of age."

Rev. Daniels states there are ten million persons who know of Christ and at least five mil... Kurds are equally ignorant. The appeal to the foreign mission societies of this country, England and Germany to continue the work of carrying the gospel to these unhappy people.

John Smith, Clerk.

By Frank H. Sweet.

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ONCE there was a man. He was a clerk in a bank at $45 a month. His name was John Smith. At a directors' meeting one day after the discounts had been passed upon and the portly directors were laboriously getting up to go the president, who had the oldest and most expansive vest of any of them, stopped them. "By the way," he remarked, "I have a note from John Smith—one of our young men, you know; some of you know him—but I guess I have lost it. Anyhow, he wants his salary raised. Says the business of the bank is four times what is used to be and his work has increased accordingly. Says with increase in the amount of money handled comes increase in the strain on his integrity. Seems to think he ought to be paid for not robbing us. Besides, he says he can scarcely keep his family on his salary. I suppose I can answer it without calling another board meeting," he concluded facetiously.

"Tell him he oughtn't to have such a big family," suggested one. "Quote the law against embezzlement to him," said another, and so on, as they buttoned their overcoats and went out about their businesses.

By and by John Smith got a note like this, signed by the president and written on the note paper of the bank, bearing the imposing array of directors' names in neat engraving at the head of it:

Mr. John Smith:

Dear Sir—In answer to yours of even date I am instructed by the board of directors to say that they cannot agree with your view of the case. It is true that your work has largely increased with the growth of the bank under its present successful management, but it is no more than you are able to do and no more than we can find others to do for the salary we now pay you. The other phase of the matter you present—that we should pay you for the moral wear and tear incident to resisting temptation to steal as well as for the physical and mental work you do—has no weight.

Our relations, however pleasant personally, are purely a business affair on both sides. We pay you so much money for so much work. Your honesty is presumed. If you should prove dishonest, we would discharge you and the law would send you to prison.

With your family affairs we have nothing to do, but I may suggest to you that careful economy in small household expenditures will result in an annual saving which will perhaps surprise you.

Without referring especially to you—for I never endeavored to pry into your private affairs nor inquired how you lived—I may say that, in my opinion, the prevailing tendency of young people nowadays is to live too high instead of being careful to lay up something for a rainy day. Yours truly, etc.

The directors hadn't been in session long the next day when John Smith opened the door, handed in a slip of paper and walked back to his desk. There was silence for a minute, then a murmur; then the clerks outside heard a clatter of moving chairs in the board room, and then the door opened and two or three voices called "Smith!"

"In a moment," answered Smith, cheerfully laying a blotter between the leaves of the book he had been writing in and carefully tucking the pen behind his ear as though he were making his toilet.

"What do you mean by this," they demanded when he appeared in the directors' room—"telling us there is only $9,647.80 available cash and suggesting that we get some for the company?"

JOHN SMITH HANDED IN A SLIP OF PAPER.

"It's so," responded Smith, "and I thought you ought to know it before the money is all checked out. The bank oughtn't to have to close its doors in the middle of the day."

"But, according to your statement of yesterday and your showing of today's business, there ought to be $259,648. Where is the quarter of a million? We were just discussing an investment for it."

"I've invested it myself," responded Smith coolly, "in a safe place—$250,000 of it. The other 20 cents I took for street car money. I took a quarter of a million away with me last evening."

"You what?"

"I stole it, in plain English. When I got this response to my note to the president I—but really I must renew my suggestion about the advisability of getting some cash on the counter. You are very short, and you ought to attend to it at once."

Two of the directors drew their checks on other banks and sent them out, although the signatures were very shaky, and then, quite at his ease, Mr. Smith leaned up against the carved mantelpiece, read the president's note refusing his request for an increase and went on:

"When I got this note it set me to thinking whether, as our relations were a purely business affair, I couldn't do better than go on as I had been doing. There was $250,000 in convenient shape that I could get my hands on. I might have skipped to Canada with it, but I don't like the climate. I took the money away with me and concealed it"—pausing for a moment and smiling down in their eager faces—"in a place known only to

"ON THE WHOLE, I THINK I HAVE MADE A GOOD SPECULATION."

myself. I shall give myself up, and as our relations, in the language of the president, have been 'personally pleasant,' I will save you the expense of a trial by pleading guilty. The maximum sentence for my offense under the laws of the state is ten years in the penitentiary. With the commutation off for good behavior it will be about eight and a half years. It will be dull, but I shall not be idle. I have never had leisure to cultivate the graces of the mind. I have a taste for music. I will cultivate it. I will learn a modern language or two. When I have served my term and am clear of the law I will come out of prison thirty-nine years old, with a cultivated mind and a comfortable fortune of $250,000 awaiting me. I can afford to go away, to travel in foreign countries and enjoy life. Of course I lose the interest on my $250,000 while I am in prison, but if I were to live on air and go naked and save all my salary I wouldn't have one-fiftieth as much at the age of thirty-nine. On the whole I think I have made a good speculation. Don't you?"

The opinions of the directors were not very coherent just at this moment. They made various appeals to him, on the confidence they had had in him, on the good name he bore, on the dishonor he would incur, etc., but he responded that all these had not helped him to an increase in salary and relentlessly quoted the language of the president's note to him that "their relations were purely a business affair on both sides." Finally he said:

"Our relations have been personally pleasant, and I have no unconquerable desire to spend the next eight and a half years in jail. I will make you a proposition. If you will sign a bond not to prosecute me and publish in the daily papers a set of resolutions setting forth that, whereas your valued and trusted employee, John Smith, by the receipt of a legacy from a deceased relative has been relieved of the necessity of further service, resolved, that we part with him with extreme regret, etc.—if you do this I will bring back $125,000 and content myself with the other $125,000. The interest will make up a good part of the loss to me."

It was hard to give up $125,000 and hitch it to a set of resolutions complimenting the thief, but it was a choice between getting half the loaf or nothing. Was the satisfaction of sending him to prison for eight and a half years worth $15,000 a year to them? They figured on it and agreed that it wasn't.

They accepted his proposition, drew up the bond and signed it.

"You can get the resolutions in shape by tomorrow," he said, "and have them ready when I bring the money. It would scarcely be delicate for me to be present when they are adopted."

"Couldn't you bring it today, Mr. Smith?" asked the president, in a perspiration.

"No. I haven't time to do so after it. The work at the bank keeps me busy until then, including the bank. You tomorrow, you have compound trust you affair."

They next day. Smith without the president inquire for him at the bank. Smith had gone out to get his lunch.

He was asked [illegible] a dozen times before he came. Every few minutes the door of the directors' room would open, a perspiring face would be thrust out, and Smith would be inquired for. Then the face would be withdrawn, and the directors would fall to discussing whether, after all, Smith hadn't taken their bond and given them the slip. At the stroke of 12 the door opened and Smith walked in. He picked up the resolutions, read them with approval, and, with a "Thank you, gentlemen; this is handsome," he handed a package to the president, saying:

"Here's your money."

Then he took his former stand by the mantelpiece and watched their eager faces while they bent over to count it. A hundred crisp $1,000 bills, then $25,000, some of it in small denominations; $25,000 more yet, and then, to their amazement, another hundred $1,000 bills.

"Why, it's all here. You've brought it all back."

"I never meant to steal it," said Mr. Smith coolly. "I made you believe I did merely to convince you that you were conducting your bank on the wrong principle in keeping a man on a starvation salary with a fortune within his grasp. I wanted to make you understand that there is something more in the relations between a bank and its trusted employees than cold business. I suppose you have no further use for me. I am ready to turn over my books as soon as you name my successor. He will find them all right. Good day."

He walked back to his desk. Pretty soon they called him in again, and the president made a little speech. He said the lesson had been an unpleasant one, but they were disposed to take it in the spirit in which it was given. Perhaps he was right.

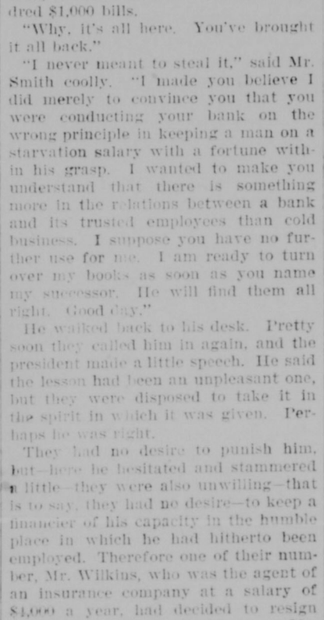
They had no desire to punish him, but—here he hesitated and stammered a little—they were also unwilling—that is to say, they had no desire—to keep a financier of his capacity in the humble place in which he had hitherto been employed. Therefore one of their number, Mr. Wilkins, who was the agent of an insurance company at a salary of $4,000 a year, had decided to resign that position and would have Mr. Smith appointed his successor.

They had thought to keep the whole matter a profound secret. It was not a good thing for the public to know—that is, not good for the bank and its officials nor perhaps for John Smith.

But there were too many in the ring, and after the first dazed feeling of consternation and resentment had passed the humor of the situation grew more apparent. Some of the directors had intimate friends; some of them even confided business matters to their wives. The president himself under a ban of strict secrecy related the story to a fellow clubman who was president of another bank.

Rumors of it began to float out to the public—not the whole story, but enough of it to intimate that a man of extraordinary business capacity had been employed in the bank, so extraordinary that even the president had recognized it and helped him to a position offering greater opportunities.

In time some of the rumors crossed into another city and found their way to the ear of



WATCHED THEIR EAGER FACES WHILE THEY COUNTED IT.

the insurance president. He looked over a few late entries in the company's books and found that John Smith was doing remarkable work for them.

Now, extraordinary men are scarce in all kinds of business, so much so that the insurance president soon went down and personally interviewed his agent. He found him a quiet, self possessed man of good business capacity, but not showing evidence of anything unusual. But the power was there. The president knew that from the business being done, and, besides, there were rumors in the air. Coming from such sources, they stood for a good deal. What he did not know was that these same mysterious rumors were almost wholly responsible for the ex-bank clerk's sudden popularity and patronage. Given a clear mind to grasp things, after all, it is often opportunity that does all the rest. When the insurance president left John Smith had been advanced to a far more responsible position, with a corresponding increase in salary. After that his rise was rapid.

Two years later the bank president resigned, and the directors came together to elect his successor. Oddly enough, their thoughts went almost unanimously to their former clerk. His honesty had been tried, and his business foresight was a matter of common talk on the street. They offered him the position, and he accepted.

How to Train Citizens of the Future.

By Dr. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, Chaplain of the United States Senate. Author, Editor, Etc.

REAL DEMOCRACY DEMANDS FROM EACH MAN THAT HE LIFTS WHERE HE STANDS, THAT THE MAGNIFICENT SWAY OF PUBLIC OPINION IS TO BE MAINTAINED. EVERY BOY AND GIRL IS TO BE CONSECRATED IN YOUNG LIFE TO SERVE THE PEOPLE. TO BE TAUGHT TO BE COURTEOUS TO STRANGERS, TO BE RESPECTFUL TO THEIR SUPERIORS, TO UPHOLD TEMPERANCE AND PURITY—ALL THIS WITH CONSCIENTIOUS PURPOSE EVERY DAY—AND ANY MAN OR WOMAN AMONG US WHO IS NOT WILLING TO TAKE A SHARE IN THIS RULE OF THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE AND BY THE PEOPLE OUGHT TO BE PUNISHED.

They should be excluded from the familiar confidence of other men and women as lepers were among the Hebrews or as pariahs were in Hindustan. THEY DO NOT BELONG HERE. Such persons are to be rooted out as poison ivy is to be rooted from the pleasure ground. They have no foothold in a real republic.

It is not simply by attending a primary meeting and ONCE A YEAR marking a ballot in which I show my preference for that one man in a hundred who is to sweep my streets for me or light my lamps for me that I show myself as a TRUE citizen of a Christian city. I am TO DO MY SHARE and to know I do it in opening the eyes of the blind or the ears of the deaf, in welcoming the stranger and in encouraging the prisoner, in clothing the naked or in feeding the hungry and in setting on their feet those who have fallen down or in casting out devils from those who are possessed.

Water for the thirsty, health for the sick, air for those who are stifled, companionship for those who are lonely—here are A FEW ONLY OF THE PRIVILEGES some one of which demands definite action all along the line in the workaday life of every consecrated man and woman. EACH FOR ALL AND ALL FOR EACH.

Commercial Supremacy Of New York Is Waning.

By JAMES J. HILL, Railroad Builder and Financier.

NEW YORK HAS REACHED THE CLIMAX OF ITS COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY. No city can maintain its control when its chief claim is that it is the DEAREST place in which to do business. The cost of everything relating to trade and commerce has increased in New York beyond the point of profit. Traffic will be forced to seek other outlets, business other locations.

The tax imposed upon business in New York is ENORMOUS. Real estate, docks, means of communication, all are burdened with point of profit. The budget this year is somewhere about $140,000,000. That is MORE than the cost of running the federal government before the civil war.

THE PRICE TO LIVE AND TO DO BUSINESS IN NEW YORK IS GROWING BEYOND THE ABILITY OF THE PEOPLE TO STAND. THEY WILL BE FORCED TO GO ELSEWHERE, SEEKING PLACES WHERE THE COST IS MORE REASONABLE. IT IS EASY TO DISINTEGRATE COMMERCE, MUCH EASIER THAN TO CONCENTRATE IT. WHAT HAS TAKEN YEARS TO ESTABLISH MAY BE LOST QUICKLY.

TRAFFIC CANNOT BE DAMMED UP. It will seek an outlet somewhere by going around the edges or making for itself entirely new channels. The enormous products of this country flow outward toward the markets of the east and of Europe. They have moved toward New York only to find two great obstacles—DELAY IN TRANSIT AND HIGH COST.

To many parts of the west St. Louis is as convenient and as easily reached as Chicago. FROM THERE TO NEW ORLEANS IS THE MISSISSIPPI. Can you imagine the effect of fleets of modern steel barges carrying thousands of bushels of grain running down a fourteen foot channel in the Mississippi?

The products of the west are bound to reach their markets. Therefore if they are blocked and overtaxed on their way through New York they will find NEW CHANNELS for themselves.

The Future of Life Insurance.

By DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, President of the New York Life Insurance Company.

THE FUTURE OF LIFE INSURANCE IS MENACED BY REFORM THROUGH DESTRUCTION. WHEN WILL THE JUSTICE OF STATESMANSHIP, WHICH WOULD REFORM BY CONSERVATION, TAKE THE PLACE OF THE ACTION OF THE POLITICIAN, WHO THINKS HE HAS REFORMED WHEN HE HAS DESTROYED?

What shall we say of the political leader who fashions a cunning appeal to all the baser passions of the human heart? What shall we say of the organ of public opinion which DELIBERATELY MISSTATES FACTS, garbles testimony, destroys reputations and cultivates suspicion and hate, which always lie near to the surface of human feeling, and DELIBERATELY brings on a social tempest in order to sell its wares? What shall we say of the great magazine which, professing to put before the world a dispassionate review of life insurance and life insurance companies, REFUSES TO SEE RESPONSIBLE LIFE INSURANCE MEN, apparently from fear that the truth in possession might deprive its article of certain sensational features?

THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE IS AS CERTAIN AS THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN CIVILIZATION. IT MUST GO ON BECAUSE CONJUGAL AFFECTION WILL GO ON. IT FITS INTO THE PLANS OF A BUSY WORLD, AND THIS IS A VERY BUSY WORLD.

Life is more productive, more generous, more effective, sweeter, HAPPIER; values are more certain, securities more abundant and better than ever before. American life insurance, with all its faults, HAS SEEN THE OPPORTUNITY AND THE NEED and splendidly answered both. Therefore it must go on. It DESERVES to go on because when subjected to the severest tests it is found to have been HONEST, SOUND AND IN THE HIGHEST SENSE USEFUL. It must go on because it performs now and is able to perform a function in civilization which has not been given to any other business.

MUNICIPAL LUNACY.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

Over in Boston a little while ago they put a successful undertaker in charge of the supplies department, with the result that the Hub has been buying inferior grade coal at high grade prices, and the honorable superintendent didn't know it until the facts were brought out by an investigating committee. We are not at all surprised and for two reasons—first, a man may be a first rate undertaker and know the quality of what he puts into the ground without necessarily being an expert on what comes out of the ground, and, second, Boston should have known what we all know—that an undertaker is not the right kind of a man to have charge of a civic coal plant. Under the most approved municipal ownership ventures it is the custom to have such things attended to by milliners and delicatessen men.

* *

Matthew Arnold ought to be a popular author with those municipal ownership advocates who believe that a gas works can be successfully managed by a confectioner. He wrote an essay once on sweetness and light, which would seem to show that the two things are not incompatible.

* *

Paris, France—to distinguish it from Paris, Ky.—has gone into the undertaking business and is said to give great satisfaction to both mourners and to the deceased. Just how this would work in this country we cannot say. Philadelphia would doubtless make a first class undertaker, as would also Boston, but we fear New York, Chicago and St. Louis would prove too frivolous for the job.

* *

New York's combined garbage incinerator and electric light plant which was used to provide light for the Williamsburg bridge has faded away like the last rose of summer. Even under the city's liberal system of free garbage for all so pleasingly insisted upon during the warm days of last July, by which fuel cost the lighting plant nothing, the loss was $25,000 a year as compared to the cost of a similar service under private contract. And there wasn't anything the matter with the garbage either.

* *

Over in France, where they have government ownership of the telephone, the "subscriber" has to yell himself so hoarse to get central that when the desired connection is finally made he is too husky to make himself heard. This of course has its advantages if it be true that men are prone to talk too much and as a restraint upon a too impulsive speech, but we cannot help wondering how long an American telephone company unsupported by the army and navy, the president, the supreme court and both houses of congress would last under similar conditions.

* *

The privately owned department stores of Berlin are underselling the municipal market halls so decidedly that the latter are being operated at a loss. We wonder that his honor William H. Kaiser of Potsdam permits such cold blooded butchery.

It Sounds Logical.

It was after changing a meter, an old one, for one of more recent manufacture that one of the inspectors was called to the house of a German. The complainant wanted that meter changed again at once. "For what did you change my meter except to make me pay more gas bill?" he asked. His bill had increased. The inspector tried to explain that the winter months and the earlier darkness were responsible, but he couldn't fool the old German. "You take out my leetle meter and put in that big box," he remarked sagely. "Big box, lots of gas; leetle box, leetle gas." And all the explaining in the world could not move him.—Progressive Age.

This Plant Was Given Away.

The mayor of Fulda, Minn., writes with regard to the electric light plant in that city:

"Our plant was not sold, but given away in 1902, but the deed was not executed until five years later, as according to contract the present owner was to run it for five years in payment for it. The reason for giving it away was that it ran $1,000 behind every year. The original cost was about $5,000."

The original cost must have been increased by later additions, as in January last the superintendent reported the cost as $10,000.

Petty Despotism.

The Hackensack (N. J.) letter carriers have been ordered by the postmaster general to resign their membership in the various fire companies. They are looked upon by the federal authorities as paid, because they are allowed $12 a year for damage to their clothing in service. It is this that the postal authorities declare to be "pay." The firemen letter carriers say they never have left their routes to attend a fire, and they can't imagine how the postoffice authorities became so interested in so small a matter.—Fire and Water Engineering.

One Method of Control.

On the board of directors of the Louisville (Ky.) Gas company are four men representing the city's interests. They must be residents of Louisville, must own not less than ten and not over a hundred shares of the company's stock and be elected by the boards of aldermen, the gas company furnishing a list of eligibles.—Progressive Age.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1908.

MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS.

The qualified Republican voters of the Town of Oakland are requested to assemble in convention in Townshend's Hall, Townshend Building, Alder-st. on Thursday evening, March 5th, 1908, at the hour of 7.30 o'clock for the purpose of nominating—

One person for Mayor to serve for the term of two years; and

Three persons for Members of the Town Council to serve for a term of two years.

Every Republican voter is earnestly requested to be present and assist in naming the ticket.

A. G. STURGISS,
Chairman Republican County Com.

PLACE OF MEETING CHANGED.

Deeming the city council chamber too small to accommodate the crowd that will in all probability be in attendance at the Republican municipal convention this evening when candidates for Mayor and Town Council are to be named, Chairman Sturgiss, upon request of the candidates in the field for Mayoralty, has changed the place of meeting from the council chamber to the Townshend building on Alder street which will accommodate quite a large number of people. To this meeting all Republicans are earnestly invited.

A NEW FACTOR in Maryland journalism, in the person of Mr. Frank A. Munsey, proprietor of the Munsey Magazine and other well-known publications, entered the arena on Monday, upon which day he took charge of the Baltimore Evening News, Maryland's best afternoon daily. The News, established many years ago, has adhered to the principles of clean journalism, good government for the State and city and has been a power in moulding public opinion on matters appertaining to decency and and order throughout Maryland. These principles, Mr. Munsey stated in his leader published in the News Monday evening, the paper will adhere to. May the News continue to prosper and remain a power for good in Maryland politics is the wish of THE REPUBLICAN.

HIGH-PRICED DEMOCRACY.

It is not very cheering news which comes from Denver in regard to the rates for bed and board which will be charged by the hotels of that city during the time of the national Democratic convention. It seems that the landlords of the Colorado city have not shown a very patriotically democratic spirit in the manner in which they have uplifted prices.

The Chicago Tribune has been investigating conditions out in Denver with a view to informing the eager Democrats of both wings of the party (if there are but two) who would desire to be on the scene of battle when the encounter takes place.

The Tribune makes the following revelation:

"In one instance inquiry as to the cost for four rooms brings the information that, as the hotel management figures that rooms will hold 18 persons, the rent of these rooms will be $90 a day, even if they are occupied by less than half that number of individuals."

This means that the Democratic enthusiasm is not going to be as free, if it is as unbounded, as the ambient atmosphere. And yet it must be confessed that the hotel-keepers of Denver have not shown any distinctive traits. Since the people of that city put up $100,000 to get the convention to come to their city it is not to be presumed that they will not make some effort to get at least a part of it back. They are hardly in business for their health, as the well-known saying has it.

The good folks of Denver may be enthusiastic Democrats who wanted the convention for Democracy's sake, but they are also human.

TAFT IN THE FIELD

The Baltimore American is tooth and toe nail, to use a common expression, in favor of the nomination of Secretary Taft for the Presidency at the Republican convention in Chicago in June. The American not only desires his nomination, but under the above editorial caption predicts his triumph in the contest at Chicago. The American says:

During the month of March the situation of the presidential election campaign, in so far as it concerns the prospective action of the Republican convention, which meets in Chicago next June, will be practically settled. During this current week Republican state conventions are to be held in Ohio, Kansas and next week in Nebraska and Oklahoma and during the week following in Iowa. At all of these important state conventions, with the exception perhaps of that representative of Oklahoma, there will be an emphatic declaration favoring the choice of Secretary Taft as the presidential candidate of the party. In Oklahoma, where a contest is in anticipation for control of the delegation that will be sent to the national convention, it is worthy of note that the four district delegates that have been selected have been instructed for Secretary Taft. The state convention of Missouri has already declared for Taft and the delegation from that state will be for him in solid array. Up to date, the clearly outlined indications accredit Mr. Taft with a ratio of more than two votes to every one that can be counted against him; and "against him" embraces the field the entire "favorite son" aggregation.

The indications of Taft strength are of much more sweeping and impressive proportions, however, than may be gathered from a mere summary of the delegates that have been instructed or declared for him, as compared with the number that has been chosen for other candidates. Six weeks ago, the belief was general that seventy-five per cent. of the New England vote would be concentrated in favor of some other candidate; just now it looks more likely that the New England vote may be practically solid for the man who has been accepted in the public thought as standing for a continuation of the Roosevelt policies. There is no longer room for doubt that the party popular sentiment in the New England States, as in every other section of the country, favors the choice of the present War Secretary as the presidential nominee of the party. It is a sentiment which is being so emphatically indicated that various political forces, supposedly organized to oppose the candidacy of Mr. Taft, are being neutralized or silenced. In Massachusetts the trend Taftward has grown enormously during the past few weeks. In New York State while the delegation will, by common agreement, be declared for Governor Hughes, it is not in the least likely that the vote of New York can be swung to any other candidate than Taft in case the name of the New York governor should be dropped.

The favorite son candidates do not seem to be developing any large degree of strength outside their state areas, and, according to reports of a seemingly reliable nature, there is both in Pennsylvania and Illinois a general sentiment favorable to Secretary Taft, that is with difficulty restrained from open expression. Thus far the developing indications point unmistakable to Mr. Taft as the presidential nominee of his party. There has rarely been in any previous presidential campaign a more conspicuously indicated drift of popular sentiment toward a particular candidate than there is now in evidence as favoring the selection of Secretary Taft as the party representative in the pending presidential contest.

HOUSE BREAKING AT THE PARK.

A Number of Dwellings Broken Into But Little Stolen

Tuesday night, Feb. 25, some of the young men returning home from church at Loch Lynn, discovered a light in the Maxwell home, at Mountain Lake Park. They investigated the matter and found that there was a man in the house. He came out of the kitchen door and ran toward the Little Yough. He fell after running two hundred feet or more and was captured by the young men who started with him to the depot. At the bowling alley he broke away from them and started for Oakland. The young men telegraphed to the operator at Oakland to notify the policeman to look out for this man, and fully described him. The policeman saw the man in the waiting room at the station, but did not arrest him, feeling that he had no authority to do so. Neither did he show the telegram to Sheriff Brown, who was at the station.

Investigation shows that more than thirty homes were broken into. Some of the houses were entered with keys, slats were broken out of shutters and window glass was broken.

It is remarkable, that as far as is known, nothing was taken out of the cottages, except the Maxwell cottage, from which some plated silver ware was taken, which was found in Mr. U. G. Clayton's house.

Felty & Co's. store was entered, as was also the lunch stand opposite the auditorium. One or more houses in Loch Lynn were broken into. It is supposed that this housebreaking has been going on for the past two or three weeks.

Last Friday night Mrs. Landon was awakened by some one trying to get into the Mountain Lake Hotel. She wakened her husband, who scared the party away. Two men about a week ago tried to get into the Loch Lynn Hotel. Mr. Hart, the watchman was aroused from his sleep by the noise, and went to the door and spoke to the men as they were leaving the porch.

A weak Stomach, means weak Stomach nerves, always. And this is also true of the Heart and Kidneys. It's a pity that sick ones continue to drug the Stomach or stimulate the Heart and Kidneys. The weak nerves, not the organs themselves, need this help. This explains why Dr. Shoop's Restorative has, and is promptly helping so many sick ones. It goes direct to the cause of these diseases. Test this vital truth, and see. All dealers.

POLITICS HAD THE RIGHT OF WAY.

Record of the Maryland Legislature to Date.

Two-thirds of the legislative session at Annapolis is in the past. The record to date has a far more political than business flavor. Not a single measure of paramount importance to the state has been passed.

The Incorporation Bill, over which two preceeding legislatures has struggled, has passed the House, but is tied up in the room of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. Its pigeon hole may become its grave. If reported back to the Senate it will be so emasculated that it will fall far short of the public demand for legislation as outlined in the original bill. The Senate committee displays an absolute indifference to public needs in its treatment of the measure.

The amendments to the oyster culture law are in an embryonic condition. They are still in the hands of the House Committee on Chesapeaks Bay and its Tributaries. That committee is disposed to trifle with the recommendations of the Shellfish Commission, which, after 18 months' practical work, ought to know what is best for the advancement of oyster culture in the state. Members of the committee from tidewater counties seem to think that they are rendering the friends of the Haman law great service by not repealing the law, and that advocates of the amendments to facilitate a revival of the oyster industry ought to be gratified at the nonrepeal of the law.

The banking bill, indorsed by the Maryland Bankers' Association, did not make its appearance at Annapolis until last week. It, too, is in its beginning stage.

The Benson Good Roads Bill, which aims at good things, though steeped in politics, was introduced Thursday in the House. At the same time Mr. Biddison introduced a bill with the same object in the Senate. The Benson bill opens the way to political play and to "graft." Choice of berths are provided for the faithful. The Biddison bill has the support of the promotors of good roads in the state. There will be a clash when the two bills meet. Governor Crothers says that he does not care so much for methodf and systems set forth in bills as he does for results. The Benson bill provides for a paid commission, while the Biddison bill's commission is unpaid.

In every fight which has thus far taken place between the city and the counties, the city has lost. The most notable fight of last week was over the license bill. The city was willing that the state should receive $151,000 per annum, the maximum amount received during any year since the high license law was enacted in 1890. The state, however, exacted its full pound of flesh and got it. It will continue to receive one-fourth of all revenues derived from the tax. The higher license bill has passed the House and is now in the Senate where, it is said, will be so amended as to provide for a flat license fee of $600 instead of the graduated license provided in the present bill.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House, and the Finance Committee of the Senate will give no hearings to delegations in quest of appropriations for institutions. With these hearings out of the way the committees will begin to formulate the state tax rate for 1909 and 1910. The rate will be determined largely by the fate of the good road bill. If it does not become a law there may be no change. Some of the State's financial officers believe it possible to lap two cents off the tax for public school purposes, with out destroying the efficiency of the schools. If this can be done provision can be made for good roads without increasing the tax rate for at least two years. Governor Crothers has set his heart on the good roads idea and is seeking necessary fund every available source of taxation. One of these is the trader's license, an increase in which he favors. This imposes another burden. Merchants are resisting the proposed increase. They will state their protests this week to the House Ways and Means Committee, which has the bill in charge.

The bill directed against Christian Science healers passed the House without any violent opposition. Its opponents claim that they will be able to defend it in the Senate.

Governor Crothers scored a notable point in securing a Democratic caucus in the Corrupt Practice Act. He realized that his party was committed to the proposition, and when the Senate Committee on elections showed a disposition to hold it back he got busy and the caucus was held. The bill will probably become a law dispite the fact that it is not approved by campaign managers, who are accustomed to handle the funds. While there is a demand for the law in some quarters, there is no pressing need of it. There are enough statutes now to put a stop to the bribery of voters, if enforced. It is reasonable to suppose that this new act, if it becomes a law, will share any other fate. A healthy public sentiment against bribery is needed more than new and cumbersome laws. The primary election bill has a thorny path to travel. It will probably fall by the wayside. The counties do not want it—certainly not, in its present shape, because of the heavy expense which it carries with it. The Democrats are pledged to it, and how they will wriggle out of their predicament of broken promises will be an interesting spectacle.

SWANTON AS A LUMBER CENTER.

A Corresdondent Writes of Industry, Politics and Religion.

To the Editor of The Republican:

More than once, yes, many times more than once, have I declared to you what a marvelous town is Swanton, without extracting from you even a word of affirmation or a wink of approval. Many towns have their day, then the light of that day goes out with the exhaustion of this or that commodity once giving vitality to its life. Not so with Swanton; no sir, not so. When Garrett came into being, more than thirty-five years ago, she found Swanton not only already here but the nucleus of, perhaps, the most extensive and thrifty lumber trade in the county's limits. White pine timber of the rarest grade and highest value covered as a dense cloud, vast areas; were tapped by tramways, and other devices of transportation, with this modest little station as their terminal. These forests of mammoth pine trees, many as straight as an arrow and not infrequently measuring the distance of one hundred feet from the stump to the first branches, were supplemented by many varieties of other valuable timber waiting the woodman's axe for market. In all this time at the end of each succeeding ten years it has been thought that these productive regions had been stripped of their timber, and saw mills would "shut down" and move away only to be followed by other mills of closer gathering. And so the recurring changes have followed each other down to date, and it may be safe to say the end of the present winter will leave in Swanton as much sawed lumber, crossties, mine props, etc., as at any time or year in all of its forty or fifty years as a lumber mart.

Last Friday we had in our midst the Rev. Mr. Workman, of Oakland, who preached in the evening an earnest and dignified sermon, no little to our refreshing. The scriptural tailoage of the discourse was from the last chapter of Ecclesastes "because man goeth to his long home." In tracing his theme the preacher kept well before the minds of his auditors a contrast between the transitory home, even at best, on earth to its immutability and unaltering felicities of the home contemplated in the text.

Referring to preaching, when, if ever, in the history of the American church has one city, as is the case with Washington, in the brief time of a single month lost two Prelates so distinguished as Father Stafford and Bishop Satterlee? These were churchmen rich in culture, in the front rank of the foremost at the gateway of human betterment, at the chancel rail and in the dominion of letters, and in their death two stars of brilliant lustre have passed from the Western skies.

Mr. Editor, this writer is a Democrat. How surprised you are to hear it and has always believed the dependencies in the Orient a grave venture and an unjustified departure from sound traditions observed from our beginning as a government, but were he in this crisis a Democratic member of Congress, he would actively support the policy of the Administration in its judicious design for the enlargement of the navy. Other great and influential countries are constructing enormous navies and we must not only keep abreast with them to preserve prestige upon the high seas but keep in a position to cope with an ambitious power, flushed with recent victories in the east and now assuming an air of indifference to us.

RELIAW.

Condolences.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom to take from our worthy Brother, John Wilt, his beloved child, In manifestation of our grief and fraternal sympathy for our brother, in this his hour of deep sorrow, be it

Resolved, by the members of Youghiogheny Tribe No. 151, Improved Order of Red Men, that we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of affliction and grief and commend them to Him who said, "Call upon me in the time of trouble and I will deliver thee," and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved brother and family, spread upon the minutes of the Lodge and furnished to the county papers for publication.

E. E. FRIEND,
W. C. READY,
C. F. DAWSON,
Committee.

SHERIFF BROWN IN CHARGE.

Proporty of Felty & Co., General Merchants, Taken Under Attachment

Yesterday Sheriff Brown, under attachment proceedings sued out by the Rowlesburg Grocery Company, took possession of the general store of Felty & Co., located on Alder street in Oakland, and also the property of the firm at Mountain Lake Park, consisting of lumber, live stock, etc.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany Couuty. 22222

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank
FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:
L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.
R. C. McCandlish, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
L. E. Friend, Merchant. W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal. Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
W. W. Savage, Merchant. R. C. McCandlish.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

BOARD OF TRADE TO ORGANIZE.

Second Preliminary Meeting Held Monday Night in Opera House.

On Monday night about fifty representative business men met in the opera house, which had been placed at their disposal by Manager Bockwith, for the purpose of organizing the proposed Board of Trade, but owing to the fact that no by-laws had been prepared and other necessary preliminaries arranged it was thought best by those interested to postpone the organization of the body until matters had taken definite shape in this respect.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting to procure copies of by-laws, etc., from other cities where Boards of Trade have been organized and brought to a successful conclusion matters vitally affecting the municipalities where they exist, presented them, secured from Clarksburg, McKeesport and other cities, when it was suggested that a committee of three be appointed to draft by-laws for the government of the Board to be organized here and to report the same at a meeting to be held not later than the 16th inst. when a permanent organization will be made. The committee having the drafting of the laws in hand is composed of Messrs. Samuel Lawton, J. C. Renninger and Benj. H. Sincell.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of Yough River Oil and Gas Company of Garrett county will be held on Saturday, the 4th day of April, 1908, at the Court House, Oakland, Maryland, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of 12 Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Stockholders who cannot attend in person are requested to send their proxies.

J. M. BURNS, President.
N. S. HEINDEL, Secretary.

HIS LEG WAS AMPUTATED

Robert Browning, Injured More Than A Week Ago, Underwent Second Operation.

At the Grafton Hospital, Robert Browning, son of Mrs. Mary Whetsell Browning, of Oakland, who was injured more than a week ago while in the discharge of his duties as a freight brakeman on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, an account of which was published in this paper last week, underwent a second operation Tuesday morning of this week. When portions of his foot were amputated last week it was feared by the surgeons that his leg was more seriously injured than was apparent on the surface, but they were unwilling to amputate the limb until they were sure that it was necessary.

Monday afternoon Dr. Henry McComas, of Oakland, was called to Grafton in consultation with the Grafton surgeons and it was decided that a second operation was necessary to save the young man's life, blood poisoning being imminent. The operation was accomplished with the assistance of Dr. McComas, the limb being amputated at a point just below the knee.

Protection Against Loss By Fire.

Is your property insured? If not, could you afford to lose your home or your place of business at this time by fire? If such a misfortune should overtake you are you able to rebuild without borrowing money and putting a mortgage on your premises? If not, then insure your property at once in one of the large and reliable Fire Insurance Companies represented by our Agency, and in case of fire you will be promptly paid the amount of loss sustained under your policy, and it will not be necessary to borrow. Combined assets of Companies represented, more than $65,000,000. Write for information and rates.

FRED A. THAYER, Agent.
52-2t-c Oakland, Md.

Condolences.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom to take from our midst our beloved brother, Jesse Wilt, and

WHEREAS, We desire to express our sympathy for the bereaved family in their hour of affliction, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Youghiogheny Tribe No. 151, Improved Order of Red Men, extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of affliction and grief and commend them to Him who said, "Call upon me in the time of trouble and I will deliver thee," and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved family, spread upon the minutes of the Lodge and furnished to the county papers for publication.

E. E. FRIEND,
W. C. READY,
C. F. DAWSON,
Committee.

Most people know that if they have been sick they need *Scott's Emulsion* to bring back health and strength.

But the strongest point about *Scott's Emulsion* is that you don't have to be sick to get results from it.

It keeps up the athlete's strength, puts fat on thin people, makes a fretful baby happy, brings color to a pale girl's cheeks, and prevents coughs, colds and consumption.

Food in concentrated form for sick and well, young and old, rich and poor.

And it contains no drugs and no alcohol.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

Almost housecleaning time.

Miss Ellen Connell, of Terra Alta, spent yesterday with friends in Oakland.

County Commissioner A. C. Smith was one of our early-morning visitors Tuesday.

WANTED—A good team suitable for farm work. Apply to Wm. M. Kelley, Coketon, W. Va.

Mr. J. Wilson Humbird, of Cumberland, spent a few days last week with his daughter, Mrs. W. E. Offutt, in Oakland.

Mr. Charles E. Hilleary, of near Garrison, was in Oakland Monday, on business. Tuesday morning he left for Philadelphia.

Mrs. M. L. Scott and Miss May Bickers are now in the eastern markets selecting a spring stock of millinery for the Baltimore Store.

The Board of County Commissioners, in session Tuesday and yesterday, adjourned last night. Routine business only was transacted by the Board.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Franklin, of Romney, Va., are here as the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Mitchell, at their home on Second street.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Devereux, who have been on a visit to Mt. Clemens, Mich. and other points in the west for several weeks, returned to their home in this city last evening.—Grafton Sentinel.

Chester and Charles Browning, of Oakland, arrived in the city last evening to attend the bedside of their brother, Robert, who had his leg amputated at the Grafton Sanitarium this morning.—Grafton Sentinel.

Mr. Harry Loar, of Oakland, and his brother, Mr. George Loar, of Grafton, left here Monday night for Baltimore and New York. From the latter city they expect to sail Saturday for the Jamaican Island where they will spend a few weeks.

Farm for Sale—I offer my farm, located near Herrington Manor school house, for sale; contains 52 acres 35 clear; good six-room dwelling; small barn; well watered; young orchard. Address J. S. Hardesty, Oakland, Md. 50-13

Stop that tickling Cough! Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure will surely stop it, and with perfect safety. It is so thoroughly harmless, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers to use nothing else even with very young babies. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung healing mountainous shrub furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sensitive bronchial membranes. No opium, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Demand Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. All dealers.

Mrs. J. A. McClelland, of Grafton, and her sister-in-law, Miss Tillie McClelland, were in Oakland a few days last week, the former as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Mason and the latter the guest of the Misses Manges.

Mr. Stephen G. Ashby, who has been for a year or two assistant superintendent at the Bond Mill will relinquish his position on the 15th inst. and embark in the commission business, handling lumber exclusively. He will open offices in Oakland and will give his entire time to the work.

Mr. Harry A. Rawlse, who was on a five weeks' vacation from his duties as station agent at the B. & O. depot in Oakland, which time he spent on a trip to the Pacific coast, returned to Oakland Friday morning last. He report a very enjoyable trip and the western country a garden spot.

Grippe is sweeping the country. Stop it with Preventics, before it gets deeply seated. To check early colds with these little Candy Cold Tablets is surely sensible and safe. Preventics contain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh or sickening. Pneumonia would never appear if early colds were promptly broken. Also good for feverish children. Large box, 48 tablets, 25 cents. Vest pocket boxes 5 cents. Sold by all dealers.

State Senator W. McCulloh Brown, who had expected and fully intended coming to Oakland on last Friday night and spending Saturday and Sunday here, was called to his home over at Bayard Friday afternoon and did not arrive in Oakland until Saturday night, leaving here Sunday afternoon for Annapolis.

The average farmer is probably not aware of the fact that an average mule sells for $10 a head more than horses. Such is the case, and the price has been gradually rising for a number of years. There has never been what would be called an over-production of mules, while the market has often been unable to fully supply.

The fellow who stops his paper because he becomes offended at some item that does not suit his fancy, always imagines he is getting even with the publisher, but he is never missed. This only happens occasionally, for there are only a few people in any community who imagine a paper should contain nothing but what they approve of.

A number of the representative men of District No. 12 were in Oakland Tuesday morning where they appeared before the Board of County Commissioners asking for the opening of a new road in that section of the county. Among those who were here and interested in the matter were Messrs. Amos Recknor, Charles Stark, John H. Stark, F. M. Bittinger, Jerome B. Emory and ex-Sheriff Andrew Oester.

CAPITAL $50,000.00 THE SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

MUNICIPAL CONVENTION.

Several Prominent Men Have the Mayoralty Bee Buzzing Under Their Hats.

The municipal nominating meeting to be held tonight in the Townshend Hall on Alder street (the place of meeting having been changed as per notice elsewhere in THE REPUBLICAN today), promises to be quite an interesting event in the local political circles, as a number of prominent gentlemen have announced their candidacy for the position of Mayor and are hard at work assembling their forces for the contest tonight.

Interest seems to be centered about the office of Mayor, that of Councilmen being a secondary consideration. Three vacancies will occur in Council, the retiring members being Messrs. Joseph E. Harned, Republican, and Charles Liller and J. M. Stanton, Democrats.

The avowed candidates for the Mayoralty are Messrs. D. E. Bolden, D. M. Dixon and F. G. Hyde. Dr. Henry W. McComas, the retiring Mayor, who was approached yesterday to accept renomination, positively declined, stating that he had stepped aside in favor of Mr. D. E. Bolden.

The Democrats will hold their meeting tonight also. Mr. James D. Hamill, of the Journal, is spoken of as a candidate for Mayor, while for Council it has been generally understood that Messrs. Liller and Stanton will be renominated, with the third candidate yet to find.

Subscribe for The Republican.

The Lenten Season Is Here.

Yesterday (Wednesday) inaugurated the season of Lent for the present year. The day is known as Ash Wednesday, when ashes were placed on the foreheads of the faithful in the Catholic church as a reminder that man was made of dust and unto dust he must return. This ceremony is very old, dating from the earliest ages. Toward close of Lent, forty days hence, comes the great season of Holy Week, with its sad observances, and then Easter, when all rejoice at the resurrection.

Assemblyman J. S. Myers, who spent a few days at his home near Friendsville last week, arriving there from Annapolis coincident with the arrival of Mr. Stork, who brought with him a bright little son to bless the lives of the happy parents. Mr. Myers left Friendsville Monday morning, coming to Oakland that afternoon and spending the balance of the day here with his friends who are interested in proposed legislation. Mr. Myers left for Annapolis the same evening.

Mr. Ralph Thayer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. A. Thayer, who has been a student during the winter at the West Virginia University, Morgantown, came home on Friday night suffering with blood poisoning in his foot, the infection having been produced some time ago. Mr. Thayer was treated for the trouble by one of the University staff, but the disease not yielding to treatment he was sent home. His condition, while serious, is not alarming and we hope for his speedy recovery.

The "big head" is a popular way of expressing a common and very frequent ailment. It arises from various sources, but the real foundation is a lack of sense. A little money develops it in some people; a few good clothes gives it to others; a little office, where a chance is given to exercise a little authority, is often the cause of it, while others get it having a little better job than their associates. The truth is no sensible person gets the "big head." The one who became stuck up and stiff-necked from sources of any kind, are weak in the intellectual caliber.

Young men, you are the architects of your own fortunes. Rely upon your own strength of body and soul. Take for your star, self-reliance. Don't take too much advice—keep at your helm and steer your own ship, and remember that the great art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Think well of your self. Strike out. Assume your own position. Put potatoes in a cart over a rough road, and the small ones go to the bottom. Rise above the envious and jealous. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Energy, invincible determination, with a right motive, are the levers that move the world. Be in earnest. Be self-reliant. Be generous. Be civil. Read the papers. Advertise your business. Make money, and do good with it.

Last Sunday was the first day of March and the month was introduced with weather of all brands and descriptions. The day was neither lionlike nor did it approach the docility of the lamb. The forenoon was rainy and about eleven o'clock a distinct flash of lightning illuminated the overcast sky, which was followed almost momentarily with loud peals of thunder; then it begun to snow, which lasted a few minutes, followed by a sleet. The afternoon was a repetition of the morning except that no electrical storm was visible. Toward night a heavy fog prevailed which grew denser as the night advanced, indication that weather conditions would change by Monday, which did not materialize, the day began wet and warm, melting the accumulated ice and snow very rapidly.

Subscribe for the Republican.

MUNICIPAL
Notice of Election.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the town of Oakland that an election will be held on

Monday, March 9, 1908,

for the purpose of electing—

One person to serve as Mayor for the Town of Oakland for the term of two years; and

Three persons to serve as members of the Town Council of the Town of Oakland for the term of two years.

The polls will be held in the office of the Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett county in the West building on Alder street from eight o'clock a. m., until six o'clock p. m., of said day.

By order of the Council.

JOHN C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT FRIENDSVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business February 14th, 1908.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$126,577 43
Overdrafts		366 36
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,734 37
Bonds, securities, etc		60,943 54
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		6,098 51
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		4,218 81
Due from State Banks and Bankers		174 17
Due from approved reserve agents		9,544 31
Checks and other cash items		9 63
Notes of other National Banks		620 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		297 71
Lawful money reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$2,571 75	
Legal-tender notes	11,720 00	14,291 75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,250 00
Total		$251,036 59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund		23,597 43
Undivided profits		443 80
National Bank notes outstanding		25,000 00
Due to State Banks and Bankers		4,804 82
Individual deposits subject to check		82,265 74
Time certificates of deposit		89,924 80
Total		$251,036 59

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, R. C. McCandlish, Cashier of the above bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of February, 1908.

ORVAL A. WELCH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: W. H. H. FRIEND, D. S. CUSTER, W. W. SAVAGE, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT OAKLAND.

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, February 14, 1908.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$183,226 85
Overdrafts		54 49
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits		50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		5,540 00
Bonds, securities, etc		29,617 83
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		12,997 19
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		617 76
Due from State Banks and Bankers		60 01
Due from approved reserve agents		19,412 86
Checks and other cash items		187 18
Notes of other National Banks		325 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		118 07
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$17,223 85	17,223 85
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		600 00
Total		$403,461 09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund		28,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		387 95
National Bank notes outstanding		50,000 00
Due to other National Banks		1,286 20
Due to State Banks and Bankers		111 69
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks		33 89
Dividends unpaid		99 00
Individual deposits subject to check		72,427 17
Savings Department		132,230 94
Time certificates of deposit		6,302 95
Certified Checks		10 00
Cashier's checks outstanding		132 30
United States deposits		50,000 00
Notes and bills rediscounted		12,423 00
Total		$403,461 09

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, R. E. Sliger, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of February, 1908.

JAMES P. TREACY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: F. A. THAYER, A. G. STURGISS, E. H. SINCELL, Directors.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50 and $1.00.

Williams' M'f'g. Co., Props., Cleveland, O. Sold at Sturgiss' Pharmacy Oakland, Md.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. OFFUTT, JOHN M. DAVIS, G. S. HAMILL.
GEORGE W. LEGGE, JOHN T. MITCHELL, S. T. JONES.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, VICE P. S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. FRALEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Garrett National Bank

AT OAKLAND.

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business February 14, 1908.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$283,301 15
Overdrafts, secured		21 38
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,500 00
Bonds, securities, etc		122,455 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		13,000 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		861 34
Due from approved reserve agents		42,008 83
Checks and other cash items		96 40
Notes of other National Banks		635 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		395 47
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$25,416 80	
Legal-tender notes	6,340 00	31,756 80
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,500 00
Total		$548,531 37

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund		45,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,193 28
National Bank notes outstanding		49,500 00
Due to other National Banks		8,191 75
Due to State Banks and Bankers		288 91
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks		4,563 58
Dividends unpaid		70 00
Individual deposits subject to check		169,258 58
Time certificates of deposit		229,867 83
Certified checks		50 00
Cashier's checks outstanding		547 44
Total		$548,531 37

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, S. T. JONES, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of February, 1908.

HARLAND L. JONES, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: D. E. OFFUTT, GILMOR S. HAMILL, J. M. DAVIS, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT KITZMILLERVILLE.

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, February 14, 1908.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$54,922 87
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		6,250 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		218 75
Bonds, securities, etc		9,321 39
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		3,347 95
Other real estate owned		400 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		855 21
Due from State Banks and Bankers		349 36
Due from approved reserve agents		6,918 44
Notes of other National Banks		25 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		17 49
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$4,120 95	
Legal-tender notes	650 00	4,770 95
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		312 50
Total		$87,709 91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund		2,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		263 77
National Bank notes outstanding		6,245 00
Due to other National Banks		3,360 97
Individual deposits subject to check		24,468 00
Time certificates of deposit		26,075 61
Cashier's checks outstanding		212 10
Total		$87,709 91

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, E. J. Hamill, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. HAMILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of February, 1908.

GEO. J. POOL, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: R. A. SMITH, WADE SAPP, CHAS. M. WILSON, Directors.

Mortgagee's Sale
OF
Valuable Coal
AND
Mining Rights
AND SURFACE
In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in the Mortgage from Charles D. Gillespie and Minnie M. Gillespie, his wife, to The Lonaconing Savings Bank of Allegany County, dated the 13th day of August, 1907, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 55, folios, 128 &c., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants contained in said Mortgage, the undersigned Attorney for the Mortgagee, named in said mortgage, will offer at public auction to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY,
The 14th Day of March,

1908, at the hour of two o'clock P. M., in front of the the First National Bank Building, in the town of Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland, all the following described Coal and Mining rights, surface of land and other rights located in Election District No. 8 of Garrett County, Maryland, near Henry, on the Western Maryland Railroad:

1. An undivided two-third interest in and to all the coal, and the right to mine and remove the same, underlying all that part of a tract of land called

"ELK GARDEN,"

contained within the following metes and bounds, courses and distances, to-wit:

Beginning for the same at two birches growing from one root and a spruce pine, standing at the end of the 6th line of a tract of land called "Mount Pisgah", and also at the end of the 15th line of the whole tract called "Elk Garden", and running thence with the 12th, 13th and 14th lines of the whole tract called "Elk Garden", South 23 degrees West, 78 perches, North 32 degrees West, 110 perches to a stone, North 55 degrees East, 72 perches to a stone standing at the end of the 14th line of the tract called "Elk Garden", then crossing said tract, South 58 degrees East, 171 perches to a stone pile and stake, thence due South, 76 perches to the beginning.

Containing Three Hundred and Fifteen Acres

2. An undivided two-third interest in and to all that part of the surface of the aforesaid tract of land called

"ELK GARDEN,"

contained within the following metes and bounds, course and distances, to-wit:

Beginning for the same at two birches growing from one root and a spruce pine, standing at the end of the 6th line of a tract of land called "Mount Pisgah", and at the end of the 15th line of the whole tract called "Elk Garden", and running thence with part of the 12th line thereof, South 23 degrees West, 65 perches to a stone, thence North 87½ degrees West, 108 perches to a stone standing in the 14th line of the whole tract called "Elk Garden", thence with part of said 14th line North 55 degrees East, 48 perches to a stone, standing at the end thereof, thence crossing said tract, South 58 degrees East, 171 perches to a stake and stone-pile, thence due South, 76 perches to the beginning.

Containing One Hundred Acres.

3. All the rights of the said mortgagors used in conjunction with Ada A. V. Halterman, her heirs and assigns, the water from a spring upon her land adjoining the above described part of said tract called "Elk Garden", and to lay a pipe or pipes from said spring or from a reservoir to be built near said spring, and to use and employ said water in business.

This property adjoins the mining property of the Davis Coal and Coke Company and is underlaid with the same veins of coal now being worked by said Company at its great plant at Henry, West Virginia, and is almost in sight of the latter point.

The improvements consist of a dwelling house and necessary outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE, As prescribed by said Mortgage—Cash on day of sale. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN,
Attorney for the Mortgagee, named in Mortgage.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

NEW BATTETY WORKS WONDERS

May Have Lighting and Power Plants in Every House.

A VERY SIMPLE CONTRIVANCE.

Will Run Fans, Sewing Machines and Play the Piano—Will Be Introduced in Every County and City Very Soon—A Great Discovery.

Messrs. F. R. Bagwell, Alexander Erskine, Jr., and W. F. Russell are in Hagerstown, where they are demonstrating the Decker Primary Battery, manufactured by the Decker Electrical Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, an electric invention to which Franklin Institute has awarded a medal, and which seems fraught with great possibilities of development in many directions.

For more than seven years, laboring day and night, and begrudging himself the time essential for sleep and meals, Frank A. Decker kept at the task before him as the one goal of his existence. The inventor, a watchmaker by trade, 33 years of age, since early boyhood had been enamored with the study of electricity. Keeping doggedly at his task, success at last crowned his efforts, and the primary battery that came to the notice of the Franklin Institute is likely to enter into competition with the storage battery in a field the latter has had all to itself.

This battery will generate power for 25 to-candle incandescent lights. For anyone living in the country the advantages are apparent. The present known primary batteries, in order to accomplish the same as this, would occupy 15 times as much space and would cost 15 times as much to operate.

The battery is suitable for the running of fans, sewing machines, can be attached to the piano and can be used for other domestic purposes. Then comes a train lighting unit, with its control mechanism. The central apparatus composes the largest primary battery in the World. The current discharge is 2000 amphers. It would be useful for the welding of iron and other metals, and as an electroplating appliance it would find an especially suitable field. They have also a dental outfit, with a modern dental engine attached to the wall. There is also a battery for a telephone exchange, which does away with the dynamo, moter and storage battery.

As for the generating force, when the latter is at rest the fluid runs into a tank, whence it is again brought forth through a pumping sostem that acts at once when the bulb is pressed. Similar in operation is the battery used for the automobiles. Here the supply tank is under the hood in the front part of the vehicle, and is made to raise or lower by revolving the steering wheel, the whole operation requiring but a few minutes, and the machine is off the moment the wheel is turned. The tank is provided with enough of the electric fluid to run 150 miles, after which it is necessary only that a fresh supply be put in the tank. Sufficient power is generated to operate the heaviest transfer trucks loaded to their capacity.

The purpose of the gentlemen demonstrating the battery is to supply the public through a local jobber. Hagerstown has the distinction of being the first city outside of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to receive a demonstration of the batteries.

Advertiser.

Moses was the first journalist, because he wrote on the tablets of stone—but Noah went him one better and advertised. Noah built the ark and announced the day for sailing. He whooped 'er up lively and made a great display. The non-believers scoffed at him and died in the wet water. Thus did the man who advertised triumph. You can't keep a good man down, especially if he advertises.

"THE PASSING OF THE STEAM ENGINE."

W. E. Symons Discusses Conditions Around Chicago in Paper on This Subcect.

Wilson E. Symons read a paper at the last meeting of the Western Society of Engineers in the society's room in Chicago on "The Passing of the Steam Engine." The paper dealt particularly with conditions in Chicago. He did not say that the steam engine was doomed. Speaking of the electrification of railroads with respect to Chicago he said:

There are at the present time entering the city of Chicago about twenty-six trunk line railways operating with steam locomotives. These lines have an aggregate mileage of 90,285, or about 40 per cent of the total mileage in this country; 22,523 locomotives, or 40 per cent of the total; 845,106 cars, or about 42 per cent of the total, and a valuation of $5,324,062,000, or a little over 31 per cent of the valuation of all railways in the United States, which is placed at $16,926,105,204. These companies operate in Chicago with a few exceptions steam locomotiees using bituminous coal for fuel, and not infrequently contribute to the evils properly chargeable to the smoke nuisance. There are in service in the city of Chicago approximately 650 locomotives each day, and assuming that each engine consumes five tons of coal a day; and we have the sum of 3,250 tons a day; and if 1 per cent of this total amount permanently adheres to buildings, structures, etc., or contributes to the death or destruction of trees, grass, flowers, etc., or to the injury of clothing, people's health, etc., then the steam locomotive, it would seem, stands properly arraigned under a very serious indictment.

Before rendering a verdict, however, let us take evidence from both sides, after which we can better determined the proper degree of responsibility. That there are hundreds, and I may say thousands, of chimneys in Chicago daily contributing to the evils of the smoke nuisance no one familiar with the subject will dispute. The public mind, however, has of late been systematically and thoroughly poisoned against corporations, especially railway companies, and on this account the author is inclined to believe that a proper division of the responsibility has not been made. Approximately, 1,129,567 tons of coal a year pass off from chimneys as smoke or soot, and about 1 per cent of this volume of smoke or soot adheres permanently to buildings, structures, etc. A division of responsibility serves to indicate on whom the burden of relief should rest with respect to abatement, and in this connection it should be remembered that the schedule of miles, engines, cars and valuation railways entering Chicago also applies to many other cities and industrial centres. In other words, many of these lines have small interest here as compared to the sum total of their interests at other points, while the stationary plants are each one a unit in Chicago's sum total of asset, and in which we have seen that the steam locomotive contributes only 13 per cent of the smoke nuisance. The author suggests consideration of an electric zone and submits a tentative plan from which all steam locomotives using bituminous coal after a certain date will be prohibited from entering. And in the residence districts steam locomotives, regardless of the kind of fuel used, should be reduced to a minimum in numbers on account of the noise their operation produces.

It would seem a conservative proposition and one that would not impose unnecessary financial burdens on the people, or present any unusual complex engineering problems, to consider the introduction of electricity as a means of transportation in the adjacent to all large cities or commercial centres where the demand or the conditions are similar to those which have been and are being successfully met in New York City. Chicago is snffering more from the smoke nuisance than New York ever did. It is also suffering from lack of adequate transportation facilities, and the substitution of electricity for the steam locomotive would provide relief in the matter of transportation and contribute relief with respect to the smoke nuisance in proportion to the degree of its responsibility. Both problems are easier of solution in Chicago than they were in New York, presenting no engineering or financial difficultics which cannot be reasonably and satisfactorily met, and it would seem there is really no excuse for further delay in securing necessary relief in this direction.

WOOD BLOCK FOR YOUTH

Mrs. Post Wheeler Talks Of Japanese Secret Of Beauty.

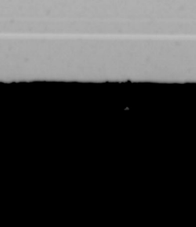
Mrs Post Wheeler who is known to the world of literature in her more familiar name of Hallie Erminie Rives, and who now lives in Tokio, Japan, where her husband holds the position of Secretary to to the American Legation, says that from the Japanese women she has learned the trick of perpetual youth, and that one of the greatest accessories to it is the little hollow, wooden block which the Japanese use instead of burying their heads in feather pillows when they rest or sleep.

The authoress takes with her wherever she goes the block which she brought from Japan. Upon it she rests her head, whether it is for a siesta or for a night's sleep.

Mrs. Wheeler said: "Throwing the head over the block and lying flat on one's back has a tendency to take the pressure from the brain and to relax the body, which, of course, means rest. Repose means lack of worry, and the whole result means youth and smooth, mobile skin. When I want to take a half hour's rest I lie down upon the floor on a Japanese bed mat with my block under my head, and I get rest that I believe is almost unknown to the modern New York woman. I wake up even after a few moments of such relaxation feeling ready to undertake any social function or of writing as the case may be." When at home Mrs. Wheeler says she always wears the Japanese kimono. Mrs. Wheeler says no women in the world have more graceful or beautiful hands than the women of Japan. "The texture of their skin is wonderfully fine and smooth, and yet a Japanese women never wears gloves. It is because of that fact, I believe that their skin has grown to be so fine. Changes in weather do not affect it as it does ours, for we are always coddling our skin with cold creams and gloves. I would advise women who begin to see crow's feet in their reflecting mirrors to secure a Japanese "pillow" and to get into kimonos."

Whether it is the Japanese block or just her native Virginia air that is responsible, there is no denying the fact that Mrs. Wheeler is a very beautiful woman. Her white skin with it delicate pink tinge in the cheeks is the envy of all her friends.

A Business Proposition



Did you ever stop to think, Mr. Business Man, that the news of your business is as much a part of the local events as a wedding or a church fair? The ladies are just as much interested in a new fabric you have on the shelves as they are in any home happening. Your store news and anouncements in these columns will reach a large circle of eager buyers. This will enable you to sell your goods while they are new and fresh and you will not have to sacrifice later at remnant counter prices. Think it over.

BOWSER GETS A JOLT

His Sympathy With Mankind In Trouble Is Not Wanted.

MIXES UP IN FAMILY ROW.

Thought He Was Succoring a Despondent Woman Who Had a Design to Drown Herself—Mrs. B. Helps to Pile on the Agony.

[Copyright, 1907, by Homer Sprague.]

Mr. and Mrs. Bowser had taken a seat on the front steps after dinner when a young woman poorly dressed passed the gate with slow steps. He watched her until she disappeared around the corner and then said:

"That poor woman is in trouble, and I wish I had gone down to the gate and spoken to her. She is making for the river, and so far as we know it is with the intention of committing suicide."

"I think that same woman called here the other day and was intoxicated," replied Mrs. Bowser.

"I don't believe anything of the kind. No one with that hopeless, dejected look gets it from whisky. You could see by her very walk that she was tired of life and its troubles. I wouldn't have such a flinty heart as you for all the money in the world. Haven't you got a spark of sympathy for any human being?"

"Plenty of sparks for those who are worthy. If I wanted that woman to wash or iron she wouldn't come for $2 a day. There was a man here today

"YOUNG WOMAN, I SHOULD LIKE TO SPEAK A FEW WORDS TO YOU."

asking for an old coat, and I offered him a quarter to cut the grass. He turned away as if I had insulted him."

"But he wasn't hungering for human sympathy," protested Mr. Bowser. "He was a man and a tramp. The other was a woman who was crushed with troubles. I shouldn't be the least surprised to see by the papers in the morning that she had leaped into the river and ended all."

"That may be the best thing she could do."

She Needed Kind Words.

"Well, if that isn't brutality then I don't know the English language, Mrs. Bowser, if that poor woman does commit suicide then you are a murderess! Who can say that a few kind words from you would not have saved her, and yet you saw her dragging her weary way along and never even gave her a look of pity."

"What had I to do with it any more than you?" asked Mrs. Bowser. "You could have stopped her and assured her of your sympathies. In fact, I was waiting for you to do so."

"You were waiting for nothing, unless it was to see her fall down in a faint. Even then you would have begrudged her a smell of a camphor bottle. It is a few people such as you that make this world cold and cruel. Imagine the feelings of that poor woman on her way to the river! Here you sat, stiff as a poker, well dressed and looking content, and as she surveyed you with pleading eyes she received only a cruel stare in return. She will have a picture of you right before her eyes as she goes to her death."

"But she hasn't gone yet. She's standing down there on the corner thinking it over. You might go down and assure her of your pity and interest and offer her a quarter not to commit suicide. If you walk around for an hour you will meet with several other cases."

Mr. Bowser Decides to Act.

"By the ten tons of beeswax," shouted Mr. Bowser as his face got red and his hair began to curl, "but I'll do it! I'll not have this house pointed out as the residence of two barbarians. I am not a rich man, and I can't found hospitals nor give thousands to the poor, but I can let my fellow men know that I have a heart and am willing to do my mite. Mrs. Bowser, when I return I want a talk with you—a long talk. If I have been living with a savage all these years I want to know it and make a change. I think you can hold yourself in readiness to take the 10 o'clock train for your mother's tomorrow."

With that he walked down the steps and out of the gate. The dejected young woman saw him coming down the street and went her way, but he soon overtook her. Her humped shoulders and dragging feet excited new pity, and as soon as near enough he said:

"Young woman, I should like to speak a few words to you."

She stopped and turned to face him. He looked for tears in her eyes, but there were none. He looked for lines of grief in her face, but they were taking a late summer vacation.

"Well, what's the row now?" she asked as he hesitated.

"There is no row. You are in trouble, and I am one who would help you out."

"How am I in trouble?"

"I don't know. I am going to ask you to tell me. If you feel that life is no longer worth the living and if you are contemplating suicide"—

"G'wan with you!" she interrupted, with a wave of her hand. "I'm having a bit of shindy with my husband, who has left me and is passing himself off as a single man to a hired girl along here. I'm looking for her. She's red headed and has a mole on her chin. If I get hold of her I'll give you enough of that red hair to stuff a sofy pillow with."

"Then—then you are not crushed down?"

"I'd like to see the man that could crush me!"

"And you are not thinking of suicide?"

"What d'ye take me for, old man? What's all this jabber about anyway? What is it to you if Jimmie and me have a bit of a row? I don't like your talk, and I don't like your looks."

"But you passed my house back there," replied Mr. Bowser.

"And what if I did? Is there any law to forbid me passing your house?"

"But you looked so dejected and forlorn that I told my wife she ought to have spoken to you and let you know that you had her sympathies."

"If she had I should have thought her a bigger fool than you are. Now get along with ye. There are people looking at us, and I don't want them to understand that I'd pick up with the likes of you."

"Woman," I felt sorry for you and thought"—

"And who asked you to?"

"But the other day you called at my house, and my hard hearted wife turned you away without a kind word."

His Sympathy Rejected.

"Was that your house? I was pretty full, and I thought it was the place where the red headed girl lives. Yes, the lady told me to get a hustle on me, and I'm not blaming her a bit. You'd better be trotting along now."

Mr. Bowser trotted. He wanted to tear pickets off the fences as he passed along. His sympathies had been wasted and his kindness rebuffed. He was wandering along, absorbed in thoughts of Mrs. Bowser's barbarianism, when a woman he had been following almost without knowing it turned on him of a sudden and demanded:

"Look here, you old masher, who are you following and for what?"

"Madam, I am not following you," he replied.

"But you have been following me for five blocks, and I won't have no more of it. I'll call the police."

Mr. Bowser looked at her more closely and thought he detected grief in her face and hopelessness in her eyes. He was about to offer his sympathies and fatherly interest in case she had made up her mind to leave the cruel world behind her when she stepped forward and brought a closed umbrella down on his head and then uttered shouts for assistance. For a few seconds he was too dazed to realize the situation. Then she gave him a second blow, and he took to his heels. Boys and men and dogs pursued him, but they stood no show. He had come out to sympathize and had been called hard names. He had been ready with a fatherly interest and had been whacked over the head and his hat broken.

It was two hours later when he entered his house. Mrs. Bowser waited for five minutes for him to speak, and as he did not she inquired:

"Well, did you prevent the crushed from committing suicide?"

"Mrs. Bowser," he replied after a moment, "as I said before leaving the house this evening, I want to talk with you—a long talk."

"Yes, you said so, and now I want to say that I want a talk with you—a short talk. If your heart has got over aching for the general public please lock those back windows and come to bed."

M. QUAD.

In the Right Mood For Speed.

Nervous Friend—Your chauffeur seems to drive very recklessly.

Host—Yes. He doesn't care what happens when he's the worse for drink.—Black and White.

Not to Be Thought Of.

There was once a multimillionaire (he was very "multi" indeed) who spent immense sums of money on his children. They had everything, including four automobiles and a steam yacht each.

Still they were not satisfied.

"Can you not," they implored, "spend a little time with us now and then?"

"Time!" cried the multimillionaire, greatly shocked. "No, no! You are dreaming. It is impossible."

This fable teaches that time is not money in any practical sense.—Puck.

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For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

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The Republican Job Printery

Benj. H. Sincell, Prop.,

Okland, Md.

Bewitched by a Blond Fairy.

By LESTER ROSE.

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Under ordinary circumstances the trip across the Atlantic would have been quiet indeed. The eastbound traffic was light, and most of it went to the newer and faster boats. There were less than fourscore passengers in the first cabin, and Dorsey Adams looked forward to a long, quiet week with Nell Sommers.

For more than a year Dorsey had sought to win Nell's hand and with fair prospect of eventual success. When he heard that the family was going to Europe for the winter he planned to take the same boat, and the evident pleasure with which Nell greeted the announcement greatly cheered the anxious Adams.

But the boat had not reached the banks before the course of true love showed its customary unwillingness to move smoothly. They had, in fact, been out less than twenty-four hours when the love course began to resemble the serpentine windings of the Mississippi and evince a far greater roughness than the November seas.

Miss Sommers had spent her first night aboard in the agonies of seasickness, and it was late the next morning when a careful steward and a sympathetic stewardess helped the exhausted girl to the deck and comfortably installed her in a deck chair, where Dorsey presently found her.

Dorsey seated himself on a stool beside her chair and prepared to make himself diverting, but it was Miss Sommers who found the diversion. Against Dorsey's dark coat her sharp eyes spied a golden strand. She leaned forward to remove it, and the next moment she was holding it accusingly before his eyes, while her glance sought the sunny haired soubrette who was crossing to play the London music halls.

"You must have missed me last night, as you say," said Miss Sommers bitterly.

"But look here, Nell," declared Dorsey miserably. "I swear to you that I

SHE WAS HOLDING IT ACCUSINGLY BEFORE HIS EYES.

spent the whole evening in the smoking room except for a few minutes on deck just before I turned in. I was alone all the evening."

"Do not add perjury to your other offenses," said Miss Sommers coldly. "I hate a man who does not tell the truth. Therefore I hate you. Please go away."

Dorsey went, miserably enough, while Nell Sommers sank back in her steamer chair lost in her bitter thoughts. She liked Dorsey, and it cut her to the quick that he should have spent the evening flirting with the little soubrette, while she herself lay in her berth vainly wishing the ship would run aground if only the awful rolling of the vessel might stop.

Dorsey, manlike, made for the solace of the smoking room. At the head of the companionway lounged one of the men who had been engaged in a poker game the night before. Now his face was wreathed in smiles as he followed the miserable lover to the deck below.

"I see you were caught with the goods," he said, with a laugh, as he took a seat at Dorsey's table. Adams looked at him savagely.

"I wish you'd mind your own blamed business!" he growled. The stranger only smiled pleasantly.

"Don't be nasty, old man," he counseled. "I'm not trying to rub it in. I want to help you out."

There was real friendliness in the tone, and Dorsey colored as he held out his hand.

"You might go and tell her that I was here in the smoking room all last evening," he suggested. "That was the row."

"A lot of good it would do to say that," said the intruder, with a smile. "She would simply declare that I was bolstering you up in an untruth. You've got to do better than that, old chap. By the way, my name's Greyson—Ben Greyson. What's yours?"

Dorsey made reply, and over the highballs they planned a campaign. The first gun was fired at luncheon when Greyson leaned across the table and advised Dorsey that there was a hair on his coat. Dorsey carefully removed a long golden strand while he made the retort courteous and pointed out to Greyson the fact that there was a hair upon his own coat. The little soubrette at the end of the table beamed mirthfully upon the abashed men.

"I'm glad they are so long," she declared. "If it wasn't such a long one, folks might think it was one of mine. Ain't it funny that I'm the only blond on board?" she ran on. "It's real blond, too," she said proudly as she shook her yellow curls.

Greyson passed her the hair he had removed from his coat. "If your hair was that long," he said, with a smile, "you could work in a museum instead of on the stage."

"Gee!" said the small soubrette admiringly. "I guess one of the 'hair tonic' sisters must be aboard. That hair's five feet if it's an inch."

"Let's ask the purser," suggested Greyson. "He knows the passenger list, and I guess he knows the blond too. There's a hair on his coat."

The purser, who was flirtatiously inclined and who had been making himself very attractive to the little soubrette, blushingly denied that there was any such person as a blond with long hair aboard, but the others at his table refused to believe his statement and kept up the joke.

The joke became a mystery when long golden hairs continued to be found on the coats of the men passengers and even occasionally on the dresses of the women. Even the gruff old captain swore softly under his breath when one of the incriminating hairs was found on his coat to the great glee of his officers, who knew him to be a woman hater of the most pronounced type.

As the days progressed the mystery deepened and in default of matters of greater moment became the chief topic of talk. Through it all Dorsey was coldly courteous to Nell, and she returned the coldness with interest.

It was not until the last day of the run that he ventured to reopen his case for a second pleading. Miss Sommers had come on deck after dinner and had sought a place in the bow where she could watch the swirling waters slip past all afoam from the impact with the prow. The clouds were breaking up after a storm, and great billows of vapor filled the sky, which rode serenely in the heavens.

So engrossed was she with her thoughts that she did not hear footsteps until a form loomed beside her and a hand lightly clasped her own.

"Am I forgiven yet for what I did not do?" asked Dorsey softly. "Believe me, Nell, I did not spend that first evening with Miss Clarence. I don't know how that hair got on my coat; honestly I don't. There seems to be some mystery to the whole affair."

"I was wrong," confessed Miss Sommers. "Do you know, Dorsey, I believe that this boat is bewitched by a blond?"

"That's it," cried Dorsey. "It must be witchcraft, and you will have to help me exorcise the spirit."

"How?" asked Miss Sommers wonderingly. "I am not versed in the casting out of spirits."

"Make me proof against their charms by marrying me," he explained. "Will you, dear?"

"I think I shall have to," said Nell softly as the moon discreetly went behind a cloud.

It was late that evening that Adams and Greyson sat together in a corner of the smoking room.

"Here's to the spirit of the blond bewitcher," said Greyson as he lifted his glass, "and here's long life and happiness to the happy pair. I'm glad that I helped to straighten out the trouble even though it did cost me my very best sample of the wonderful effects of Hairy's hair healer. It's wonderful stuff, grows hair on the baldest pate and heals wounded feelings. It was a hard job, though, to plant all those hairs without the victims finding out the trick and spoiling it all."

An Exalted Yawn.

"When I went to church last Sunday," said a young woman visiting Washington, "I sat directly behind a high executive officer for whom I have always had the greatest veneration and whom I have regarded as almost more than mortal. I tried hard not to be rude and stare at him too much, but I could not help my eyes wandering toward him occasionally. I glanced at him just once, near the end of the sermon, and what do you think he was doing? He was yawning, and he yawned a large and vigorous yawn, which came to him so suddenly that he did not have time to hide it behind his hand. I must confess that I was delighted. My veneration for the executive officer is just as great as it ever was, but I am glad I found out with my own eyes that he is subject to ordinary human weaknesses and cannot help yawning during a sermon."—Washington Star.

Heat Tests of Clothing.

An interesting experiment made in June by a physician proved conclusively that for the sake of coolness only white should be worn in hot weather. The physician spread out in an intense sunshine a large piece of white cloth, another of dark yellow, another of light green, another of dark green, another of blue and another of black. Then, with the help of six thermometers, he made the following table of the various heats which each color received from the sunlight: White, 100 degrees; dark yellow, 140 degrees; light green, 155 degrees; dark green, 168 degrees; blue, 198 degrees; black, 208 degrees. Thus the physician proved that in July or August the man in white is a little less than twice as cool as the man in blue and a little more than twice as cool as the man in black.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

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HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

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ICE HARVEST COMPLETED.

Nearly Six Thousand Tons Cut From Lake at The Park.

Yesterday witnessed the close of the ice harvesting season in Garrett county when the last of more than a hundred and fifty cars of ice cut from the lake at Mountain Lake Park was loaded and shipped to Paw Paw, West Va., for the use of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company. In addition to the ice sold to the railway the Association filled its ice house at the Park, which has a capacity of more than a thousand tons.

Superintendent Davis has estimated that the total cut will approximate nearly six thousand tons.

Bought Felty Building.

Last Friday Mr. Herman Creutzburg, the Second street meat and grocery dealer, purchased at private sale the Felty building on Alder street and will take possession about April 15th. In the meanwhile many improvements will be made to the property by Mr. Creutzburg.

For Sale.

Arnold cottage, at Mt. Lake Park, Md; 13 rooms and attic; used as boarding house and has good patronage; high ground; splendid location; two blocks from new auditorium; city water; one of the best built houses in the Park; about 75 feet of porches. Will exchange for smaller property. A good bargain. Address F. P. Arnold, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

ACCIDENT.

Not seeing any news from our town for some time I will try to pen a few items which I hope will be of interest to the readers of your valuable paper.

The old groundhog's prediction is still holding good here as we have plenty of snow and cold weather but his days must be numbered as it is much warmer and raining.

Mr. Newton Geis, who fell and hurt himself on a sawmill, thought at one time fatally, is improving slowly.

Mr. Samuel Mosser filled his ice house last week. Sammie is preparing to handle the butter in this section next summer.

Mr. George Shueble expects to leave soon to locate in Caroline county, Md. We are sorry to see him leave us as he is an excellent neighbor and a good citizen. We wish him success in his new home.

Messrs. F. C. Reis and Philip Georg attended the sale of John Kitzmiller on Saturday last.

Mr. C. J. Sechler, of Bittinger, moved on his uncle's farm near here.

We hear with regret of the death of Mrs. Henrietta Kamp, wife of ex-Judge Kamp.

Mr. H. J. Speicher sold a fine team to Mr. Bender at Grantsville last week.

Mr. Asa Beeghly and family returned home last Sunday from an extended visit in the vicinity of Oakland and points in West Virginia.

Rev. Samuel Stouffer, the newly elect Lutheran minister, preached a very able and interesting sermon at this place, on last Sunday.

A team belonging to Mr. Henry Schlossnagle broke loose from a hitching post and after running a half-mile or more came in contact with Mr. Adam Schneider's team which might have caused a bad accident were it not for Mr. Albert's presence of mind, who jumping from their sled and caught the runaway team just in time to prevent the accident.

Our public school is making the best progress this winter that it ever made in it history under the able management of Prof. J. C. Beahm and Miss Olia Mattingly.

Diesolution of Co-Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership between George W. Cover and William J. Cover was dissolved on the 22nd day of February, 1908, so far as relates to the said George W. Cover. All debts due to said partnership are to be paid and those due from the same discharged at Salt Block, in Garrett county, Md., where the business will be continued by the said William J. Cover as William J. Cover.

GEORGE W. COVER & SON.
Friendsville, Md., Feb. 26, 1908.

Church Services.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Preaching at Crellin next Sunday at 10.30 a. m.; and Underwood at 3 p. m. Cordial welcome to all.

J. F. PRITCHARD, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching at Elder Hill at 11 a. m., and at Deep Creek at 7.30 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

SWANTON M. E. CIRCUIT.

In the absence of the Pastor I will hold services next Sunday as follows: Bray 10.30 a. m.; Dodge 3 p. m.; Thayerville 7 p. m.

Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

A. F. GEORGE.

Miss Annie Loewenstein entertained a number of friends at her home on Oak street on last Friday evening. An enjoyable time was reported.

HOME BURNED.

Dwelling of John A. Williams, Near Deer Park, Consumed Friday.

The dwelling of John A. Williams, located two miles from Deer Park, was burned to the ground on Friday night of last week. The family, consisting of Mr. Williams, his wife, daughter, three sons and his father-in-law, Luke Male, who is eighty-five years of age, and one of the pioneer settlers of Garrett county, was forced to tramp through the snow to the home of a neighbor for shelter.

Mr. Williams lost nearly all his household goods and clothing. He is a hard working farmer and much sympathy has been expressed for him.

Married.

POWERS—FLECKENSTINE—At a nuptial high mass celebrated Tuesday morning in St. Peter's Catholic church in Oakland, Miss Agnes Elizabeth Fleckenstine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Fleckenstine, became the bride of Mr. Matthew Franklin Powers, of Bristol, Va. The couple had no attendants. Messrs. R. F. Bartlett and Edward Shaffer were ushers at the church. Immediately following the ceremony a repast was served at the bride's home to a few friends. The couple left here for Washington on an evening train, from which point they will go to their future home at Bristol.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of one hundred dollars will be paid by the County Commissioners of Garrett County for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who burglarious broke open and entered various houses located at Mourtain Lake Park during the month of February, 1908.

JULIUS C. RENNINEER,
State's Attorney.

HOYES.

A meeting of the directors of the Garrett County Telephone Co. was held at Hoyes last Friday and some very important business was transacted. The payment of a note of eight hundred dollars was very gratifying to the directors.

Joseph McRobie, of Oakland, attended the telephone meeting last Friday, and returned to his home Saturday.

Messrs. Willie Mattingly and James Wilburn just returned from Ohio, where they purchased a fine blooded two year old animal.

The sale of personal property of the late John Kitzmiller last Saturday was largely attended, and the majority of the property brought good value.

Miss Florence Dewitt, of Armstead, was calling on friends and relatives in Hoyes last Saturday.

Jacob Knox and wife, of McHenry, moved into our neighborhood quite recently and are now occupying a house of Wm. Callis'.

Miss Viola Durham and two other friends, of Barnum, W. Va., were guests of Misses Olia and Bernadette Mattingly last Saturday and Sunday.

James Willison, traveling salesman for J. C. Orrick of Cumberland, was in Hoyes Monday evening.

Rev. H. E. Friend and daughters, Misses Sudie and Sadie, are making an extended visit to relatives at Oakland, Mt. Lake, Keyser and other points.

Miss Pearl Bishoff left this place last week to visit her sister at Oakland. Before returning she will visit relatives and friends at Piedmont and Barnum.

Mrs. Emma Dewitt returned to her home last week after spending two weeks with her daughter, Mrs. R. B. Friend, at Elder. Mr. and Mrs. Friend are rejoicing over the arrival of a fine boy at their home.

Constable W. A. Maffett passed through Hoyes one day last week.

"Health Coffee" is really the closest Coffee Imitation ever yet produced. This, the finest Coffee Substitute ever made, has recently been produced by Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis. Not a grain of real Coffee in it either. Health Coffee is made from pure toasted cereals, with malt, nuts, etc. Really it would fool an expert—who might drink it for Coffee. No twenty or thirty minutes boiling. "Made in a minute" says the doctor. All dealers.

Convenience,
Protection,
Economy,

are all combined in Telephone Service. We offer you the many facilities of an efficiently operated and extensively developed system of telephones.

The rates are very low.

THE C. & P. TELEPHONE CO.

OWN A HOME.

No Matter where you live, we will build or buy you a home. You can pay for it in monthly payments, which will average less than rent. A positive guarantee, secured by first-class real estate, is given every subscriber. Every rent payer should send for our free booklet at once which fully explains the plan.

MUTUAL HOME UNION
33 Builder's Exchange Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
W. R. McCLANAHAN,
Piedmont, W. Va.
Agent for Western Md.

Revival at Swanton.

The revival an M. E. church, at Swanton is still in progress. Up to Monday night there had been twenty-seven conversions, several at the altar with quite an interest. This has already been a great meeting. God's spirit is being poured out upon the people and great good is being accomplished. To God be all the honor and glory.

G.

Financial Statement.

Report of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Corporation of Oakland, Maryland, from the 1st day of March, 1907, to the 29th day of February, 1908:

RECEIPTS.

Bal. in hands of Treasurer, as per last report	$ 884 18	
G. W. Legge, bal. taxes 1904 and interest	68 28	
Same, on account taxes 1905	256 26	
Same, on account taxes 1906	805 51	
D. M. Mason, on account taxes 1907, int., discount	2,339 55	
Licenses	2,567 34	
County Levy, 1907	800 00	
Town Scales	245 80	
Platform and lumber bills	94 11	
Fines	7 00	
Lumber	5 76	
	$8,073 79	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Old drafts 1904-06	$2,365 47	
Interest paid on same	241 31	
Bal. on chemical engine, 1905	216 67	
Lights, wiring, &c	1,378 77	
Street Commissioner	471 20	
Police Protection	966 00	
Election Expenses	11 00	
Lumber	157 14	
Weighmaster	137 02	
Officers Town Council 1907	340 00	
Streets, Road Machine &c	191 86	
Brick for Crossings	193 03	
Rent Fire Dept. and office	58 00	
Painting and cleaning chem. engine	26 40	
Printing	31 80	
Cement wall at opera house	629 25	
Collector and Atty's commissions	189 42	
Police supplies	59 28	
Pauper car fare	2 60	
Platform over run at Mrs. Burke's	14 66	
Collector assessments	20 00	
Blacksmithing and repairing clocks	9 85	
Other small items	9 50	
Discount allowed taxpayers 1907	92 18	7,812 41
Balance on hand Mar. 1st, '08		$ 261 38

LIABILITIES.

Draft No. 300, First National (Kennedy)	$	750 00
City Hall lot drafts		900 00
Int. on same to Mar. 1st '08		169 50
Drafts Nos. 799 and 824		28 65
Total		$1,848 15

ASSETS.

Balance on hand Mar. 1st 1908	$ 261 38	
Uncollected taxes 1905 due general fund	92 62	
Uncollected taxes 1906 due general fund	642 31	
Uncollected taxes 1907 due general	1,645 98	
Platform bills	46 06	
Real estate	2,500 00	
Chemical engines and equipment	1,500 00	6,691 35
Assets over liabilities		$4,843 20

SINKING FUND.

Balance on hand as per last report	$ 975 78
Recd. from taxes 1904 and int.	30 32
Recd. from taxes 1905	113 88
Recd. from taxes 1906	357 96
Recd. from taxes 1907	998 92
Total	$2,476 86
Bond No. 10 paid by Treasurer	$ 500 00
Int. coupons paid by Treasurer	680 00 1,180 00
Balance Mar. 1, 1908	$1,296 86

ASSETS.

Uncollected taxes 1905 6 due this fund	$ 326 60
Uncollected taxes 1907 due this fund	731 56

Bonds Nos. 7, 8, 9, $500 each, due Jan'y 1, 1907 '08, not presented for payment.

Bonds outstanding $17,500.

HENRY W. M'COMAS, Mayor.

Test: J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JOHN KITZMILLER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 13th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 13th day of February 1908.

WILLIAM CALLIS,
W. J. KITZMILLER,
Executors.
Hoyes, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CHRISTIAN KLOTZ,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1908.

LEWIS KLOTZ,
R. F. D. No. 1, Accident, Md.

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE.

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,

the 6th day of March, 1908,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 2. MILITARY LOT NUMBER FIVE HUNDRED AND FIVE, and being the same land which was conveyed to Jeremiah J. McKenzie by Samuel Johnson and others by deed bearing date the 11th day of October, 1890, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 16, folio 311, etc. one of the Land Records of said Garrett county saving and excepting therefrom 10 acres and 80 perches conveyed by said McKenzie to Ella C. McKenzie by deed dated September 30th, 1901, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 40, folio 65, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, said residue containing the quantity of THIRTY-NINE AND ONE-HALF ACRES. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books in the name of the said Jeremiah J. McKenzie.

No. 4. ALL THAT PORTION OF MILITARY LOT NUMBER FIVE HUNDRED AND FIVE, CONTAINING TEN AND ONE-HALF ACRES, it being the same land which was conveyed by Jeremiah J. McKenzie to Ella C. McKenzie by deed dated the 30th day of September, 1901, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 40, folio 65, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, and more particularly described therein as follows: Beginning for the same at the southeast corner of said lot and running thence North 4½ degrees East, 62 perches to a stake, thence North 85½ degrees West, 5 perches to a stake, thence South 37 degrees West, 74 perches to a pine stump, thence South 85½ degrees East, 45 perches to the beginning. Said land (minerals excepted) will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Ella C. McKenzie. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county.

No. 6. LOTS NUMBERS THREE, TWO, TWENTY AND NINETEEN as shown on the plat of Sarah Wright's land as recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland and being the same lots which were conveyed to Horace R. Hamilton by John B. Wright and others by deed dated the 14th day of February, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 44, folio 181, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1904 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Horace R. Hamilton.

No. 7. MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS FIVE HUNDRED AND ONE AND FIVE HUNDRED AND TWO, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES EACH, being located in Election District No. 9 of Garrett county and described in a deed for the same to Richard and Dr. Thomas Graham, duly of record in the Land Records of Allegany county, Maryland. The said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the heirs of said Richard and Dr. Thomas Graham.

No. 9. PARTS OF MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY THREE AND FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE, CONTAINING FORTY-TWO AND THREE-QUARTER ACRES, and being the same land which was conveyed by Mary Willison to Jacob P. McKenzie by deed dated the 11th day of September, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 42, folio 307, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the balance of taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1904 and the whole of the taxes for the year 1905 due and in arrear thereon as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Jacob P. McKenzie.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett County, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,

the 6th day of March, 1908,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 2. ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "SUGAR TREE FLAT," located in Election District No. 9 of said Garrett county, and standing on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of Henry Wolf. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Henry Wolf.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annun and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Situate in Garrett County.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county wherein James E. Lish, et al., are plaintiffs, and Thompson Hoyle, et al., are defendants, the same being No. 1496 Equity of said Court, the undersigned trustees will sell at public auction in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland, on

MONDAY,

The 9th Day of March, 1908,

at two o'clock p. m., all that piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being in District No. 8 in Garrett county, Maryland, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a stake standing at the bars or entrance through a line fence South 50½ degrees West, 28 perches from a large White Oak tree standing at the end of said fence and running thence with the old rail fence North 64 degrees and 30 minutes West, 36 rods and 22 links to corner of said fence, then with old fence South 76 degrees 15 minutes West, 13 rods and 12 links to corner of said fence, then leaving the fence to the left North 25 degrees 30 minutes West, 10 rods to a large rock marked "A," then South 80 degrees 25 min. West, 44 rods to a stake standing beside a rail fence then South 19 degrees 40 minutes West, 13 rods 6 links to a stake and stone pile beside an old fence, then with said fence South 88 degrees 30 minutes East, 18 rods 23 links to corner of said fence, then crossing old fence leaving it to the right South 8 degrees 10 minutes West, 45 rods and 22 links to a stake standing on the South side of an old rail fence, then with said fence North 84 degrees 25 minutes East, 36 reds to corner of rail fence, then with said fence North 52 degrees 45 minutes East, 63 rods and 14 links to the beginning, containing 25 4-10 acres, more or less.

The property is improved by a small house and outbuildings and good orchard.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, ⅓ in 6 months and ⅓ in 12 months, or all cash at option of the purchaser. The credit portions to bear interest from day of sale, and to be secured by the note or notes of the purchaser endorsed to the satisfaction of the trustees.

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
Trustees.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas J. Lowdermilk, late of Garrett County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of Aug., 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1908.

LOUISA A. LOWDERMILK,
Executrix.
Lonaconing, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ANDREW J. TEATS,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of August, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of February, 1908.

ANASTASIA TEATS,
Administratrix.
Oakland, Md.

Administrator's Notiec.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administrtion on the personal estate of

LEVI SWEITZER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of January, 1908.

JOSEPH R. GLASS,
Administrator,
Swanton, Md.

Administratrix's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JONAS TEATS,

late of Garrett county, Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of January, 1908.

CATHARINE TEATS,
Administratrix,
Friendsville, Md.

GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.

Office "Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Particular Attention Given
Railroad & Mine Surveying.
Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HANNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Land for Sale.

We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:

One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.

Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.

Also 16 acres suitable for building sites, just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.

For further information address

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL,

Successors to Charles A. Tower,

General Fire Insurance,
OAKLAND, MD.

We offer the best possible protection.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 32. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1908. NUMBER 2

DEMOCRATS ELECTED THE MAYOR, TWO COUNCILMEN

While Republicans Got One Conncilmen, Who Will Be Extremely Lonesome.

ELECTION WAS HOTLY CONTESTED

Mr. Truman West, the New Mayor, Will Have With Him Five of the Six Councilmen, Mr. E. G. Naylor Being the Only Republican Member of that Body.

Election day in Oakland last Monday, judging from the stir and hard work put in by the candidates for Mayor and Town Councilmen and their friends, resembled that of a contest involving the the future welfare of the nation more than it did the election of municipal officers for a community so small as this.

The two dominant parties held their conventions coincidently on last Thursday night, the Republicans meeting in the Townshend building on Alder street and the Democrats holding their convention in the opera house. Both conventions were well attended. At the former one hundred and thirty-five voters were present, while at the Democratic meeting but sixty-six took part.

The Republicans had a three corner fight on the nomination for Mayor, Messrs. D. M. Dixon, D. E. Bolden and F. G. Hyde being in the field. Mr. Dixon was nomiuated on the first ballot, leading both his opponents, although Mr. Bolden showed considerable strength, while Mr. Hyde's total vote numbered but a dozen.

The Councilmanic ticket was composed of Messrs. Scott T. Jones, Elsworth G. Naylor and Joseph E. Harned, these three gentlemen being the only ones resented as nominees.

In the Democratic convention a contest was also made for the nomination for Mayor between Messrs. Truman West and James D. Hamill. The former won the nomination by an overwhelming vote. The Councilmanic nominees were Messrs. J. M. Stanton, Charles Liller and Charles A. Deffinbaugh.

On Monday the election was held. Party lines were cast aside in many instances and the floating vote, which numbers sufficient to throw the election either way, was captured early in the contest by the Democrats and those who stood with them in the fight. The price obtained by this class of voters, it is alleged, ranged from the promise of a drink to something of a more tangible character. In any event the non-taxpayers had the deciding vote and exercised it.

The balloting resulted in the election of the Democratic candidate for Mayor, two Democratic Councilmen and one Republican member of the Council.

The vote in detail follows:

For Mayor, Truman West, Dem., 151; D. M. Dixon, Rep., 131.

For Councilmen, Republicans, Scott T. Jones, 130; Ellsworth G. Naylor, 134; Joseph E. Harned, 124. Democrats, J. M. Stanton, 179; Charles Liller, 133; Charles A. Deffinbaugh, 149.

Mr. E. G. Naylor, the only Republican elected, won out over Mr. Chas. Liller by one majority.

Funeral of Dessie D. Boyer.

To the Editor of The Republican:

On Saturday, February 29, there was a sad meeting of Garrett countians in San Francisco when from Halstead's undertaking parlors, on Fillmore street, one of its number, Desmond D. Boyer, was borne, covered with roses, amidst sorrowing friends, to his last resting place in Cypress Lawn Cemetery.

Mr. Boyer, as his eastern friends well know, was an exemplary young man who had been ailing for a number of years and his early death was not altogether unexpected. If the writer is correctly imformed his constitution was attacked by that slow and dread disease, consumption, shortly after he had spent sometime in Alaska in the quest of gold. Knowing that he was thus attacked, he has for several years lived the greater part of his time in Arizona, endeavoring to regain his health, where in Tucson on February 22, 1908, he departed this life, and his loyal and respected brother, W. E. Boyer, manager and vice president of the Byron Jackson Machine Works, brought his remains from Tucson to San Francisco and gave him an appropriate and impressive funeral service and then had him interred in one of the most beautiful cemeteries on this coast—there where such a beautiful life may peacefully await the Great Judgment Day.

E. E. ENLOW.

San Francisco, Cal., March 4, 1908.

A Rare Occurrence in Domestic Life.

There is a family in Garrett county who have 10 living children, six sons and four daughters, all now married. "The baby son," so called by the devoted by the devoted mother, Louis E. McComas Swauger, was suitably married two weeks ago to a young lady in Pennsylvania. He was about 21 years of ago. There are but few, if any such marriage incidents. The parents are Wm. H. Swauger and Martha Swauger. These two parents are both living, and only a few points above three score years in age. The father not quite 62, tho' he was a veteran soldier in the civil war, volunteering when he was in "legal infancy," surely is a basis for family pride and happiness.

Subscribe for the Republican.

MR. LLOYD LOWNDES TO RUN AGAIN.

Wants To Go To Congress From Sixth District.

WILL FIGHT PEARRE ONCE MORE.

Latter's Aspiration To Be Judge in Fourth District Sale To Be Opposed By Wellington—Mr. Hagner Will Carry Washington County.

Mr. Lloyd Lowndes Saturday formally announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Sixth Maryland district, which was at one time represented by his father, the late Gov. Lloyd Lowndes.

Mr. Lowndes contested with Congressmen George A. Pearre two years ago in the Allegany Republican primaries, but lost. He had great odds against him, the fight marking his entry into politics against an old and seasoned general. At that time Mr. Lowndes stated that he would come into the contest again. In the meantime he succeeded in wresting the control of the Republican State Central committee and the county committee from Colonel Pearre. Mr. Lowndes named the delegates to the last Republican Convention.

Having the organization back of him, Mr. Lowndes is stronger than he was two years ago. The friends of Congressman Pearre claim that he has also strengthened his lines since a year ago. Mr. Lowndes is hopeful. He states that he is thoroughly in accord with Roosevelt policies. Mr. Horace P. Whitworth, chairman of the county committee; Mr. F. Brooke Whiting, chairman of the State Central Committee; Mr. Benjamin A. Richmond and Mr. Charles H. Holtzman will be among the leaders in the campaign of Mr. Lowndes. Mr. Lowndes has mailed 5,000 announcements of his candidacy to Republican voters in the county.

Mr. Lowndes recently became president of the Cumberland Savings Bank, in South Cumberland, and he has become actively identified with that prosperous manufacturing section. He sold his interest in the Second National Bank, of which he was vice-president, to his brother, W. Bladen Lowndes, who succeeded him as vice-president. Mr. Lowndes has acquired a prominent business identity. He is vice-president of the Real Estate and Security Company, which deals in real estate and conducts as insurance agency. Mr. Lowndes is also vice-president of the Daily News Company, which publishes the Daily News, the Republican paper there, owning a plant valued at $65,000. Mr. Lowndes in an extensive owner of real estate in Cumberland and is interested in many enterprises. Recently he removed his family to his farm at Rawlings, Allegany county, where he has about completed a commodious home costing $15,000. Mr. Lowndes is a breeder of fine horses and cattle at his farm, known as Blooming Fields, and he conducts an extensive dairy. His stock wins many first prizes at county fairs.

Mr. Alexander R. Hagner, of Hagerstown, who was at Annapolis last week for several days, stated that he would secure the delegation from Washington county for the Republican nomination for Congress; that the delegates would be pledged to him without contest. It is understood that Mr. Charles D. Wagaman, of Hagerstown, who two years ago had Congressional aspirations, has sidetracked them in the hope of receiving the Republican nomination for chief judge in the Fourth Judicial circuit of Maryland. The Democratic nominee will be Judge A. Hunter Boyd, incumbent, who is Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. The election takes place in 1909. Congressman Pearre, who is said to have the judicial bee in his bonnet, has been advised by some of his friends to give up the idea of being a candidate. It is understood that ex-Senator Wellington insists that Colonel Pearre will not be a candidate for judge.

"Oh, the Villian!"

A low, contemptible sneak thief, who is barren of a soul and without a grain of charity in his heart, entered our chicken coop on Wednesday and appropriated to his own use three of our finest hens that were each laying an egg every day. To have to have our egg supply cut off right here in lent is a is a serious loss when eggs are 30 cents a dozen. Oh, the villian! Words cannot express our indignation.—The Williamsport Leader.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE MEASURE KILLED.

Lower House of the General Assembly Defeated it By a Vote of 56 to 43.

State House, Annapolis, March 11.—The local option measure, better known as the Anderson or State-wide Anti-Saloon League bill, was killed in the House today by a vote of 56 to 43. The bill was reported unfavorably to the House by the Temperance Committee and a motion to substitute the bill for the unfavorable report resulted in the loss of the motion by the vote above stated. The Garrett county delegation was divided on the issue, Mr. Myers voting to sustain the committee report and Mr. Green voting for the substitution of the bill.

Governor Crothers Tuesday signed the bill amending the liquor law for Garrett county. This law requires seven tax payers, each worth at least $2000 of taxable property to sign each application for a liquor license, save in Accident district, where twelve such subscribers are required.

The Garrett county local option bill, introduced by Delegate Green and having passed its first reading, has been recommitted to the House Temperance Committee for a further hearing.

The bill enlarging the powers of the Sheriff in appointing a deputy and for the employment of a cook, has passed the House.

No Excuse For Mistakes.

This is the way the editor of the Old Town (Me.) Enterprise bears up under the tribulations of newspaper life: "We apologize for all mistakes made in former issues and say they were inexcusable, as all an editor has to do is to hunt news and clean the rollers and set type, sweep the floor and pen short items and fold papers, and write wrappers, and make the paste, and mail the papers, and talk to visitors, and distribute type, and carry water, and saw wood, and read proofs, hunt the shears to write editorials, and dodge the bills, and dun delinquents, and take cussins from the whole force, and tell our subscribers that we must have money—we say that we've no business to make mistakes while attending to those little matters and getting our living on hopper-tail soup flavored with imagination, and wearing old shoes and no collar and a patch on our pants and obliged to turn a smiling countenance to the man who tells us our paper ain't worth a dollar anyhow, and that he could make a better one with his eyes shut."

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

A Lemon Social, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church will be held at Haydenhurst Saturday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

Among the cottages rented for the season we note the Snyder cottage to Mrs. Annan, of St. Louis, Mo.

Street Supervisor Echard has a force of hands putting down the main walk from the station to Felty's store building. This last section of about three hundred feet completes an eight foot walk from the station to the center of the Park, about one-fourth mile long.

We are pleased to annoence that Mr. C. W. Dunnington has again leased the Chautauqua Hotel. This hotel was very popular last year under Mr. Dunnington's management.

Mr. C. W. Hopkins, who spent part of the winter in Cincinnati, has been here for for about two weeks and is ready to rent or sell houses to all who may call on him.

Dr. B. Frank Laughlin is visiting his parents here. His wife is with her mother at Blaine, W. Va., who is critically ill.

We are sorry to lose from our community Dr. J. W. Laughlin and family, who will return to Deer Park. This change seems necessary on account of their large property interests in Deer Park. We shall miss them in our social and church life.

We understand that John D. Hayden will have charge of the Park electric light plant this season.

The ground is being cleared for the erection of a new postoffice building on the foundation of the one destroyed by fire last fall.

Mr. Chance has moved into the May cottage on K street, and Mr. Adam Long now occupies the lake house.

TO OPERATE IN GARRETT COUNTY

Western Maryland Coal Mining Co. Will Install Modern Plant.

The Western Maryland Coal Mining Company, which owns and controls 750 acres of coal land in the Potomac basin of the Georges Creek-Potomac region, in Garrett county near Westernport, has recently been incorporated in Allegany county, and the company, on whose land there outcrops several valuable veins of well known coal has arranged to develop this spring by installing thereon a modern mining plant. At a meeting held last week the following directors were elected: W. C. Devecmon, Lloyd Lowndes and J. S. Devecmon, of Cumberland; M. P. Gannon, of Westernport; and J. K. Wimbrough, of New York City. Mr. Wimbrough was elected president of the Company, and Mr. M. P. Gannon was elected secretary and treasurer.

THE DEATH RECORD.

JOHN W. THOMAS.

John W. Thomas was born near what is now Elk Garden nearly 73 years ago. He belonged to the old stock of Thomases. When a young man he engaged in the mercantile business at Hartmonsville, W. Va. About 35 years ago he married Hester Moon, daughter of the late Isaac Moon, of Bethlehem community. About 25 years ago he moved to the Moon farm, where he died March 5th, 1908. He leaves one sister, Mrs. J. R. Idleman, of Mt. Storm, W. Va., who is the mother of the Rev. E. P. Idleman, of Gormania, W. Va., and one brother, Silas Thomas who lives on the old Thomas' farm near Elk Garden, W. Va. He also leaves a widow and four children. The children are Mrs. Fannie Coughle, of Bethlehem community; Mrs. Arletta Beechy, of Bittinger; Mrs. May Kidwell, wife of Rev. Jonathan Kidwell, of near Pittsburg, Pa., and James at home. Mr. Thomas was known by most of the old settlers of Mineral and Garnt counties, W. Va., and Garrett county, Md. He was a member of the U. B. church. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Clary at his late home.

HAL SMOUSE.

Hal, the surviving twin son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard W. Smouse, of Fairmont, died at the residence of Mr. H. A. Loraditch in Oakland Tuesday morning at an early hour, aged seventeen months. Mr. and Mrs. Smouse brought their child to Oakland on last Saturday in the hope that the change of air would be beneficial to its declining health, and it did improve to some extent, but a few hours preceding death the child suffered a relapse. The kindly sympathy of a host of friends in Oakland and elsewhere is extended the sorrowing couple. The funeral will take place from Mr. Loraditch's home this morning.

LEE LOWMAN KILLED AT CRELLIN MILL YESTERDAY

Band Saw Carriage Fouled and Ran Away, Crushing Victim's Skull.

LIVED BUT AN HOUR AFTERWARD

Unfortunate Young Man Married Less Than A Year—Portion of Mill Wrecked and Will Not Resume Operations for a Week or More.

Yesterday morning a few minutes prior to the starting of the lumbering mill of the Kendall Lumber Company at Crellin, one of those unfortunate and unforseen circumstances often attending the operation of machinery where numberless men are engaged, took place which exacted the toll of a human life, the victim in this instance being Lee Lowman, just in the prime of young manhood, happy in the love and affection of a devoted wife and the favorite among his fellow-wonkmen.

From what could be learned over the phone yesterday morning concerning the accident the following facts were gleaned:

Mr. Lowman was seated near the carriage on the band saw side of the mill when from some unknown cause, probably on account of a valve of the piston controlling the movement of the machine having sprung a leak, it started to move. Another workman, nearby seeing the danger Mr. Lowman was in and in the excitement of the moment jumped to the throttle with the intention of closing it, when he moved it in a contrary direction, throwing it wide open. The carriage, which is a mammoth piece of machinery constructed almost wholly of steel, under the impulse of the steam in the pistol jumped and striking the buffer, recoiled. In the recoil Mr. Lowman was struck in the head, fracturing his skull and producing death within an hour afterward.

The machinery on the mill was damaged to the extent of five hundred dollars as a result of the accident and that portion of the mill will be in enforced idleness for a week or ten days until repairs can be obtained.

Mr. Lowman was a native of Pennsylvania and has been with the Kendall company for some time. He has two brothers, Messrs. Arthur and Victor Lowman, the former superintendent of the Kendall interests at Kendall, and both residents of this county. He was married about a year ago to Miss Mary Fike, daughter of Marshall Fike, Esq., of near Blooming Rose, this county. His age was twenty-five years.

Arrangements for the funeral of the deceased are yet undetermined, but the interment will probably be made near the home of Mrs. Lowman in District No. 2.

DIXON & KELSO

PRICE CURRENT FOR GROCERIES

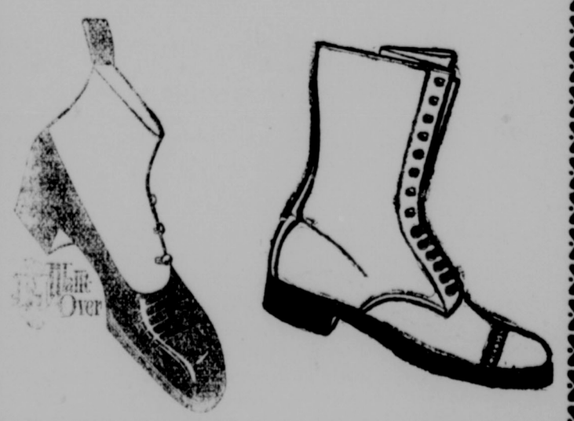
2 bars Laundry Soap,	05
2 cakes Toilet Soap,	05
Good roasted Coffee,	12½
California Hams,	10
Best Side Meat,	10
Small Hams,	12½
Large Hams,	12
Fancy large Florida Oranges,	25
Fancy large Lemons,	25
Fancy large Apples per bu,	1 00
Tomatoes per can,	08
Corn per can,	08
Granulated Sugar,	05½
Brown Sugar,	05
Leggetts 2 lb. Premier Oats,	10
Fish,	05
Best Winter Flour, Bag,	65
Best Spring Flour, Bag,	75
Navy Beans,	05
Lima Beans,	08
Hominy,	03

Yours to Please,

DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

WEAR THE BEST
It Costs No More.



WHEN Buying Shoes it pays to get the best, not necessarily the highest in price. bnt Shoes made of good solid leather by people who know how. This is the kind I sell. Come and see

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.

NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

AMONG MARYLAND FARMERS.

Silage Preserved in a Stack—The Industrious and Thrifty Dunkards.

Westminister, Carroll County, in Western Maryland, is a thriving little city of three thousand people, set in the midst of a populous, thrifty farming community. The land is somewhat rolling, well adapted to a variety of crops and well farmed. Through here in the early summer of 1863 marched the Federal battalions on their way to the frightful carnage at Gettysburg, the turning point in the war and in the world's history. In front of the courthouse where we held our institute are two iron tablets commemorating the march and the camping ground where many a Northern boy slept before he lay down the next day at Gettysburg to the sleep that knows no waking. These things are pregnant with suggestion to the thoughtful, but to this generation, thank God, they are only history! "They have hung the trumpets on the wall and study war no more."

There is a large amount of sweet corn raised here for the canneries. The Messrs. Striver own several canning factories as well as farms. They are feeding between seven hundred and eight hundred steers this winter, largely from the refuse from these factories. This they have been doing for a number of years. When the corn is cut from the cobs the latter are broken up by running them through a spike machine; these, with the husks, are put in immense piles out in the open. They are spread in alternate layers, but with a large amount of the husks on the outside. At first the teams drive right on the pile, which is made convenient to the stable. After it gets too high a carrier is rigged and the stuff is elevated. All is thoroughly trodden down, and a pile perhaps one hundred feet long and some twenty feet across and twenty feet high is made. Will it not rot? One would naturally think so. To my surprise I found that about one foot on the outside was entirely rotten; inside of that it was as free from decay and as sweet as any silage I ever saw. Doubtless the large proportion of cobs lying so compactly helps to keep it. These men at first used silos, but they found that the proportion of loss in these large piles amounted to less than the interest on the cost of the silos. When fed it is cut down like cheese, so that there is a good admixture of cobs and husks. These cobs, of course, from such corn, contain a good amount of sugar, as well as a good bit of the chit of the corn. The cattle are fed all they will eat in two feeds daily, the freshing beginning in November.

There is no other coarse fodder used except peavine silage, the vines from the factories being used and put up in the same way in jutes. This helps in some way to balance up the ration, but the supply of the cutter is limited. A bunch of seventy that are being finished for export are getting in addition six pounds of cottonseed meal and four pounds of wheat bran a day. From that amount down to a couple of pounds to those just being started is fed. I was told that with growthy steers for the first two months there has been a gain of between sixty and seventy pounds a month an animal. After that the gain is much less, but a more thrifty, healthy lot of steers I have never seen.

Through this part of the state one finds a great number of farmers belonging to a sect called Dunkards. They do not believe in ornament in dress; the men wear straight-cut coats, broadbrim hats, with full beards. The women's dress is void of ornament or bright colors. They wear very unbecomming Shaker bonnets, They disapprove of secret organizations and of marrying outside of the sect. They have no especially educated ministry. One of their number is elected to preach, which he combines with his farming. Once a year they have a unique but withal impressive ceremony in commemoration of Christ washing his disciples' feet. This is held in their plain church. After appropriate exercises the men on one side of the house wash each other's feet, and the women, on their side, do likewise. They are Godfearing folk, but without pretence—thrifty and industrious. There are few better or more progressive farmers anywhere, and they are among the most regular and interested attendants at the institutes in their locality. In driving through the country one will note the well kept farms and tilled fields, the good, substantial houses and barns, sometimes sandwiched in between those that are the reverse in every respect. One man is prosperous, the other complaining of adverse conditions; yet the same sunshine and early and later rains fall on both—another evidence that surroundings do not make men prosperous. The right sort of a man always rises superior and makes his own conditions. Soon we come to the plain, unsteepled Dunkard church, but we knew before that the well kept farms were owned by Dunkards.

I am wondering, as I notice a tendency on their part to adhere less rigidly to the prescribed dress, and that "the old order changeth" and the external difference between them and "the world's people" becomes less apparent, whether this change will affect them disadvantageously in their farming. Personally, I think not. Broadmindedness, when it goes hand in hand with industry, never means retrogression.

It is not often one finds those who are eminently successful in two lines at the same time, yet I believe Miss Anna Brennan, of Baltimore, has accomplished this. She is one of the most successful teachers in the public schools of that city, and also has acquired more than a local reputation as a successful raiser of chickens. I heard her ask the question: "Which do you make the chief thing, school teaching or poultry keeping?" She replied, "neither. In the morning I get up at 5 o'clock, prepare my feed for the day, feed and water the fowls and clean the house. When it is time I go to school and put in my best time. My mother feeds the chickens at noon; at night I feed again and gather the eggs. Saturday forenoon I have a general cleaning up. The diversity of work makes each a help to the other."

Was much interested when I learned that Miss Brennan was keeping four hundred fowls on a two-acre city lot in the outskirts of Baltimore. I called at her home and found she had, from a start of three hens, built up her present flock—beautiful Plymouth Rocks, some of which had been prize winners. They were also good layers. She had cleared about $2 a hen from sales of eggs, cockerels and surplus hens, keeping none above two years. In seven years she has introduced only two male birds from outside. From her best laying, strongest hens she had selected vigorous cockerels to breed from, thus maintaining one type and superior laying qualities. The flock certainly showed no signs of deterioration. Her coops, or hen houses, are very primitive affairs, quite largely of her own building, with a small amount of masculine help for the heavier posts. The material was largely old packing box stuff. These were in the yard in the rear of the house, which lies next a vacant lot of two acres, which afforded a run and place to rear the young chicks. The freedom from disease and healthfulness of her flock in this confined space is due without doubt to the fact that every thing is kept scrupulously clean. The feed is purchased at retail and in small quantities. The whole grain consists largely of buckwheat and oats. These are soaked in hot water for eight or ten hours, when they swell to nearly double the natural size. She claims that fed in this way the hens relish it more, and she obtains more eggs than when fed dry and whole. The growth of the city has encroached on her vacant lot, therefore she will be obliged to move. She has secured seven acres on the Hartford Road, and expects to increase her flock to one thousand hens, and thus afford an assistant. It is apparent that the secret of her success under disadvantageous circumstances lies in her care and attention to details. "Little things are little things; out faithfulness in little things is great."

The Pennsylvania & Maryland Railroad, that runs from Pennsylvania on the north into Baltimore, carries more milk into the city than any other road running through a like stretch of country. There are many fine dairies in these rolling lands, and their owners are sending their milk to private dealers in Baltimore. There are no large firms handling milk in that city, such as Abbotts, of Philadelphia. They are receiving from 10 to 18 cents a gallon for it. Until recently Baltimore paid very little attention to the cleanliness of her milk supply. I have it on good authority that the rate of infant mortality in Washington, Baltimore and New York was some 250 in every 1,000. Washington in the South and New York in the North have been paying a good deal of attention in the past decade to the character of their milk, with the result that the death rate among infants in these two cities has decreased to about 125 a 1,000, while that of Baltimore has remained the same. Now Baltimore is taking hold of this, and, as often happens when starting out in an advanced line, they are inclined to go too far and to be impractical, and the producers are much exercised thereby. Mr. Connors, the director of the institutes in the state, proposes on February 17 to start a railroad car up this road for a month. This car is especially fitted up to accommodate the lecturers and seat fifty people. From the car lectures will be given for three days at a place. Jared Van Wageners, jr., of New York, will take up the dairy subject from the standpoint of a practical, progressive dairyman. Dr. August Stabler, of Sandy Springs, Md., a farmer as well as a physician and the president of the Board of Health in his locality, will give a series of lectures on cleanliness, bacteria and the effect of impure milk on the health of a community. Surely this is practical work and ought to be productive of much good both to the producer and consumer. — Edward Van Alstine in New York Tribune.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF ALAMO BATTLE

Tragic Battle in Which a Number Of Famous Frontiersmen Yielded Up Their Lives.

San Antonio, Tex., March 6.—Today is the anniversary of one of the greatest battles in the history of America—the final scene in the tragedy of the Alamo, when David Crockett, William Travis and James Bowie with their few fearless followers, yielded up their lives. It was seventy-two years ago, on March 6, 1836, that these heroes wrote their names in blood on their country's roll of honor in letters that time and change will never dim.

Interest in today's anniversary is heightened by the warfare that is being waged over the custody of the historic old church building and which recently led Hiss Adina de Zavala, leader of one of the factions of the Daughters of the Texas Republic to maintain a siege of three days and nights in this cradle of Texas liberty.

The Alamo still stands pretty much the same in appearance as it was seventy-two years ago, or a hundred years before that. From time to time movements have been set on foot to make some special use of it, with a view of making it a national memorial, and there have been several attempts by "enterprising" persons to get hold of it, turn it to some sort of money making purpose; but these have all been defeated. The latest is a tentative proposition to construct a handsome park about the historic spot with a tourists' hotel. In every one of these efforts to profane what is now a sacred spot patriotic women have been instrumental in defeating the vandalism.

Now the patriotic women are fighting among themselves, and the end of the battle is not yet in sight.

The Alamo is now in the hands of W. C. Day, state superintendent of buildings and grounds, who will hold it until a Texas court decides which of the factions of the Daughters of the Republic is to manage it.

The fight for the possession of the building began about two years ago, when the Legislature appropriated $75,000 to repay Mrs. Clara Driscoll-Sevier. Just preceding the session of this legislature a portion of the old Alamo structure was threatened with destruction and Mrs. Sevier advanced a part of her fortune to save it.

At that time Mrs. Sevier was regarded as the leading spirit in the councils of the Daughters of the Republic. In appropriating the money the state became the owner of the building and Alamo property, although the custody thereof was to remain in the hands of the Daughters of the Republic. Then came a split in the organization.

Both factions had keys to the doors of the old building. At nightfall, on February 10, Miss de Zavala slipped within the walls and sent out her declaration of war.

Telephone and electric light wires leading into the building were cut, and the first night in the building she spent in darkness, without food or water. The following day her supporters came with food, which was passed to her through a small opening in a door.

And so she maintained a siege of three days and three nights. Then she surrendered and turned the Alamo over to the state.

The siege of the Alamo seventy-two years ago began on February 23, 1836, when the Mexican general Santa Ana, surrounded the old church with an overpowering force and began a cannonade.

Everyone in the Alamo realized the defense could have but one end. Yet none would yield. They knew what mercy they might expect from Santa Ana. At last, on March 6, the cannon tore a breach in the walls and the Mexicans rushed in. Worn out as they were with fatigue, starvation and constant fighting, the Americans twice drove back their assilants, with heavy losses. But at the third charge the Mexicans, by sheer weight of numbers, gained a foothold inside the inclosure. There was no surrender. Every American fought like a hero, knowing how hopeless was the battle. All fell fighting, except five, who were overpowered and captured. These were butchered by Santa Ana in cold blood. Women as well as men were slain. Some reports say that three women and two babies survived the slaughter. Others that one baby was left aliye.

In less than a month afterward the battle cry of the Texas, "Remember the Alamo,' rang out as General Sam Houston took an awful revenge at San Jacinto. The Mexicans were routed with terrible loss and Santa Ana captured.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Subscribe for the Republican.

OPENING OF FIRST HUDSON TUNNEL.

Big Problems Overcome By Engineers in Building Subaqueous Tubes.

With the opening to travel last week of the first of the Hudson River tunnels, after a history of discouragements and delays without a parallel, a new transit era began in New York city. Though of particular interest to the thousands of people who travel between Manhattan Island and the neighboring New Jersey cities, it is also of more than ordinary interest to engineers. The tunnel under the Harlem River and the one under the harbor to Brooklyn have been in operation some time, but the new Morton street route has a special interest.

This subaqueous tunnel is part of an extensive system of passenger subways and tunnels on both sides of the Hudson River, with approximately eighteen miles of single tube, having connections with the Pennsylvania, Erie and Lackawanna stations on the west bank of the Hudson and reaching northward in this city to 33d street and Sixth avenue. The system includes not only the twin river tunnels at Morton street, but also another pair of single track tunnels extending from the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City to a large new terminal building at Cortlandt and Church streets, in the downtown section of the city.

In November, 1874, work was started on the Morton street tunnels. These plans were laid down by DeWitt C. Haskins, who was president and manager of the Hudson Tunnel Railroad Company. It was his plan to build a double track brick tunnel, but later he decided on two tubes. A brick shaft thirty feet in inside diameter was sunk on the New Jersey side and an opening cut through it to start the tunnel. At once many difficulties were encountered, and it was found that the sinking of the shaft had so disturbed the surrounding ground that it was impossible to start the full tunnel section at the shaft. Then it was decided to start a six-foot tube, which was enlarged in funnel shape as it advanced, ending in the full section, about nineteen feet in diameter, in a distance of thirty feet. From this point the two separate tunnels were started. Another great difficulty was in the use of the compressed air, little being known about it for this work at that time.

The method of tunnelling consisted in advancing the heading without any protection against caving except the air pressure against the wall of silt. The lining was composed at first entirely of brick, but so much difficulty was found in confining the air that Captain John F. Anderson suggested the use of flanged iron plates. Their purpose was to hold the air pressure until the brick lining could be built, and since their thickness was only one-fourth inch they were not relied upon except for the temporary construction purpose.

An improvement upon the unprotected heading method of driving the tubes was put into operation in 1880. This was the pilot system worked out by Captain Anderson, at that time superintendent of construction of the tunnel. This pilot consisted of a tube from 50 to 60 feet long, 6 feet in diameter, the forward end of which projected some feet into the silt in advance of the heading, while the rear end was held centrally in the completed position of the tunnel. It was made of interchangeable flange plates, the rear ones being advanced as the work went on. By this device it was possible to maintain the grade of the tunnel.

On July 21, 1880, there was a serious blow-out and twenty laborers were drowned. Two years later work was stopped because of financial difficulties. At that time about two thousand feet of the north tube on the New Jersey side had been finished, six hundred feet of the south tube on the same side of the river and about two hundred feet of the north tube on the New York side. For seven years the work stood idle, and then in August, 1889, S. Pearson & Sons, of England, took the contract, with Sir John Gowler and Sir Benjamin Baker as consulting engineers. The new builders substituted heavy cast iron flange plates for the masonary lining and discarded the pilot system, using the shield method instead. Lack of funds once more caused a delay in the building of the tunnel.

The Hudson Companies, with Charles M. Jacobs as chief engineer, took up the work in 1902 and carried it through. All the shield work put in by the English engineers had to be remodelled extensively, for much of the distance the shield was pushed through the silt without any excavation. The depth of the bottom of the tunnel below the surface of the Hudson River varies from sixty to ninety feet, while the distance from the bed of the river to the roof ranges from fifteen to forty feet.

The north tube was pierced on March 11, 1904. Wonderfully rapid work was done on the south tube, as much as sixty two feet being done in twenty-four hours and three hundred and forty-eight feet in a single week. When the rock was reached near the New York shore great difficulty was met. Clay was dumped into the river over the tunnels to act as a blanket, and successful use was also made of the scheme of heating the silt face of heading with torches to dry it out and bake it, so as to enable drilling and blasting to go on in the rock projecting into the lower part of the section.

The south tunnel is smaller in diameter than its twin, as its size was not fixed by an existing shield. The former is 15 feet 3 inches in diameter inside the lining. The south tunnel was "holed" through on September 30, 1905. Its entire length of about five thousand one hundred feet was excavated in three hundred and thirty-four actual working days. From the short time that the tubes have been in operation it has already been proven that ventilation is considerably better than in the city. The tubes are separated and the movement of trains in either compartment acts like a series of pistons in either direction. Thus a steady forward current of air is produced. Additional ventilation will be furnished by fans at several points of the system.

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Polly's Ruse.

A Washington Story

By FRANK H. SWEET.

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ONE blustering spring day in 1781 three young men were the only passengers in the northbound mail stage which ran three times a week between New York and Boston. Could Caleb, the jolly driver, have known the business of each of the travelers he would have had interesting gossip indeed for the people along his route.

The straitlaced appearance, spectacles and bookish air of the tallest of the trio marked him a parson. The second, whose hair was fiery red, appeared like some merchant's apprentice. Such might also be the third, though his clothing was homespun and his manner more like that of a country youth.

This last passenger during the first part of the journey through Connecticut remained inside the coach with the others. But after leaving Hartford he sat outside with the good natured driver, who was quite ready to reply to questions about the country.

The two inside threw off their reserve when the countrified looking youth forsook their company.

"My glasses hurt my eyes," said the seeming preacher, removing his spectacles. "Now that the bumpkin has left us you can tell me your errand. I was astounded to see you get aboard at New York, Crane."

"He whom you are pleased to call the 'bumpkin,' my sagacious friend," said the red haired Crane, "is none other than the special express of Mr. Washington with a message from headquarters."

"Surely you are jesting!" said the clerical looking man.

"But I am not," rejoined Crane. "Yesterday this precious rascal had a long conversation with his chief in his marquee and then prepared for the journey. I was ordered to follow this fellow and if possible learn his mission. Follow him I will, therefore, if it takes me a thousand leagues."

"I do not envy you your task," said the other, rubbing his eyes. "I was never made for this sort of business, but you were. I was very comfortable in camp when I received orders to deliver a letter in Boston."

Meantime Caleb, the driver, had given his agreeable questioner much information, and the two were fast friends when Springfield was reached, where Caleb was to stay till next day.

Caleb's off leader needed shoeing. The blacksmith shop was across the ferry on the west bank of the great river. Thus Caleb could say truthfully, "My good sir, no trouble at all," when his new acquaintance asked the way to the old Boatman's tavern, where lived young Mistress Polly Day, whom the courier said he wished to see.

In less time than it takes to tell it Washington's young subaltern had de-

"SURELY YOU ARE JESTING!" SAID THE CLERICAL LOOKING MAN.

livered into Miss Polly's shapely little hands the precious packet bearing the private seal of the commander in chief of the Continental army. This letter was not unexpected by Polly. Indeed, her brother, commonly called "Captain John," on leaving his home for Boston a few days earlier had explained at much length what was to be done in case such a package should be delivered to her.

"Any message the general may wish to send me," said Captain John, "he will embody in a letter written to you, Polly. I have told him how patriotic you are, and he is willing to trust much to your sagacity. You must find some safe means of getting the message quickly to me. Remember to send me the whole of the letter the general sends you. On that portion of it which is left white a secret message for me will be written in a peculiar ink, visible only when brushed over with a certain liquid."

"What liquid?" said Polly, who had her share of curiosity.

"Never mind, Polly. I have a vial of it. You should write me a good sisterly letter. Send the more important message in some safe hiding place or by some trusty hand to which you can casually allude. But make the reference so slight that it cannot be easily discovered if your letter should chance to fall into the enemy's hands. Address it to Uncle James Daggett's inn, Market square, Boston."

With that Captain John disappeared.

Washington's messenger, having partaken of some of the sparkling cider and incomparable gingerbread with which Polly's larder was always supplied, made his bow and departed to cross the river and return to his commander.

Then Polly fairly flew to her little room, where she read with eagerness the following letter:

Newburg, N. York, 24 March, 1781.

To Mistress P. Day:

In behalf of the Command of which yr. Brother Capt. Day is an esteemed Member, I beg to express the pleasure his Company has found in the frequent evidence of your Loyalty and Handiwork which have been sent to us. Hardly less than the warm blankets and the hose furnished by you and your Thoughtful Friends, your own most savory loaves of Gingerbread are worthy of special mention. Permit me to remark that those who aid in making the lot of my soldiers happier in their camp-life are conferring a special favor upon Yr. Most Obt. Hble. Servt., G. WASHINGTON,
Com'ding.

At this time two strangers, one elderly, the other middle aged, were guests at the old river tavern where Polly lived with her Aunt Nancy.

When Washington's messenger arrived, they had been two weeks under Aunt Nancy's hospitable roof. They had announced an intention to go to Boston by the following morning's coach, and Polly's first thought was to ask one of them to carry her brother's message.

But the more she thought of it the more she distrusted the austere strangers.

"No, no," she said to herself, "it would not be safe. But I see Caleb's roan horse at the blacksmith's. I will get him to carry my little box of gingerbread to John in Boston."

She started through the garden gate, and there she met in the narrow path the elder of the two guests of the tavern.

"Mistress Polly," he said quickly, "I have sadly torn the sleeve of my topcoat. If I might make bold to ask your service, will you mend it for me before I go?"

"Certainly, good sir," she replied. "I shall be glad to do so as soon as I return from an errand to the blacksmith shop." And on she went.

"Caleb," she said with almost deference as if she were talking to Washington himself, "I want to send a box of gingerbread to my brother John in Boston by tomorrow's stage. If he cannot be found at Uncle James Daggett's inn on Market square, you may learn there where he is. You must put it into his hands yourself, remember."

Caleb gladly consented, and after a few minutes' chat Polly tripped back across the field.

His eyes were not the only pair that watched her as she went. Their entire conversation had been overheard by a young man with red hair who had come by the last stage from New York.

"Oh, if I only had more time to think what is best to be done!" thought poor Polly as she sat down to write to her brother.

Her face reflected the gravity of her thoughts as she fulfilled her promise of mending the torn topcoat in the twilight that evening. Both of the two strange guests were present, and so was Aunt Nancy. For some moments the elder guest watched her deft fingers in silence. Then, fixing his eyes upon her face, he said quietly:

"I hope the young man who came today brought you no bad tidings?"

"Oh, none at all!" said Polly quietly.

"I will tell you why I asked," he went on after a moment's pause. "Tonight from where I sit I have twice seen a young man about the same age of the one who called today approach the rear of the house as if looking for some one. Does he look for you?"

Polly started perceptibly. A response was on her lips when—crash! down came an earthen bowl in which a plant was blooming. It had been knocked from some upper window, and its fragments scattered close to the doorstep in the hard, smooth garden walk.

"Polly Day! Who's in your room?" cried Aunt Nancy.

The older guest started up the stairway and reached the upper landing just in time to see a slender young man half run, half slide, down the long sloping rear roof.

After the premises had been thoroughly examined and the still excited old lady had been led back to her seat Polly held up a small, square parcel which the intruder had dropped as he sprang from the roof.

"See!" said Polly, holding up the package. "The man only tried to get the box of gingerbread that I had all ready to send to Brother John by tomorrow's coach. Poor man! Perhaps he was hungry."

Caleb called bright and early the next day for his two passengers and the parcel. The neat little package for Captain John Day was stored carefully away in the leather stage box upon which the driver sat. The red headed man sat by Caleb on the box.

"Major, what think you of the outside passenger?" said the younger of the two guests.

"I did not o[illegible]

"He is Crane[illegible]

"What? C[illegible] are deceived[illegible] stand."

"What do y[illegible]

"It was he who [illegible] Polly's gingerbread."

* * * * * * * *

When Captain John Day received word from his uncle that a man with a parcel awaited him at the inn in Market square, Boston, he lost no time in appearing.

The face of Caleb was a rueful one as he handed the captain his sister's package. He had had, he said, a red headed young man on the box seat with him as far as Worcester, and then his passenger had unexpectedly departed. What had become of him he did not know. But after Worcester was passed he had discovered that the box of gingerbread had been tampered with.

Captain Day merely thanked Caleb for his pains and took the box.

He found within the torn wrappings only a few crumbs of gingerbread, but there were two written messages. One was scrawled on the torn wrapper of the box itself, and the other was Polly's letter, but there was no sign of any communication from General Washington.

"ZOUNDS! JAMES, WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THAT?"

The scrawled note on the wrapping paper bore neither date nor signature and read as follows:

The Exigencies of War demanded that I should open your precious Box; and the cravings of Appetite constrained me to eat up the Uncommonly good Gingerbread baked by your most Charming sister, Mistress Polly. The least I can do is to send you her letter, since there is nothing in it I can use!

The idea of my taking several days' Journey into the Interior simply to learn the information that Mr. Washington had written a Note of thanks to a girl! But he was right about the Virtues of the Gingerbread! Never was there better! A thousand Thanks! A thousand Pardons! And Farewell!

Polly's letter was mainly a diary of small events at the tavern since her brother's departure. There was much unimportant information about the state of Aunt Nancy's health, and then Polly said:

There must be much Want in the country about, for a poor young man, half starved, no doubt, tried vainly last night to steal my box of Gingerbread, made for you. There have been two fine Gentlemen staying at the tavern, and that reminds me that you will have Pleasure in learning that your little sister is improving much in the Art of Needlework. I wish that you might see the nice Bit of Sewing that I had the Honour of doing upon the Top Coat of the Elder of these Two Gentlemen, who have both gone to Boston by this stage. It was in the Sleeve of his Top Coat, near the Shoulder; and he declared when it was Done that it was impossible to discern where the Rent had been.

If you should chance to meet this Gentleman, I trust that you will examine this piece of my Handiwork; and do not fail to send me by the Hand of Caleb any article of Apparel that you may wish me to mend against your Return.

Nothing in this innocent note had excited the smallest suspicion on the part of the wary spy. But when Captain John Day read it he made haste to ascertain where the two gentlemen were.

After a refreshing night's sleep and a hearty breakfast at the inn the two gentlemen, the major and his companion, prepared to stroll on Boston Common. As the weather was cold, the younger of the two, called James, brought down their topcoats.

His comrade, the major, unfolding his, uttered an exclamation of surprise and anger.

"Zounds! James, what do you think of that?" he said, pointing to a slit, evidently made by a sharp knife, in the topcoat near the shoulder.

The young man examined it closely. "I should say," said he, "that you had been completely outwitted and doubtlessly made a convenience of by the little maid at the tavern in Springfield. See! Here she sewed the rent you had in the garment, and the cut of this knife goes straight across it!"

"The minx had concealed some message in the sleeve!" said the other. "Her brother, the rebel captain, has been at this house."

"Without doubt, and his majesty's officer has been made the emissary of the rebel commander!"

Polly soon received from Newport a letter from her brother John containing these words:

Your Gingerbread, which I doubt not was very Good, never arrived. Only by the kindness of the Enemy's spy did your letter reach me at all. Your plan of sewing the General's message to me into the very clothing of a British officer in disguise and on parole was indeed a most Ingenious one. I managed to secure the Paper without other trouble than cutting the cloth. Your woman's Wit, I verily believe, did save your Brother's Life.

A small sealed packet, addressed "Mistress P. Day, Boatman's Tav at the Ferry, West Springfi Masstts.," arrived about a month later from New York. It contained a quaintly engraved locket bearing a miniature portrait of the donor, George Washington. The message with it read simply:

In token of the Commander's appreciation of a valuable Service, faithfully and successfully performed.

Happiness Is Not Dependent On Wealth.

By BRAND WHITLOCK, Mayor of Toledo, O., Reformer and Novelist.

IF A RICH MAN IS HAPPY, IT IS IN SPITE OF HIS RICHES, AND IF A POOR MAN IS HAPPY IT IS IN SPITE OF HIS POVERTY. I SUPPOSE THAT REAL HAPPINESS, IF THERE IS SUCH A THING, COMES FROM THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF HAVING A COMPLETE LIFE.

A great many people do not live at all; they merely move about like AUTOMATIC CORPSES. By that I mean that they have NO FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTION OF LIFE—no conception of their relation to other people or to humanity as a whole.

Many persons miss life because they lead purely sensuous, not necessarily sensual, existences.

Of course the world is TOO OLD AND PERHAPS TOO WEARY and altogether too sophisticated for that happiness that might be supposed to come from a purely NATURAL existence, such as children live. We are altogether too self conscious for that.

TO ONE WHOSE EYES HAVE BEEN OPENED, TO ONE WHO HAS BECOME CONSCIOUS OF THE INEQUALITY AND EVEN ANARCHY OF PRESENT DAY CONDITIONS, HAPPINESS IS DIFFICULT, IF NOT IMPOSSIBLE, BECAUSE OF THE REFLECTION THAT THERE ARE MILLIONS OF OTHER SOULS IN THE WORLD JUST LIKE HIMSELF WHO CANNOT BE HAPPY. WE CANNOT HAVE LIFE OURSELVES AS LONG AS WE DENY LIFE TO OTHERS.

I presume that for a man to be really happy it would be necessary for him to bring himself into correct relations with those in the world about him. FEW PEOPLE HAVE THE COURAGE TO DO THIS. Tolstoi has tried it.

Co-operation Needed In Life Insurance.

By Ex-President CLEVELAND, Chairman of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents.

THE perils and trials that have overtaken life insurance and the AFFLICTIONS THAT STILL THREATEN IT not only admonish to more careful and scrupulous management, but they teach lessons that cannot be neglected without disregard of common worldly wisdom. Life insurance companies not accused of wrongdoing, but caught in the storm of VIRULENT AND INDISCRIMINATE ATTACK, have, as well as the guilty, failed to find friends in quarters where they should have found them, and their policy holders, who should have been their ALLIES AND DEFENDERS, have by thousands been quite willing to join the ranks of their enemies.

Unfortunately the business phase of life insurance has not been as universally understood as its SENTIMENTAL features. When the time came for the arraignment of life insurance before the people they saw stupendous lists of figures showing receipts and assets so ENORMOUS as to stagger their comprehension of legitimate accumulation.

ANOTHER THING WHICH, IT SEEMS TO ME, HAS BEEN ESPECIALLY SHOWN TO BE OF VERY GREAT IMPORTANCE TO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IS THE CULTIVATION OF A CLOSER AND MORE INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THEM AND THEIR POLICY HOLDERS. WITH FAIRNESS AND LIBERALITY ON THE PART OF THE COMPANIES AND AN EXACT UNDERSTANDING OF WHAT THE POLICIES MEAN ON THE PART OF THE ASSURED THEY OUGHT TO BE FRIENDS, WITH A MUTUAL INTEREST IN EVERYTHING THAT AFFECTS THE RIGHTS AND FAIR TREATMENT OF THE COMPANY.

This condition cannot exist if contracts of insurance are MISLEADING AND DISAPPOINTING, if solicitors of insurance are allowed to roam about the country misrepresenting the advantageous terms they are authorized to offer, if dividends and other reasonably anticipated beneficial incidents are not forthcoming or if policy holders are allowed to remain in SLOTHFUL INDIFFERENCE to the fact that unfairness to their companies is unfairness to them and that the unjust taking of money by legislation or otherwise from the funds which are held by their companies IN TRUST for them cannot be regarded otherwise than as a wrongful and unjust diminution of their INDIVIDUAL savings or possessions.

Difference Between American And European Banking.

By LESLIE M. SHAW, Former Secretary of the Treasury.

SO much has been said in favor of A LARGE CENTRAL BANK patterned after the Bank of England, the Imperial bank of Germany or the Bank of France that I am constrained to submit some observations with reference to such a plan.

These institutions DISCOUNT COMMERCIAL PAPER and issue their notes thereon. This commercial paper usually and well nigh always consists of drafts drawn against actual values by venders and accepted by vendees, to which is added the indorsement of one or more banks. Where in the United States can such commercial paper be obtained?

THE UNITED STATES IS NOT ONLY GREAT IN AREA AND IN RESOURCES, BUT ITS INDUSTRIES ARE DIVERSIFIED TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT CURRENT BANKABLE PAPER IN ONE LOCALITY IS FREQUENTLY UNACCEPTABLE IN ANOTHER.

In New York city the best known BANKABLE PAPER is collateral notes secured by the hypothecation of well selected stock exchange securities. In some localities CATTLE PAPER is the only prime paper; in other localities grain. In other places bills of lading are current and considered PRIME. What help need a bank in the central west expect from a central bank authorized to issue its notes against commercial paper such as is acceptable by the central banks of Europe?

GAS PLANT OPERATION.

Lucien H. Tyng Compares Public and Private Ownership.

Lucien H. Tyng contributed to the August issue of Moody's Magazine a strong article on "Private versus Public Operation of Gas Companies," from which we take the following:

"Making money out of a gas plant is not like picking gold eagles out of the street, and a franchise to run the gas business in a community is no gold mine. It may be developed into a source of great profit, but only in conjunction with capital and business ability, especially the latter, which if not employed in the particular gas business in question might be securing greater returns in some other field.

"There is no more logic in the belief that the surplus earnings of a successful gas company over a certain percentage on the investment should go to the municipality than that a wholesale grocer should refund to his customer all profits over 6 per cent, say, on the capitalization of his company. The success of the gas company comes from the use of proper judgment, energy and business methods in the use and risk of capital invested, just as in any other business.

"That often the gas business is apparently a natural monopoly in a given community does not disprove the foregoing reasoning. The gas companies that are making the most money today are not those that are taking advantage of their franchise rights to exact high rates. They are the ones who by their own effort in educating the people are so increasing the per capita consumption of gas as to make a lower rate a business possibility and by their intelligent attention to operating cost and investment of large amounts of new capital when needed are able to reduce the cost of making gas sufficiently to secure a greater total profit out of selling a large amount of gas at a low rate than was before received when rates were higher and business less.

"But it is only by the most aggressive and intelligent business methods that a gas company can hope to succeed under such conditions. The ability to handle the business in this way is something that a municipality cannot buy at a salary. The opportunities in other lines of business are too great to those with the capacity that enables them to develop the highest earning power out of a gas company at a low margin of profit for the product."

PUBLIC BUSINESS NEGLECTED

No Private Enterprises Could Have Been So Badly Managed Without Collapse.

It is a stern but not a pleasant duty to call occasional attention to the way events continue to stultify the claims of the municipal ownership advocates that the public does its own business as well as or better than the individual does his.

Take three enterprises of present moment. No private individual or corporation constrained by a profit making purpose and upholstered by the taxing power would make such crazy and corrupt contracts for a building as those which investigation shows the state of Pennsylvania made for the Harrisburg capitol. No private enterprise would have so little to show for six years of work on a simple engineering problem as the municipality has in the Manhattan bridge. No individual able to keep out of the bankruptcy courts and the insane asylum would have spent, as Father Knickerbocker has spent, $7,000,000 for a hall of records, taken seven years to build it and then found that it would not hold his records.

The huge debt of the metropolis, its narrow borrowing power, the condition of its streets, docks and parks and the confusion of its tax system, all are explained and illuminated by these contemporary incidents.—Editorial in New York Mail and Express.

There Was a Reason.

Some of the forms of graft practiced in certain Indiana cities which have gone into the municipal ownership business may be peculiar to those towns. In one of them, which owns and runs its waterworks system, as Rochester does, the city waterworks were insured for $32,000. A cement water tank carried $26,000 insurance, though it could not be fired if a thousand incendiaries went to work at it. It happened that in that town one of the influential officials was agent for a fire insurance company which had "risks" on the water tank and other properties.—Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle.

Familiar Story From Portsmouth, O.

Portsmouth, O., was among the first to install its own electric light plant, which it operated until a street railway system was installed. At that time a contract was made with the street railway company by the terms of which it took charge of the lighting plant and furnished light to the city for a specified sum. This contract continued in force until about three years ago, when the practically worn-out and out of date equipment was sold to the street railway company because the city was unwilling to expend the money necessary properly to re-equip the plant.

In Chehalis, Wash.

According to the mayor of Chehalis, Wash., "the city owns the plant, which was leased some time ago to a private party. That party now owns nearly all the machinery connected with the plant. The city at the time it operated the plant did not make a financial success for the reason that the city was at that time very small and in dishonest hands, so the story goes."

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1908.

ONLY fifteen more working days left for our law-makers at Annapolis. Will they work, or will they continue to shirk?

THE Maryland Legislature, with its overwhelming Democratic majority, has legislated no good laws on to the statute books nor has it legislated any bad ones off. The session has been a farce from the start and indications point to the fact that it will stay in the rut unto the end.

HON. HENRY G. DAVIS, West Virginia's old-young democratic politician, may become a candidate for the democratic nomination for the governorship. He don't deny he is a candidate, and says he's considering it. Mr. Davis is a strong man, notwithstanding his age, and there's no telling what he might do if made the nominee of his party.

THE introduction of natural gas in Oakland contemplated by the West Virginia and Maryland Gas Company, should the bill now pending in the Legislature giving the corporation the right to condemn a right of way for its pipe line be favorably acted upon, will mean much for the town. Gas is the cheapest illuminant for all purposes now extant; as a fuel it stands far ahead of coal in point of economy as well as cleanliness; its introduction into Oakland will make it possible to establish industries that will employ every person, male and female, now residing here who desires work.

It has been reported and generally accredited that there exists in Oakland some opposition to the gas measure, but why, on one seems able to explain. We have no competing gas light companies in this section of the country, nor is there a probability of any being established, hence the accredited opposition to the measure is indeed far-fatched and the seal of disapproval should be stamped upon it by those of our residents who place the interests of the community ahead of selfish narrow-mindedness.

GOING AHEAD AS IF MARYLAND WERE NOW A ONE-PARTY STATE.

If the disfranchising amendment had received endorsement at the polls, had run the gauntlet of the United States Supreme Court, and Maryland were firmly established as a one-party State, with the Democratic party seated firmly in the saddle, we could understand readily enough the apparent determination at Annapolis to create, under the appearance of a good-roads commission, a political machine compared with which those that have gone before were but weak and futile instruments. Having the State under absolute control, the organization might do pretty much as it pleased without fear of overthrow. But the disfranchising amendment is not a law, and many Democrats—many leading Democrats—are waiting to see what the party under its new leadership proposes to do, what sort of rule it intends to set up, before they use their votes to commit the political destinies of the State to one party. It is bad policy to get anxious for spoils that appetite is not restrained, even though indulgence means danger.

It requires little knowledge of good-roads building in this country to learn that it has been a source of prolific waste. Millions upon millions of dollars have been expended with insignificant results—the main trouble being that politicians directed the expenditure of the funds. They steal some money, but the amount is small as compared with that which they waste and fritter away. There is no other public work in which so many opportunities for grafting and for shirking responsibilities exist. A contractor with a political "pull," overseers and foremen appointed for ability to hustle at election time instead of for their knowledge of road-building, can make money fly much faster than dirt.

And to make the prospect of the Benson bill with its paid commission and subordinate officials, look still more disconcerting, there is cause to believe that hostility to the Geological and Economic Survey's methods of building good roads comes from contractors who have had trouble with the commission's engineers. Certainly no good reason has been assigned for taking the work out of this commission's hands; and in investigating such complaints as have been brought against it, it is found that some of them at least are mitigated by contractors who do not like the engineers in charge of road work. It would be a nice state of affairs if contractors were allowed to frame up a scheme of good-roads building which was satisfactory to them and spend $5,000,000 of the State's money on it.

It is impossible to believe that this new salaried commission of seven members has been fixed upon because it offers the surest and best scheme for carrying out the plan of making improved highways. There are members of the Legislature who appreciate fully what it offers in the way of political patronage. When somebody suggested that the minority be given representation on the commission the idea was incontinently flouted with the statement that the Democratic party would spend the $5,000,000, build the roads and get all the credit for it.

Governor Crothers appears to see nothing wrong in putting aside a commission which has already spent several years in the work of constructing good roads and producing good results as far as it was given money and opportunity. The Governor seems to see no danger of political complications if a new commission composed entirely of Democrats selected from different sections of the State is created and given entire control of the expenditure of $5,000,000. In fact, Annapolis is so blind to dangers in the Benson bill that it looks as if it had determined not to see them.—Baltimore News.

TO PREVENT TRICK BALLOTS.

Nowhere in the country does such a condition exist as has long disgraced the political character of Maryland—the piecemeal ballot laws, with their wretched incentives to the perpetration of election outrages. At no time during the late campaign did the Democratic leaders express shame for the trick devices that were openly employed by that party in the Wilson law counties. There was some kind of promise made by the stump speakers that the party would amend the extra-session law in order to make the ballot practicable and prevent the counting out of a large percentage of votes. But the results of the election showed that if the narrow margin by which the Democrats, on the face of the returns, won is not to be wiped out, the complicated ballot and the Wilson law devices plus a restricted franchise must be employed. A party that depends upon chicanery and injustice certainly has no real claim upon the support of the people.

Mr. Pairo, the chairman of the Republican steering committee of the Senate and the House, has "put it up" to the Democrats to give proof of a desire to have fair elections by introducing a bill to eliminate the trick ballot and the fake candidate. The bill provides that the work of the supervisors of elections in preparing the ballot shall be public; that the lines between the names and the groups of names shall be of a prescribed form and color; that the arbitrary arrangement of names permitted under the Wilson law shall be discontinued and the order of the names be fixed with absolute fairness.

If the Democrats are susceptible to appeals for honest elections, let them give their support to this measure that will do away with election devices that defeat the will of the voter and bring disgrace to the state. But no one for a moment indulges the belief that the party in power will rise above considerations of a road bill with unlimited graft attached to it and pass such a measure as that of Mr. Pairo's. Yet its passage would purge the ballot laws of the iniquities that go far toward making elections in Maryland a farce.

TO DEPORT ANARCHISTS.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor Straus has issued a stringent order to all commissioners of immigration and immigrant inspectors to make every possible effort to gain information from the local police and from other sources for the identification of immigrants who are anarchists or criminals, with the view to their deportation. Recent anarchistic crimes and evidences of unusual activity by this class of aliens doubtless prompted this order. About two weeks ago a priest was shot and killed at his church altar, in Denver, Col., while celebrating the Holy Sacrament, by an anarchist who was kneeling with other communicants and who received the consecrated wafer from the man whom he assassinated. A fouler crime is rarely recorded.

On last Monday an attempt was made to assassinate Chief of Police Shippy, of Chicago, by an anarchist. The attempt failed but Mr. Shippy's 15-year-old son was shot and fatally wounded and his coachman seriously hurt by shots fired by the chief's assailant. Swift retribution followed the crime in this case, however, as, after a desperate struggle, Mr. Shippy secured a revolver and fired shot after shot into his assailant's body, killing him instantly.

The action of Secretary Straus deserves ample commendation by all law-abiding citizens. There should be no room in this country for men who believe that every man should be a law unto himself and who antagonize all government, even though it be based upon the consent of the great mass of the governed. Men who array themselves against law belong to the criminal classes and, though all anarchists may not be actual assassins, they are always ready to commit murder in the interest of their dangerous doctrines. Strenuous efforts should be made, therefore, to locate all foreigners who entertain anarchistic views and then send them out of the country. The order of Secretary Straus is a step in the right direction and it should not only be rigidly enforced, but be supplemented by such legislation as will make it most effective in ridding the country of the vicious element referred to.

SCHOOL BOARD PROCEEDINGS.

Three Normals Will Be Conducted During The Spring.

The Board of School Commissioners met Friday last and after disposing of routine business, the question of normals was thoroughly considered and the following conclusions arrived at:

The school buildings were awarded to the following persons in which to conduct an eight weeks' normal, to begin April 20 and close June 12:

Grantsville to P. E. King.

Accident to J. C. Beahm and H. W. Browning.

Oakland to U. G. Palmer and W. E. Bishoff.

These sessions will be devoted to a thorough drill in Arithmetic, Geographp, Grammar and the various other branches taught in the public schools in which teachers must be prepared in order to receive certificates.

At the close of the eight weeks' session the three normals will be merged into one school in Oakland for three weeks. This session will be devoted principally to Methods of Teaching and School Management.

Legislation now pending contemplates longer terms and higher salaries and necessitates better qualifications on the part of teachers. Our teachers must either go elsewhere to training schools or must be provided with the ablest instructors at home. To this end the School Board has engaged Miss L. E. Phoenix and Prof. T. L. Gibson for the three weeks' session.

Miss Phoenix is a graduate of the Mansfield, (Pa.) and the Oswego, (N. Y.) State Normal schools, Oberlin College and Emmerson School of Oratory and is now teaching her fourteenth year in the Oswego State Normal. She will present Methods in Reading, Numbers and Language, with one period to the entire school in Physical Culture.

Prof. T. L. Gibson, of the State Normal of Baltimore, who has so ably recommended himself to the teachers in his efforts at the county institutes, needs no further recommendation. He will have charge of the music, devoting two periods a day to it. He will also take up the work in English Grammer and composition in the highest grades.

The education bill now pending provides that all certificates in the State must be re-classified. Applications for certificates or re-classification without further examination by experienced teachers who attend the entire eleven weeks and whose work is satisfactory to the County Superintendent and the various instructors will be favorably considered by the Board without further examination.

A uniform rate of $5 tuition will be charged for the eight weeks sessiou and the three weeks will be free to all teachers and prospective teachers.

The faculty in the three weeks session will be Miss Lydia E. Phoenix, Prof. T. L. Gibson and the instructors of the different eight weeks' session.

GRANTSVILLE.

Rev. McCoy closed his series of meetings here with a communion service. The church has been awakened and nine taken in on probation.

Dr. Briscoe has purchased the very desirable property of Mr. Henry Bonig and will soon take possession.

Miss Ethel Broadwater, who has been visiting for some time in Frederick, also Baltimore and Annapolis, has returned home and reports a very enjoyable time.

Charles Beachy has returned home from the Pacific coast.

Mr. Clarence Miller is to be our new policeman. We believe Clarence is the right man in the right place.

Mr. Len Getty is home again.

Prof. Earl King, principal of the Grantsville school, has about recovered from an attack of grip. We are glad to say he is again able to use his vocal organs. He rendered a very beautiful and effective solo Sunday night in the M. E. church.

Mr. John Beachy made a flying visit to his mother here and other relatives and has now returned to his place of business in Wisconsin.

The farmers institute, we learn, was well attended and very instructive.

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Ebersole nee Lizzie Hershberger, of Chicago, Ill., are visiting relatives here.

Trade Exhibition.

J. M. Davis & Sons have arranged for a big display of their leading specialties during the month of March commencing on the 9th and lasting until the 21st. Their plan is to show the various lines they are handling in actual operation. Their display promises to be very interesting to the public. There you will find many things worthy of your attention. The demonstrations will take place from ten to twelve in the morning and from two to four in the afternoon and from six to eight in the evening, each day. Remember the date, March 9th to March the 21st.

Call for Your Letters.

Miss Celia Curley, Mr. Peter H. Echard, Miss Alice Mal Hall, Miss Eva L. Lougridge, Mr. M. F. Powers, Mr. Steve Wilson.

FIRE AT THE BOND MILL.

Flames Destroyed Boarding House And Consumed $360 in Cash.

Last Sunday evening the boarding house at the lumbering plant of Messrs. DuBois & Bond Bros., at Bond, this county, was entirely consumed by fire along with much of its contents, including the boarding-house keeper's trunk, which contained his wearing apparel and currency amounting to $360.

The fire started about six o'clock when one of the domestics employed in the house attempted to light a lamp with a match the head of which became detached when she struck it and flew into a lace curtain nearby. From the curtain the flames communicated to the lining of the house, which was made of a paper substance and within a few moments the entire structure was a mass of flames.

Very little of the furniture on the first floor of the building was saved and none at all located on the second story. In a room on the second floor the manager of the boarding house, James Feuzy, had his trunk, which contained $360 in cash, his clothing and other valuables, all of which were consumed.

The loss to the building was $500, and a like amount on the furniture, with no insurance. Mr. Feuzy's loss falls particularly hard upon him. The building was owned by Messrs. DuBois and Bond Bros.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

On Tuesday the regular semi-monthly session of the Orphans' Court for Garrett county with all members of the Court present, was in session, when the following business was transacted:

The last will and testament of Jacob Wilson, late of Garrett county, was filed and probated, with the son of the testator, William H. Wilson, of Frostburg, executor.

Last will and testament of James Weir, late of District No. 11, was filed and probated, with his sons, Thomas and Walter Weir, executors.

D. E. Bolden, of Oakland, was appointed administrator of the personal estate of the late Henrietta Kamp, late of Garrett county, deceased.

William Bittner, of Rockwood, Pa., was appointed administrator of the late Miss Anna Boger, of Accident.

First and final account of Abel DeWitt, administrator of Ann DeWitt, filed and ratified.

BITTINGER.

The robin and blue-bird have made their appearance and there are other indication of the approach of spring.

Owners of sugar orchards are busy getting ready to gather the sugar water and transform it into sugar and syrup.

Charles Wilhelm, of Frostburg, was seen in this village last week.

William Broadwater, of New Germany, bought some fine beef cattle in this section last Monday.

J. L. Beachy, of Beechly, Pa. was calling on friends here last Saturday and Sunday.

Squire Wade H. Lohr, of Swanton, was helping his brother, J. Turner, of this place, to get his sugar camp open last week.

Miss Myrtle Wiley is spending a few days with her grandmother at Grantsville.

F. M. Bittinger was visiting at Accident last Sunday and his return home was delayed by high water.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Beachy were called to Deer Park last week by the serious illness of Mrs. B's father, Mr. J. W. Thomas.

Protection Against Loss By Fire.

Is your property insured? If not, could you afford to lose your home or your place of business at this time by fire? If such a misfortune should overtake you are you able to rebuild without borrowing money and putting a mortgage on your premises? If not, then insure your property at once in one of the large and reliable Fire Insurance Companies represented by our Agency, and in case of fire you will be promptly paid the amount of loss sustained under your policy, and it will not be necessary to borrow. Combined assets of Companies represented, more than $85,000,000. Write for information and rates.

FRED A. THAYER, Agent.
52-2t4s Oakland, Md.

Mortgage Paid Off.

In October, 1904, the proprietors of the Baltimore American executed a mortgage on the new American building, erected after the great fire, to secure a loan of $100,000. Saturday the mortgage was paid and released, which shows that there is money in a good newspaper.

Killed By Machinery.

James Carison, while in an intoxicated condition, walking through the pulp mill at Davis, W. Va., seeing the sights with several friends, walked too near the fast moving wheels and was fatally injured, dying shortly afterwards at the hospital. His face and head was torn and mangled in a horrible manner, the brains oozing out.

Surscribe for The Republican.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany County. 22222

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.
R. C. McCandlish, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. Friend, Merchant.
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

A BAD BUNCH OF BOYS PINCHED.

Charged With Breaking Into And Entering Dwellings at Mountain Lake Park.

Last Thursday night two boys Thoburn Shipley and Orval Fike, commonly called "Rubber," Lish, the latter an adopted son of "Bud" Lish, were arrested at a house a mile or two south of Loch Lynn Heights by Deputy Sheriff Claude Brown, charged with having broken into and entered a number of houses at Mt. Lake Park and Loch Lynn Heights. The following day Harry Hanson, the third of the trio of youngsters implicated in the wholesale burglary, was arrested and the three are now in jail in default of bond for their appearance at the June Term of the Circuit Court.

As stated in THE REPUBLICAN last week some thirty houses had been entered at the Park during the past few months, the crime in many instances being laid at the door of a stranger who made his escape from the clutches of two young residents of the Park a few nights previous who had observed him coming from one of the vacant houses, but with the arrest of the three boys above alluded to it is believed that the right parties have been apprehended.

When Deputy Sheriff Brown went to the Park to arrest Shipley and Lish he had considerable trouble in locating them, they having evidently been given the "tip" that an officer was after them. They were followed, however, to the home of the late Lewis Hanson, two miles south of the Park. When the officer presented himself at the door to make the arrest he was met by Lish who pushed a large Colt't revolver into his face and demanded of him that he leave the premises. The Deputy was not bluffed and made his way into the dwelling where he found upon a table a large lot of ammunition for the gun in the hands of Lish, which had probably been taken from the chamber of the revolver just before the arrival of the officer. From under a bed in another part of the house Shiplew was dragged out and with the aid of Constable Maffett the two prisoners were brought to Oakland and on Friday a hearing was accorded them.

In making their statement to the justice young Hanson was implicated. This boy had been summoned as a witness and he was placed under arrest upon the evidence of Lish and Shipley.

A search of a vacant dwelling near Loch Lynn Heights which is owned by William Jones, the janitor at the First National Bank in Oakland, revealed veritable store house, in which was piled a considerable quantity of canned goods and other edibles. This building was used as the headquarters of the boys where they repaired nightly to feast and have a sociable time. The goods in this building were identified by Mr. H. E. Felty as having been taken from his store at the Park.

The revolvers found in possession of Shipley and Lish were taken from Miss Hardy's cottage and are now in possession of Sheriff Brown to be used as evidence against the boys when their trial takes place.

Since the arrest of these boys no houses at the Park have been entered and it is the general belief that the gang which has been committing depredations upon the property of the residents at that place has been rouned up.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of Yough River Oil and Gas Company of Garrett county will be held on Saturday, the 4th day of April, 1908, at the Court House, Oakland, Maryland, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of 12 Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Stockholders who cannot attend in person are requested to send their proxies.

J. M. BURNS, President,
N. S. HEINDEL, Secretary.

Most people know that if they have been sick they need *Scott's Emulsion* to bring back health and strength.

But the strongest point about *Scott's Emulsion* is that you don't have to be sick to get results from it.

It keeps up the athlete's strength, puts fat on thin people, makes a fretful baby happy, brings color to a pale girl's cheeks, and prevents coughs, colds and consumption.

Food in concentrated form for sick and well, young and old, rich and poor.

And it contains no drugs and no alcohol.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND $1.00.

ENGLAND SAYS NO ALUM IN FOOD

and strictly prohibits the sale of alum baking powder—

So does France
So does Germany

The sale of alum foods has been made illegal in Washington and the District of Columbia, and alum baking powders are everywhere recognized as injurious.

To protect yourself against alum, when ordering baking powder,

Say plainly—

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

and be very sure you get Royal.

Royal is the only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar. It adds to the digestibility and wholesomeness of the food.

Typical March weather.

St. Patrick's day next Tuesday.

First week of Lent has passed.

Mr. Oliver Heyward, of Bond, was in the city this morning.

A good many unquenchable thirsts were in evidence Monday.

Mr. H. L. Daugherty, of Cumberland, was in the city a day or two this week.

Mr. A. M. Jeffers of Altamont, was in the city yesterday afternoon a few hours.

Mr. J. C. Philson, of Berlin, Pa., is here on a visit to his sister, Mrs. John M. Davis.

Mr. Alex. Sloan, of Lonaconing, was a witness in the Orphans' Court here on Tuesday.

Ex-Judge George B. McMillen, of the Orphans' Court, was in the city on business Tuesday.

Mrs. Nelson Thomasson, of Chicago, Ill., is here visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. Elwood Offutt.

Messrs. Edward J. Frantz and R. S. Jamison were in Washington, D. C., a day or two last week.

WANTED—A good team suitable for farm work. Apply to Wm. M. Kelley, Coketon, W. Va.

H. B. Lewis, of Mountain Lake Park, lumber inspector for the B. & O., is in town today.—Grafton Sentinel.

The West Virginia Legislature has adjourned and has again failed to change Groundhrg Day to the Fourth of July.

Attorney Sydney Sommerville returned today from Oakland, after spending several days with his family.—Grafton Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bolden, of Myersdale, Pa., arrived in Oakland Saturday afternoon to remain a few days visiting their relatives.

Mr. Charles J. Newman, who recently sold his place near town to Mr. Zack Hendrickson, has moved with his family to Oakland.

Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Laughlin, of Kingwood, are at the Park where they will spend two weeks as the guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Laughlin.

Mr. John C. Mayer, of Terra Alta, was in Oakland Tuesday afternoon and evening as the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Harland L. Jones.

Mrs. William R. Offutt and little daughter spent several days this week with Cumberland relatives, returning to Oakland yesterday.

Mr. J. H. Rodeheaver, the Terra Alta furniture man, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Mettie, was here Tuesday afternoon on business.

Mr. Roy H. Hamill, of the Upper Potomac Coal Company, spent Sunday in Oakland with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Hamill, at their home on Liberty street.

Dr. R. B. Ward returned to his home in Oakland Monday afternoon after a pastoral visit to a number of his appointments in West Virginia.

Mr. Harry Blocher, son of Mr. Henry Blocher, of District No. 9, was in Oakland on business Saturday, when he made this office a brief call.

Mr. E. J. Fringer, who spent several weeks with relatives in Carroll and other counties in Maryland, returned to his home in Oakland Friday night.

Mrs. Nancy Hamill-Rochold, of Baltimore, arrived here Tuesday afternoon to visit her sisters, the Misses Hamill, at their home on Liberty street.

Mr. E. H. Sincell, who was confined to his home nearly two weeks on account of a serious illness, has about recovered and is now attending to business.

Miss Annie Loewenstein went to Washington, D. C., Sunday afternoon to visit her sister, Mrs. Olia Kearney, who has been and still is quite ill.

Miss Sue Shirer, of Grafton, after spending Sunday in Oakland with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Shirer, returned to Grafton Monday afternoon.

Mr. Harry Loewenstein, who has been engaged at work in Johnstown, Pa., for several years past, arrived here Sunday to remain indefinitely with his mother.

Dr. T. E. Bullard, of St. Johns, Nova Scotia, arrived here on Friday to visit his mother, Mrs. L. F. Bullard, and sister, Mrs. E. Z. Tower, for a short time.

"Spineless cactus" and "noiseless rifles" are all right, but the real patriot worth while will be the man who invents "pieless politics," if anybody ever does.

All kinds of blank books for sale at THE REPUBLICAN office, including Ledgers, Records, Journals, in all sizes and styles of binding. Telephone your orders or call.

Miss Corrinne Manges accompanied her father, Rev. E. Manges, to Deer Park, Sunday where the latter preached in the morning to the Lutheran congregation there.

Miss Agnes Bullard, who was in Oakland a few days last week visiting her mother, Mrs. L. F. Bullard, returned to her school at Chambersburg, Pa., Monday morning.

Mrs. Lou Thayer-Waters left Oakland Monday morning for a visit of two weeks to Washington and Baltimore. In the former city she joined her sister, Mrs. Virginia Johnson, and niece, Miss Virginia Johnson, who were returning from Florida, where they spent the winter.

CAPITAL $50,000.00 — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

THE First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

RECITAL BY MISS ANNA MANGES.

Will Be Given in The Basement of St Mark's Church Next Thursday Evening.

Miss Anna Manges, who has won much favorable comment for her clever work as a reader and impersonator, will give one of her delightful recitals in the basement of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church on Thursday evening, March 19th, beginning at 8:00 o'clock. The entertainment will consist of readings and impersonations in Miss Manges' own inimitable manner.

She will be assisted in the evening's entertainment by Dr. J. G. Robinson who will sing, and Miss Daisy Grant, pianist. The musical numbers of the program will be classical and with Miss Manges' strong personality will not fail to draw a splendid patronage.

The admission to the entertainment will be 25 cents.

On Friday last ex-County Treasurer E. A. Weimer sold a number of parcels of real estate for the non-payment of taxes. The county became the purchaser in the absence of other bidders.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Mealey and their son and daughter, who have been residing in Morgantown, West Va., during the past winter arrived in Oakland on Saturday and will resume their residence here.

Mr. Z. C. Gibson, of Loch Lynn Heights, who was seriously injured several weeks ago by falling from a ladder a distance of ten ten feet or more to the ground, was in Oakland Tuesday.

The high moral standing of this community is due to the fact that it has been permeated by Christian influence and education, such as have radiated from the various church organizations of our town.

"There is good stuff in the coming generation of Americans," says the Cleveland Leader. There is good stuff in the coming, present, going, and gone generations of Americans. Americans are all right, and always have been.

The thought that "no one cares and no one knows" blights many a bud of promise. Be it the young artist at the easel, the workman at his bench, the boy at his mathematical problems or your little girl at the piano, give what praise you can.

Mr. James Carey, Mr. Bradford Blocher and Mr. William H. Wilson, all of the vicinity of Frostburg, were in Oakland Monday on business before the Orphans' Court. This office acknowledges pleasant visits from the gentlemen while here.

Mr. Stephen G. Ashby, now of Bond, will move his family from that place to Oakland about April 1st and will occupy Sheriff Brown's residence on Second street. Mr. Ashby will embark in the wholesale lumber commission business here on the 15th inst.

Mr. Edwin E. Friend, Register of Wills for this county, is the latest acquisition to the Masonic lodge in Oakland, having been raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason at the regular communication of the lodge held Tuesday night of this week.

Mr. Arnold Scherr, of Eglon, was in Oakland Saturday, being accompanied home that afternoon by his sister, Miss Alma Scherr, who was here several days last week as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Julius C. Renninger at their home on Liberty street.

Rev. E. Manges, who spent several days last week with relatives in York and Gettysburg, Pa., returned to Oakland Friday evening, accompanied by Rev. Miller, who went to Eglon Saturday where he preached on Sunday to the Lutheran congregation of that community.

Miss Rose Coddington, who spent a week with friends and relatives in and near Oakland, left here on Saturday for Lonaconing to visit her sister, Mrs. Abram Lawton. From that point she will leave within a week or two for Fayetteville, N. C., where she has a position with a millinery house.

County Commissioners Friend, Smith and Fike, after the adjournment of the meeting of the Board on last Thursday morning, went to a point near Bloomington where they inspected the site for a proposed new bridge spanning Savage River. Mr. Friend returned to Oakland Friday evening and the following morning left here for his home near Hoyes.

Mr. U. G. Palmer, of Hutton, who has been appointed by the School Board principal of the Oakland Normal, was in Oakland Tuesday on business connected with the school, which will open for a term of eleven weeks on April 20th. Mr. Palmer will be assisted in the management of the school by Mr. William E. Bishoff.

Few business men have more to contend with than an editor. The only means the editor has of making a living for himself and family is by selling space in the columns of his paper. His newspaper columns are the same to him as the shelves of dry goods are to the merchant. No one thinks of asking the merchant to give him dry the goods from his shelves, but few are they who hesitate to ask the editor ts give them a few columns free in his paper.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING FOR ORGANIZATION.

The committee appointed at a recent meeting of the citizens of Oakland to draft the constitution and by-laws for a Board of Trade to be organized for the town of Oakland and Garrett county, and authorized to call a meeting for the organization of the Board of Trade and the adoption of the constitution and by-laws for the government thereof, hereby give notice that a meeting to this end will be held on Monday, the 16th day of March, 1908, at 7.30 o'clock p. m., at the Opera House in the town of Oakland, and hereby invite all business men, farmers and others interested in the development and industrial progress and advancement of Oakland and Garrett county to meet on the above date and join with us for a permanent organization for the purposes as aforesaid.

SAMUEL LAWTON,
BENJ. H. SINCELL,
JNO. C. RENNINGER,
Committee.

If, perchance, a copy of this paper should fall into the hands of any who are in search of a new location—a place where church, school and social advantages are given emphasis, and where you can live out your allotted number of years without fear of pestilence or famine, we say, like one of old "Come thou with us and we will do thee good," without emphasis on the "do."

Prof. Rathbun, the superintendent of schools for Piedment school district and the principal of the Davis Public School was a delegate to the National Educational Society that met in the city of Washington last week. By the way, the patrons of the public school system are fortunate in securing the service of so efficient and competent an instructor.—Piedmont Correspondent, Cumberland News.

Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh, of Oakland, has received a notice from the proper authorities of his nomination as a member of the National Legislative Council for Maryland and duly appointed by the National Committee on Medical Legislation as a member of the National Auxiliary Congressional Committee of the American Medical Association for the year 1908 or until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Farm for Sale—I offer my firm, located near Herrington Manor school house, for sale; contains 52 acres 35 clear; good six-room dwelling; small barn; well watered; young orchard. Address J. S. Hardesty, Oakland, Md. 50-13

A story comes from Brownsville, Pa., to the effect that an undertaker of that town has a mummy whose beard grows so fast that he has to be shaved every day. The story doesn't mention whether the mummy calls for bay rum or not or how the loquacity of the barber is affected by the uncanny scraping of the chin of an animated corpse. But it is gruesome enough as it is and sufficiently hair-raising to make us suspect that Joe Mulhatton, the lamented president of the club of forty liars, has risen from the dead to challenge the credulity of the living.

State Forester Besley, of Baltimore, who was here at the sessions of the Farmers' Institute on Saturday, called at THE Republican office and outlined the work already accomplished by the Forestry Board and the work mapped out but not yet executed. Mr. Besley is much interested in the preservation of the forests and wants one or more reliable men in each district of the county to be forest wardens. A number of wardens have already been appointed by the Forestry Board for this county but there are yet a number of vacancies.

A weak Stomach, means weak Stomach nerves, always. And this is also true of the Heart and Kidneys. It's a pity that sick ones continue to drug the Stomach or stimulate the Heart and Kidneys. The weak nerves, not the organs themselves, need this help. This explains why Dr. Shoop's Restorative has, and is promptly helping so many sick ones. It goes direct to the cause of these diseases. Test this vital truth, and see. All dealers.

That man must have some place where he and his fellows may congregate for recreation and instruction, where toil and business cares may be cast aside for an evening of pleasure and social divertisement take their place, is a recognized fact. The lodge offers one of the best solutions of this question, as is evidenced by the many orders that have sprung up in this country in the last decade. Besides these are the numerous older and grander orders, all of which have in their rituals teachings that have been importnnt factors in the educational and moral development of the people.

Stop that tickling Cough! Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure will surely stop it, and with perfect safety. It is so thoroughly harmless, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers to use nothing else even with very young babies. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung healing mountainous shrub furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sensitive bronchial membranes. No opium, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Demand Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. All dealers.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. OFFUTT, JOHN M. DAVIS, G. S. HAMILL.
GEORGE W. LEGGE, JOHN T. MITCHELL, S. T. JONES.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT.
G. S. HAMILL, VICE P. S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. FRALEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER

TRADE DISPLAY AT DAVIS & SONS'

Labor Saving Devices Inspected By Large Crowds of Interested Residents.

The trades display inaugurated by Messrs. J. M. Davis & Sons, the Oakland hardware merchants, at their store building on Second street Monday of this week, which is to continue until the 21st inst., has been a source of much favorable comment by those who have inspected the great number of labor saving devices in actual operation displayed by the firm.

Both floors of the store have been given up to the display, the lower story containing many household utensils of merit. Demonstrations showing how easy it is to master the intricacies of cookery when one is supplied with the necessary utensils is a feature.

On the second floor a small gas engine of remarkable power, has been erected which drives a number of pieces of machinery, such as a churn, sewing machine, clothes washers, and by an ingenious device an attachment made to connect a cradle with an arm on a pulley successful rocks the baby (in this case an overgrown Teddy Bear) while the housewife is about other duties.

Messrs. A. D. Naylor & Co., has in successful operation in connection with the Davis display a fully equipped bath room outfit and an acetylene gas lighting plant.

During the hours of display which are from 10 until 12 and 2 until 4 o'clock music is furnished and refreshments are served to the visitors.

A petition addressed to the Garrett county delegation at Annapolis, paying for the repeal of the obnoxious mortgage tax law, was numerously signed by the farmers at the institute held here on Saturday afternoon. The paper was forwarded to Senator Brown the same evening and has since been followed by other petitions and personal letters. The law as it stands is a detriment to the development of our county and the amount of money realized by the taxes imposed upon the income from the mortgages is a mere bagatelle. The law is bad and should be repealed and that speedily.

Grippe is sweeping the country. Stop it with Preventics, before it gets deeply seated. To check early colds with these little Candy Cold Tablets is surely sensible and safe. Preventics contain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh or sickening. Pneumonia would never appear if early colds were promptly broken. Also good for feverish children. Large box, 48 tablets, 25 cents. Vest pocket boxes 5 cents. Sold by all dealers.

Mr. G. Semmes Hamill, of the Oakland bar, who spent several days in Annapolis last week, representing the liquor interest of Friendsville in proposed legislation having for its end the repeal of the law now on the statute books prohibiting the sale of liquor in Friendsville and the immediate community surrounding the town, returned to Oakland Saturday night. The bill to repeal the law above referred to was introduced in the House, at the instigation, we presume, of Mr. Hamill, by Mr. Maloy, one of the Baltimore City Delegates. When the proper time arrives the measure will repose peacefully, there is little doubt, in that grave already prepared for it.

This office received on Tuesday from Mr. Charles E. Hoye, of Legaspi, Philippine Islands, a copy of El Heraldo Bicol, a newspaper printed in Spanish and English in parallel columns, contains an account of a political convention held in Legaspi of which Mr. Hoye was secretary. The preamble and resolutions adopted by the convention pledged allegiance to the Government of the United States and commended the administration of President Roosevelt and pledged the support of the people of the district of Albay to Mr. Taft. Mr. Hoye also sent us a leaf of the manila raised in the Philippine, partly in its raw state and the balance showing the hemp after it was cleaned by the knife used for the purpose. To one unaccustomed to seeing this it is quite a curiosity and may be examined by calling at this office.

PRIME OF LIFE: WANTS EXERCISE.

Former Senator Davis, 85 Years Young, May Run For Governor.

The calcium operator will kindly again turn the spotlight on your Uncle Henry Gassaway Davis. Uncle Henry feels the need of strenuous exercise in the political arena. Being only 85 years old, he thinks a young man like himself should not allow himself to get rusty in politics by idleness. Therefore, he thinks of running for Governor of West Virginia this year.

"While I can't say that I am a full-fledged candidate at this time, still I am being urged by a large circle of friends to come out for the nomination, and to be frank, I'm seriously considering the proposition. The people are clamoring for the State to go our way the coming fall and I look for a sweeping victory for all of us."

That is what Senator Davis said to friends who called on him during a brief stay in the Capital City between trains yesterday. They declare that Uncle Henry is quite in earnest and that he is looking forward to making the race with no little pleasurable anticipation.

Young Men's Christian Association.

Subject for next Sunday afternoon's lecture, Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, lecturer, in the rooms of the Asociation, Mitchell building, Second street, to which all or cordially invited: "Jesus Heals a Man Born Blind."—John 9, 1-14.

Lecture.

Rev. C. W. Hudson will lecture in the Union church, Deer Park, Friday, March 13th at 7.30 p. m., on the "Ninth Wonder of the World." Admission free. Collection in aid of Woman's Missionary Society. All are invited.

A Case Of Destitution.

A peculiarly sad case of destitution in Oakland was brought to light a few days ago when Sheriff Brown, in the discharge of his duties as an officer laid a distress warrant on the property of a very unfortunate man in Oakland for arrearages in rent. In making a search of the premises he failed to find a vestige of food. The man is slowly dying of tuberculosis and has two children and his wife depending upom him for support. When the state of things as they exist in this household was brought to the attention of a few gentlemen Tuesday night a purse of a few dollars was quickly subscribed, but this will last only a short time. In the meantime it is incumbent upon the more fortunate residents of Oakland to see that the necessities of the family are provided. Relief funds will be thankfully received by Sheriff Brown or they may be left at this office.

Measles Prevalent.

Oakland is suffering from an epidemic of measles and many who have suffered from that disease before are again confined to their homes with the disease, regardless of the contention that a person can have the measles only once. Several physicians have cases on hands of persons who have had the measles before.

Married.

RODEHEAVER—DIEHL—At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Baumgartner, in Oakland, Saturday afternoon, March 7, by Rev. E. Manges, pastor of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, Miss Bessie Diehl and Mr. Clark Rodeheaver, both of near Deer Park.

In The Bankrupt Court.

Referee in Bankruptcy A. A. Doub, of Cumberland, gives the required legal notice in THE REPUBLICAN today of the first meeting of creditors of Galusha A. Pritchard, of Oakland, and David H. Sanders, of near Oakland, who have applied to the United States Court for the District of Maryland, for the benefit of the bankrupt laws. The meetings will be held in the law offices of Mr. G. S. Hamill in Oakland on March 21st, 1908.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

Captain Kidd's Two Loves.

By Carl Williams.

Copyright, 1907, by N. E. Daley.

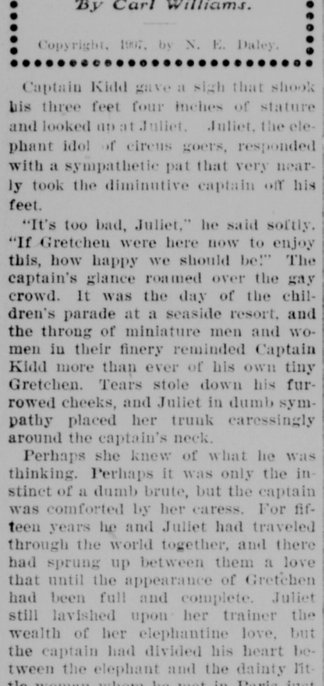
Captain Kidd gave a sigh that shook his three feet four inches of stature and looked up at Juliet. Juliet, the elephant idol of circus goers, responded with a sympathetic pat that very nearly took the diminutive captain off his feet.

"It's too bad, Juliet," he said softly. "If Gretchen were here now to enjoy this, how happy we should be!" The captain's glance roamed over the gay crowd. It was the day of the children's parade at a seaside resort, and the throng of miniature men and women in their finery reminded Captain Kidd more than ever of his own tiny Gretchen. Tears stole down his furrowed cheeks, and Juliet in dumb sympathy placed her trunk caressingly around the captain's neck.

Perhaps she knew of what he was thinking. Perhaps it was only the instinct of a dumb brute, but the captain was comforted by her caress. For fifteen years he and Juliet had traveled through the world together, and there had sprung up between them a love that until the appearance of Gretchen had been full and complete. Juliet still lavished upon her trainer the wealth of her elephantine love, but the captain had divided his heart between the elephant and the dainty little woman whom he met in Paris just before he had sailed for America.

When the showman who paid him his salary had ordered him to go to the strange land, he had begged Gretchen to accompany him. She had been willing enough, but the director of the troupe of lilliputians would not give his consent to losing one of his most valuable little players. He had hired Gretchen from her mother.

When the dwarfs had parted in the big arena in Paris she had promised to always be true to him and had hinted that perhaps she might manage to come to him some time. He had given her his address, written on a scrap of programme, and the short, misspelled letters she had sent were tucked into the pocket of the gay uniform coat and brought comfort to him in the long nights when he lay in Juliet's



JULIET HAD CAUGHT HER AROUND THE WAIST.

stall studying them out by the aid of a lantern. Exhibition midgets get little schooling, and the captain did not realize his inamorata's shortcomings since his own education was even more sadly neglected than hers. He cared nothing except that each tiny missive reiterated the "Ich lieb dich," which bore comfort to his heart and gave him courage to face a strange land. He was at least more fortunate than Gretchen, because he had Juliet, the faithful.

His love for Juliet antedated his love for Gretchen. Fifteen years he had played in the troupe with Gretchen; there had been a long stay in Paris, and he had grown attached to Juliet, the largest elephant of the herd. The proprietor, quick to see his opportunity, had shown the midget how to put the great beast through her few simple tricks.

Since then the captain and Juliet had not been separated for a single day. When they traveled by rail he slept in the car. On board ship or on land he slept in her stall. The elephant quarters were far sweeter and cleaner than some of the boarding houses at which he had been lodged, and the captain hated to be parted from Juliet even for a moment.

Thus there had grown up between them a love almost human in its intensity. The owner of the menagerie had finally permitted the captain to purchase the elephant out of his slender earnings and the tips he had received.

The captain had several hundred dollars saved up, but not enough to purchase Gretchen's release from her contract. In time he could manage to save up enough, so he tried to be content.

But here at the beach the sight of the children in their fancy dresses put him strongly in mind of the little troupe of which Gretchen was the star. The captain grieved and Juliet grieved in sympathy.

The two of them had come down from New York that morning to take part in a circus in the evening which was to close the day's festivities. It had been a long, tiring trip, and the captain felt depressed. Even the worn letters in his pocket failed to bring him comfort, and, though Juliet caressed him with her trunk, her efforts were of no avail, and the captain regarded the crowd of pleasure seekers through tear blinded eyes.

Then the manager of the entertainment came blustering up with the warning that the parade was ready to start. Juliet swung the captain up to her neck, and under the direction of his hook she moved off with stately tread to take her place at the head of the line.

As the great mass paced along between the lines of eager spectators the captain no longer watched the crowd. His thoughts were far away across the water with the little madchen.

Juliet proudly led the way, enjoying the surprise she excited and glad of the opportunity to parade. She did not need guidance when the way was so plainly marked, and, rejoicing in the fact that the children along the line were generous with their peanuts and candy, she kept a watchful eye on the crowd.

A cry of terror roused the captain from his day dreaming. Juliet was excitedly trying to force her way through the crowd, which broke and scattered before her. Captain used the hook on ears and trunk; but, though Juliet trumpeted shrilly in her pain, she obeyed neither hook nor voice. A dozen alert policemen sought to break her charge, but they hastily dodged aside at her approach. Then a cry of horror ran through the crowd.

A little girl, evidently one of the paraders on her way to the start, stood directly in the elephant's path. One of the policemen sprang to her rescue, but before he could reach her Juliet had caught her around the waist and had lifted her high in the air.

Strong men turned aside that they might not see the child dashed to earth again, while others stood fascinated by the sight. But instead of injuring the child Juliet swung her lightly back to the captain, who caught her in his arms with a cry of joy. Juliet then swung her huge hulk and docilely returned to the parade with the captain still holding Gretchen with one arm, while with the other he patted the trunk that was held up for a sugary reward.

"My impresario died," Gretchen was explaining. "I ran away and came over in the big ship, as we had planned. At the place where I sent your letters they told me you were here. I could not wait for your return, so I came, and Juliet saw me. I was looking for you. I knew you would be in the parade."

Captain Kidd slipped another lump of sugar to the insistent trunk.

"It frightened the people much," he said with a little laugh. "But I am glad that Juliet found you. Now I have my two loves, and we three shall live together always. A man came to me the other day and said that in vaudeville we can get much more than the $10 they pay me now. We shall be rich and very happy, my Gretchen."

"With you and Juliet," said the little woman, as she patted the upraised trunk. "I am sorry the children were frightened, but I could not wait another minute, my Wilhelm."

"Nor I," he answered simply, adding with true showman instinct: "It will be good for the business. It has made people talk, and they will want to see the three lovers."

Riding the South Sea Surf.

"I shall never forget the first big wave I caught out there in the deep water. I saw it coming, turned my back on it and paddled for dear life. Faster and faster my board went, until it seemed my arms would drop off. What was happening behind me I could not tell. One cannot look behind and paddle the windmill stroke. I heard the crest of the wave hissing and churning, and then my board was lifted and flung forward. I scarcely knew what happened the first half minute. Though I kept my eyes open, I could not see anything, for I was buried in the rushing white of the crest. But I did not mind. I was chiefly conscious of ecstatic bliss at having caught the wave. At the end of the half minute, however, I began to see things and to breathe. I saw that three feet of the nose of my board was clear out of water and riding on the air. I shifted my weight forward and made the nose come down. Then I lay, quite at rest in the midst of the wild movement, and watched the shore and the bathers on the beach grow distinct. I didn't cover quite a quarter of a mile on that wave, because to prevent the board from diving I shifted my weight back, but shifted it too far and fell down the rear slope of the wave." — Jack London in Woman's Home Companion.

How to Snub Bores.

A friend of mine returned the other day from an American tour and told me that he received a severe rebuke out of the mouth of a babe which cured him of expatiating on his experiences. He lunched with his brother soon after his return and was holding forth with a consciousness of brilliant descriptive emphasis when his eldest nephew, aged eight, toward the end of the meal laid down his spoon and fork and said piteously to his mother: "Mummy, I must talk. It does make me so tired to hear uncle going on like that." A still more effective rebuke was administered by a clever lady of my acquaintance to a cousin of hers, a young lady who had just returned from India and was very full of her experiences. The cousin had devoted herself during breakfast to giving a lively description of social life in India and was preparing to spend the morning in continuing her lecture when the elder lady slipped out of the room and returned with some sermon paper, a blotting book and a pen. "Maud," she said, "this is too good to be lost. You must write it all down, every word." **The lesson was not thrown away.—Putnam's Magazine.**

DREAMS BY GARDNER

Limekiln Club's President Announces a New Stock of Them.

HAVING A BULL CHASE YOU.

Sign That Things Have Dwindled Along Until They Have Finally Reached a Climax and Can't Be Put Off Any Longer.

[Copyright, 1907.]

"My frens," said Brother Gardner of the Limekiln club after the routine business at the last regular meeting had been disposed of, "we has been dreamin' old dreams and seein' old signs fur a long time past. I think de time has come fur sunthin' new. If de cull'd race am gwine to keep up wid de pursession, den old things must be dun away wid. What cull'd folks

"TO HAVE A BULL TAKE ARTER YOU."

dreamed of a hundred years ago don't count now. Darfore after a good deal of thought and figgerin' I desire to present you de follerin', which will stand until further notice as de only schedule issued and authorized by dis club:

"To dream dat you am walkin' along de seashore and find a diamond breast pin signerfies dat dar am gwine to be sickness in your family. If you hain't got no family, den your aunt or your uncle am gwine to be tooken down. If you hain't got a relative on airth, you'll be tooken yourself, and saltpeter won't save you.

"To dream dat you am a codfish sailin' along de briny deep is one of de best dreams I know of. It signerfies dat when de landlord comes to collect de next month's rent he am gwine to drop a ten dollar bill on de floh and not notice it.

"To dream dat you am a lobster and dat in attackin' a schoolma'am walkin' along de shore you have one of your claws knocked off am a dream dat soon brings results. De police am gwine to be watchin' in de alley fur you.

"To dream dat you am a whale and am swimmin' around and takin' up most of de Atlantic ocean signerfies dat when you go to your job in de mawnin' de boss am gwine to gib you de bounce. He's found a dago who will work 50 cents a day cheaper.

"To dream dat you am a giraffe signerfies dat you will be higher in de air very soon. It may mean dat you am gwine to climb a persimmon tree, and it may mean dat you am gwine to be 'lected to some office. While you am waitin' to see which don't work too hard.

"On three different occasions widin a year my old woman has dreamed dat she was a bunch of bananas and dat I was steppin' for'ds to pick one off. On each and ebery occashun she has found a nickel on de sidewalk next day.

"To dream dat you wandered out in de kentry and found a great big watermillyon and took it home and dat when you cut it de core was as red as blood and when you tasted it it seemed jit food fur de angels don't signerfy good luck onless you furder dream dat you got rid of de rinds befor' de police come around.

"To dream dat you am a pullet sittin' on de roost and dat de hand of a cull'd man am reachin' up to grab your leg and make you his signerfies dat you am gwine to win on de next hoss race. If you am in lub it signerfies marriage.

A Clothesline Dream.

"One night two months ago I dreamed dat I was a clothesline and dat de old woman was hangin' out de Monday washin' on my back. I woke up in a sweat. I jest felt dat I was in fur bad luck, but de werry next day de grocer weighed me out three pounds of butter fur two, and Sir Isaac Walpole, who had owed me a dollar fur six months, come along and paid it.

"If any of you have got de idea dat to dream of countin' money signerfies good luck you'd better drap it at once. De man next doah to me dreamed dat dream one night last month, and when he woke up in de mawnin' he found dat de hawgs had got in and rooted up all his taters.

"To dream dat you see a white hoss, a black cat, a yaller calf and a spotted cow chasin' each odder around a lot signerfies danger. You may fall off de roof of de house or de ole woman may go fur you wid de rollin' pin.

"To dream dat you am a wheelbarrer and dat a fat man am wheelin' you along de street signerfies dat you will visit a hospital very soon. You may go dar to see your brudder-in-law or you may go dar wid a broken head.

"Waydown Bebee tells me dat a few nights ago he dreamed dat he was a load of hay and was bein' drawn to market to be sold. He wanted to appeal to de farmer drivin' not to part him from his old associashuns, but befo' he could do so he woke up. He lay dar on his back wonderin' what sich a dream signerfied when his wife got up and would have gone through his pockets and taken ebery dollar he had but fur seein' dat his eyes was open.

"It am only ten nights since Samuel Shin Dreamed dat he was an airthquake. He was travelin' around shakin' down buildin's and scarin' folks to death when his landlord pounded on de doah and warned him to hustle up dat back rent or vacate. It was only about two minits between de dreamin' and de poundin'. It was only ten hours after de poundin' dat Samuel was sot out on de sidewalk.

"To dream dat you am a one horned cow looks on de face of it to be a bad thing, but it am jest de contrary. If you eber dream dat dream you am shore to find a wallet wid as much as $10 in it, and dar won't be a soul around when you pick it up.

"I knowed a man who went to bed arter fam'ly prayers and dreamed dat he was a smoked ham hangin' out in front of a butcher shop and dat a tall, slim cull'd man was lookin' at him wid eyes of love and affecshun. He tried to call out to de butcher to take notice or he would lose his ham, and in doin' so he woke himself up. He couldn't say what sich a dream signerfied, but he soon found out. His tracks was follered from a wood pile and he got sixty days on de island.

"I once dreamed dat I was a windmill and goin' round and round, and when I woke up and told de old woman she begin to weep. She said it meant sudden death widin a week, but she got left. I had an old mewl worth about $10. A preacher, who didn't know nuffin 'bout mewls, come along and offered me $30. Dream dat dream jest as often as you kin.

"If you see de moon ober a red hoss barn take care. Dat means blood and plenty of it.

To Hear a Crow Cawin'.

"If you hear a crow cawin' at midnight git right up and light de candle and look under de bed and see if your five dawgs am all dere. De sign means a loss of property.

"If de fust pusson you see on gettin up in de mawnin' am a cross eyed milkman go back into de house and put butter on your butes. Dar's trouble comin', and you want to slip out of it if you kin.

"If you am passin' a house and a black hen runs out and begins to crow at you bless her heart. Dat's a sign dat a legacy am comin' to you and dat widin a year you'll pass dat same house ridin' in your kerridge.

"If you am a young man and am gwine along de road to see your gal and a star falls and a dawg barks at de same time, turn right around and go home. Dat gal am deceivin' you. She has tooken your gumdrops and lubbed anodder at de same time.

"If de sun sets fiery red and you see it ober your left shoulder and at de same moment a widder woman leanin' on a crutch passes you by be on your guard fur de next few days. It may signify dat de butcher am on your trail wid an old bill or dat a cyclone am gettin' ready to break loose.

"If you am walkin' in de alley at night to git de fresh air and ruminate fur awhile and you suddenly think you smell chicken potple, git right out of dat on de gallop. It's a sign dat at least two white men am watchin' dat coop.

"To have a bull take arter you when you are makin' a short cut across a field is a sign dat things have dawdled along until dey have finally reached a climax and can't be put off any longer. If you reach de fence ahead of de bull it am a sign of industry on your part and mighty pore plannin' on his. If you fail to, den no furder sign will be of interest to you in dis world."

M. QUAD.

Speaking of His Relations.

Judge—What are your relations to the defendant?

Witness—I hope my relations are nothing to him. If they were, I'd disown all of them!—Yonkers Statesman.

To Solve the Servant Problem.

The combination pianola stove.—Punch.

Her Power.

She couldn't drive a nail in straight,
Not even on a stunt.
She couldn't throw a stone a rod
And hit an elephant.
She couldn't saw a board across
And make the angle right.
She wouldn't kill a mouse, although
It bothered her all night.
She wouldn't miss a gossip feast
For anything you'd pay.
She couldn't hear a secret but
She'd give it all away.
She couldn't hold her tongue an hour
Unless she were asleep.
She couldn't skip a bargain sale
Where everything was cheap.
She couldn't do a lot of things
That men can do with ease.
She couldn't knock a three base hit
Or shin up lofty trees.
But she can take a great big man,
Enslave him with a thrill
And twist him round her finger and
Remold him to her will.

—Somerville Journal.

DOWNRIGHT ABUSE.

I've sure been called a lot of things
Since I've been fooling round on earth.
They've even called me names, b' jings,
That cast reflections on my birth.
They've called me "grafter," "snide" and "crook"—
Yea, they have named me worse than that.
But here comes some man with a book
That calls me "proletariat!"

Now, I have lived the best I could.
I've paid my debts when necessary.
I've been, I reckon, average good
For one so human and contrary.
But all my effort in the line
Of keeping straight and all of that
Is wasted, and my eyes run brine
If I'm a "proletariat!"

I don't know what the word can mean,
And, tell the truth, I'm scared to learn.
Far as I know I've never seen
A sample and don't care a durn
If I should waste the brief remains
Of what short time I have at bat
Without once getting through my brains
The sense of "proletariat."

Yet while I live and have my health
I'd have the whole world understand
That, though I've neither fame nor wealth,
There's none that dares to lift his hand
And swear that I, peace loving man
That tries to side step family spats,
Could e'er be listed with the clan
That's labeled "proletariats."

—Strickland W. Gillilan in Judge.

Pleasant Prospect.

A young fellow in Pittsburg intended to ask her father's consent the other evening, but changed his mind. He has decided to wait till the old gentleman is disabled from a fall on the ice or till something equally propitious turns up. It happened in this way:

When he reached the house, the girl met him at the door, pearly tears stealing down her fair cheeks.

"Oh, George," she whispered, "I am so glad you have come. Please go into the library and see if you can calm father; he is so excited and is raging about, knocking over the furniture and breaking things."

"Certainly," George said briskly. "What is the matter with the old gentleman?"

"I'm sure I don't know," she said. "He was all right, and I just began to tell him that you wanted to marry me."—Lippincott's.

On His Way to Take the Waters.

The first heavier than air flying machine.—Sketch.

A Wrong Tip.

A well known Chicago merchant was once asked to talk to the boys of a business school. He prefaced his address by a few extempore remarks.

"Boys," said he, "as I approached the entrance to this schoolroom I observed on the panel of the door a word most appropriate to an institution of this kind. That one word expresses the quality most useful to the average boy when he steps into the field of business. Can you tell me what it is?"

"Pull!" shouted several of the pupils, with a burst of laughter, while the horrified merchant recognized that he had taken his text from the wrong side of the door.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Revenging Himself on the Profession.

"Say," asked the wild eyed man limping into the chiropodist's office, "can you cure a bunion?"

"Yes, sir," answered the chiropodist.

"Can you do it in a short time?"

"Yes, sir."

"Permanently?"

"Sure! Take this chair."

"No, thanks," said the caller, whipping a notebook out of his pocket and making an entry in it. "I don't want anything done. I am merely making a collection of monumental liars. I have found another one, that's all. Good day."

Turning on his heel, he limped out.—Chicago Tribune.

Timely Aid.

"I see that Moneybags has come forward with a half million to help out in this financial trouble."

"Yes. But if he wished to relieve the trouble any why did he wait so long?"

"Well, you see, he wanted to be sure the tide was coming in before casting his bread on the waters."—Judge.

The Proper Term.

Knox—You and Dr. Jones are partners, are you not?

Dr. Smith—Oh, no. We often consult together and attend to each other's patients in case of absence, but we are in no sense partners.

Knox—I see. He is what might be termed your accomplice.—Detroit Tribune.

Gradations of Crime.

"That constable who followed a ten or about the stage with a warrant for breach of contract might have provoked the man to worse crime."

"I suppose you mean assault and battery?"

"No. But in his excitement the singer might have uttered a false note."—New York Times.

Saving Her Pelt.

"Look out!" cried the friendly walrus. "Here comes a hunter after you."

"I don't give a wrap," chortled the fur bearing seal, disappearing beneath the waves. — Catholic Standard and Times.

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" should form part of the Programme. Much better than to physic, nothing sickening. Most [illegible] children—and thoroughly safe for. If you [illegible] chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, [illegible] Preventics. Promptness may also save [illegible] usual sickness. And don't forget [illegible] there is Seriatim, night of day. [illegible] ably the Preventics' greatest [illegible] 50 boxes for the pocket, also in the [illegible] Preventics. Insist on your druggist [illegible]

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Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.37 a. m., *6.51 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *3.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m., local, *4.31 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *1.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.57 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

FOR SALE.

We will sell at private sale at our farms between Mt. Lake Park and Oakland,

3 Thoroughbred Jersey Cows.

An excellent opportunity to purchase a good family cow.

1 Dark Bay Yearling Colt.

1 Five Year Old Bay Mare;

Hamiltonian; $250.

1 Gasoline Engine,

8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $75.

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Term commences September 19th, 1907.

Early application necessary for admittance.

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College Park Md.

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A Comparison.

"Some years ago, I used

Davis' 100 per cent Pure Paint

on my home, at the same time, several other houses near me were painted with other paints. There is a big contrast today between the appearance of my house and others."

J. H. PRUITT,
Chincoteague, Va.

If you compare adulterated paint with Davis 100 per cent Pure, you will readily know why my house painted with Davis looks well and wears well.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS,
Agents.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It Destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Enlarging Your Business

If you are in business and you want to make more money you will read every word we have to say. Are you spending your money for advertising in haphazard fashion as if intended for charity, or do you advertise for direct results?

Did you ever stop to think how your advertising can be made a source of profit to you, and how its value can be measured in dollars and cents. If you have not, you are throwing money away.

Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to you will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business.

If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you.

If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.

When You Need Printing Done

You want it to be of the very best kind. As you expect your printed matter to make business it is necessary it should do the talking for you. Poor or indifferent printing cannot do this as it lacks the strong points required to gain and hold the interest of the patron. ¶ In this particular line of work we excel, for several reasons, viz: 1st; we have the largest and best variety of up-to-date type to be found in the western part of the state. 2nd; we carry only the very best grades of papers; and 3rd; the know-how with which to create original and attractive tye display.

¶ You make no mistake when you come to us with an order of printing

The Republican Job Printery

Benj. H. Sincell, Prop.,
Okland, Md.

Blaisdell's S. M. P. T.

By Gorham Bell.

Copyright, 1907, by P. C. Eastment.

Blanche paused for a moment in the doorway and looked hopelessly about her. She hated the apartment with its shabby carpet, its stuffy atmosphere and the cheap small talk of the medium priced boarding house, but it was at least better than the cheerless little room that even her feminine ingenuity could not transform into the semblance of home.

Over at the piano the young woman who had charge of the millinery department of a big store picked out "Love Me and the World Is Mine" with one finger, the yellow keyed piano responding occasionally with the right note. A floorwalker from the same store looked adoringly down upon her, and Mrs. Castleton, the landlady, smiled approvingly upon both of them. Already they had told her that after the first of the year they should need

IT WAS LATE WHEN THEY FINALLY STOOD ON THE STEPS.

the front room on the first floor instead of the rear hall rooms on the third and fourth floors.

Colonel McGregor was studying a chess problem over in one corner, and various little groups were formed about the room. Blanche had just decided that the hall room was preferable to the piano when Mrs. Castleton transferred her attention from the amorous pair at the piano to the newcomer.

"Oh, Miss Philbrick," she called. "May I speak with you a moment?"

Blanche came forward, wondering what Mrs. Castleton might have to say. Evidently from the fat smile that adorned the landlady's face she was about to ask a favor.

"Are you to be here for dinner Thursday?" went on Mrs. Castleton. "It's Thanksgiving," continued the matron, seeing from Blanche's face that she did not understand. "All the rest of the folks are going home for the day or will spend it with friends."

"I have no friends here in the city," said Blanche frankly, "and home is so dreadfully far away."

Home had never seemed so far away as at that moment. She had left her home when her father married again. There was no place she might call home, not even the little room upstairs.

Mrs. Castleton's face fell at the announcement. "I was thinking that if you was going out, too," she explained, "I might let the servants have the day out. Then we could have the turkey and things on Sunday," she added as proof that her motives were not mercenary.

Guy Blaisdell noted the girl's embarrassment and came to her relief. "You have left me out of this discussion," he cried gayly. "I'm one of the homeless too. I propose that Miss Philbrick join me in the formation of the Society For Making People Thankful."

Mrs. Castleton eyed Blaisdell apprehensively. She never was certain where his remarks would lead. Only that morning he had led her on in praise of the butter and had wound up by declaring it to be the strongest butter he had ever tasted. Blaisdell caught her glance and hastened to put her mind at rest.

"This is an admirable order," he ran on. "I know where there is a place where they give real old fashioned New England cooking. They are going to spread themselves Thursday. If Miss Philbrick will be my guest she will make me very thankful and at the same time she will make the servants thankful, too, by giving them a chance to go to the matinee instead of worrying over an elaborate dinner for two. Will you come, Miss Philbrick?"

For a moment Blanche hesitated. It was not that she did not want to go—her soul revolted at the very thought of Thanksgiving dinner in Mr. Castleton's gloomy dining room—but she had not yet accustomed herself to the informality of dinner with a comparatively unknown man without a chaperon.

She knew that chaperons were not considered necessary where girls earned their own living, still it seemed a little daring. But Blaisdell's eager face and Mrs. Castleton's appealing glance decided her. She turned to Blaisdell with a little nod.

"I shall be most happy to accept your invitation," she said, and Mrs. Castleton looked relieved. Thanksgiving and Christmas were her bugbears.

Once in her own room Blanche was amazed at her action. She had been in the city for eight months, and in all that time not once had she accepted any of the numerous offers of entertainment. She liked Blaisdell better than any of the others in the house. There was something fresh and wholesome about him, very different from the assumed sophistication of most of the men. He was past thirty, and a bald patch on the back of his head was already beginning to be in evidence, but he was still a boy at heart and from the first Blanche had been attracted to him.

The dinner was all that Blaisdell had promised. A New England girl who had sought to make her way in the city had persuaded her mother to come on and start a restaurant. Two floors in a good neighborhood were simply fitted up, and much of the New England atmosphere was preserved—except in the prices.

The rooms were crowded today, but Blaisdell had reserved a table, and Blanche thoroughly enjoyed a dinner that was so unlike the fare at the boarding house.

"I come over here very often," explained Blaisdell when at last the coffee and mince and pumpkin pies were served. "It's as near as a bachelor can get to home here in the city."

"It does taste like home," asserted Blanche. "I grow so tired of Mrs. Castleton's weekly routine."

"You will have to come here often then," said Blaisdell promptly. "It would be all the more pleasant for company. It's lonesome eating alone."

"I think it is more dreary to eat with a whole roomful of people with whom you have so little in common," said Blanche, with a sigh.

"It is so much more lonesome in the city with all the people you don't know than in the country where there are so few people whom you do know."

"I don't think that we are cut out for city folk," agreed Blaisdell, with a laugh. "Let's get over to the park for a little walk before the theater."

"You are going to the theater?" asked Blanche.

"We are going to the theater," he corrected. "Surely you do not want to spend the evening in Mrs. Castleton's stuffy parlor?"

"Heaven forbid!" cried Blanche. "But you don't know what a treat it will be."

Blaisdell looked as though perhaps he might guess. He knew that she did not go out in the evenings, and he knew what a hall bedroom was like, but he only smiled as he led the way to the cashier's desk.

It was late when they finally stood on the steps of the boarding house and Blanche gave a little sigh of contentment.

"It has been a perfect day," she said, "instead of a most miserable one. I don't know how to thank you enough."

"I am the one to give thanks," said Blaisdell, with a laugh. "Look here; it's only fair to tell you that I'm going to try my hardest to make you Mrs. Blaisdell before next Thanksgiving. This is not a proposal. It would not be polite to propose to you so soon, but I want you to know that I'm going to do my best to win you before another year passes."

Blanche wondered that her heart should beat so rapidly at the frank speech. She liked Blaisdell the better for his honesty, and for an instant her hand lay over the muscular one that was inserting the key in the lock.

"It will not be very hard," she whispered. "Have you not enrolled me in the Society For Making People Thankful?"

Reforming Her Vocabulary.

A young woman of Quaker descent, according to the New York Sun, is now making an attempt to eliminate from her vocabulary the forms of speech peculiar to that sect.

"All my life," she said, "I have used my 'thees' and 'thous' as my father and mother and my grandfathers and grandmothers did before me. I was so accustomed to those expressions that it never occurred to me that there could be any disadvantage in their peculiarity. But when I went to work in a dry goods store I was disillusioned. I found then that Quaker speech, especially behind the counter, makes a mark of the speaker. In our store I met other clerks with every imaginable kind of a foreign accent, but nobody pays any attention to them. It is only I—poor I—with my Quaker theeing and thouing that catches the ear of the multitude.

"'Why, you use the Quaker dialect, don't you? How funny!' says one person after another, with suddenly aroused interest.

"This curiosity concerning me and my 'dialect' has become very annoying, and I am trying to stick to straight English."

The Pitiless "Fohn."

On a winter's night of 1861 half the town of Glarus, in the Alps, went roaring up in flame to heaven, while the pitiless fohn raged and raged and mocked at the efforts of salvors summoned from half the cantons of Switzerland, and the glow of the burning town was seen a hundred miles away in the Black forest. The bells were rung for help till the ropes were burned away, and, most grewsome of all, the countless wooden crosses of the churchyard graves furnished almost the last fuel to revive the dying flames. The fohn is a hot south wind—a kind of Swiss khamseen—which was long supposed to originate in the Sahara and to cross the Mediterranean, finding no height to break upon till it came to the St. Gothard, where it was forced through the pass with concentrated violence. What really causes it is still a matter of doubt, but it can do great mischief still and could do more in the days of wooden houses.—Blackwood's Magazine.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Enamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE
Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods.

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department
Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages
Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
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U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, J. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
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A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y

JUST RECEIVED Eight Car Loads of

Farm Wagons, Road Wagons, Buggies, Surries, Runabouts, Carriages, Plows, Harrows, Corn Planters, Cultivators, Mowers, Binders, Grain Drills, Grass Seeders, Spray Pumps, Roofing, Fertilizers and everything in the Farm Implement line. :: :: :: Call and get our prices.

IF YOU BUY FROM US YOU GET THE BEST FOR YOUR MONEY A. D. Naylor & Co.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

☞ For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell, Real Estate Agt and Surveyor
Sincell Building, OAKLAND, MD.

DECAY IN WOOD PREVENTED.

Considerable Money Can Be Saved and Less Material Needed.

It is estimated that a fence post, which under ordinary circumstances will last for perhaps two years, will, if given preservative treatment costing about 10 cents, last eighteen years. The service of other timbers, such as railroad ties, telephone poles, and mine props, can be doubled and often trebled by inexpensive treatment. Today, when the cost of wood is a big item to every farmer, every stockman, every railroad manager—to everyone, in fact, who must use timber where it is likely to decay—this is a fact which should be carefully considered.

It is easy to see that if the length of time timbers can be used is doubled, only half as much timber will be required as before and only one-half as much money will need to be spent in the purchase of timber. Moreover, many woods which were for a long time considered almost worthless can be treated and made to last as long as the scarcer and more expensive kinds.

Of the actual saving in dollars and cents through preservative treatment, a fence post such as was mentioned at the beginning might serve as one example. The post is of lablolly pine, and costs, untreated, about 8 cents, or, including the cost of setting, 14 cents. It lasts about two years. Compounding interest at 5 per cent, the annual charge of such a post is 7.53 cents; that is, it costs 7.53 cents a year to keep the post in service. Preservative treatment costing 10 cents will increase its length of life to about eighteen years. In this case the total cost of the post, set, is 24 cents, which compounded at 5 per cent. gives an annual charge of 2.04 cents. Thus the saving due to treatment is 5.49 cents a year. Assuming that there are 200 posts per mile, there is a saving each year for every mile of fence of a sum equivalent to the interest on $219.60

In the same way preservative treatment will increase the length of life of a lablolly pine railroad tie from five years to twelve years and will reduce the annual charge from 11.52 cents to 9.48 cents, which amounts to a saving of 8.75 per mile.

It is estimated that 150,000 acres are required each year to grow timber for the anthracite coal mines alone. The average life of an untreated mine prop is not more than three years. By proper preservative treatment it can be prolonged by many times this figure. Telephone and telegraph poles, which in ten or twelve years, or even less, decay so badly at the ground line that they have to be removed, can, by a simple treatment of their butts, be made to last twenty or twenty-five years. Sap shingles, which are almost valueless in their natural state, can easily be treated and made to outlast even painted shingles of the most decay-resistant woods. Thousands of dollars are lost every year by the so-called "bluing" of freshly sawed sapwood lumber. This can be prevented by proper treatment, and at a cost so small as to put it within the reach of the smallest operator.

In the South the cheap and abundant loblolly pine, one of the easiest of all woods to treat, can by proper preparation be made to take the place of the high-grade longleaf pine for many purposes. Black and tupelo gums and other little-used woods have a new and increasing importance because of the possibility of preserving them from decay at small cost. In the Northeastern and Lake States are tamarack, hemlock, beech, birch, and maple, and the red and black oaks, all of which by proper treatment may help to replace the fast-diminishing white oak and cedar. In the States of the Mississippi Valley the pressing fence-post problem may be greatly relieved by treating such species as cotton-wood, willow, and hackberry.

Circular 139 of the Forest Service, "A Primer of Wood Preservation," tells in simple terms what decay is and how it can be retarded, describes briefly certain preservatives and processes, gives examples of the saving in dollars and cents, and tells what wood preservation can do in the future. The circular can be had free upon application to the Forester, Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

Four Per Cent. Interest.

The First National Bank, Friendsville, pays four per cent. interest on time deposits. Place your money in this bank where its earning capacity will be greater than in any other banking institution in the county.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Friendsville, Md.

Diesolution of Co-Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership between George W. Cover and William J. Cover was dissolved on the 22nd day of February, 1908, so far as relates to the said George W. Cover. All debts due to said partnership are to be paid and those due from the same discharged at Salt Block, in Garrett county, Md., where the business will be continued by the said William J. Cover as William J. Cover.

GEORGE W. COVER & SON.
Friendsville, Md., Feb. 26, 1908.

Church Services.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE.

Services next Sunday as follows:

Class meeting, at Mt. Lake Park at 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2.30; Junior League, 3.30; Epworth League, 6.30, and preaching at 7.30 p. m.

Deer Park—Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at 11 a. m.; Epworth League 6.30.

E. J. WESTFALL, Pastor.

SWANTON M. E. CIRCUIT.

In the absence of the pastor I will hold services as follows:

Saturday, Thayerville at 7.30 p. m.

Sunday, Armstead at 10.30 a. m.; Wilson at 3 p. m.

Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

A. F. GEORGE.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:

Preaching at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m.

A special offering of $28 will be asked at the morning service.

Sunday school 2.15 p. m.

Epworth League, Monday, 7.30 p. m.

Junior League Wednesday 4.15 p. m.

Prayer meeting Wednesday 7.30 p. m.

All are cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:

Preaching 10:30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m.

Preaching at Crellin next Sunday at 2.30 p. m.

Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.

Catechise Saturday at 2 p. m.

Luther League every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:

Preaching at Ferndale at 11 a. m.; Loch Lynn at 3 p. m. and at Deer Park at 7.30 p. m.

Protracted meetings will begin at Deep Creek church Monday, March 16, at 7:30 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

Fleeing Prisoner Shot.

While fleeing from arrest at Grafton, W. Va., Saturday, Bernard Davis was shot on the leg by Constable John Dean. Davis was arrested on an old charge, that of stealing a dog at the Baltimore and Ohio depot at Grafton some time ago. David was removed to the hospital.

For Sale.

I offer for sale Military Lot No. 791, containing 50 acres, lying about five miles west of Frostburg, and near the old Blocher place in District No. 9 of Garrett county. The property will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to W. E. Wilson, 107 Virginia Avenue, Cumberland, Md.

A Lesson in Advertising.

The Grand Rapids Press occasionally tells its readers points in advertising. Recently, under the title of "A Lesson in Advertising," it dealt cleverly on why mail order advertisements find success easily in fields where ordinary retailers find it difficult.

It might be suggested to the retailers that one of the most effective ways of solving the mail order problem—and it is a problem that must be solved to save the retail business in many localities—is to study the methods of the mail concerns and to take advantage of the lesson that the latter teach.

The success of the mail order houses lies in the fact that they tell the people what they have to sell and at what price. Thay advertise. This advertising informs the customer where he can get what he wants and at what cost Often, through illustrations, it suggests purchases that he had not thought of and causes him to feel he wants, that he did not know before. The result is the stimulation of staple business and the creation of new business.

The retail merchant, on the other hand, often keeps to himself what he has to sell. The customer has to go to his store to find what he has and at what price. The merchant holds out no tempting inducements. If the customer wants to come all the better, but the merchant makes no special attempt to get him.

Between a merchant operating on this plan and the mail order house, using advanced advertising methods, the mail order house has all the advantage. The local merchant may have on his shelves wares just as good or better than those of the mail order house and at a price as low or lower. Yet if he does not let the people know through the local newspaper they are apt to go right by his store in order to post a letter to some distant concern to order the same goods

For Sale.

Arnold cottage, at Mt. Lake Park, Md; 13 rooms and attic; used as boarding house and has good patronage; high ground; splendid location; two blocks from new auditorium; city water; one of the best built houses in the Park; about 75 feet of porches. Will exchange for smaller property. A good bargain. Address F. P. Arnold, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Subscribe for The Republican.

KEEP UP WORKERS' WAGES.

Tariff Tax on Printed Matter Shown to Be Good Thing.

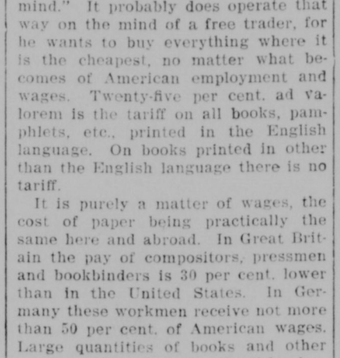
The Philadelphia Record complains of the tariff on books as "a tax on the mind." It probably does operate that way on the mind of a free trader, for he wants to buy everything where it is the cheapest, no matter what becomes of American employment and wages. Twenty-five per cent. ad valorem is the tariff on all books, pamphlets, etc., printed in the English language. On books printed in other than the English language there is no tariff.

It is purely a matter of wages, the cost of paper being practically the same here and abroad. In Great Britain the pay of compositors, pressmen and bookbinders is 30 per cent. lower than in the United States. In Germany these workmen receive not more than 50 per cent. of American wages. Large quantities of books and other printed matter in the English language are produced in Germany and shipped over to Great Britain, where no tariff bars this low priced competition.

But for our tariff of 25 per cent. Germany would do a big trade in printing for the United States. We are not sure but the Record itself would find it a saving to send over the "copy" for its Sunday supplements and have the composition and press work done in Germany. Certain it is that if the 25 per cent. tariff did not stand in the way many millions of pages of books, pamphlets, catalogues, etc., would be set up, printed and bound in the low wage printing houses of Europe that are now produced in this country and give employment to great numbers of American printers, pressmen and binders.

Considering the extraordinary abundance and cheapness of good literature in the United States, and also the economic value of maintaining the superior American wage scale, the criticism of that 25 per cent. tariff seems puerile indeed.

HARK! FROM THE TOMBS A DOLEFUL SOUND.



Massachusetts' Mugwump Nightmare.

The masses of both parties in Massachusetts know that Canadian reciprocity is resented by Canada; that our trade with Canada breaks all records—the past year, gaining more than English trade with Canada, and that under the Dingley tariff Massachusetts has advanced by leaps and bounds, while under the Wilson-Gorman tariff—the joint product of Whitneyism and of Fossism—Massachusetts cotton factories and shoe shops were distressed.

The masses want no more confusion of the trust problem with the tariff problem—they stand for federal regulation of the trusts and for tariff changes along protective lines, not when the country's business is bigger than it can handle, but when business is so bad that business would be promoted by the necessary disturbance of tariff schedules.

Between Democratic Douglas and Moran, bipartisan Guild and bipartisan Whitney, the student of American politics has data as adequate for the philosophy of the spoils system as for the psychology of opportunism, whether expressed in the limited concerns of the importer or in the trust system, awarding economic salvation only to those who are "organized," whether with Moran and George Fred or with Guild and Whitney, uniformly for the mugwump nightmare, but labeled as opposite "parties."—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The Substantial Part.

The substantial part of the concession to which this country has been committed is to be found in the regulations which have been issued from the treasury department for the guidance of the American officials upon whom the enforcement of the "deal" will devolve. If these regulations do not materially facilitate the sale in the American market of many more articles than those expressly mentioned in the agreement a number of German manufacturers are going to be sadly disappointed. — Philadelphia Inquirer.

Has Been Taken Care Of.

"Few Americans will object to reciprocity that reciprocates so very much to our advantage. But how about the German manufacturer?—Brooklyn Eagle.

Don't worry about the German manufacturer. He has been well taken care of. The privilege of fixing an "export price" on goods shipped to this country will be worth to him anywhere from $15,000,000 to $50,000,000 a year in lower duties paid.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

It Will Convene In Baltimore on May 6th.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church which will convene in Baltimore on May 6th, will continue about a month, will be one of the most important ecclesiastical gatherings ever held in Maryland.

The growth has been particularly great since 1900. For that year there were 2,928,883 members, and for 1907 3,303,221, a gain of 374,338 for eight years. From 1906 to 1907 the gain was 68,697. There has been an increase of 2,293 in churches and a net increase, allowing for deaths, of 1,350 in ministers.

There will be more than 800 delegates in Baltimore to represent these millions of Methodists. Most of the delegates will have their wives and children wit them, running the number up to nearly 2,000.

The Baltimore Conference will convene in Hamlin Church, Washington, on April 1. Bishop Earl Cranston will preside. Rev. Charles E. Gutherie is pastor of Hamlin church. He was once a pastor at Bloomington.

Card of Thanks.

The membership of Garrett Lodge No. 113, Knights of Pythias, of Oakland, take this means of expressing their thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who so ably assisted them at their recent banquet.

COMMITTEE.

"Health Coffee" is really the closest Coffee Imitation ever yet produced. This, the finest Coffee Substitute ever made, has recently been produced by Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis. Not a grain of real Coffee in it either. Health Coffee is made from pure toasted cereals, with malt, nuts, etc. Really it would fool an expert—who might drink it for Coffee. No twenty or thirty minutes boiling. "Made in a minute" says the doctor. All dealers.

Easter Bazaar and Supper.

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's M. E. church will, just prior to Easter, hold a bazaar when many fancy and domestic articles will be on sale; also, supper will be served. Notice of the exact date and the place will appear later.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Convenience,
Protection,
Economy,

are all combined in Telephone Service. We offer you the many facilities of an efficiently operated and extensively developed system of telephones.

The rates are very low.

THE C. & P. TELEPHONE CO.

OWN A HOME.

No Matter where you live, we will build or buy you a home. You can pay for it in monthly payments, which will average less than rent. A positive guarantee, secured by first-class real estate, is given every subscriber. Every rent payer should send for our free booklet at once which fully explains the plan.

MUTUAL HOME UNION
53 Builder's Exchange Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
W. R. McCLANAHAN,
Piedmont, W. Va.
Agent for Western Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JOHN KITZMILLER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 13th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 13th day of February 1908.

WILLIAM CALLIS,
W. J. KITZMILLER,
Executors,
Hoyes, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CHRISTIAN KLOTZ,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1908.

LEWIS KLOTZ,
R. F. D. No. 1, Accident, Md.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas J. Lowdermilk, late of Garrett County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of Aug., 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1908.

LOUISA A. LOWDERMILK,
Executrix.
Lonaconing, Md.

Mortgagee's Sale
OF
Valuable Coal
AND
Mining Rights
AND SURFACE
In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in the Mortgage from Charles D. Gillespie and Minnie M. Gillespie, his wife, to The Lonaconing Savings Bank of Allegany County, dated the 13th day of August, 1907, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 55, folios, 128 &c., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants contained in said Mortgage, the undersigned Attorney for the Mortgagee, named in said mortgage, will offer at public auction to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY,
The 14th Day of March,

1908, at the hour of two o'clock P. M., in front of the the First National Bank Building, in the town of Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland, all the following described Coal and Mining rights, surface of land and other rights located in Election District No. 8 of Garrett County, Maryland, near Henry, on the Western Maryland Railroad:

1. An undivided two-third interest in and to all the coal, and the right to mine and remove the same, underlying all that part of a tract of land called

"ELK GARDEN,"

contained within the following metes and bounds, courses and distances, to-wit:

Beginning for the same at two birches growing from one root and a spruce pine, standing at the end of the 6th line of a tract called "Mount Pisgah", and also at the end of the 11th line of the whole tract called "Elk Garden", and running thence with the 12th, 13th and 14th lines of the whole tract called "Elk Garden", South 73 degrees West, 115 perches, North 32 degrees West, 110 perches to a stone, North 53 degrees East, 220 perches to a stone standing at the end of the 14th line of the tract called "Elk Garden", then crossing said tract, South 58 degrees East, 171 perches to a stone pile and stake, thence due South, 76 perches to the beginning.

Containing Three Hundred and Fifteen Acres

2. An undivided two-third interest in and to all that part of the surface of the aforesaid tract of land called

"ELK GARDEN,"

contained within the following metes and bounds, course and distances, to-wit:

Beginning for the same at two birches growing from one root and a spruce pine, standing at the end of the 6th line of a tract of land called "Mount Pisgah", and at the end of the 11th line of the whole tract called "Elk Garden", and running thence with part of the 12th line thereof, South 73 degrees West, 65¾ perches to a stone, thence North 37½ degrees West, 98 perches to a stone standing in the 8th line of the whole tract called "Elk Garden", thence with part of said 14th line North 53 degrees East, 8 perches to a stone, standing at the end thereof, thence crossing said tract, South 58 degrees East, 171 perches to a stake and stone-pile, thence due South, 76 perches to the beginning.

Containing One Hundred Acres.

3. All the rights of the said mortgagors used in conjunction with Ada A. V. Halterman, her heirs and assigns, the water from a spring upon her land adjoining the above described part of said tract called "Elk Garden", and to lay a pipe or pipes from said spring or from a reservoir to be built near said spring, and to use and employ said water in business.

This property adjoins the mining property of the Davis Coal and Coke Company and is underlaid with the same veins of coal now being worked by said Company at its great plant at Henry, West Virginia, and is almost in sight of the latter point.

The improvements consist of a dwelling house and necessary outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE, As prescribed by said Mortgage—Cash on day of sale. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN,
Attorney for the Mortgagee, named in Mortgage.

Notice of First Meeting of Creditors.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, in Bankruptcy

In the Matter of David E. Sanders, Bankrupt, In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David E. Sanders of Oakland in the county of Garrett, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3rd day of March, A. D., 1908, the said Bankrupt was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held in Oakland, Maryland, at the office of G. S. Hamill on the 21st day of March, A. D., 1908, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time creditors may attend prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ALBERT A. DOUB,
March 5, 1908. Referee in Bankruptcy.

Notice of First Meeting of Creditors.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, in Bankruptcy

In the Matter of Galusha H. Pritchard, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Galusha H. Pritchard of Oakland in the County of Garrett and district aforesaid a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of February A. D., 1908, the said Bankrupt was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held in Oakland, Maryland, at the office of G. S. Hamill on the 21st day of March A. D., 1908, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other busines as may properly come before said meeting.

ALBERT A. DOUB,
March 5, 1908. Referee in Bankruptcy.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ANDREW J. TEATS,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of August, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of February, 1908.

ANASTASIA TEATS,
Administratrix.
Oakland, Md.

Administrator's Notiec.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administrtion on the personal estate of

LEVI SWEITZER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of January, 1908.

JOSEPH R. GLASS,
Administrator,
Swanton, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Somerset county, Pa., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ANNA BOGER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1908.

WILLIAM E. BITTNER,
Administrator.
Rockwood, Pa.

GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.

Office "Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Particular Attention Given
Railroad & Mine Surveying.

Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

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JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
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J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
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Send for prices

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Land for Sale.

We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:

One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.

Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.

Also 10 acres suitable for building sites just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.

For further information address

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL,
Successors to Charles A. Tower,
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We offer the best possible protection.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 32. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1908. NUMBER 3

MAIN AIMS OF THE STATE DEMOCRATS.

sl To Make Record For Future Political Purposes.

MR. GORMAN'S GREAT AMBITION.

Low Tax Rate and No Glaring Extravagance to Help Along Disfranchising Amendment Next Year.

Democratic members of the Senate and House of Delegates and the Democratic leaders behind the members are apparently trying to make a reasonably good record. Two weeks of the session yet remain, and much may yet be done to blast anything thus far accomplished. For instance, the expenses of the General Assembly may exceed the appropriation of $170,000, and a deficiency bill may have to make its appearance during the closing days If the bill is kept within the appropriation there will not be much left.

The omnibus and other appropriation bills yet to appear and to pass may upset prearranged plans to avoid extravagance.

There is a purpose in the apparent efforts of the Democrats to win a decent record at Annapolis. There is politics in their plans. They are subordinating everything to the disfranchising amendment which will be submitted to the people next year. The party leaders realize that to carry through that amendment against heavy odds they must have fair wind and full sails.

If the amendment by some odd fate should be approved the Democrats can throw their present ideas of reasonable economy to the demnition bow-wows. They will be so completely in control of both branches of the General Assembly that they can snap their fingers at watchdogs of the treasury.

Another plan of the organization leaders is to substitute State Senator Gorman for Mr. Rayner in the United States Senate next year. The primary election plan for selection of a candidate for senator, originally proposed by Governor Warfield and amended to apply by city legislative districts and by counties, worked so well in bringing about the success of former Gov. John Walter Smith last fall that it will be perpetuated by law. Instead of the party candidate for senator being selected by a majority of party votes cast in the whole state, as advocated by Senator Rayner, the primary election bill on the slate to pass calls for a continuance of the Warfield-Lee plan. Under this Baltimore city's Democratic vote at the primary will amount only to the city's Democratic representation in the General Assembly. When Senator Lee proposed in the last Democratic state convention that successful Democratic candidates for the Senate and House should be obligated to vote for that candidate for the Senate indorsed in the districts and counties of the respective city districts and counties it was thought he had taken the life out of the popular primary plan, and yet Senator Lee's idea is the only one that can prevail in this state, because of the prepondering vote of Baltimore city.

Next year Baltimore will be a battleground between Mr. Rayner and Mr. Gorman. Already the indications are that the organization will be divided. In the counties the organization influence will be switched to Mr. Gorman as far as it will be possible to do so. If the Democratic preference for Senator could be indicated by a popular Democratic vote throughout the state Mr. Rayner's chances of success would be considerably improved. But the powers that prevail at Annapolis have decreed that the district and county plan shall prevail. The primary election bill will be on its passage route this week. Most of the counties do not want it, and many of them will ask to be exempted from its provisions, but there stands the party platform. Governor Crothers believes in adhering to party promises, and some kind of a law will be placed on the statute books.

Senator Gorman has suffered a few defeats at the hands of his own party, of which he is the leader in the Senate. These defeats do not seem, however, to lessen his prestige, nor do they dampen his ardor. He is the same in the hour of success as in the hour of defeat. One of his faults is that he does not know when he is defeated. Some of his adverses are due to his adhesion to his friends, and especially to Senator Biddison. This fact was illustrated last week, when he stood by his Baltimore county friend in an effort to have the Anti-Christian Science bill referred to the Judiciary Committee. He went down to defeat with Mr. Biddison with a smile.

The Democratic leaders are leaving no stone unturned to carry through the suffrage amendment and to bring about the election of Mr. Gorman to the United States Senate. They are preparing to pass a good roads bill by which their machine may be made to run with greater ease. The construction of roads with the state's money will be a powerful lever if properly handled, and the Democratic leaders are not novices.

A companion driving wheel of the machine will be the proposed state liquor license board. Think of the political power vested in three men, the power to grant or withhold liquor licenses in every county in the state. In counties in which this power has heretofore been vested in Republican circuit court judges it is transferred to this state board.

There are Democrats, however, who believe that their party is burdening itself with patronage and power.

The bill providing for an amendment to the charter of the town of Friendsville eliminating yearly elections on the question of the granting licenses to sell liquor within the limits of the town, is reposing peacefully, as was predicted in this paper last week, the temperance committee reporting the measure unfavorable last Friday, the House concurring in the action.

A bill providing for the incorporation of the Castleman River Coal and Coke Company of Garrett county, was introduced in the Senate by Senator Brown on last Friday. The Company, under the charter it seeks, is empowered to issue 2500 shares of stock at $50 per share, with the privilege of increasing the stock to $500,000. It can own 5000 acres of coal lands and mines in Garrett county and can build railways for the purpose of operating the mines. The directors named in the bill are Messrs. William M. Hall and Harry J. Graham, of Frostburg; Chauncey E. Ellithorpe and Thomas J. Johnson, of Garrett county; Roderic Clary and William A. Morgart, of Allegany county.

Senator Brown also introduced a bill to change the name of the Penn-Garrett Coal Company to that of the Western Maryland Coal Company and to give the new company the right to increase the capital stock of the original corporation.

In the Senate Monday night Senator Brown's bill appropriating $4,000 from the State Treasury for public school purposes for Garrett county, was passed and goes to the Governor for approval.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.

An Oakland Woman Points to Some Things Needing Attention Locally.

To the Editor of The Republican:

In giving to Foreign and Home Missions has one ever thought that we have quite a field for work of this nature right in our own town and that every resident is in a measure responsible for the conditions that exist among the unfortunate of Oakland.

Have we no compulsory school law? If not, why not?

Children are running the streets who have never been in either the day school or the Sabbath school, and how can we expect from these our future "law abiding citizens?" This being the case, we are plainly neglecting our duty to God as well as to man.

If I should tell you of a few of the things or show you a picture in real life in even one of the homes in this town in which children are being reared to manhood and womanhood, you would blush with shame to think such conditions lie so near our own door.

The writer knows of large families crowded into one room, some without food and scarcely enough clothing to cover them. Have we not charity sufficient to assist these needy ones? Jesus said, "Inasmuch as ye do it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye do it unto Me."

It is no disgrace to be poor, but it is a sin to be unclean, and there is no excuse for unsanitary conditions when soap and water may be had so cheap.

I think that if our school buildings were put into better sanitary conditions diseases would not be so prevalent every year as has been the case during the past two or three winters.

To better these conditions, why not have a general housecleaning time. Let the health board, the school authorities and the citizens generally all help clean up the town, and let our Christian influence go out to help those in need, teaching honesty, cleanliness and Godliness. Then we need not have any fear for the future of Oakland.

AN OAKLAND WOMAN.

Married.

KIMMELL—PAUGH—At the residence of the groom's father, Mr. Chauncey Kimmell, Mountain Lake Park, Tuesday, the 17th inst., by Rev. John M. Davis, of Oakland, in the presence of a few friends, Miss Emma I. Paugh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Columbus Paugh, and Mr. Lambert Lloyd Kimmell. The attendants were Miss Maud Browning and Mr. Isaac Paugh, a brother of the bride. Following the ceremony a most elaborate dinner was served at the home of the groom.

If there is one thing in which churches, as a rule, need to be more careful, it is the matter of preachers' salaries. With an indifference and an insensibility which we cannot understand many churches seem to think that a contract between themselves and the minister is no contract at all. They promise him a definite salary then pay him whatever is convenient. The gas man, the coal man and even the sexton must be paid, but the debt owing the minister is looked upon as altogether righteous and proper.

DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE WOMAN

Mrs. Percy Proctor Succumbs After a Short Illness.

Mrs. Percy Proctor departed this life on Saturday, March 14th, 1908, at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C. She had been slightly indisposed for about a week but neither she nor her husband considered her condition serious. Mr. and Mrs. Proctor arrived at Washington from Summerville, S. C., on Wednesday, the 11th inst., and upon their arrival at their hotel a physician was called who pronounced Mrs. Proctor's ailment to be a serious case of heart trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. Proctor had been travelling leisurely for the past fifteen months or more and had spent time in the principal cities of the Pacific Coast and Denver, Hot Springs, Ark., and the past winter in South Carolina. At the time of Mrs. Proctor's unexpected death they were on their way to Atlantic City for a time and had planned to extend their trip to Canada spending the summer in the Adirondacks.

Several years ago Mr. Procter built a beautiful residence in Oakland when with his wife and boy, Percy, Jr., he spent his summers in elegant leisure. Mrs. Proctor was very much attached to Oakland and was held in high esteem by all our people.

Sometime after Mr. and Mrs. Procter were settled in their summer home "Surmount," their only child Percy, Jr., died suddenly whilst away at school. His untimely death was a great shock to the parents and Mrs. Procter never recovered her former spirits and cheerfulness. At the close of the season of 1906 Mr. Procter sold his home here and started on a long journey which had not ended at the time of Mrs. Procter's death. Oakland never seemed quite the same to them after the loss of their boy and but for that great sorrow which came into their lives they would doubtless be living here now. During her residence here Mrs. Procter was a communicant of St. Matthew's P. E. church and an active participant in all Parish work.

Mrs. Procter was a native of New York. Two brothers survive her, Messrs. Henry C. and Charles B. Meyer. She is survived also by three sisters, Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurbee, of New York; Mrs. Pauline M. Procter, Rome, Italy, and Mrs. Homer A. Wessel, Cincinnati.

I am sure I voice the sentiment of his numerous friends and acquaintances in Oakland in extending to the bereaved husband and father our sympathy and express our profound sorrow for the irreparable loss which he has sustained. "May our Heavenly Father temper the wind to the shorn lamb."

THOMAS J. PEDDICORD.

Oakland, Md., March 18, 1908.

DISQUALIFIES YOU.

A Request to Get on the Jury Makes You Incompetent.

So many people think that all they have to do get on the jury is to see the clerk of the circuit court or one of the judges, and make a request of that kind. Nothing could be further from the truth, as such a request disqualifies such a person from being a juryman

The above has come to be such a frequent occurrence that the court has taken the following from an opinion rendered by the late Judge McSherry and caused it to be made known through the office of the clerk of the court E. Z. Tower. The portion of the opinion of interest in the matter referred to is as follows:

"Obviously, then, persons whose names were recommended or suggested the sheriff was, by the Code of 1860, forbidden to summon; and persons whom the sheriff was forbidden by that Code to summon, are by the eleventh section of Art. 51 of the Code of 1888, expressly and absolutely disqualified to serve as jurors. In other words, the disqualification of a person arising from the fact that his name has been recommended or suggested still prevails; and as a consequence, it follows that such a person must be excluded from the jury."

Farm For Sale or Rent.

I have a farm 3 miles north of Oakland and 1½ miles west of Deer Park, containing 126 acres, with new eight-room house and good barn, which I offer for rent or sale.

D. M. DIXON.

Box Supper.

The Young Men's Christian Society will hold a box supper in the rooms of the Association on Tuesday, March 24, beginning at 7:30 o'clock p. m. A program of a literary and musical numbers for rendition on the above evening has also been prepared. All are cordially invited to be present.

DEATH CLAIMS GRAND OLD MAN OF MARYLAND

United States Senator William Pinkney Whyte Has Gone to His Reward.

A GREAT JURIST AND STATESMAN

Distinguished Scholar and Orator.—Served the State as Comptroller, Governor and Attorney General.—Successor of the Late Arthur P. Gorman.

BALTIMORE, March 17. — William Pinkney Whyte, United States Senator from Maryland, died tonight in his home here after an illness of a few days. He contracted a cold last Thursday in returning from Washington. Erysipelas developed. It was thought he would recover and plans were being made to take him to Atlantic City. This afternoon at five o'clock the disease descended to his throat and deprived him of speech, death resulting finally from heart failure.

Senator Whyte was born in Baltimore August 9, 1824. He was admitted to the bar in 1846 aad was elected to the Legislature in 1847, and elected Comptroller of the Treasury in 1852. He represented the Maryland Democracy in the national Democratic convention of 1868 and was appointed to succeed Reverdy Johnson as United States Senator in 1858. He was elected Governor of Maryland in 1871 and served till 1874, when he was elected United States Senator for the full term. In 1881 he retired from the Senate and was elected mayor of Baltimore the same year. He became Attorney General of Maryland in 1887, serving four years. He was appointed delegate to the Congress of American Nations by President Harrison in 1889, but declined because of the pressure of his duties as Attorney General. He became chairman of the Baltimore City Charter Commission in 1898, and in 1900 accepted the office of City Solicitor of Baltimore under Mayor Hayes, the last public office held by him until called upon to succeed the late Arthur P. Gorman in the United States Senate. He was appointed by Governor Warfield on June 8, 1906, to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Gorman, who died on June 4.

The appointment met with the general and instantaneous approval not only of Maryland, but wherever Senator Whyte was known. For some years he has been affectionately referred to by his friends as the "Grand Old Man" of Maryland. At the time of his appointment to succeed Senator Gorman the bitter feud that existed for many years between the two men was recalled. It was in 1880 that Senator Gorman succeeded in defeating Mr. Whyte for reelection to the Senate and first procured the place for himself. From that time until Senator Gorman's death both the personal and political relations between the two men were unfriendly, and in the memorable campaigns of 1895 and 1897, when the Gorman organization was overthrown and Mr. Gorman himself was defeated, Senator Whyte took an active part in the fight against him.

Prior to his defeat by Mr. Gorman for re-election to the Senate, it is said Senator Whyte was in control of the party organization almost as completely as Mr. Gorman not only gave to the latter the seat in the United States Senate, but likewise placed in his hands the leadership of the Democratic party in the state.

That twenty-six years after Mr. Gorman succeeded him in the Senate Senator Whyte, who in all those years had been politically opposed to Mr. Gorman, should succeed him in turn, is said to be an incident practically unprecedented in the political history of the country.

Although 82 years of age at the time he was appointed to succeed Mr. Gorman, Senator Whyte retained his mental faculties to a remarkable degree, and was as agile and energetic as many of the senators half his age. He retained his mental and physical strength up to the moment he was overtaken by the illness that caused his death.

Communicated.

OAKLAND, MD., Mar. 16, 1908.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Mr. C. E. Ellithorp, the outgoing member of the School Board, has been censured by Mr. Oliver Buckle and some of his friends for Mr. Buckle's failure to get a certificate at the last teachers' examination. The unfairness to Mr. Ellithorp has been circulating and growing worse for nearly a year, and I feel it my duty to set the complaint right. Mr. Ellithorp had nothing whatever to do with Mr. Buckle's failure, and was indeed surprised and disappointed when he learned of Mr. Buckle's failure. He expressed his regrets and said he believed Mr. Buckle would make a good teacher.

Mr. Buckle had not been teaching for a year and I think had been neglecting his studies. I account for his failure in this way, and like Mr. Ellithorp I felt sorry.

Dr. Bartlett and myself are entirely responsible for the grading of Mr. Buckle's manuscript, and not Mr. Ellithorp, and I hope that those who have censured Mr. Ellithorp will set themselves right when they have seen this explanation. I can assure Mr. Buckle that there was not then and is not now any other than kind feeling for him by the entire board.

Very truly,
E. A. BROWNING,
Co. Sup't.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

DIXON & KELSO

PRICE CURRENT FOR GROCERIES

2 bars Laundry Soap,	05
2 cakes Toilet Soap,	05
Good roasted Coffee,	12½
California Hams,	10
Best Side Meat,	10
Small Hams,	12½
Large Hams,	12
Fancy large Florida Oranges,	25
Fancy large Lemons,	25
Fancy large Apples per bu,	1 00
Tomatoes per can,	06
Corn per can,	08
Granulated Sugar,	05½
Brown Sugar,	05
Leggetts 2 lb. Premier Oats,	10
Fish,	05
Best Winter Flour, Bag,	65
Best Spring Flour, Bag,	75
Navy Beans,	05
Lima Beans,	08
Hominy,	03

Yours to Please,

DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

WEAR THE BEST
It Costs No More.

WHEN Buying Shoes it pays to get the best, not necessarily the highest in price, bnt Shoes made of good solid leather by people who know how. This is the kind I sell. Come and see

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.

NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

KODAK SAFETY FILM

ANNUAL REPORT OF STATE MINE INSPECTOR.

An Interesting Resume By Thomas Murphy of Maryland Coal Operations.

Lonaconing, March 16.—(Special)—State Mine Inspector Thomas Murphy, of Midland, has just issued his annual report for the year from May 1, 1906, to May 1, 1907.

The report, at once concise and comprehensive is one of the best and most complete ever issued by a state mine inspector either in this or any other state.

In his review and recommendations Inspector Murphy gives the following figures concerning the industry in Maryland: "The year 1906 has been one of the most prosperous in the history of coal mining in the state, both in point of tons mined, and in number of fatal accidents. In 1906 there was mined in the state 4,880,620 long tons or 5,491,294 short tons; of this tonnage, 4,491,390 were mined by pick, and 381,236 tons were mined by the use of machine. Allegany county produced 4,181,658 tons pick mined, and all of the machine mined coal for the year. The increase in coal mined in Allegany was 218,521 tons and

arrett, 11,210."

e states that Garrett is rapidly ing to the front as a coal pro- er and in a few years will come e to Allegany in total tonnage.

he number of persons employed in coal mining in the state is given as 6,201 miners, 4,412 drivers, 401 inside laborers, 628 outside laborers. This is a decrease from the figures of years ending May 1, 1906.

In the matter of recommendations for the passage of laws looking to the safeguarding of lives and persons of the men engaged in the business of getting out coal he says: "The safe-guarding of the lives and health of employees should be the paramount object and that form of government or law that comes nearest to that end is the one that we should all aim to reach." He further states: "I do not believe it should be necessary to have great calamities before we take the proper precautions."

He deprecates the fact that politicians sometimes befog the public mind in regard to mining laws and legislation.

Mr. Murphy goes into the subject of using powder and dynamite in the mines. He argues that no one, miner or company men should be permitted to use powder to blast the coal until the coal has first been prepared, that is mined and cut. This would give a more economical system of mining the coal. He also urges special provisions on the subject of ventilation, such as slowing down of fans when shot firing is being done.

The subject of the use of electricity in coal mining is also given considerable attention by the inspector, who is anxious to see the mining laws amended to meet this "comparatively new and highly dangerous improvement in mine methods." He also wants the coal operating companies to be required by law to file maps and tracings of their operations at the office of the mine inspector. He advocates the modification of that section of the law referring to the kind of oil to be used in the mines, bringing the law to conform to the Ohio mine law in that respect.

Provision should be made for the employment of and examination of fire bosses, as there are sevaral mines in the state where explosive gas is found in small quantities. The applicant for the office of mine inspector should be required to pass an examination because the duties of the office are becoming more and more exacting. Some more rigid system of determining the qualifications of mine foremen should be devised. A state system of licensing men for such work would be a yast improvement over the present system.

The mining law should be amended so as to require mine owners to fill out blanks provided by the inspector at the end of each year relative to statistics, acreage worked out, and unworked territory, tons produced, accidents, etc., and all other information not of a private nature.

Only one company refused to give these statistics to Mr. Murphy, but he got them from another source.

The subject of having an appropriation made to provide funds for the administration of the office received some consideration also.

In the matter of drainage Mr. Murphy has considerable to say. He tells of the great benefit the new drainage tunnel recently put into operation by the Consolidation Coal Company and after describing the workable coal measures of the George's Creek basin he advocates the building of a general tunnel by the state for the purpose of draining off the entire measure.

The following is Mr. Murphy's scheme:

A drainage tunnel could be driven from some point on Warrior Run near Cresaptown into the bottom of the Georges Creek Basin, that I believe would afford complete drainage for all the coal possessing any commercial value. It is doubtful if this tunnel would need to be more than three miles long, that is, the main drainage tunnel: of course it might require branch tunnels of short distances to reach some of the flat work in the bottom of the syncline. The plan that suggests itself to my mind in connection with this tunnel, would be that the state take it in hand. There is no better way that the state could spend about $1,000,000 than by paving the way for an easy development of the valuable coal seams in the western part of the state. Private corporations could not agree on doing a work like this that means so much economic value to the commonwealth. Some would be afraid that one company would derive more benefit from it than another, and this would no doubt be true. If the state would drive the tunnel it could be made a source of revenue for perhaps the next 50 years. Each operating company using it as an outlet for their water would be charged so much per ton, say one cent, assuming that a company would put water into the tunnel proportionately with the number of tons mined. The revenue thus derived from one seam of coal would more than double the cost of construction, and as a safety precaution, from accumulations of water and probable gas, it can hardly be estimated. The water itself could be utilized. It would be an everflowing and constant stream, and always increasing. Why not give it drop enough at the opening and wire the power thus furnished back to the mines or towns, and this would be the means of additional revenue to the state. Some may say that this is away in the future, but I do not agree to that. I think it is a live question and if found practicable could be worked out in the next few years. I trust this matter will be taken up by some people in the state and given the consideration I think it merits.

In order to keep scales at the mines in good condition the inspector thinks a set of test scales should be kept at every weigh office, then the scales could be tested at any time when thought to be untrue.

His chapter on accidents in British and in American coal mines is decidedly interesting. He compares the two countries in a thoroughly detailed manner and finds that although the industry is nearly two thousand years old in Britain and only a little more than one hundred years in America, the death rate in America compares very favorably with that of the British mines. And from the report is gleaned the fact that the British government exercises almost a military control over the mining industry. Following up this review Mr. Murphy gives a table showing the fatal accidents in Maryland during the year covered by the report and has only four to report from the coal mines and one from the fireclay mines, making a death rate of only 64 per 1000 men employed in the industry. This is a record that beats the world, 1,000,000 tons and more being mined for each fatal accident. Mr. Murphy has added a new column to his accident reports, that showing how many persons were dependent upon the ones killed in the mines.

For the year 1906 the number of dependents left was 34.

In the table showing the number of inspections, the total of which is 353 or just 12 less than one for each day of the year, not excluding Sundays. This is a greater number than one man should make, hence the law should be changed to require four visits per year instead of six as it now stands or else an assistant inspector should be provided for. There are about 50 coal mines in Allegany county and 15 in Garrett, and 3 fire clay mines in Allegany, making a total of 68 mines that are according to law to be visited and inspected once in two months or six times a year. One man cannot do this and attend to office work. It is a physicial impossibility.

In addition to the coal mining industry, there has been added since Mr. Murphy has been in the office the inspection of the fireclay mines, which had been ignored by previous inspectors.

Mr. Murphy predicts a great future for this branch of mining in the state.

The subject of mining is always a pertinent one. While a large area of the seam known as the Big Vein is worked out or said to be, considerable progress has been made in recent years in going after coal known to be yet unmined in the Big Vein, and in mines that have been abandoned as worked out. The Piedmont and Georges Creek Coal Company has done a great deal in this respect. The Consolidation Coal Company is doing considerable along this line.

In conclusion Mr. Murphy should be congratulated on his success as mine inspector, and all interested in the industry should feel proud that such a conscientious and careful man has had the office for the past four years. Mr. Murphy has been alike careful of the interests of employer and employe and has administered his office with one purpose, that of conscientious service to all concerned.

If you are a business man, did you ever think of the field of opportunity that advertising opens to you? There is almost no limit to the possibilities of your business if you study how to turn trade into your store. If you are not getting your share of the business of your community *there's a reason.* People go where they are attracted—where they *know* what they can get and how much it is sold for. If you make direct statements in your advertising see to it that you are able to fulfill every promise you make. You will add to your business reputation and hold your customers. It will not cost as much to run your ad in this paper as you think. It is the persistent advertiser who gets there. Have something in the paper every issue, no matter how small. We will be pleased to quote you our advertising rates, particularly on the year's business.

AN EFFORT TO PROMOTE WORLD'S PEACE

Approval of the Principle That Adequate Armament Dispels Belligerency.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—There is no firmer friend of arbitration and universal peace than Mr. Hayne Davis, lawyer, formerly of North Carolina, now of New York. Mr. Davis attended the second Hague Peace conference and reported that important gathering for the Hearst News Service. He keeps thoroughly posted on the progress of the peace movement, the world over, and always may be depended upon to say something interesting. I met Mr. Davis the other day and he was vastly pleased with the peace movement in his old State.

He said. "The Wilmington, N. C., Chamber of Commerce, appointed delegates to the approaching annual meeting of the North Carolina Peace society, approved strong resolutions in favor of adequate armament and effective arbitration as corrective agencies for national security and international justice and at the same time made on appropriation [in aid of the Peace societies' work.

"A special meeting of the Peace society, called to take action upon holding an arbitration and peace congress on the approaching anniversary of the society, authorized the president to appoint the necessary committee and to invite Senator McCreary, Representative Bartholdt and Andrew Carnegie as the guests of honor at the congress.

"Major Chumm, of the United States army, in command of Fort Caswell, Captain Robertson, of the Wilmington Light Infantry, assisted at the meeting, the latter being one of the vice presidents of the society. J. Allen Tayloe, president of the Chamber of Commerce, presided and declared that chambers of commerce ought to assist peace societies when they advocate peace through power on the right side, instead of peace at any cost.

"The society placed on the program of its approaching congress, the relations of arbitration and armament, declaring itself in principle for adequate armament and effective arbitration and instructed the president to give due place on the program of speakers to representatives of the army and navy, an especial invitation being extended to Admiral Dewey and Captain Hobson. This action by the North Carolina Peace society and by the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, makes a new departure in peace propaganda and is heartily endorsed by leaders in the business, political and patriotic circles here.

"Mrs. McLean, of New York, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Henderson, of Mississippi, formerly president general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, will address the North Carolina congress. A representative of the Confederate Veterans and of the G. A. R. will also be invited."

It is wonderful what a vast amount of political misinformation there is about Washington. Naturally every man one meets here is deeply interested in politics, most of them owe their bread and butter to the game. It seems to be a peculiarity of American politics that those interested know it all, or think they do anyway. They are especially well posted on the way things are going at home, to hear them tell it. As a matter of fact, outside the big men, Washington knows about as little of the trend of politics in the country as any city of half its size, and the man who depends on the general gossip of Washington to know how matters are going, is certainly leaning on a broken read. The men who know things in politics do not talk.

* * *

As a matter of fact, the general run of men who secure appointments at Washington are not strong men at home. Congressmen and senators can generally find places at home for the really strong men. Here they can be of use to their political sponsors. The men who are of little use in a hot campaign, men who may have influential relatives that must be placated get the Washington places and what they really don't know about the real situation at home is the sure enough thing.

* * *

I heard rather an amusing story the other day which illustrates tnis point. A certain Western senator was vigorously urging the appointment of a man from his district for a consulate in Africa. The man was notoriously an enemy of the senator, politically. He was not of any particular use as a friend but, he had a vitriolic kind of eloquence which made him decidedly unpleasant as an enemy. A friend of the senator's expressed some surprise at the activity of the statesman in behalf of his enemy.

"Why are you making so hard a fight to get Smith that place at Bungo Bungo," he asked the senator.

"Because I don't know of a vacancy further from home," was the prompt and candid reply.

* * *

An interesting figure in Washington recently was David Zephler, a full-blooded Sioux Indian, who is here with a delegation of his tribesmen, who have been trying to get several matters straightened out. Zephler is a quiet sort of a chap, speaks English like a well-educated man and attends to business. He was famous as an Indian scout in his younger days, having served under General Custer in the campaign which resulted in his death. Zephler was with Reno at the time of the massacre. He is said to be one of the most influential men in the councils of the Sioux and also has the full confidence of the officials of the Indian bureau. He will probably get what he comes for.

* * *

The old saying that a government official "rarely dies and never resigns" has been shown to be false in at least one case. For eleven years, Captain James H. Harris, of Indiana has been warden of the United States jail, but he will superintend the putting in of the crops on his farm near Noblesville, Ind., this year as a private citizen.

"I am getting to be an old man," seid Captain Harris, when asked why he resigned, "and I find the White river more alluring to me than the Potomac, that's all. I had rather watch the corn and cows during my remaining days than to supervise the rising up and setting down of the human wrecks who have come under my care for the past half score of years."

The Best Bargain

in reading matter that your money can buy is your local paper. It keeps you posted on the doings of the community.

This Paper

will tell you the things you want to know in an entertaining way; will give you all the news of the community; its every visit will prove a pleasure; it gives more than full value for the price asked for it.

Diesolution of Co-Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership between George W. Cover and William J. Cover was dissolved on the 22nd day of February, 1908, so far as relates to the said George W. Cover. All debts due to said partnership are to be paid and those due from the same discharged at Salt Block, in Garrett county, Md., where the business will be continued by the said William J. Cover as William J. Cover.

GEORGE W. COVER & SON.
Friendsville, Md., Feb. 26, 1908.

WANTED—A good team suitable for farm work. Apply to Wm. M. Kelley, Coketon, W. Va.

WORLD'S AWAKENING SHOWS WAR OF THE FUTURE.

English Book Describes a Conflict Involving Four Great Nations.

JAPAN AS AN AGGRESSOR

Opening Fight in Australia, and Hostilities Spread to Phillippines.

The author of the famous "War of the Future," the late Jean de Bloch, insisted that an uprising of the Socialistic proletariat would bring the next great world-war to an inconclusive close. A book is published here which adopts that opinion, and is interesting in yet another sense because it illustrates the growing disillusionment of England with the too obtrusive success of her ally, Japan.

"The World's Awakening" purports to be a scientific military novel; it describes a war which breaks out in 1920 between England and Japan, and soon involves France, Germany and the United States. The anonymous author explains that the Anglo-Japanese alliance was not renewed in 1915 mainly owing to the opposition of Australia, which hates and dreads Japan, and threatens to "cut the painter" unless the alliance is at once dissolved.

It is Australia that brings on the Armageddon. During a courtesy visit of Japan's fleet to Sydney, the Australian mob shows its feeling toward the visitors by attacking their sailors and mobbing the local Japanese residents. The Japanese admiral opens fire on the town and occupies it. Negotiations ensue with England. Japan demands reparation, and makes the impossible demand that her immigrants shall be allowed free access, given the franchise, and placed on complete equality with the white man.

While negotiations are supposed to be proceeding, the Japanese admiral on the China station informs the British commander that "war was declared," and attacks and destroys the British fleet, Port Arthur fashion.

Japan scores everywhere. She incites Hindus to revolt, and intrigues an insurrestion in Cairo. A rebellion against American rule breaks out in the Philippines, which proves to be the result of a Japanese plot. Japan soon shows her hand, lands troops, defeats an American force, and makes no concealment of her determination to seize the islands and keep them.

Germany and France meantime come to blows, and Germany is discomfited.

America declares that she will prosecute hostilities with Japan at all costs, and will under no circumstances surrender the Philippines. The war continues indecisively.

But the proletariat of the world knows no indecision. The proletariat has decided that the war shall not continue. Anti-war strikes and riots begin in England, and make it impossible to continue the fight. Russia and Italy offer to intervene, and the war comes to a sudden end with an appeal to The Hague Tribunal.

"The World's Awakening" is only one of many books on future wars which have appeared in England during the past few years. But it is very significant that its author selects Japan as the great enemy of the world's peace. No Englishman who wanted a sale for his book would have made such a choice even a year ago. It is still more significant that the Armageddon should be ended by peace-loving proletariat on the lines laid down by De Bloch.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

When Margie Came to El Rosa.

By Ina Wright Hanson.

Copyright, 1907, by C. H. Sutcliffe.

The mustard had wedded California plain to plain, binding them with its golden bands, when Margie came to El Rosa.

"You had better go after her, Frank," said her aunt, Mrs. Graham, mistress of El Rosa. "You are the only one of us who can talk with fingers to the poor, afflicted child."

Having nothing to do but idle away my vacation, I very gladly took the ten mile drive from El Rosa, in the hills, to the little board station on the track where I was to meet Margie coming out of the north. As I drove along I reviewed the signs one uses in the deaf and dumb language, glad that I had learned them on a certain other idle vacation.

No child alighted from the long train, but a young, slender woman with hair colored like the fields of mustard through which I had passed. She came directly to me, somewhat timidly, but with no indication of nervousness. She caught up a tiny book fastened to her chatelaine and pencilled rapidly:

"Are you from El Rosa?"

Instantly my fingers went into commission, and the lighting up of her delicate face was well worth seeing.

"I am not a very rapid talker," I said when we were driving toward the hills. Fortunately the horses were fat and lazy and needed no particular attention, "but with practice I shall do better."

"You do beautifully," she flashed back. "I am so glad I do not have to do the writing; it is so slow. I have the proverbial woman's tongue, only multiplied by ten. That's dreadful, isn't it?"

"Terrible! I see my finish," I answered mournfully, or it would have been mournful if my fingers could have shown expression. "I wonder why I thought you were a child. I supposed you would bring your dollie with you."

Mary laughed. "You mean my Teddy bear. Dolls aren't fashionable nowa-

"FRANK—I AM—LIKE"

days. I suppose you thought I was a child by the way auntie talks about me. I get lots of petting everywhere I go, and honestly I like it.

She was very attractive, this silent Margie. Silent is not the word at all either, for she was anything but silent. She was the embodiment of motion, graceful, alluring motion. Her yellow hair blew gently in little rings about her delicate face, in which the color came and went incessantly; her eyes glowed and laughed and changed from gray to almost black with her changing thoughts; her pretty mouth, though denied the power of speech, could smile with a score of meanings, and her fluttering, slender fingers spoke grace itself. By the time we had driven through the mustard fields and wound around the sweet scented hills I was regarding this girl with strange feelings, considering the fact that I was a confirmed celibate, or thought I was.

How Margie loved flowers! The roses which gave the house its name, the pinks, nasturtiums, the red geraniums, which Californians are inclined to dub "common"—she reveled among them like a golden butterfly. But better, I think, did she love the wild things of the hills. When we came in from our horseback rides, fragrance of monardella and southern wood and "good medicine" mingled their sweetness and floated from her garments like incense from about some beautiful, golden crowned sun goddess.

We never saw that girl morbid. She was like a spirit from paradise with its brightness still touching her. One day I asked her how she could be so when she had been so cruelly afflicted.

"Nothing can work me damage except myself," she answered. "Some one has said that the harm we sustain we carry about with us and that we are never real sufferers except by our own fault."

"That doesn't prove up. Is it your fault that you are deprived of hearing beautiful words and making them?"

"Perhaps your idea of damage and mine are not quite the same," she spelled, and her eyes were very tender. "I have so much that otherwise I might have missed. I have learned so much. I have learned to be happy whether I am happy or not." Here she laughed. "Oh, that can be done; but, do you know, I have a little private theory that just around the corner there is waiting for me so great a happiness that I won't ever have to pretend any more. It will be so magnificent a happiness that unhappiness will be impossible. It's sure waiting just around the corner."

Another day we sat on the hillside idly watching birds and butterflies and creeping things at our feet.

"Are you going to stay here, as your aunt wishes?" I asked her.

"Oh, no!" The answer came quickly. "In a few days I am going to work. I am to teach in the school for deaf and dumb at Salem."

"Life would be pleasanter here for you and safer," I objected.

"What is life," she spelled quaintly, "but what I am thinking of all day? I had best be thinking of helping other people to be happy and useful, not to be just day dreaming. You are going into the world presently yourself."

"That is different. I am a man, and a man's place is in the busy world. You are only a dear little loving child, Margie, and you should be protected. Let me take care of you, Margie, and let me begin now. Will you be my wife, sweetheart? You know how I love you."

Margie shook her head regretfully, but with no show of yielding.

"If I were like other women, Frank, I would put my arms around your neck and say 'yes,' so happily—oh, so happily—but I should be a drawback to you always, boy. In after years you will thank me for hurting you now."

I pleaded, but pleading was no use with Margie. Back of the gentleness was a firmness of will which admitted no weakening. So in a few days Margie went to her work in Salem and I to mine in Los Angeles. She would write to me—she would grant me that consolation.

There came a day long months after El Rosa was only a memory when a northbound train was taking me with maddening slowness to Margie. I was not going as I had always planned that sometimes I should go—with happy thoughts and joyful anticipation. I was going to Margie "seriously hurt; will die."

"That's what the cold print of the morning paper had said, and, oh, the precious hours wasted when I did not know! She had been taking her weekly walk from the school to the city when, as she was passing the rock quarry, an explosion had occurred. "Seriously hurt; will die." How the diabolical words burned themselves into my aching eyes as the train crawled on!

After an eternity of misery I found myself at Margie's bed, but before I had reached her I had found the newspaper story was false in that she would not die—she would live! Something else was in the nurse's face to tell me, but I couldn't wait to hear it.

I bent over my darling, and my heart jumped as I saw the joy in her face at sight of me. Even as I noted that, a voice sweet as the gentle spirit of her came to my wondering ears:

"Frank—I am—like"—

The halting tongue was too slow, and the weak, eager fingers took up the sentence.

"I am as other women now, Frank. The explosion hurt me, but see what it did—I can hear you speak, and I can talk, though my hands are still. I told you that some day I should turn a corner"—

The little hands were forced to rest. My overpowering joy and the lump I was trying to swallow made me foolish.

"I've been standing around the corner all the time," reproached my silly tongue, "but you wouldn't open your eyes and see me."

She laughed, and her mouth formed a word, "Frank!" Oh, the sweetness of it! Then the little fluttering fingers again.

"You are very conceited, and some day I am going to rumple your hair dreadfully, but just now I want to go to sleep. When I wake up"—

The dear eyes closed, and the smiling nurse beckoned me away till she should wake up.

No Partiality.

The workings of justice as recorded by Major E. C. Johnson in his "Track of the Crescent" were a trifle erratic. An Englishman was traveling in a wild part of Hungary, and anxious to see the institutions of the country he made an application to a town magistrate, asking to hear how justice was conducted.

The magistrate, gorgeous in a magnificent Magyar costume, received him cordially and sent for any case which might be awaiting trial. A gigantic gendarme in an immense cocked hat ushered in a prisoner, a plaintiff and a witness. The prisoner was accused of stealing the plaintiff's goose.

"Well, sir," said the magistrate to the accuser, "what have you to say?"

"Please, your high mightiness, the prisoner stole my goose."

The magistrate turned to the witness.

"What have you to say?"

"Please, your high mightiness, I saw the prisoner steal the goose."

"Prisoner, what have you to say?"

"Please, your high mightiness, I did not steal the goose."

The magistrate then delivered the sentence.

"I give you [illegible]" he said to the [illegible] the goose.

"I give [illegible] not [illegible] turning [illegible] have [illegible] mind[illegible]

[illegible]

"But [illegible] said the [illegible] mother [illegible] you were [illegible]

"Yes'm," replied Willie, "but, you know, you told me not to believe everything I hear."—Houston Post.

BY THE LITTLE ONES.

Amusing Sayings Out of the Mouths of Babes.

Mrs. Neighbors—It's too bad of you, Mildred, to worry your mamma so.

Little Mildred—Huh, you don't know mamma! She worries me more than I worry her.

Mother—Harold, why did you take your little sister's candy this morning?

Small Harold—I don't know, mamma. Perhaps I'm a kleptomaniac.

Little Ethel (looking at picture books)—Elmer, where do you s'pose Adam got the names for all the animals?

Small Elmer—Why, from the dictionary, of course.

Little Irene—I found a four leaved clover today. That means good luck.

Small Elmer—Huh, I found a horseshoe! That means still better luck.

Little Irene—How do you know?

Small Elmer—'Cause I can sell it for 2 cents.

"Here is a picture of a thimble, Emerson," said the Boston teacher. "Now, can you tell me what a thimble is?"

"A thimble," answered small Emerson, "is a diminutive truncated cone, convex on its apex and semiperforated with symmetrical indentations."—Chicago News.

He Approved That Plan.

It was said in the Norton family that Uncle Hiram had no ear for music, as he failed to appreciate the vocal efforts of his niece Margaret. But if his ears were defective his pocketbook left nothing to be desired.

"We've been talking over Margaret's voice," said a dauntless and tactful relative who had been delegated to approach Uncle Hiram on the subject. "It really seems as if she ought to take lessons and practice regularly. Her mother talks of selling a little of her mining stock for Margaret's sake."

Uncle Hiram's keen old face wore a mutinous expression.

"Have to practice two, three hours a day, I suppose?" he said dully.

"Oh, yes," said the venturesome relative; then she had a sudden inspiration.

"It would be best of all if she could go abroad for two or three years," she murmured thoughtfully, "but of course that is out of the question—the expense"—

"Never you mind about the expense!" broke in Uncle Hiram joyfully. "If she can go abroad—a good long ways abroad—to take her lessons and do her practicing, I'll foot the expense."—Youth's Companion.

At the Minstrel Show.

"Mistah Bones," began the corpulent end man as he twirled his tambourine "my old father always told me to make money like hot cakes and the world would respect me."

"Hot cakes am too slow," yawned Mr. Bones. "If you wants de world to respect you dese days you hab to make money lak bananas."

"Lak bananas! How am dat?"

"In bunches, 'Mistah Tambo, in bunches."—Chicago News.

In the Clouds.

The Butler—We've got a burglar in the kitchen, sir.

The Professor (absently)—Ask him to come again. I'm busy just now.

Female Ignorance.

"John, they don't ever sell dress goods in Wall street, do they?"

"Gracious, child, what put such an absurd idea in your head?"

"Well, I'm sure I heard you the other day talking about wash sales."—Baltimore American.

Not Yet, but Soon.

"You seem to manage remarkably well on your housekeeping money."

"Yes. The tradespeople haven't sent in their bills yet."—New York Press.

Greaser Jose's Place.

You kin brag of city caffeys and their trout from streams and lakes,
Of their meals served a la carty and their mushrooms and their steaks,
But the grub at Greaser Jose's is the finest ever dealt,
Come, hombrey, and jest tuck a bowl of chile 'neath your belt!

The music's kind o' skimpin', and it don't go very far;
It's dealt out by a half breed and a mighty bad guitar.
But old Jose is a winner when it comes to mixin' dope,
And the first smell of his chile 'd give a dyin' hoss thief hope.

There is sometimes rough stunts doin' and p'raps some powder burnt,
For the men who eat at Jose's all the p'litest ways ain't learnt.
But good food is like to most things that are scarce and hard to get—
It's worth some risk in trailin' and a-makin' yours, you bet!

So jest come with me to Jose's, where there ain't no menu stunt,
Where the tablecloths is minus and a napkin's an affront,
And you'll get a bowl of chile that'll warm you through and through,
So come with me to Jose's, you tenderfoot—yes, you!

—Denver Republican.

If Christ Visited The World Today.

By the Rev. R. J. CAMPBELL, Prominent Preacher of London.

IF Jesus came to minister to us today and did not say who he was, do you think his own church would receive him GLADLY? I am perfectly sure it would not. It would regard him as a DANGEROUS REVOLUTIONARY engaged in upsetting order in the church and state.

If Jesus came to London today he would not go down to the poor east end and talk to the children dancing to the organ out in the street, say he was their big brother and give them something to eat. HE WOULD NOT THINK CHARITY WOULD MEET THE CASE, and if he did he would not have very much to give away. The east end of London would be TOO MUCH for him, and he would have to work a fresh miracle every day. If he did it would be very demoralizing.

JESUS WOULD STRIKE STRAIGHT AT THE CAUSES WHICH ARE MAKING FOR POVERTY AND DEGRADATION AND KEEPING THE RICH AND THE POOR AWAY FROM EACH OTHER IN THIS MODERN WORLD. HE WOULD EXPOSE THE WHOLE SYSTEM OF GIVING PEOPLE GOOD ADVICE, WHILE WE CONTINUE TO PROFIT BY THEIR MATERIAL DISADVANTAGES. HE WOULD PROBE THE THING TO THE BOTTOM AND WOULD MAKE US ASHAMED OF OURSELVES FOR NEVER HAVING FACED THE SITUATION BEFORE.

A short time ago an artist and his wife were found drowned in the Thames. They had chosen that end because the struggle to live had been too much for them. I suppose there are some people who would say these two poor things would go to hell. If so, IT CANNOT BE VERY MUCH WORSE THAN THE HELL THEY LEFT.

Who makes that hell? I make it. You make it. We all do our little to help to make it—NOT WILLINGLY, BUT THOUGHTLESSLY.

The Struggle Between Graft and Democracy.

By WILLIAM H. LANGDON, District Attorney of San Francisco.

THERE THEY STAND IN OPPOSITION TO EACH OTHER—DEMOCRACY AND GRAFT! ONE UPHOLDS THE HUMAN AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF ALL, THE OTHER WOULD BETRAY THEM TO THE CORRUPT FEW. ONE AFFIRMS AN EVERLASTING BELIEF THAT THE WHOLE PEOPLE MAY ULTIMATELY GOVERN WISELY AND JUSTLY, THE OTHER SNEERS AT THE IDEALISTIC FAITH OF MEN AND WOULD GIVE GOVERNMENT OVER TO THE UNSCRUPULOUS.

The struggle between them is on. ONE MUST GO DOWN. It is for you fellow citizens to decide whether the HEAVY INVESTMENT IN SUFFERING made for humanity by the common people through the long centuries of struggle for popular suffrage has been in vain! It is for you to determine whether the honor of democratic government IS WORTH FIGHTING FOR, whether the ancient sanctities of governmental righteousness are worth the combat or whether in the face of the enemy and under fire we shall commit the horrible TREASON of retreat!

IT IS PROBABLY TRUE THAT "WHAT DEMOCRACY NEEDS IS MORE DEMOCRACY." BUT IN THE REDEMPTION OF GOVERNMENT FROM GRAFT IT IS ALSO TRUE THAT THE FIRST GREAT NEED OF DEMOCRACY IS TALENTED AND SELF SACRIFICING LEADERSHIP. THE PEOPLE ARE HONEST, BUT LIKE ANY LARGE MASS, UNWIELDY. IT IS THE PRESENCE OF THE MAN OF DEVOTION, COURAGE AND INITIATIVE THAT INSURES GENERALSHIP TO THE POPULAR FORCES FOR GOOD IN THEIR STRUGGLE AGAINST THE ORGANIZED MACHINE.

The problems of our complicated civic life demand as splendid expressions of SELF SACRIFICE AND SELF RESTRAINT as any exploit of a barbarous military age. The need is always for a man who will stand up in the popular assemblies and point out the wrong and, having once stood, be strong enough to stand until the wrong is righted. Malice and vice will abuse him, social ostracism and personal isolation will make him suffer, business ruin and even the loss of personal life will be threatened, BUT HE MUST STAND! In the first uncertain days before he has proven his cause the people he would serve will disbelieve in him. In the last days of success this victory will bear with it the sense of having brought unhappiness to the women and the children and the friends of the men upon whom he has dutifully put the shame of proven crime. BUT, ABOVE EVERY PERSONAL SORROW AND ABOVE EVERY PERSONAL LOSS, HE MUST STAND FIRMLY. It was by the leadership of such men, standing in the face of all, that San Francisco was redeemed. It will be by the force of others like them that every city sooner or later will become clean.

Financial Troubles Due to Wastefulness.

By WILLIAM SHERER, Manager of the New York Clearing House.

CAUSES of the present financial difficulties are many and varied. WASTEFULNESS has been one. The war between Russia and Japan disturbed capital throughout the world. The great WASTE OF MATERIAL CAUSED BY A WAR takes years to restore. That war was preventable, but the earthquake and the subsequent fire at San Francisco, which ruined the accumulation of years, were important factors in the waste of capital. As we come nearer to the present time, looking back a very few years, we see how EXTRAVAGANT AND WASTEFUL this prosperous people have been.

THE MISUSE OF TRUST HAS LED THE SUSPICION BY MANY, AND THE CONSEQUENT LOSS OF CONFIDENCE HAS CAUSED THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE TO WITHDRAW THEIR MONEY FROM THE BANKS, HOARDING IT AND THUS KEEPING IT FROM THE CHANNELS OF TRADE, LIMITING NECESSARY PRODUCTION, THEREBY CAUSING A STOPPING OF WORK AND THE SUFFERING WHICH NATURALLY ENSUES THEREFROM.

THE AMERICAN IDEA.

Individualism the Keynote of Our National Success.

Charles L. Edgar and Walton Clark of the National Civic Federation Commission on Municipal Ownership Show Why American Institutions Should Not Be Abandoned at the Demand of Socialists and Municipalizers.

The efforts of the National Civic federation have resulted in a commission of Americans whose first interest in this investigation, as in all else, is to do what they may to preserve and continue the American idea and American institutions, believing that the high state of civilization and prosperity in America justifies the American idea and the American method and places the burden of proof heavily upon those who would say another idea and another method would result in improvement in the condition of the people.

Believing this to be the thought and intent of the membership of the commission and of the committee subordinate to it, we still believe that there are ills in the American body politic that may be remedied or cured. We believe that the remedy should be applied and the cure effected without any unnecessary departure from the American idea and the American system. We believe that the framework upon which may be built purity of administration and the highest possible good of the citizens is in existence with us and that it is not necessary in the effort to cure the ills from which the body politic may be suffering to destroy that body. We submit that, living in a land where peace and prosperity are the common lot, we must be very cautious of change. This does not mean that where abuses are found to exist, they should not be promptly and mercilessly eradicated, but it does mean that changes in system should be undertaken only after conclusive proof that such changes will result in bettering the condition of the individual. We had better bear the relatively few ills we have than subject ourselves to unknown conditions that may bring in their train greater ills of which we do not know.

Our investigation has determined with certainty many heretofore mooted questions. It indicates the probably correct answers to other mooted questions. Where the facts are clear and the conclusion evident our task has been to summarize and indicate. Where there is remaining uncertainty as to facts and conclusions are not evident we have made an effort to determine the probabilities. This has resulted in arguments based on such facts as our investigators have recorded and on our own experience as operators and observers.

We believe no intelligent reader of the voluminous record of this commission's work will fail to conclude that it clearly proves municipal ownership to be productive of many and serious ills, with little or no compensating good.

The writers of these chapters, agreeing, we believe, with the other members of the committee of twenty-one, that public service companies should reasonably be regulated and afforded the protection that comes with regulation and appreciating that the committee was not appointed or constituted to consider methods of regulation, nevertheless desire to record their opinion that some form of regulation of private companies should be adopted in each of the United States. What that form should be this commission is not prepared by any investigation or any study it has made to suggest.

Finally, we who stand in opposition to municipal ownership, speaking, we believe, for all individualists, arraign the arrogance of many of its advocates in assuming that they exclusively occupy the field of reform in dealing with the problems concerned and that they are the sole promoters of measures of economic improvement in municipal affairs. We assert that the opponents of municipal ownership and operation, firm and consistent supporters of justice, are the class seeking the public welfare intelligently and in accordance with American principles. On this point we do not yield to any body of men.

We seek, as a first principle, to insure every man his own. In doing so and in endeavoring to protect the public against oppression and error we find it our duty to demonstrate the errors in the schemes of municipalizers and Socialists and to warn against the oppression that they threaten. We are resisting efforts to put burdens on the backs of the American people. We cannot and will not remain silent while the attempt is made to thrust costly and impracticable projects upon customers of public service corporations and upon the public at large.

We know the truth will out. We are confident that ultimately the American people must appreciate at their value the unsoundness of the arguments of the municipal Socialists. We shall aid in hastening the day when our fellow citizens will know through discussion what the public of London have been taught by bitter experience. London has awakened to the perils of municipalization, as is evidenced by its verdict in the recent borough and county elections. In that great city the municipalizers have led their fellow citizens astray, and their dupes, finding it out, have administered to their false guides an overwhelming rebuke.

We individualists are not seeking to lead the people in strange paths. Our aim is to keep them in the paths they have heretofore trod—paths known, along which the American people have marched to heights of prosperity and civic development

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1908.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We shall during the ensuing ten days, mail to all subscribers who are more than a year in arrears, statements of their accounts. After April 1st no paper on which the subscription has not been paid, can be admitted to the mails under a recent ruling of the Department

THE TAFT BANDWAGON.

In the progressive contest for delegates to the Republican National Convention the combined opposition to Secretary Taft has demonstrated thus far a strength that falls far short of being impressive. Barring the fact that four states that will each cast a large vote in the selection of the presidential candidate are either actually or concededly committed to the support of a "favorite son," the entire opposition vote to the Ohio candidate is not only scattering, but of insignificant volume. And the signs of the weakness and insincerity of the favorite-son program are constantly multiplying and magnifying. For instance, Illinois is concededly for Speaker Cannon, and will send a delegation for Cannon to the convention. But it will be secondarily, as to three-fourths of its voting strength at least a Taft delegation. The Peoria county convention, which met last week, passed a Cannon resolution which, in the windup, is emphatically a Taft resolution.

As it is in Illinois, so it is in New York, Pennsylvania and even Indiana. The delegation from each of the states will be solid for the home candidate—the favorite son—as a courtesy. The logic of the existing situation is just as accurately gauged, however, in New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois as it is in other states that are depended upon to supply Republican majorities in presidential elections and which are not being at the outset embarrassed by any "favorite-son" candidate. When New York breaks—and the break may come before the result of the first ballot is announced—there will be a rush for the Empire State representation to Taft. It is even now a pretty safe prophecy that there will be a strenuous race on the part of delegations from the favorite-son states to get into the Taft columns as early and as gracefully as the decencies of the situation will permit.

The Taft column, at the end of last week, still maintained the ratio of two votes to every one of the opposition. And the tabulating of 120 votes for Taft to 54 for the opposition is upon a counting that concedes to the opposition all the contested votes. This is, of course, too liberal by half. There may be a contesting delegation from every one of the Southern States—that, in fact, seems to be the predetermined plan of the forces that are opposing the Taft candidacy—but even if there should be and if such opposing delegations should be admitted to the convention, which latter is not at all likely, the nominating result will not be controlled thereby. The Republican presidential candidate will be made by those states which usually turn in Republican majorities at national elections, and by the combined vote of these states Mr. Taft will be nominated.

A NAVAL WORLD CRUISE.

Sailing with the sun, the battleship fleet is to circumnavigate the globe. To sail around the world is no longer a feat which dazzles the imagination, but even in this era of wonderful navigation achievements the spectacle of sixteen great floating fortresses moving over a course exceeding 30,000 miles and maintaining all the while their offensive and defensive equipments in a state of preparedness, as though anticipating an actual clash with a powerful foe, is calculated to fix world attention. None other of the great modern fleets has made a practice cruise like unto that.

There was, however, a battleship fleet that started out to circumnavigate the earth more than 330 years ago. In 1572 that bold English buccaneer, Francis Drake—known to fame variously as Admiral or Sir Francis Drake—landed at Panama, burned the town of Porto Bello, seized great spoils and before sailing away journeyed across the isthmus and took a look at the Pacific. His soul was thereupon seized with a longing to sail that great sea, and five years later, with five small ships, the greatest of which was of 100 tons burden, he set out again for the Spanish Main. He coursed down the southward slope of South America and sailed through the Strait of Magellan—that is, he got through with just one ship, the Pelican, afterward called the Golden Hind.

He battled with the winds and currents of Magellan for sixteen days, and one ship was lost and three turned back. But Drake with an 80-ton ship turned into the Pacific and up the South American Coast over the same route that has been covered by Admiral Evans. was a marauding expedition, and vast spoils were captured. But the main fact of interest is that he turned the prow of his small craft westward arrived at a Japan port on the 10th of March, 1580, and reached the English port of Plymouth on the 26th of September of the same year, having thus sailed with a part of his fleet entirely around the world.

For nerve and hazardous daring the round-the-world cruise of the great fleet under command of Admiral Evans is not to be compared with the earlier achievement of the Golden Hind. But what an impressive illustration of the progress that has been made since the era of Drake in the arts of shipbuilding and in the science of navigation is afforded by a comparison between the fleet under Drake that set out on the world-round voyage and that under the American commander 'bound on the same mission. The 80-ton Golden Hind could easily be loaded aboard any one of the battleships now at Magdalena Bay and carried as part of the cargo. After Drake left the English port in 1577 little was known of his adventurous enterprise until he sailed back into an English port in 1580 gave an account of himself. That thing of enchantment—wireless telegraphy—was not even a dream of the dreamers 300 years ago.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The Lemon Social held at Hayden hurst Saturday evening last was a pleasant social event to those in attendance. Over eight dollars were added to the treasury of the Ladies' Aid Society.

We may have been premature in announcing last week that Mr. W. C. Dunnington had leased the Chautauqua Hotel. We still hope that he may take the Chautauqua or Mountain Lake Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clayton were in the Park several days last week putting their cottage in order for the summer occupancy.

Mrs. Bussell and Miss Finnell are in the same cottage occupied by them last summer.

Mr. John D. Hayden has rented the Rathbun cottage on Oakland avenue.

Mr. Masden Biggs has moved from Loch Lynn to the Young cottage in the Park.

Mrs. H. O. Hamill, who has been quite ill for several weeks, is much better.

Mrs. Weimer has been confined to her room most of the winter. She is slowly recovering.

Superintendent Davis is at the Park most of his time now.

BITTINGER.

We learn that Chas. J. Sechler, formerly of this place, has purchased the David Bittinger farm located near Accident.

A. J. Oester, of this community, was called to the Cove last week by the serious illness of his aged mother.

C. E. Ellithorp made a business trip to Oakland last week.

Mrs. Frederick M. Bittinger returned to this place last week after spending a few weeks with her brother at Accident.

The Lutheran congregations of this place are arranging to paper the parsonage this spring. Ward Beachy, of Grantsville, will do the work.

Messrs. Asa Bittinger, C. Brenneman, Chas. Buckle, Leonard Stark and Claude Bittinger, who left here last November, returned to their homes at this place last week and report a pleasant winter spent in Orange county, Florida.

John Wiley, of Keyser, W. Va., was visiting his parents at this place last week.

Earnest Bittinger, of "Bear Hill" and Miss Nellie Pritts, of North Glade, were quietly married by Rev. Samuel Miller at Engles Mills one day last week.

Constable Peter Bickford, of Meadow Mountain, was seen in this section last Saturday.

Miss Jennie Wiland, of New Germany, is staying at the home of T. J. Lohr during the sugar season.

Protection Against Loss By Fire.

Is your property insured? If not, could you afford to lose your home or your place of business at this time by fire? If such a misfortune should overtake you are you able to rebuild without borrowing money and putting a mortgage on your premises? If not, then insure your property at once in one of the large and reliable Fire Insurance Companies represented by our Agency, and in case of fire you will be promptly paid the amount of loss sustained under your policy, and it will not be necessary to borrow. Combined assets of Companies represented, more than $85,000,000. Write for information and rates.

FRED A. THAYER, Agent.

52-2t4s Oakland, Md.

WANTED—A good team suitable for farm work. Apply to Wm. M. Kelley, Coketon, W. Va.

Surscribe for The Republican.

MINERAL EXHIBIT SHOWS WHY MARYLAND IS RICH.

There Are Vast Stores of Ore And Stone In The Hills of The Old Line State.

There has been installed in the old Hall of Delegates in the Statehouse at Annapolis one of the most remarkable exhibits of a State's mineral resources that has ever been brought together in this country.

This collection contains not only beautiful minerals and remarkable remains of animal and plant forms that formerly inhabited the lands and waters of ancient Maryland during successive periods since the dawn of geological history, but also complete exhibits of the various economic products that today form the basis for many of the State's greatest industries.

A unique feature of this exhibit is to be seen in the manner in which these mineral products have been displayed. Both the raw materials and the manufactured products are shown, while the various processes connected with their mining and quarrying are presented. The public is thus given a clear insight into the occurrence and treatment of the various mineral substances derived from the rocks of Maryland.

The exhibits have been brought together under the direction of Prof. William Bullock Clark, who is at the head of the State Geological Survey and who originally collected the materials for the State's displays at the Buffalo, Charleston and St Louis expositions, where they attracted great attention and received the highest awards given to any State for its display of mineral wealth.

The carefully-thought-out plan and systematic arrangement of the materials so far surpassed that of any other State's display that the judges first awarded to the collection at Buffalo in 1901 the only gold medal given to any State for its collective exhibit of mineral resources. The following year, at Charleston, this exhibit, much enlarged, received more and higher awards than were given to any other State, while at St. Louis the exhibit as a whole received the grand prize, with numerous gold, silver and bronze medals.

At Jamestown last year the publications, maps and models, which were the only parts of the exhibit displayed, also received the only gold medal given to any similar organization for its exploitation of a State's mineral resources.

Few people, and particularly our own Maryland citizens, have any idea of the immense annual production of commercially valuable minerals in Maryland.

With the absence largely of ores of the precious metals, the public hears little of the great but solid industries built upon the coal, stone, clay and sand deposits that make up the chief production of Maryland's mineral and the rapid growth which these industries have made in recent years since the organization of the Maryland Geological Survey.

In 1896, when the survey was established, and for many years prior thereto the annual mineral production in Maryland amounted to a little over $5,000,000. Since 1898 this production has been gradually increasing, with the result that for several years past it has exceeded $10,000,000 annually.

The Annapolis exhibit is so arranged as to display fully the leading commercial products. There is conspicuously placed a pyramid showing the different types of Maryland coal contributed by the leading coal companies of the State, the pyramid being capped by a great block of Georges Creek coal furnished by the Consolidated Coal Company.

The production of Maryland coal in the past has come largely from the "Big Vein" of the George's Creek basin, but with its approaching exhaustion extensive development has already commenced on the smaller veins which the State Geological Survey has studied in detail and plotted on maps of large scale, showing that far more small-vein coal exists than was ever contained in the "Big Vein."

The elaborate report issued by the survey and employed by the present and prospective coal companies is in the hands of all of the leading coal-mining engineers.

The display of Maryland building and decorative stones is particularly elaborate. Near the center of the room is a large pyramid, capped with a polished cone of the beautiful variegated marble quarried near Washington Junction, on which every type of building and decorative stone is represented by cubes.

At its four corners are beautiful, polished shafts of Guilford gray granite, Beaver Dam white marble, Seneca red sandstone and Cardiff serpentine. This pyramid formed a very conspicuous feature in the exhibit at Charleston and St. Louis. There are also several monuments, slabs and blocks showing effectively some of the more beautiful of Maryland's decorative stones.

A large booth is covered with the famous Peachbottom slate of Northern Harford county, a slate that has been shown by careful tests to surpass that produced anywhere else in the country, and which the survey has pointed out could be much more extensively exploited than has ever yet been done.

The collection of clays and clay products is very exhaustive, a series of exhibition jars containing leading types of brick, terra cotta, sewer pipe, pottery and fire clays, on which are based some of the most important industries of the State.

Maryland fire brick and other refractory products are known throughout the country and have been extensively exported. The pottery also is well known and the collection contains a splendid display of all of the various kinds of products manufactured in Maryland from these different types of clays. The most noticeable features are a large brick booth covered with tiling made in Baltimore, and a large case contains beautiful examples of pottery made by the two leading pottery works of Baltimore.

The one table shows the gold, copper, chrome and iron ores of Maryland, from none of which today any large production comes, although the chrome, copper and iron deposits afforded at one time the most important source of Maryland's mineral products. The iron ores were known early in Colonial days, the formation of the Principio Company in 1722 marking the beginning of an important industrial epoch in eastern North America.

This company and others formed in Maryland not long thereafter furnished guns and projectiles to the Continental Army.

Chrome-ore mining afforded an important industry in Maryland from the discovery of chrome ore in the serpentine of the Bare Hills in 1827 down to 1860, when the much larger deposits found elsewhere in the world caused the practical cessation of the enterprise, although Baltimore retained afterward a prominent position as a center for the manufacture of chromium salts.

Copper also was extensively mined at one time, particularly in Baltimore and Frederick counties, the copper used on the roof of the original dome of the Capitol in Washington coming from Maryland deposits. Within the last few years there has been some revival both in the production of copper and iron, and it is possible that in the near future, with modern and economical methods, they may again become important industries.

A special feature has been made of the lime and comet products, which have for many years been the basis of important industries and which will be soon much more exploited since the survey has pointed out the value of the limestones for the manufacture of portland cement, which is now brought in large quantities to the Baltimore and Southern markets from the Lehigh district of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The Maryland limestones and shales have been shown to be practical in character and in every way well adapted for the manufacture of the highest grades of portland cement, the use for which has been increasing with such great rapidity within recent years.

The exhibit also contains displays of many other products furnished by the Maryland rocks which, combined, have a considerable annual production. Large blocks of feldspar and flint have been secured from Baltimore, Harford and Cecil counties, which furnish some of the best products of this kind found anywhere in the United Strtes. There are also collections of soapstone, talc, barytes, asbestos and silica (diatomaceous earth).

The highway exhibit is one of the most striking in the collection. On the wall to the right of the entrance are six cases, each 20 feet long, with glass fronts and tops. Five of these cases contain full-sized cross-sections of different kinds of roads as built according to the best modern practice by the Geological Survey. The sixth case shows in a very realistic way a cross-section of a road as built under the old-fashioned method of simply spreading roughly broken stone on an unprepared roadbed with the unsatisfactory conditions resulting.

The five sections also show the different types of materials used in road construction in Maryland, one of them at the same time indicating the most approved methods of under-draining. A large table is covered with photographs and specimens showing the methods of testing road and street materials followed by the Geological Survey, while a large revolving frame shows views of Maryland roads before and after improvement.

The walls are covered with maps and illustrations, while in the windows are hung beautiful transparencies, showing the characteristic scenery in different sections of the State. The county maps, being made by the State Geological Survey on the scale of one mile to one inch, show the roads, streams, public and private buildings, and also the relief of the land, the latter feature being brought out by a series of contour lines which represent throughout the eastern counties changes of 10 feet in elevation, and throughout the central and western counties changes of 20 feet in elevation.

These maps are proving of great value in the industrial development of the State, as well as for all municipal, military and mining purposes. They are being made in co-operation with the national Government and constitute one of the most important phases of the work of the State administration.

Other maps showing the whole State on a large scale afford a detailed representation of the distribution of the geologicnl formations, the drainage basins and the physiographic provinces, and are of much educational value to those who may be seeking information regarding the physical features of the State.

The survey has been engaged in the making of agricultural maps of the State, the different soils being platted in great detail on the large scale maps. Samples of soils are displayed in the exhibit with several of the maps. This work when completed will furnish those seeking residence in Maryland an accurate statement regarding the various soils of the State and their agricultural possibilities.

For this work the survey has secured the aid of the United States Department of Agriculture, and is also closely co-operating with the State agricultural bureaus. Since the soils are simply the disintegrated surfaces of the geological formations, their classification is closely related to the geological mapping on which the survey is engaged.

Some of the illustrations represent other phases of the survey's work, including the determination of the magnetic declination throughout the State for the aid of the county surveyors, charts show the variation in the waterpower and water supply of many of the Maryland streams, and also the distribution of the various commerical types of timber, a survey which this bureau started and in which it is now co-operating with the newly organized State Bureau of Forestry.

Maryland possesses a remarkable representation of the geological formations which make up the earth's crust.

The most ancient rocks as well as those still in the process of deposition are found within the borders of the State, while between these wide limits there is hardly an important geological epoch which is not represented. It is doubtful whether any other State in the Union contains a more complete history of the earth's past.

These features are clearly brought out in a very complete, systematic collection of rocks, minerals and fossils which are beautifully displayed in a series of plate-glass cases placed on the walls between the two entrances to the exhibit hall. The remarkable specimens of ancient animal and plant life, bones of huge reptiles, the skulls of curious whales and the teeth of former indigenous elephants are among many unique things here shown.

The educational value of such an exhibition of the mineral wealth of the State cannot be overestimated, and the collection should be made a source of great value to the public schools if excursions to it would be made from time to time under suitable guidance.

The survey has printed a guide to the State mineral exhibit, a handsomely illustrated little pamphlet of 64 pages, which is distributed free in the exhibition room. A perusal of this pamphlet gives one a very complete exposition of this remarkable collection.

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Of Allegany Couuty.

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Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

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R. C. McCandlish, Cashier.

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R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of Yough River Oil and Gas Company of Garrett county will be held on Saturday, the 4th day of April, 1908, at the Court House, Oakland, Maryland, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of 12 Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Stockholders who cannot attend in person are requested to send their proxies.

J. M. BURNS, President,
N. S. HEINDEL, Secretary.

Farm for Sale—I offer my firm, located near Herrington Manor school house, for sale; contains 52 acres 35 clear; good six-room dwelling; small barn; well watered; young orchard. Address J. S. Hardesty, Oakland, Md. 50-13

Most people know that if they have been sick they need *Scott's Emulsion* to bring back health and strength.

But the strongest point about *Scott's Emulsion* is that you don't have to be sick to get results from it.

It keeps up the athlete's strength, puts fat on thin people, makes a fretful baby happy, brings color to a pale girl's cheeks, and prevents coughs, colds and consumption.

Food in concentrated form for sick and well, young and old, rich and poor.

And it contains no drugs and no alcohol.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

Where the finest biscuit, cake, hot-breads, crusts or puddings are required *Royal* is indispensable.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

Not only for rich or fine food or for special times or service. Royal is equally valuable in the preparation of plain, substantial, every-day foods, for all occasions. It makes the food more tasty, nutritious and wholesome.

Mr. William C. Kidd, of Baltimore, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. D. Y. Morris, of Kingwood, spent Sunday with relatives in Oakland.

Mr. G. S. Hamill went to Cumberland Tuesday morning on prosessional business.

Mr. George D. Browning, of Swallow Falls, was a business visitor in Oakland Tuesday.

Mr. Harvey J. Speicher, of Accident, was in Oakland Tuesday and yesterday on business.

Mr. Louis Littman, of Swanton, and his son Leo, of Hiorra, West Va., spent Sunday in Oakland.

Mrs. E. Z. Tower and little son left Oakland yesterday afternoon for a few days' visit to Wheeling friends.

Mr. Elisha Harvey, of District No. 8, and Mr. Thomas Moon, of District No. 10, were in the city Tuesday.

Mr. Albert Clary, accompanied by Prof. Leonard Bassett, spent Sunday with Deer Park friends and relativer.

Dr. W. W. Davis, who spent Sunday in Phillippi, West Va., where he preached that day, returned to Oakland Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Fred. J. Schroeder and little son went to Lonaconing Tuesday morning where they will be guests this week of relatives and friends.

We regret to note the extreme illness of Mr. George P. White, one of the residents of Loch Lynn Heights, who has been suffering for several months with tuberculosis.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Claggett and little daughter, of Hagerstown, who spent a day or two this week in Oakland with relatives, returned to Hagerstown Tuesday morning.

Sheriff Austin Brown went to Clarksburg, West Va., Tuesday afternoon on business connected with the Clarksburg Casket Company, of which he is one of the stockholders and directors.

Miss Lorena Fringer, of Oakland, who went to Baltimore two or three weeks ago, left that city Monday morning for Talbotton, Georgia, where she will be engaged this spring in the milinery business.

Mr. Charles Beachy, who recently returned to his old home at Grantsville from a visit to the Pacific Coast, passed through Oakland on train No. 55 Tuesday afternoon en route to Cincinnati, Ohio.

A letter received Monday by the family in Oakland, conveys the news of the safe arrival at Port Antonio, Jamaica, of Messrs. Harry and George Loar, who sailed from New York for that point a week or ten days ago.

Mr. Harry L. McComas and his college chum, Mr. Bennett, of North Dakota, who came here from Mercersburg, Pa., last Wednesday to remain a week with Dr. and Mrs. H. W. McComas, returned to school yesterday morning.

Mr. John Ault, who returned to his home near Oakland a week or two ago owing to the illness of members of his family, left on Sunday night for Pittsburg, accompanied by his little daughter Norienne, who will visit relatives in that city for a week or two.

To be sure the department stores tell you that if their goods are not satisfactory you can return them. Sure! But you have to pay express or freight both ways and you decide to keep them. If your home merchants' goods are not satisfactory you take them back and it costs you nothing.

Mr. J. N. Robinson and family, until a few days ago occupants of the Anderson property on Alder street, are now residing in the Episcopal Rectory, having moved into that property on Saturday last. Mrs. Anderson and family will return to Oakland about April 1st and occupy their residence here.

Grippe is sweeping the country. Stop it with Preventics, before it gets deeply seated. To check early colds with these little Candy Cold Tablets is surely sensible and safe. Preventics contain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh or sickening. Pneumonia would never appear if early colds were promptly broken. Also good for feverish children. Large box, 48 tablets, 25 cents. Vest pocket boxes 5 cents. Sold by all dealers.

Mr. Paul Mitchell, son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Mitchell, of Oakland, was taken suddenly ill Monday night with an attack of the heart and he has since been confined to his bed. The young man is a great favorite with many of the people of Oakland and the news of his illness will be learned with deep regret.

Mr. H. Byrne Hamill, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hamill, of Oakland, has, we are glad to state, been appointed regimental clerk by Secretary Taft, of the War Department, with the pay and rank of second lieuteuant. Mr. Hamill enlisted in the army a month or two ago, and was attached to the Fourth Regiment Inf., stationed at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. From that point the regiment was transferred to San Francisco from which port the command embarked for the Philippines and is now at Honolulu, where ten days will be spent before resuming the long journey to the Far East. Mr. Hamill is followed in his voyage by the good wishes of his many friends left behind.

CAPITAL 50,000.00 **THE** SURPLUS AND PROFITS $29,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

LIGHTNING STRUCK DWELLING.

The Roof of Mr. D. M. Dixon's Residence Damaged Yesterday Morning.

Yesterday morning between eight and nine o'clock a very severe electrical storm accompanied by a heavy rain of a few minutes' duration, passed over Oakland, which did considerable damage to property.

One bolt of lightning struck the tower on Mr. D. M. Dixon's residence, located on Oak street opposite the parsonage of St. Paul's M. E. church, which tore two holes in the roof and damaged the supportiag timbers to some extent. At the time one of Mr. Dixon's children was in a room directly beneath the tower, but he felt no ill-effect of the lightning's close proximity.

About thirty telephone lines running into the Garrett County Telephone Company's office in Oakland were put out of business by the storm.

The ladies of the Aid Society of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church will conduct a bazaar in the basement of the church on next Thursday afternoon and evening when they will have for sale, aprons and other wearing apparel, fancy articles, etc. Lunch will also be served both afternoon and evening. All are cordially invited.

Stop that tickling Cough! Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure will surely stop it, and with perfect safety. It is so thoroughly harmless, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers to use nothing else even with very young babies. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung healing mountainous shrub furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sensitive bronchial membranes. No opium, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Demand Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. All dealers.

The recital to be given this evening by Miss Anna Manges in the basement of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, promises to be well patronized judging from the advance sale of tickets made up to the hour of going to press today. Miss Manges is an accomplished reader and entertainer. She will be assisted by Dr. J. G. Robinson and Miss Daisy Grant, who will conduct the musical numbers of the program.

Mr. Thomas A. Gonder, son of Justice and Mrs. A. B. Gonder, who has for several months been the efficient manager of the Oakland Pharmacy, purchased from Dr. J. W. Laughlin on last Friday the Mountain Lake Park Pharmacy and will assume charge about April 1st. Mr. Gonder is a most excellent young man, quite an expert prescription clerk and accommodating. He has the best wishes of many Oakland friends for success at the Park.

Mr. S. A. Kendall, vice president of the Kendall Lumber Company of Crellin, returned to Oakland Tuesday morning from a four or five weeks' visit to the far West, where he inspected the holdings and workings of the Kendall interests located in Oregon and other western states. From Oakland Mr. Kendall went over to Crellin where he spent the day with his brother, Judge U. S. Kendall, who is manager and superintendent of the plant at that point.

It does not pay to advertise say some merchants who have done but little of it and that without keeping it up. The incident of the boy and the pump illustrates the matter very well. The boy was sent after a pail of water. He poured in the priming and poured out as much as he poured in. Then he stopped to rest and the priming ran down. After some time of alternate pumping and resting he concluded it did not pay to pump and quit in disgust. The merchant who doos not believe in advertising does it like the boy did the pumping. He advertised a few weeks, then stopped a while and allowed the people to forget him and his business before he advertised again and then concluded advertising didn't pay.

Last Saturday night a gang of drunks congregated in one of the saloons of Oakland where trouble was started. Later the proprietor of the place fired them and they then met on the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company near the water station where the trouble was renewed and a free-for-all fight ensued in which ballast was used in lieu of more effective weapons. The noise became so great that passers-by on Oak street noticed it and Sheriff Brown was notified. He hurriedly dressed and went to the track where he succeeded in arresting four of the dozen or more men engaged in the conflict, the rest departing by various ways, some swimming the Little Yough, others by wading through the slimy waters of the dead pond and yet others by sprinting eastward up the railway track. The four men arrested were given a hearing by Justice Gonder Monday afternoon, three of them being fined and one discharged. At the trial it developed that the men concerned in the riot hailed from Mountain Lake Park, Swanton and Terra Alta, the majority of them being employed in various capacities by the Baltimore and Ohio.

Young Men's Christian Society.

Subject for next Sunday afternoon's lecture, Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, lecturer, in the rooms of the Asoociation, Mitchell building, Second street, to which all or cordially invited: First Quarterly Review.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

Directors Chosen For First Year and Officers Flected by Board.

Monday night according to the printed notice appearing in the columns of THE REPUBLICAN last Thursday, the meeting of the residents and business men for the purpose of organizing a Board of Trade for Oakland, was held, being attended by about forty of the leading business and professional men of the town, when the constitution as drafted by the committee was submitted and adopted unanimously.

The constitution of the Board provides for the election of a board of directors consisting of ten members, which in turn elects the president and vice president of the Board of Trade, its secretary and treasurer.

At the meeting Monday the board of directors chosen is composed of Messrs. D. E. Bolden, D. M. Mason, D. M. Dixon, Joseph E. Harned, G. Semmes Hamill, Scott T. Jones, D. E. Offutt, Jr., Truman West, and Drs. H. W. McComas and John E. Legge. The directors, under the constitution adopted, met Tuesday evening when the following officers of the Board of Trade were elected:

President, G. Semmes Hamill; vice president, D. M. Mason; secretary, Samuel Lawton; treasurer, Joseph E. Harned.

The next meeting of the Board will be held upon call of the president, at which time the various committees provided for by the constitution will be announced and the work of getting our advantages before the public will be gotten into some definite shape.

THE DEATH RECORD.

REV. W. C. STOUDENMIRE.

Rev. William C. Stoudenmire, pastor of Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran church, Baltimore and Robinson streets, which he organized by making a canvass of the neighborhood about two and one-half years ago, died Saturday at his home, Baltimore, of typhoid-pneumonia.

He was taken ill about five weeks ago, and for three weeks suffered from grip. After apparently recovering he felt traces of the disease, and Sunday morning while in the pulpit his strength almost gave way.

He continued to the end of his discourse without giving any indication of the strain, but immediately after he was taken home and he sank rapidly.

Born in South Carolina 55 years ago, he was educated in the South, and filled several small charges in that section. He was then made pastor at Oakland. While in Chicago he studied medicine, and decided to take his degree and then go to heathen lands as a medical missionary.

About this time, however, he received a call, but before taking charge of it he came to Baltimore and married Miss Jodie Cowles, a daughter of the late Henry M. Cowles, who was secretary of the School Board until the time of his death.

For nine years Rev. Mr. Stoudenmire was general agent for the Prisoners' Aid Society, and gave that time to study of the problems of prisoners and to preaching in penal and other institutions.

He resigned in the early part of 1905 to accept a call in the West, but was away from the city only a few months when Mr. Cowles became so ill that his daughter was required at his bedside, and Rev. Mr. Stoudenmire returned to the city with no particular work in view.

Besides his widow he leaves five children—Anna, Laurence Cowles, Jay William H., Charlotta and Beatrice Stoudenmire. A brother, Rev. Henry Stoudenmire, who is a Baptist minister in North Carolina, also survives him.

MRS. PERCY PROCTER.

This most estimable lady died very suddenly in Washington, D. C., last Saturday, at the New Willard Hotel, of heart disease. Mr. Procter, in company with Mrs. Procter, arrived in that city a few days previous to her demise, intending to resume their journey northward and to spend a short time at Atlantic City, and thence on to Canada. In another colnmn of THE REPUBLICAN today Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, who probably stood closer to Mr. Procter than anyone else in Oakland, pays a deserved tribute to the memory of the deceased lady.

Operation For Appendicitis.

Monday afternoon Lester Martin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Martin, who reside south of Oakland, was operated upon for appendicitis at the Home Sanitarium, which was recently opened bo Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh. The operation was successful and this morning the condition of the patient is promising.

"Health Coffee" is really the closest Coffee Imitation ever yet produced. This, the finest Coffee Substitute ever made, has recently been produced by Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis. Not a grain of real Coffee in it either. Health Coffee is made from pure toasted cereals, with malt, nuts, etc. Really it would fool an expert—who might drink it for Coffee. No twenty or thirty minutes boiling. "Made in a minute" says the doctor. All dealers.

Subscribe for The Republican.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. OFFUTT, JOHN M. DAVIS, G. S. HAMILL.
GEORGE W. LEGGE, JOHN T. MITCHELL, S. T. JONES.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, VICE P. S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. FRALEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER

FIRE DESTROYED HOME.

Mrs. Samuel Wolf, Widow of Soldier, Lost Her All in Flames Tuesday.

Tuesday afternoon the little home of Mrs. Samuel Wolf, widow of a deceased soldier of the Union army, located in the East end of town, was entirely consumed by fire which originated in the kitchen from an overheated stove. While the members of the family were in another portion of the house the entire building, which was constructed of lumber and lined with building paper, seemingly burst into flames, the fire making such rapid headway as to preclude the possibility of saving anything from the structure, even the pension papers of Mrs. Wolf, besides her last quarterly payment of pension money, received a day or two ago, in addition to her clothing, that of her four grandchildren, daughter and son-in-law Rudolph Wilson, all being consumed.

Mrs Wolf owned the little home and carried insurance on it amounting to $300, which will not cover the loss but will very materially aid her in erecting a new building.

A Pitiable Case.

On last Friday Mr. C. C. Michaels, who was a resident of Oakland for more than forty years prior to 1900, was brought here from Allegany City, Pa., by his son John, of near the Park, and placed in the hospital ward of the county jail where he is receiving treatment for a mental disorder of the most distressing character, his mind having given away under repeated recurrences of epilepsy until now it is almost a blank. As Mr. Micnaels is an old soldier he will be transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane near Washington, D. C., as soon as the required papers for his admission to the institution are properly filled out and forwarded.

Accompanying Mr. Michaels to Oakland was his daughter, Bertha, whose affliction is similar to that of her father. She is being cared for by her brother, and her mother, the latter arriving here Tuesday night from Allegany City, where she resided for two or three years.

HOYES.

Large numbers of wild geese have been seen quite lately flying to their northern home, which signifies that spring is near and we will all most cordially welcome it.

Messrs. George E. Bishoff and son have taken advantage of the sugar making weather and have manufactured quite a lot of maple syrup and sugar that is hard to excel.

Misses Sudie and Sadie Friend returned to their home last Friday after spending several pleasant weeks with relatives at Keyser and Mt. Lake.

Messrs. Norris Welch and Burns Lowdermilk, teachers of the Deer Park and Loch Lynn schools spent Saturday and Sunday with their parents.

Mr. Seymore and family of Friendsville, have moved to Hoyes and are now occupying several rooms of the Chase house.

Will Glotfelty of near Crellin, was a guest of his uncle F. D. Dewitt, one day last week.

S. T. Cunningham, traveling salesman for Cumberland Dry Goods Co., was in Hoyes Monday night this week.

Miss Mamie Dewitt attended revival services at Sang Run Sunday night.

Miss Bernadette Mattingly had Miss Pearl Bishoff as her guest last Monday evening.

Miss Ethel Dewitt left this place for Landstreet, Pa., last week where she will visit her sister Mrs. Friend, for an indefinite period.

Prof. Beahm and Dr. Boyer, of Accident, were callers in Hoyes a few hours last Sunday.

Eddie Wilburn left this place last week for Kalona, Iowa, where he will visit his friends John and George Kitzmiller.

Mr. John Dewitt returned to his home this week after spending a few days with his daughter Mrs. Thayer, who has been quite ill.

NON-JURY TERM CIRCUIT COURT.

Was In Session Here Monday Morning With Judge Henderson Presiding.

The March non-jury term of the Circuit Court for Garrett county was in session Monday morning, the term being extremely short lasting from ten o'clock until noon, with Judge Robert R. Henderson, of Cumberland, presiding.

The only business transacted by the Court was that of calling over the docket and entering judgments in uncontested cases, of which there were only three or four.

Judge Henderson returned to Cumberland Monday afternoon.

Church Services.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Pleasant Valley—Sunday school at 2 p. m.; preaching at 3 p. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 7.30 p. m.
Cordial welcome to all.

J. F. PRITCHARD, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Preaching 10:30 a. m.
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Catechise Saturday at 2 p. m.
Luther League every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.
Preaching at Deer Park Lutheran church next Sabbath at 7.30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Class meeting, at Mt. Lake Park at 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2.30; Junior League, 3.30; Epworth League, 6.30, and preaching at 7.30 p. m.
Deer Park—Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at 11 a. m.; Epworth League 6.30.

E. J. WESTFALL, Pastor.

GORTNER.

The weather during the past week has been excellent and many farmers were busy with their plows.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley Wotring, of Brookside, are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Schlossnagle, this week.

Chas. Wamsley contemplates having a slate roof put on his house in the near future.

Messrs. Royal and Corsa Spaid and Lee Gortner left for Stanford, Ill., Monday where they have secured employment for the spring and summer.

L. J. Swartzentruber was engaged in moving a house for D. E. Orendarf last week.

Carl Eckles, who was visiting his grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Ed Smouse, returned to his home at Fairmont last Saturday.

Miss Lizzie Lichty who has been spending a few months at Grantsville, this county, returned to her home Thursday last.

Prof. Will Althers, of Salisbury, Pa., is doing some painting for S. J. Slabach.

WILLIE.

For Sale.

I offer for sale Military Lot No. 791, containing 50 acres, lying about five miles west of Frostburg, and near the old Blocher place in District No. 9 of Garrett county. The property will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to W. E. Wilson, 107 Virginia Avenue, Cumberland, Md.

Diesolution of Co-Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership between George W. Cover and William J. Cover was dissolved on the 22nd day of February, 1908, so far as relates to the said George W. Cover. All debts due to said partnership are to be paid and those due from the same discharged at Salt Block, in Garrett county, Md., where the business will be continued by the said William J. Cover as William J. Cover.

GEORGE W. COVER
Friendsville, Md., Feb. 29

DREADNOUGHT TYPE TRIALS HURTFUL TO CREWS.

Concussion of Great Guns Works More Havoc Than Would Enemy's Shells.

NERVES OF MEN AFFECTED.

Large Minority of the British Officers Again Plan for More Big Ships.

London, March 16—As has been already cabled to America, a certain section of British naval experts is strongly opposing the further building of Dreadnoughts, and even goes so far as to condemn the type as a ponderous and pretentious sham.

So far as open comment goes, the type is still unanimously accepted and acclaimed as "the battleship of the future." That is the official view. But a minority of officers, whom discipline keeps from "speaking out," condemn the type, and predict that it will prove absolutely worthless in a real naval engagement.

The craze for Dreadnoughts is strongest among their designers. The feeling against them is confined to officers who have gone to sea in them. These officers prophesy that it will be absolutely impossible to work ten or twelve 12-inch guns simultaneously in battle. In accuracy and weight of metal discharged, the recent Dreadnought trials were a triumph. The result looked well on paper. But no public report has been issued concerning the price paid for the triumph.

It is a fact that during the firing trials men were carried below utterly incapacitated through vertigo—stunned, and even insensible. As long as a few big guns were fired the effects were not felt. But the first attempt to keep up a rapid fusillade from all twelve guns produced what was described to me as a "storm" which played worse havoc among the crew than a possible enemy's shells.

Even men who were not incapicitated complained that their nerves and vision were so badly affected that it was useless to continue firing.

If this experience is repeated with other ships of the Dreadnought type, they will be able to use only part of their primary batteries, and as they have no secondary batteries they will be in the same position as the battleships of the old style.

The Russo-Japanese war showed that secondary batteries play a tremendous role. The only damage that Rojestvensky inflicted on Togo at the battle of Tsushima came from the Russian 8-inch and 6-inch guns. The Japanese did havoc with their secondary batteries. It was shells from their smaller guns which set the Russian ships on fire. The Russian Captain Semenoff, who was on the flagship, declared that it was "the uninterrupted thick rain of six and eight inch shells which effected our ruin," and he adds that the occasional shots from the big Japanese guns were comparatively harmless.

As no Dreadnought is armed with a secondary battery, it is plain that if she is compelled to use only a few of her big guns she will be unable to stand up against a ship of the older type.

This reasoning has evidently been adopted by Japan. Her two new supposed Dreadnoughts, the Aki and Satsuma, are in reality the antithesis of the English Dreadnought type. They carry four 12-inch guns mounted in pairs in bow and stern barbettes, and twelve 10-inch guns mounted in pairs in broadside barbettes.

The broadside barbettes constitute the secondary battery. These guns weigh 28 tons, as opposed to the 50 tons of the 12-inch guns, their shells weight only 450 as opposed to 850. The their powder charge and their muzzle velocity are only half of those of the guns in the 12-inch barbettes. The real Dreadnoughts have big guns all of the same calibre, which could be brought into action at the same moment, whereas the Japanese secondary battery could be used only at a much closer range than the four big guns.

The two 22,000-ton battleships which Japan is building at home, and the third which is under construction on the Clyde, are also not Dreadnought. Each will have a secondary battery of ten eight-inch guns mounted in pairs. It is declared, however, that the main armament will consist of no less than twelve 12-inch guns. If that is so they would suffer from "storms" as badly as the British Dreadnoughts, but they would have a secondary battery to fall back upon.

It is a curious fact that the Dreadnought's gunners never suffered from the discharge of the guns in their own barbettes. The shock from which they suffered was caused by heavy simultaneous firing of guns in other positions.

Apart from the shock problem, Japan's insistence on a secondary battery is causing much comment. But taken together with the stories of the effect of firing on the Dreadnought's crew, it has the effect of raising the very momentous question: Is the Dreadnought the irresistible monster she is boasted to be, or is she an over-armed, unworkable type, which will be rejected by the navies of the future?

COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOLS.

A Three Weeks' Teachers' Training School to be Held in Oakland.

The Board of School Commissioners met Friday last and after disposing of routine business, the question of normals was thoroughly considered and the following conclusions arrived at—the school buildings were awarded to the following persons in which to conduct an eight weeks' normal, to begin April 29 and close June 12:

Grantsville to P. E. King.

Accident to J. C. Beahm and H. W. Browning.

Oakland to U. G. Palmer and W. E. Bishoff.

These sessions will be devoted to a thorough drill in Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar and the various other branches taught in the public schools in which teachers must be prepared in order to receive certificates.

At the close of the eight weeks' session the three normals will be merged into one school in Oakland for three weeks. This session will be devoted principally to Methods of Teaching and School Management. Legislation now pending contemplates longer terms and higher salaries and necessitates better qualifications on the part of teachers. Our teachers must either go elsewhere to training schools or we must provide the ablest instructors at home. To this end the School Board has engaged Miss L. E. Phoenix and Prof. T. L. Gibson for the three weeks' session.

Miss Phoenix is a graduate of the Mansfield, (Pa.) and the Oswego, (N. Y.) State Normal schools, Oberlin College and Emmerson School of Oratory and is now teaching her fourteenth year in the Oswego State Normal. She will present Methods in reading, numbers and language, with one period to the entire school in physical culture.

Prof. T. L. Gibson, of the State Normal of Baltimore, who has so ably recommended himself to our teachers in his efforts at our County Institutes, needs no further recommendation. He will have charge of the music, devoting two periods a day to it. He will also take up the work in English Grammar and composition in the higher grades.

The education bill now pending provides that all certificates in the State must be re-classified. Applications for certificates or re-classification without further examination by experienced teachers who attend the entire eleven weeks and whose work is satisfactory to the County Superintendent and the various instructors will be favorably considered by the Board without further examination. A uniform rate of $5 tuition will be charged for the eight weeks session and the three weeks will be free to all teachers and prospective teachers.

The faculty in the three weeks session will be Miss Lydia E. Phoenix, Prof. T. L. Gibson and the instructors of the different eight weeks' session.

For Sale.

Arnold cottage, at Mt. Lake Park, Md; 13 rooms and attic; used as boarding house and has good patronage; high ground; splendid location; two blocks from new auditorium; city water; one of the best built houses in the Park; about 75 feet of porches. Will exchange for smaller property. A good bargain. Address F. P. Arnold, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

SALTWATER CURE PROVES REMEDY OF ANCIENTS

Paris Physician Using Old-New Prescription With Successful results.

SOME OF THE GREATEST CURES.

Methods of Hippocrates and Pliney Revived in the "Plasma de Quinton."

The assertion that the ancients knew more about medicine than the best modern physicians is brilliantly confirmed by the "salt-water cure" discovered by a young French scientist, M. Rene Quinton, who is proving that some of the most serious ailments can be rapidly cured by the mere injection into the blood of ordinary sea-water.

By merely going back to Hippocrates and Pliny, M. Quinton is today curing diseases hitherto practically incurable.

Paris has now two dispensaries where "piqures" of sea-water are administered. Nearly all skin diseases, infantile ailments, and various forms of consumption are amenable to the treatment.

The "plasma de Yuinton," as it is called, is merely very pure sea-water taken at Arcachon some forty feet below the surface, where the water is absolutely clear. The water, already free from sediment and organic matter is sterilized and used for injection under the skin. Last April 268 injections were made, in 15 per cent of the cases cure immediately followed the first injection; in 70 per cent cure followed after the sixth injection.

Gastro-enteritis, which carries off 70,000 French children every year, is easily cured by the "piqure."

Children admitted into the dispensary in the Rue d'Quesant in the last stages of pulmonary tuberculosis have shown improvement after the first injection. Some of these children were living skeletons, weighing less than at birth and unable to retain any food. The first injection gave them a healthy appetite, and the improvement continued with each successive "pique."

Sea-water injection has no painful reaction, and in addition to curing specific diseases, leaves the human organism healthier and brisker than before. Each piqure costs only ten cents.

French ladies of high birth are promoting the cure. Among them is the Marechan Macmahon, the Comtesse de la Rochefoucauld, and a score of the best names in France, who nurses the patients themselves.

The fundamental idea of the sea-water cure is that salt water is the basis of all organic life. All organisms existed originally in the sea, and blood is itself nothing but a modified sea water.

A human being, says M. Quinton, is "a veritable marine saquarium," and one-fourth of his total weight consists of blood-serum which is in essence notirg but the sea water in which his ancestors the monera and amoebae lived.

More than a million injections of "plasma de Quinton" have been administered in France during the last four years. The cures number thousands, and there is no recorded case of a patient's disease being aggravated by the treatment.

Subscribe for the Republican.

Trade Exhibition.

J. M. Davis & Sons have arranged for a big display of their leading specialties during the month of March commencing on the 9th and lasting until the 21st. Their plan is to show the various lines they are handling in actual operation. Their display promises to be very interesting to the public. There you will find many things worthy of your attention. The demonstrations will take place from ten to twelve in the morning and from two to four in the afternoon and from six to eight in the evening, each day. Remember the date, March 9th to March the 21st.

Surscribe for The Republican.

BOWSER'S LATEST.

Tries to Solve Problem What Becomes of Crickets In Winter.

POLICE INTERRUPT HIS WORK

Queer Actions Result In His Arrest, and He Has to Give Up His Investigations—Taken Home by an Officer Under Protest.

[Copyright, 1907, by T. C. McClure.]

When Mr. Bowser rose up from the dinner table the other evening, he passed through the kitchen into the back yard, and after three or four minutes the cook came in to Mrs. Bowser and asked:

"And can you tell me what's going to happen now, ma'am?"

"How do you mean?"

"Why, Mr. Bowser is looking for something in the grass out there and lighting a match now and then. If the gas meter is to be blown up or the water pipes bursted, I want to get out of here."

She was assured that nothing in the line of tragedy was likely to happen, and when Mr. Bowser came in he was asked if he had been hunting for a lost pocketknife.

"It was just a preliminary investigation," he replied.

"Investigation of what? I wish you wouldn't be upsetting the girl with your mysterious actions. You keep her on the ragged edge all the time."

"Mrs. Bowser, if the men who have been delving into the sciences for the last 200 years had paid attention to the whims of a red headed servant girl, where would we have been now?

FLASHING THE LIGHT OVER THE GRASS.

"Then you are delving, are you?"

"I am. If I can contribute anything to the general knowledge of the world by a little effort on my part I feel it my duty to do so. I have spent very little time in investigating, and yet it has not been entirely thrown away. What would we have known of natural history if hundreds of men had not delved? But for the fact that Rev. Mr. Long, the naturalist, has spent years and years in the forest, would we know that when children are lost a wolf takes it upon himself to lead them home? Would we have learned that when a bird breaks its leg it acts as its own surgeon by tying splints around it?"

"And you were helping along the cause by looking among the bones, bottles and cans in the back yard?" suggested Mrs. Bowser.

Mr. Bowser didn't reply for five minutes. It took him all that time to flush red and white and keep from yelling out at her. When he had finally got a hold with his toes on the floor he replied:

"If you want to know what I was out there for I can tell you. There were some gentlemen belonging to the Naturalist club in the office today, and the question came up as to how crickets passed the winter. They contended that they burrowed in the earth below the frost line to reappear in May and I contended that they died of hunger and cold and that the crickets of next year would be born of eggs deposited in the grass. I stepped out into the back yard to make a preliminary investigation."

"But what do you care whether crickets die off or not?"

"What did the world care whether Stevenson invented his locomotive or not? I am not caring so much for myself, but for the generations that are to come after me. The evenings have grown cold. We have had frosts. If the crickets burrow they are burrowing now. If they turn up their toes it ought to be easy to find their dead bodies in the grass."

"Shan't we run into Green's a little while tonight?" she asked to change the subject.

"Not tonight. We can run into Green's any time. It is a still night, with a touch of frost in the air. There couldn't be a better night to investigate the cricket problem. If I solve it in the manner I expect to, I want to write out my discovery and send it to the daily papers. I am now going to take a little walk and may not be back for an hour or two."

"Very well," replied Mrs. Bowser in resigned tones, realizing that any objections were useless.

Mr. Bowser put on his fall overcoat and hat and took up his cane and left the house. As soon as he got outside the gate he tried to look like a naturalist who was on the eve of a great discovery, but he didn't make much of a success at it. An old woman came along and stopped him and asked for a nickel to buy tea with, and when he refused it she stepped back and said:

"It is such brewers as you with the big stomachs on them that are driving the poor people to revolution."

Heard a Cricket.

Mr. Bowser walked on for half a mile and then reached the suburbs. He had no sooner struck vacant property than the voice of a cricket reached him. It was a plaintive voice. It seemed to say that the watermelon season was over, mince pies had become the fashion again and that the world had no longer any use for crickets. Matches in plenty had been brought along, and the amateur naturalist was soon down on his knees and flashing the light over the grass. After five minutes he came face to face with a cricket. It was an old shell-back, who had been hopping about and singing all summer and now had a tired and dusty look. He even looked into Mr. Bowser's eyes with what seemed to be an appeal. He didn't want money, but he certainly had cold feet and was thinking of feather beds. He hadn't burrowed and he hadn't frozen to death, and the discovery didn't solve the problem. The insect had just taken a stiff hoppetytehop when a gruff voice at Mr. Bowser's elbow demanded:

"Now, then, what sort of a racket is this? What have you lost here on my lots that you are lighting matches to see by?"

"My friend, I am looking for crickets," replied Mr. Bowser as he rose up.

"W-h-a-t!"

"Looking for crickets, I said."

"Then you'd better have the keeper of an idiot asylum looking for you! What in the devil do you want of crickets?"

"Do you know whether crickets burrow in the earth at this time of year or simply die of the cold?"

"Do I know? Do I know?" shouted the man as he began to swing his arms about. "You must think I'm a lunatic to ask me such a question as that. I'm the owner of that saloon up there, and I have no time to be around bug hunting. By what right do you come on my property without saying a word to me?"

"Why, if you are so mighty particular about it"—

"Well, I am that, and you get off. You may be hunting for crickets, and you may be hunting for geese, and you can't go too soon to please me."

Mr. Bowser went. He realized that a row in the neighborhood would disturb all the crickets for a mile around. He continued his walk for half a mile and then turned aside from the street again. There was no saloon in sight, and the nearest house was forty rods away. He now caught the voices of at least six crickets, and he paused to interpret them. As near as he could make out, half of them wanted hot beef tea and woolen blankets, and the other half wanted to borrow spades and pickaxes to do their burrowing with. He got down and lighted more matches, and he was carefully pawing over the cold and brittle grass when he heard a horse coming on a gallop. He had hardly straightened himself up when a mounted policeman halted beside him and asked:

"Who are you and what are you doing here?"

"My name's Bowser, and I was looking for crickets."

"Don't try to guy me, old man. I wasn't born yesterday."

"Perhaps you never heard of a cricket for all that."

Arrested by Policeman.

"Oh, yes, I have. I know a cricket from an old vag the minute I set eyes on him. You are coming along with me. You are one of the fellers that kept the crime wave going last summer."

Mr. Bowser fell back on his dignity. No go. Then he tried bluff. Worse yet. Then he accompanied the officer back to the saloon and identified himself and stated his object in such a manner that the cop was finally constrained to say:

"Well, I wouldn't have believed there was a man fool enough to go hunting crickets at night, but perhaps you are all right except being a little cracked in the head. I'll see you home, and if your wife has good sense she'll keep you off the streets o' nights after this."

"Aye, she'll have to," added the saloonist. "I'm sure the old cock was after my flock of geese, no matter what he says, and if he comes again I'll jump him seven feet high with a charge of buckshot."

Mr. Bowser wanted to go home alone, but the officer was taking no chances. He accompanied him clear to the gate, advising and warning him all the way, and he sat his horse until the door opened and closed again.

"Well," said Mrs. Bowser as she looked up from her book, "have you found out whether crickets burrow or freeze?"

"We'll see our respective lawyers about the divorce in the morning," he quietly replied as he fell into a chair with a sigh of relief. M. QUAD.

Not Quite the Same Thing.

"Simpleton seems to have a fortune in his mine."

"Er—no! The fortune's only in his mind."

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To check easily colds or Grippe with "Preventics" would save untold misery. Preventics will prevent colds if taken in time. If not, they will break up the cold in a few hours. To be sure, Preventics will break even a deeply seated cold, if taken early—at the sneeze stage—they break or head off these early colds. That's surely better. That's why they are called Preventics.

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*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *5.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m., local, *5.30 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

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3 Thoroughbred Jersey Cows.

An excellent opportunity to purchase a good family cow.

1 Dark Bay Yearling Colt.

1 Five Year Old Bay Mare;

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1 Gasoline Engine,

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A Comparison.

"Some years ago, I used

Davis' 100 per cent Pure Paint

on my home, at the same time, several other houses near me were painted with other paints. There is a big contrast today between the appearance of my house and others." J. H. PRUITT,
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If you compare adulterated paint with Davis 100 per cent Pure, you will readily know why my house painted with Davis looks well and wears well.

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If you are in business and you want to make more money you will read every word we have to say. Are you spending your money for advertising in haphazard fashion as if intended for charity, or do you advertise for direct results?

Did you ever stop to think how your advertising can be made a source of profit to you, and how its value can be measured in dollars and cents. If you have not, you are throwing money away.

Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to you will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business.

If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you.

If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.

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You want it to be of the very best kind. As you expect your printed matter to make business it is necessary it should do the talking for you. Poor or indifferent printing cannot do this as it lacks the strong points required to gain and hold the interest of the patron.

¶ In this particular line of work we excel, for several reasons, viz: 1st; we have the largest and best variety of up-to-date type to be found in the western part of the state. 2nd; we carry only the very best grades of papers; and 3rd; the know-how with which to create original and attractive tye display.

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Benj. H. Sincell, Prop.,

Okland, Md.

MONEY SYSTEMS OF THE COUNTRY

Brief History of the Old United States Banks.

WAS OPPOSED BY JACKSON

Who Vetoed Renewal of Its Charter. The First Appearance of the Green-Back—Local Currency of the Past Regarding Finances.

An idea has come to my mind that a comprehensive statement of a historic character, in regard to the paper systems, and banking institutions of olden times would be interesting and useful information, and reading to many persons of practical minds. To formulate that idea this paper has been carefully prepared avoiding length or prolixity.

Even in our colonial condition and in revolutionary times there was such a thing as continental money or notes. It had an uncertain basis but it served for urgent purposes and in after years was redeemed.

Nearly all persons know that the government under which we live and prosper went into life in 1789, with Washington as president and Alexander Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury. He was by instinct a financier. It was easy for him to see the people of the new government of 13 states as consolidated needed a national uniform paper currency.

The need was found in a United States bank, which was chartered by Congress in 1791 for a term of 20 years with a capital of $20,000,000. This charter by its own provisions, expired in 1811. One year before the war with England. Attempts were made to have it rechartered, but the opposition was too strong an the part of those holding the old state rights doctrines. The efforts were continued, and in 1816 in the last year of President Madison administration, the second U. S. bank was chartered for another 20 years, with a capital stock of $35,000,000. This the last charter expired in 1836. However, in 1832, Congress by a clever majority granted a third U. S. Bank charter with a capital of $50,000,000 for the like term of 20 years. The bill thus passed was laid before President Jackson on the 4th of July that year. Six days later he returned it to Congress with a full veto message with all the facts and arguments he knew of. The two hodses made strenuous efforts to pass the bill over his veto, but he was then of almost supreme power.

So the old bank met almost a violent death.

The old U. S. Bank always had its strong friends and bitter enemies. If did not, however, have difficulty in having its stock taken. In 1816 when the stock was being taken under the second charter, at a propitious time Gerard subscribed for all the remaining stock $3,100,000. He was the money king for many years. In 1812 he started his Gerard Bank in Philadelphia with a capital of $1,200,000. At his death in 1831, it had reached the great sum of $4,000,000. His estate was estimated at $12,000,000. He was the first millionaire in this country. The next was John Jacob Astor, who died in 1849, the richest man up to his death in the country.

Our great country had no paper national money or currency after the decease of the second bank of the U. S. in 1836, till 1862 when the U. S. notes, commonly called "green backs" were issued by the authority of an act of Congress passed at that time.

This was really a war measure or necessity. It served that purpose well; not only that, but civil affairs also. It was a favorite money, far more acceptable than the notes of the local or State banks. The following year, 1863, the national bank system was put into life by an act of Congress. This was also in some sense a war measure, but it came readily, and acceptably, and it can now be said, to stay, welcomely. The last report of the Secretary of the Treasury down to the 30th of June, 1907, show that there were then in existence 6,586 national banks, and on the increase since the act of Congress in 1900, putting the minimum capital of a bank at $25,000. It can be stated, that 1,822 national banks have gone out of existence, on account of different reasons or causes.

No objections now exist to the greenback or national bank notes, good and weal, comes everywhere in our wide country, and were outside of it. And now that emergency money is so much needed and talked about, why not the government issue a hundred million dollars in U. S. notes, greenbacks or more is necessary. The people as a mass, would be glad to have them as a source of relief. They would be in the nature of a debt, but a non-interest bearing one, with the certainty of much of it, to be lost, destroyed or never to be presented for redemption, such would be clear gain to the government.

According to the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury June 30 last there were in circulation of the $243,254,753. The largest amount ever in circulation at one time was about $400,000,000. The same report puts the national banks notes in circulation at $505,123,866. Now if our country during the Civil war troubles, with less than one-third of our present population, and one-tenth of the wealth of the present day, could safely issue, and maintain as good money three or four hundred millions of U. S. notes or greenbacks can we not, now in all safety and propriety issue at least $1,000,000 of the same money when there is a sure profit in it? This ought to be clear to all thoughtful minds.

It is a wonder now to many people how business could be conducted in those times, with nothing but local paper currency without a reserve or security for redemption. Persons were naturally suspicious of the currency of those times, Many deals were made with special contracts or understanding as to the kind of money to be paid. Hard money, mostly silver, would buy articles or commodities much lower than paper money.

Before closing this paper, it might be stated, that in addition to the paper money mentioned, the same report states there were $677,295,909 of gold certificates and $464,349,568 silver certificates in existence as money. Gold coin $574,459,086. Standard silver dollars $88,822,929. Subsidiary silver coins, $147,461,229. total monies of all kinds $2,876,368,696. About $32 per capita or that amount for each living person in the United States.

March 13, 1908. J. B.

A Business Proposition

Did you ever stop to think, Mr. Business Man, that the news of your business is as much a part of the local events as a wedding or a church fair? The ladies are just as much interested in a new fabric you have on the shelves as they are in any home happening. Your store news and anouncements in these columns will reach a large circle of eager buyers. This will enable you to sell your goods while they are new and fresh and you will not have to sacrifice later at remnant counter prices. Think it over.

A weak Stomach, means weak Stomach nerves, always. And this is also true of the Heart and Kidneys. It's a pity that sick ones continue to drug the Stomach or stimulate the Heart and Kidneys. The weak nerves, not the organs themselves, need this help. This explains why Dr. Shoop's Restorative has, and is promptly helping so many sick ones. It goes direct to the cause of these diseases. Test this vital truth, and see. All dealers.

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FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

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A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

☞For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell, Real Estate Agt. or Sincell Bldg.

WHAT FORESTRY HAS DONE.

Some of the Things Accomplished In France and Other Countnies.

Many people in this country think that forestry has never been tried until the Government began to practice it upon the National Forests. Yet forestry is practiced by every civilized country in the world except China and Turkey. It gets results which can be got in no other way, and which are necessary to the general welfare.

What forestry has done abroad is the strongest proof of what it can accomplish here. The remarkable success of forest management in the civilized countries of Europe and Asia is the most forcible argument which can be brought in support of wise forest use in the United States.

The more advanced and progressive countries arrived first and go farthest in forestry as they do in other things. Indeed, we might almost take forests as a yardstick with which to measure the height of a civilization. On the one hand, the nations which follow forestry most widely and systematically would be found to be the most enlightened nations. On the other hand, when we applied our yardstick to such countries as are without forestry, we could say with a good deal of assurance, by this test alone, "Here is a backward nation."

The countries of Europe and Asia, taken together, have passed through all the stages of forest history and applied all the known principles of forestry. They are rich in forest experience. The lessons of forestry were brought home to them by hard knocks. Their forest systems were built up gradually as the result of hardship. They did not first spin fine theories and then apply those theories by main force. On the contrary, they began by facing disagreeable facts. Every step of the way toward wise forest use, the world over, has been made at the sharp spur of want, suffering, or loss. As a result, the science of forestry in one of the most practical and most directly useful of all the sciences. It is a serious work, undertaken as a measure of relief, and continued as a safeguard against future calamity.

The United States, then, in attacking the problem of how best to use its great forest resources, is not in the position of a pioneer in the field. It has the experience of the other countries to go upon. There is no need for years of experiment with untried theories. The forest principles which hundreds of years of actual practice have proved right are at its command. The only question is, How should these be modified or extended to meet American conditions? In the management of the National Forests the Government is not working in the dark. Nor is it slavishly copying European countries. It is putting into practice, in America, and for Americans, principles tried and found correct, which will insure to all the people alike the fullest and best use of all forest resources.

Take the case of Germany. Starting with forests which were in as bad shape as many of our own which have been recklessly cut over, it raised the average yield of wood per acre from 20 cubic feet in 1830 to 65 cubic feet in 1904. During the same period of time it trebled the proportion of saw timber got from the average cut, which means, in other words, that through the practice of forestry the timberlands of Germany of three times better quality today than when no system was used. And in fifty-four years it increased the money returns from an average acre of forest sevenfold.

In France forestry has decreased the dangers from floods, which threaten to destroy vast areas of fertile farms, and in doing so has added many millions of dollars to the National wealth in new forests. It has removed the danger from sand dunes and in their place has created a property worth many millions of dollars. Applied to the State forests, which are small in comparison with the National Forests of this country, it causes them to yield each year a net revenue of more than $4,700,000, though the sum spent on each for management is over 100 times greater than that spent on the forests of the United States.

France and Germany together have a population of 100,000,000, in round numbers, against our probable 85,000,000, and State forests of 15,500,000 acres against our 160,000,000 acres of National Forests; but France and Germany spend on their forests $11,000,000 a year and get from them in net returns $30,000,000 a year, while the United States spent on the National Forests last year $1,400,000 and secured a net return of less than $130,000.

In Switzerland, where every foot of agricultural land is of the greatest value, forestry has made it possible for the people to farm all land fit for crops, and so has assisted the country to support a large population, and one that is more prosperous, than would be the case if the valleys were subject to destructive floods. In a country as small as Switzerland, and one which contains so many high and rugged mountains, this is a service the benefits of which can not be measured in dollars. It is [illegible] in the Sihlwald, [illegible] beyond con- consistently for a number of years.

A circular entitled "What Forestry Has Done," just published by the Forest Service, and obtainable upon application to the Forester, Washinington, D. C., reviews the forest work of the leading foreign countries. The chief lessons which may be learned from them are summarized as followed:

What forestry has done in other countries shows, first of all, that forestry pays, and that it pays best where the most money is expended in applying it. The United States is enormously behindhand in its expenditure for the management of the National Forests, but nevertheless returns have already increased with increased expenditure for management.

A second lesson, clearly brought home by foreign forestry, is the need of timely action, since forest waste can be repaired only at great cost.

Third, private initiative does not suffice by itself wasteful forest use. England, it is true, has so far consistently followed a let-alone policy. However, England has been depending upon foreign supplies of wood. Now that all Europe is running behind every year in the production of wood (2,620,000 tons), and there are unmistakable signs that countries which lead as exporters of wood will have to curtail their wood exports, England is at last feeling her dependence and is speculating uneasily as to where she can certainly secure what wood she needs in the future.

Fourth, when the forest countries are compared as to wood imports and exports, and when it is realized that a number of the countries which practice forestry are now on the wood-importing list, the need of forestry in the export countries is doubly enforced.

Russia, Sweden, Austria-Hungary, and Canada, for instance, are making good the wood deficit of a large part of the world. Sweden cuts much more wood (106,000,000 cubic feet) than she produces; Russia, in spite of her enormous forest resources, has probably entered the same road; and England, the leading importer of wood, must count more and more on Canada. But the United States consumes every year from three to four times the wood which its forests produce, and in due time will doubtless take all the wood that Canada can spare. In other words, unless the counties of the western hemisphere apply forestry promptly and thoroughly, they will one day assuredly be held responsible for a world-wide timber famine.

Fifth, in comparison with foreign countries the prospects for forestry in the United States are particularly bright, for the following reasons:

(1) We start with the assurance that success can certainly be attained.

(2) We have few of the handicaps which have trammeled other countries. We have no ancient forest rights and usages with which to contend, or troublesome property questions to settle.

(3) The results which other lands have achieved by long struggle, often with bitter costs, are free to us to use as we wish. We have, it is true, our purely National and local forest questions, but the key to many of them is somewhere in the keeping of the countries which have achieved forestry.

(4) In variety combined with value our forests are without a parallel in the world. They produce timber adapted to the greatest vareity of uses, so that, except to meet shortage, importations of wood are unnecessary. Furthermore, transportation facilitins enable us to make every forest region available. Thus, by specializing our forest management, each kind of forest may be made to yield the kind of material for which it if best adapted, and the wastes due to compulsory use of local supplies may be practically eliminated.

FIRE LOSS PROMPTLY PAID.

Messrs. Mathews & Hamill Complimented For Their Promptness.

BOND, Md., Jan. 1st, 1908.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL, Oakland, Md.

GENTLEMEN:—I am in receipt of your letter of December 31st, enclosing me a draft for two hundred dollars in payment of my recent loss by fire. This draft arrived just fifteen days after the happening of the fire, and I desire to thank you for your promptness in paying the claim. Your promptness in paying losses is to me the best possible evidence that you represent companies which are able to pay their losses, and have no desire to take advantage of those who insure with you. It will give me pleasure to recommend you to those who may desire to insure their properties against loss by fire.

Very truly yours,
E. E. BROWN,
Supt. Bond Mill.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas J. Lowdermilk, late of Garrett County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of Aug., 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1908.

LOUISA A. LOWDERMILK,
Executrix.
McHenry, Md.

Bray's Dessert.

By W. F. BRYAN.

Copyrighted, 1908, by M. M. Cunningham.

Dolly dimpled with smiles as a sudden turn in the wooded roadway brought them in sight of the tidal river. The November sun glinted coldly on the ripples formed by the current as it raced toward the sea. The tide was just at the turn, and the water rippled over the shallows in a million gleaming points of light. The pines that surrounded the estuary were still green, and but for the brilliant tints of the scrub oaks Dolly could almost imagine that it was still summer.

"Isn't it glorious!" she cried as Seaton Bray followed her through the trees. "It was positively an inspiration to open the cottage for a week in the fall."

"It is very pleasant," agreed Bray. "It was still more good of you to have me down. I regretted my inability to come down this summer."

"Let's hurry up," said Dolly. "It's horrid when the tide goes out. Even in the channel the water is so low that there is no fun rowing."

Tht girl observed with satisfaction that Bray obeyed her injunction promptly. Something in his tone had added that he regretted the lost opportunity of the summer because he had meant to propose to her then. She was not minded to give him that opportunity now. For more than a year Bray and Tommy Gordon had struggled for her hand, and not yet had she been able to decide her preference.

She had skillfully evaded a direct proposal from either, but she was beginning to feel hopelessly that she would die a spinster, since choice still seemed impossible. She admired Gordon's vivacity and life, and she also admired Bray's grave reserve. No girl wants for a husband a man who is always a jester, and, on the other hand, Bray sometimes frightened her by his gravity and earnestness.

THE NEXT INSTANT HE FELT THE SHOCK OF COLD WATER.

Nothing ever seemed to upset him. His clothes were always as trimly neat as though he had just left his dressing room, and Gordon had gained a laugh on his rival when he had declared that Bray selected his clothes to match his temper. Both were lacking in violent contrasts. "Peter Perfection" they had all come to call him, and as for Dolly Tatum she was afraid that she could not measure up to his standards.

She watched him as he busied himself with the light skiff, noting the precision of his movements rather than the unhurried speed with which he prepared for the trip. The business suit he had worn down from the city was scarcely a boating costume, and he looked out of place, indeed, as he got the boat ready for the launching. As he helped Dolly to her place in the stern and prepared to shove off the girl leaned back against the seat and gave a sigh of content.

"I love the river," she said as Bray took up the oars. "I could not go back without one more trip. I was on the water every day last summer. It's a shame to drag you out to row."

"I was only too glad to come," said Bray calmly. "In view of the fact that this is the first time in months I have not had to share your society with others I consider myself fortunate indeed."

Dolly's fingers closed over the side of the boat. She had trusted to her skill to avoid personalities, and yet the first speech had led to an opening. There was a dogged look in Bray's face which told that he would not be put off.

"I have been trying to get at this for some time," he went on quietly, not pausing in the strong, even strokes that were carrying them rapidly toward the channel. "I have been seeking an opportunity for putting my fate to the test. You must know that I love you, Dolly. I am not very successful in masking my feelings where you are concerned. Do you think that you could learn to care for me, dear—care for me enough to marry me? I know that I am not as lively as Gordon, but I love you very dearly. Perhaps that should be argued as a point in my favor, though how could I help loving you—I or any other man?"

Dolly's face grew grave, and the tender little mouth took on a droop that made Bray long to kiss it. She did not speak for a few minutes, but looked past the oarsman with eyes that did not see the glorious autumnal panorama. The banks turned a blur of green and yellow and red through the tears that had come unbidden.

Presently she stretched out her hand with a little appealing gesture. "Please don't ask an answer now," she said gently. "Don't spoil the morning—my last row. Perhaps tonight"—

Bray bowed gravely and bent to the oars, finding in the work a vent for the tension within. He fancied that he had already received an answer and as he bent his back to the oars so also he bent his head to defeat. Almost before they realized it the boat had reached the head of the inlet and had grated gently on the sand.

"Let's drift back," proposed Dolly. "It will give you a chance to rest."

Obediently Bray pulled back into the channel and unshipped the oars. Then he moved forward one seat, and as they floated with the tide he tried to set Dolly at her ease with small talk. So engrossed did they become in their conversation that they never noticed that they were drifting into trouble until with a bump the boat settled against the railroad bridge that spanned the water. A sharp wind was blowing, and it had forced them out of their course.

Bray sprang for an oar to pole back into the channel. In his excitement he was less careful than usual. When he gave a lunge for the oar, he felt his footing shift as the flat bottomed boat tipped to one side. The next instant he felt the shock of cold water.

Dolly gave a shriek as he went overboard, but the next instant her terror was turned to mirth at the sight of Bray sitting in two feet of water with an expression of startled wonder on his face.

It was only for a second that the tableau was posed; then Bray scrambled to his feet and climbed back into the boat. His trousers clung wetly to his legs, and the bedraggled edges of his coat dripped against the seat, while with chattering teeth he got out the oars and began to row for the shore. Try as she would Dolly could not restrain her mirth at the sorry spectacle he presented, and Bray good naturedly joined in her merriment.

But it was less of a joke when the house was reached. The men of the family had all removed their clothing to town when the cottage had been closed for the summer. Bray, down for the day, had brought no bags, and there was nothing left but to seek the shelter of the blankets while his clothes underwent the slow process of drying before the kitchen fire.

Between the blankets Bray groaned miserably as he recalled the incidents of the morning. Whatever chance he might have had to win Dolly's hand had been lost when his plight excited her ridicule. The single misstep had cost him Dolly's "Yes," if indeed he had ever had a chance to win it. In his mind's eye he could see himself again, sprawling in the icy water, then climbing aboard in his mudstained, dripping garments, with Dolly in the stern seat in as ecstasy of glee. It was a bitter hour for Bray, and he welcomed the arrival of the cook with a tray.

"Miss Dolly, she say eat this and you kin have a nice dessert," advised Aunt Mandy. "She say you doan get the dessert till you eated all the dinner."

There was a dish of pudding on the tray, and, lost in wonder as to what the other dessert might be, Bray rapidly cleaned his plate. Then Mandy entered bearing a covered dish. Only an envelope lay under the cover, and Bray's heart beat fast as he read the few lines.

"You dear boy," Dolly wrote. "My answer is 'Yes.' I think I have always liked you best, but I was afraid of your very perfection. I thought that I could never attain your high standard, but you looked so deliciously human in the water that I knew at that instant that I loved you. As soon as your clothes are dry (and they are drying fast), you may come down and receive a verification in person."

Just Found a Soul.

"Talking of Jekyll and Hyde effects," said a chronic bachelor at the club, "I got the surprise of my life the other night. Met a woman, the wife of a friend who married her a year or so ago. Knew her before marriage and always thought she was too homely ever to find a husband—one of the sort that polite writers call 'uncompromisingly plain.'

"Well, sir, when I entered her home last night she had the same old face—made me feel sorry for her husband, really. Then she got to talking about some charitable work she is engaged in for crippled children—and, presto, she suddenly became beautiful! Never saw such a transformation in all my life, really—not the same woman somehow.

"The deuce of it is I couldn't dissect the change, but I guess the eyes had more to do with it than any other feature. I had an idea of advising her husband to confine her conversation to that particular charity, but I'm afraid he'd regard it as a bit personal."—New York Globe.

How One Reads.

The average person believes that in reading a newspaper paragraph he reads the whole of each type's impression, while, in fact, he only notices the upper half of each letter. Cover the upper half of a line with a sheet of paper, being careful to hold the paper exactly in the middle of the letter, and you will not, without difficulty, decipher a word. Then place the paper over the lower half of the line. It can be read without the slightest trouble.

ORDER NISI.

James E. Lish et al. vs Tecmpson Lish et al. No. 1496 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 18th day of March, 1908, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by Julius C. Renninger and William R. Offutt, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 18th day of April, 1908, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett County, once a week for three sucessive weeks before the 11th day of April, 1908.

The report states the amount of the sale to be $425.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Order of Publication.

Ada A. V. Halterman vs Henry H. Halterman.

No. 1529 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree, divorcing the plaintiff, Ada A. V. Halterman, a vinculo matrimonii, from the defendant, Henry H. Halterman.

The bill states that on the 29th day of May, 1875, the plaintiff was married to the defendant at Garrett county, Maryland, where they continued to reside together as husband and wife until the 11th day of February, 1905, and that, although the conduct of the plaintiff towards her husband, the said Henry H. Halterman, has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, the said defendant has without any just cause or reason, abandoned and deserted her, and has declared his intention to live with her no longer, and that such abandonment has continued uninterruptedly for at least three years, and is deliberate and final, and the separation of the parties beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation, and that five children were born to the plaintiff and defendant as the result of said marriage, all of whom are dead, except one son, Lawrason H. Halterman, who is above the age of twenty-one years and resides in Page county, Virginia, and the plaintiff is a resident of Garrett county, Maryland, and that the defendant resides in Tucker county, West Virginia, and is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill then prays that the plaintiff may be divorced a vinculo matrimonii from the defendant, for general relief and an order of publication.

It is thereupon, this 14th day of March, 1908, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 18th day of April, 1908, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning him to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 4th day of May next to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

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Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JOHN KITZMILLER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 13th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 13th day of February 1908.

WILLIAM CALLIS,
W. J. KITZMILLER,
Executors.
Hoyes, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CHRISTIAN KLOTZ,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1908.

LEWIS KLOTZ,
R. F. D. No. 1, Accident, Md.

Notice of First Meeting of Creditors.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, in Bankruptcy

In the Matter of David E. Sanders, Bankrupt, In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David E. Sanders of Oakland in the county of Garrett, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3rd day of March, A. D., 1908, the said Bankrupt was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held in Oakland, Maryland, at the office of G. S. Hamill on the 21st day of March, A. D., 1908, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time creditors may attend prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ALBERT A. DOUB,
March 5, 1908. Referee in Bankruptcy.

Notice of First Meeting of Creditors.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, in Bankruptcy

In the Matter of Galusha H. Pritchard, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Galusha H. Pritchard of Oakland in the County of Garrett and district aforesaid a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of February A. D., 1908, the said Bankrupt was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held in Oakland, Maryland, at the office of G. S. Hamill on the 21st day of March A. D., 1908, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other busines as may properly come before said meeting.

ALBERT A. DOUB,
March 5, 1908. Referee in Bankruptcy.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ANDREW J. TEATS,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of August, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of February, 1908.

ANASTASIA TEATS,
Administratrix.
Oakland, Md.

Administrator's Notiec.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administrtion on the personal estate of

LEVI SWEITZER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of January, 1908.

JOSEPH R. GLASS,
Administrator.
Swanton, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Somerset county, Pa., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ANNA BOGER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1908.

WILLIAM E. BITTNER,
Administrator.
Rockwood, Pa.

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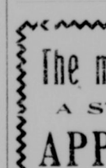

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JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Land for Sale.

We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:

One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.

Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.

Also 10 acres suitable for building sites, just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.

For further information address
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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 32. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1908. NUMBER 4

LEGISLATORS DEFY THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Named John Walter Smith to Succeed The Late Senator Whyte.

JOINT BALLOT TAKEN TUESDAY.

Republicans With One Exception Took No Hand in The Matter,—Important Local Legislation, Including An Interurban Traction Franchise.

ANNAPOLIS, March 24—The House and Senate, voting separately at noon Tuesday named Ex-Gov. John Walter Smith to fill out the term of the late William Pinkney Whyte in the United States Senate, which would have ended on March 4, 1909. The vote was as follows:

In the House—John Walter Smith 68; William H. Jackson, 1.

In the Senate—John Walter Smith, 18.

The Republican members of the Legislature decided at a caucus held today not to participate in the election of a United States Senator, taking the ground that any other course would be in violation of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Mr. Brown of Washington wanted the Republicans to pick a candidate and he was prepared to urge the claims of Congressman William H. Jackson of Salisbury.

Messrs. Pairo, Metzerott and Godwin of the House and Baker (Harford) and Lancaster of the Senate took the stand that no action should be taken, and this view was sustained by the great majority of those present.

Mr. Gray of Charles was the Republican who voted for Mr. Jackson. He bolted his party's caucus in order to do so. Mr. Gray said that he could not agree with his Republican associates in their stand on the Senatorship.

In compliance with the law the House Senate will meet jointly at noon tomorrow and record their votes as one body. John Walter Smith will then be formally declared Maryland's choice for the remainder of Senator Whyte's term. His certificate of election has been made out in blank, and just as soon as the ballot has been concluded it will be filled and forwarded to Washington.

As the names of the Republican members were called, all except Mr. Gray asked to be excused from voting.

Senator Smith's was the only name mentioned at last night's Democratic caucus. When the selection had been made Mr. McComas of Harford offered a message to the Senate inviting it to proceed with the House at noon today in selecting a Senator, Mr. Metzerott of Prince George's objected.

"By some pecular process of reasoning," said he, "the Attorney General has decided that the first Tuesday after a formal notice of a vacancy is really the second Tuesday, and as the chairman of the Elections Committee of the Federal Senate has let it be known unofficially that the first Tuesday is not in reality the second Tuesday, it would, I think, be just as well to let this message to the Senate rest where it is."

"While I cannot say," said Mr. Stanford of Somerset, "that I agree with the Astorney General, still he is the official adviser of the General Assembly, and it would be rather unusual if the Legislators were to ignore his advice. The responsibility rests with him."

The message was adopted, although there was quite a chorus of "Nays" on the viva voce vote.

The Maryland Legislature will have to pass a deficiency bill in order to meet its expenses. The $170,000 appropriated for that purpose has all been spent, and the Committee on Claims gave notice last week that no more certificates would be issued after March 20, which meant that the money would be all gone by that date.

As the Legislature's expenses exceed $2000 a day, it can be seen that more than $20,000 will have to be carried in a deficiency bill. It probable that the expense, in addition to the original appropriation, will run to $25,000, so that the total bill will be in the neighborhood of $195,000.

State Senator Gorman said: "The expenses of the Legislature have not increased in proportion to the increase in expenses of the other departments of the State government. Neither have they increased in proportion to the revenues of the State."

The Senate corporations committee reported favorably Senator Shannon's bill granting a charter to the Frostburg and Salisbury Electric Railway Company, which expects to build a line from in front of the Hotel Gladstone, Frostburg, where it connects with the Cumberland and Westernport system, via Finzel and Pocahontas, to Salisbury, Pa., a distance of twenty miles. At Salisbury, connection would be made with the Meyersdale and Salisbury system. The incorporators named in the bill are Charles J. Harrison and Ernest O. Koozer, Somerset county, Pa.; Patrick E. Finzel and Thomas J. Johnson, Garrett county; William A. Morgart, Roderick Clary and Harry A. Colborn, of Allegany county. The capital is $100,000 with privilege to increase to $200,000.

Mr. Meyers of Garrett county, introduced a compromise bill cutting out in incorporated towns in Garrett county the feature of the law recently passed requiring seven signers worth $2,000 each to an application for liquor license. If the compromise bill passes, applications will be made under provisions of the old law.

The Western Maryland Gas Company bill, which has been the subject of a big fight in the Corporations Committee of the Senate, will be reported favorably, with several amendments that will almost kill it. This company, which pipes natural gas from West Virginia into Allegany county, Maryland, seeks entrance into Washington county, and particularly Hagerstown. One of the amendments that it is undersood the Corporations Committee will adopt shuts the company entirely out of Washington county and gives it corporate rights in Allegany and Garrett county only. Other amendments will greatly restrict the company in its operations, and limit the price charged for gas.

The bill has been before the Committee for weeks, and the most powerful lobby of the session has been working against it. The Hagerstown gas interests have brought great pressure to bear in order to kill or cripple the bill, and it is reported that they have been secretly aided by certain powerful financial interests in Baltimore, which fear the introduction of cheaper gas into this state. The pressure exerted by this lobby has caused much unfavorable comment here. The natural gas people have no hesitancy in saying that their fight has only begun, and that if they are refused what they believe to be their just rights they will keep up their contest until the next legislature meets. The natural gas people do not lack capital, and they assert that the people of Washington county want natural gas, and have let the Corporations Committee of the Senate know it.

Tuesday Senator Brown's bill appropriating $4,000 for forest reserve fund, passed the Senate; also the bill amending the charter of the Youghiogheny Light and Power Company.

THE NEGRO AS WE SEE HIM.

A Virginia Gentleman Writes of The Negro and Educational Advantages For Him.

To the Editor of The Republican:

What, Mr. Editor, fairly speaking and rationally thinking, is the probable outlook for this race of men of about fifteen millions forging its way for place and spread among a white race of more than eighty-five millions, not unlike the Gulf stream into the Atlantic.

Official publications point to the future of the negro tribe as curious, if not ominous, and invite far more and better consideration than we can either outline or suggest. In certain states these publications give a negro death-rate of twenty-eight and a fraction to the thousand, over the same area, and a white death-rate of seventeen and a fraction to the thousand. This shows the negro mortality to be almost twice as great as the white mortality in the same section or state. And, the astonishing fact is given, that the negro birth-rate per thousand is far below the white birth-rate.

Opportunity upon equal terms with white men at the polls has proved the negro, in the estimate of those acquainted with the facts, a lamentable failure, and wherever he is a factor at the ballot box Legislature enactments restrict him to a minority. In the strides of more than a generation educational advancements liberally extended to him do not appear to have improved him as an intelligent voter nor to have elevated him above vicious proclivities once attributed to his servitide in bondage. In fact as a criminal he has been painfully on the increase in the generation's test of educational betterment.

But these conclusions, we are glad to say, do not apply with even exactness in all the states where the negro is most populous.

This scribbler is a Virginian who has been in many of the Southern states and is taught by his experience that the Virginia negro is the very best and most trustworthy product of that race.

Maryland has twenty-four counties, and Virginia more than a hundred counties, with a powerful negro population living upon terms of amity with the white people, causing but little more infractions of law than an equal number of white citizens. Virginia does not send her black man to Congress nor promote him to any station in which he would be a public mockery, but she does not treat him harshly and provides wisely for him as an element within her borders. Within the last few weeks her Legislature at Richmond appropriated twenty thousand dollars for the erection of an institution purely in the interest of her blind and deal negro children with an annual stipend to defray the cost of the asylum.

As a Virginian, I confess to a tinge of state pride in seeing the "Old Dominion" thus caring for her more unfortunate and dependent children.

RELLIM.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Lizzie Collins, Mr. G. H. Cook, W. J. Liller, Mrs. Tom Mayle, Mr. Tom Nines.

HOW FORESTS PROTECT THE DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY

State Forester Besley Interested Not Only In Forests But Also Water Supply for Towns.

To the Editor of The Republican:

DEAR SIR: The question of a town water supply I found to be one that is being agitated in Oakland and I am sending you a copy of an article recently prepared on this subject and dealing with the question in a general way as it applies to the towns and cities adjacent to the mountain region. I feel that you will be able to use this article to good advantage. If so, I shall be glad to have you make use of it.

Very sincerely,
F. W. BESLEY,
State Forester.

The fact that a forest cover is the best purifyer of water known has been generally accepted for a long time. That more cities and towns adjacent to a mountain region do not profit by this fact and and acquire mountain water from forested slopes is a serious reflection upon the light regard with which the public health is held. Thousands of lives are needlessly sacrified every year in this state by typhoid germs carried in the domestic water supply. A forest covered watershed would not in itself fully guarantee the water free of typhoid germs, but in would help immensely and at the same time it would clarify the water so that it would be delivered to the consumer clear and pure and not 15 or 20 percent sediment as is often the case in the spring when the streams are high.

The effect of the forest on the movement of water in the country is being demanded for this alone and is the prime reason why the Government has created large national forests in the mountains of the west. The same reasons apply in the east and there is now a bill before Congress for creating National Forests in the Appalachian and White Mountains in which the protection and regulations of stream flow is of equal importance with the maintenance of a supply of timber. The forest is the greatest natural reservoir known. The roots of the trees penetrating the soil make it porous and bind it together. The litter and leaves falling on the ground form a mulch which, with added accumulation, makes deep humus whose water absorbing capacity is equal to 3 or 4 times its own weight. This same mulch, with the shades of the trees themselves, retards evaporation so that every drop of water that falls is quickly taken into the mulch and soil and thence allowed to percolate gradually to the stream absolutely free from sediment. The small streams flowing through the forest have their banks and beds protected by the tree roots and rocks so there is no chance for the water to get muddy or polluted. Such a condition furnishes an ideal water supply. Local conditions will determine the course to persue but the following outline will serve in a general way.

The first consideration is to locate watersheds as near the city or town as possible where the following conditions prevail. (1) The watersheds should be at the head of a stream or streams and largely protected by a forest cover, especially the steeper slopes. (2) The flow of water even during dry seasons must be sufficient to supply the needs. One or more storage reservoirs would care for a share of the surplus and so supplement the supply in dry periods as to increase the capacity for growing needs. (3) The watershed should be under the control of the city or town and regularly patrolled to guard against any dangers of pollution from residents or transients and to protect the forest cover from fire or trespass. The second consideration is the financial one and this too often comes first. After looking over the ground and determining the probable cost the question will arise "Can we afford it?" In answering this question the first consideration should be the public health. The cases of typhoid in Washington, D. C., and Cumberland, Md., two cities depending wholly upon Potomac River water are unusually high. There have been notable typhoid epidemics traceable to the water supply. One at Cumberland in the first six months of 1890, produced 485 cases and resulted in 97 deaths. In Washington the water is filtered after being taken from the river which clears it of most of the sediment but does not remove all of the infectious germs. In addition to the dangers of typhoid infection there are large quantities of sewerage and refuse that pollute the Potomac waters and render them unfit for domestic use and a serious menance to the public health. In acquiring a mountain water supply the cost of pipe and reservoirs bring up the initial cost to a high figure but such an arrangement will do away with the necessity of a pumping plant and give sufficient pressure to aid greatly in the matter of fire protection. Colorado Springs, Colorado, which probably has the best water of any city in the United States gets its supply from the mountains and in the descent of the water to the city enough electric power is developed to light the city and to run the street cars, and other machinery and still have power to spare.

Mountain land is usually cheap, and in many cases, aside from the control which it gives over the water supply, it is a good financial investment when wisely managed for the production of timber and as a city park. Many of the water supply companies in New England have bought up large tracts of land surrounding their reservoirs and on the watepshed of their reservoir systems not only for the purpose of protecting the purity of the water supply, but they are actually securing financial returns from this land that more than pay for its maintenance.

When it comes to our supply of water—a commodity that we must have in abundance—we should not be satisfied with anything less than the best because the best is the cheapest in the long run.

Arbor Day Likely Will Be April 17.

Arbor and Bird Day will probably be celebrated on April 17, although the Governor, as is customary, will set the date. A program, consisting of songs, readings, recitations etc., has been arranged by Dr. M. Bates Stephens, state superintendent of education. The program, which will be followed in part or in whole in the public schools, is as follows: Song, "Maryland, My Maryland;" reading of Scripture selection; roll call, with appropriate quotations; reading of President Roosevelt's letter; singing, "Song of Arbor Day;" exercise, "Why We Keep Arbor Day," by seven pupils; recitation, "The schoolhouse Yard;" recitation, "If I Were a Sunbeam," by a primary pupil; short poems; song, "Arbor Day March;" planting exercises; closing exercises.

The program is contained in the Maryland Teachers' Year Book, and is followed by the words of the songs to be sung; a selection from the Scriptures; President Roosevelt's letter, in full, to the schoolchildren; planting suggestions; history of the liberty tree, standing on the campus of St. John's College, Annapolis, and many selections for readings and recitations.

A Correction.

In the account of the arrest of several young men at Mountain Lake Park recently who are changad with having broken open and entered a number of buildings at that place it was stated in THE REPUBLICAN that numerous articles were found in the unoccupied home of William Jones which had been taken from the store of Felty & Co., at the Park. This report, it seems, was erroneous, as nothing was found in the Jones house which had been pilfered from other properties.

EX-ASSEMBLYMAN HOWARD ARRESTED AND JAILED

He Stands Charged With Having Materially Altered Commercial Note.

MAKING IT FORGERY UNDER LAW

Place of Payment Changed On Paper After Endorsement Had Been Secured Also Charged With Securin Money Fraudulently.

Last Saturday R. A. Cookman Howard, of Bloomington, this county, who four years ago represented Garrett county in the Maryland legislature as member of the House of Delegates, was arrested at Kitzmillerville by Deputy Sheriff Claude Brown an two warrants, one charging him with having secured money under false pretenses and another with having materially altered a bankable note after the endorsement had been properly made thereon.

The note, so it is alleged, whereby Howard obtained the money, was drawn payable to the order of Sheriff Austin Brown, who became the endorser, in the amount of $235, payable at the First National Bank of Oakland. The note was dated sometime during the month of October last and was presented to the bank here by Howard to be discounted. At the request of the endorser the bank officials refused to discount the paper, Mr. Brown having ascertained that Howard who represented to him when he secured his endorsement, had purchased some real estate at Kitzmillerville, had made a false statement. After failing to secure the money at the bank in Oakland a change was made in the paper, making it payable at the First National Bank of Kitzmillerville, where the note was discounted and when it became due it was protested for non-payment.

It is said that Howard used the money secured on the note to pay off claims which various people held against him, some of the funds going toward making good a number of worthless checks he had issued to parties at Bloomington, one being to Merchant George Warnick, of that place.

The warrant for Howard's arrest on the charge of having materially altered the note in question was sworn out by Sheriff Brown. The law, covering cases wherein a material alteration of a security has been made, is very plain and in effect makes it forgery, which is punishable by confinement in the penitentiary for a term of years.

Howard took his arrest very coolly and was brought to Oakland overland by the Deputy. At the office of Justice Gonder where he was taken for a preliminary hearing, he made no defense and was sent to jail until bond in the sum of $800 is furnished for his appearance at the June Term of the Circuit Court.

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FOR 30 DAYS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES:

MATTINGS.

15c	quality for	12½c.	yard
25c	" "	20c.	"
30c	" "	25c.	"
35c	" "	28c.	"

LACE CURTAINS.

65c	quality for	49c	pair
90c	" "	75c.	"
$1.15	" "	90c.	"
$1.25	" "	$1.00	"
$2.00	" "	$1.69	"
$2.50	" "	$1.99	"

Also 5000 rods American Woven Fence in heights ranging from 26 to 58 inches. Oliver Chilled Plows. Timothy and Clover Seed. Seed Oats. Fertilizer. Cement. Brick. Lime, &c., at Best Possible Prices

Yours to Please,

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E. A. WEIMER.

WEAR THE BEST

It Costs No More.

WHEN Buying Shoes it pays to get the best, not necessarily the highest in price. Bnt Shoes made of good solid leather by people who know how. This is the kind I sell. Come and see

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.

NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

HEARST'S LEAGUE CAUSES WOE AMONG BRYAN FOLLOWERS.

Also It Is a Sort of a Bugaboo For The "Allied Forces" That Are Against Taft.

TAFT'S FRIENDS NOT WORRIED.

Interesting Epitome of Political Gossip Erom The Seat of The United States Government.

Washington, D. C., March 23.—There is no woe in Republican breasts because of Hearst's intentions to nominate an independent Republican ticket this year. The ones who worry are the Democrats, who really want Bryan and the Democrats who are casting about vainly for some one who can put Bryan out of the running. The sudden pushing forward of Johnson, the Minnesota wonder, did not annoy the Bryanites near as much as the intimation that Hearst and his fantastc Independence League would put forth a ticket fixed to draw support from the unhappy ones—the cranky extremists of all parties. The Hearst spectre haunts the Bryan temples more than Johnson and his uncertain strength in Scandinavian states of the Northwest. The mere suggestion of the Hearst flatters that La Follette of Wisconsin would be a very big part of the Hearst ticket, caused chills and chattering among the Johnson enthusiasts.

The chief argument for Johnson has been his popularity in the Northwest and we have heard from Republicans like Kellogg and McCreary of Minnesota that they fear the placing of Johnson at either end of any ticket. They knew his "pull" in the "Gopher State," and knew it would be as clever in all states having a large Scandinavin population. Neither Kellogg or McCreary dreamed of the Hearst scheme to offset the Johnson movement by enlarging that prince of trouble makers, La Follette, and it adds to the woeful for boding of both parties that the Hearst-La Follette conspiracy does not plan alone a campaign among the Swedes and Norwegians of the Northwest.

Hearst promises to look after the East if La Follette will keep busy in the Wisconsin and Minnesota regions. Very craftily the Hearst chaps have planned to make New York and Indiana the battle field, with the Northwest thrown in for good measure.

It is an old political story that to win a presidential election the winning party must carry New York and Indiana and not all the pacious arguments of Charles Henry Grosvenor, the Ohio politi-l prophet, has convinced the managers of either party that an election can be won without the two states named. We can all recall how New York and Indiana turned the election cost to both sides. To concentrate the fight in these states this year means much expense and the whimper is already heard that it will be hard to finance this coming campaign on either side. It must be discouraging to the Johnson boosters that the Hearst shadow loomel up the very week set for a very vigorous launching of the Johnson boom. The only ones happy over the Hearst intention are the backers of Taft, while a less degree of joy pervades the pectorol muscles of those who favor either Republican candidates.

This is the reason that Hearst will enlist the support of Democrats more than Republicans, although in the big cities many Republican voters in the labor organizations will incline to Hearst and his fanciful theories.

Nothing has given the Taft men so much joy as the prospect of a Hearst ticket. There is even the awful suspicion among anti-Taft men that malefactors of great wealth will cheerfully aid in financing the Hearst scheme so that Taft may feel easy about election, once he is nominated at Chicago.

You find in the east even among Wall Street men who do not like Taft, a curious fear of his luck. They liken it to the wonderful luck that attended the rise of Grover Cleveland and more than one astute financier whom I met in New York this week, men not generally superstitious, remaked that there was no use fighting the Taft luck.

You do not find in the east any especial interest in the factional fight going on in Ohio. The recent state convention there was little talked about in New York and by common consent the state is given to Taft. While this is disputed by Ohio men, who came to New York, the eastern politician sniffs the air and talks about something else—generally about the demands of the hour for a more conservative man in the White House and the danger of Bryanism. Taft made no sensation during his New York visit this week, but he made a good impression and in the quiet of his brother's home he had cheerful talks with New York leaders who assured him that Taft sentiment was growing despite the Hughes endeavor for a solid delegation.

James Francis Burke, the eloquent young congressman from Pittsburg, made a great hit at "The Friends of Ireland" banquet in New York this week. We all know him here as a polished orator and his name alone is one to conjure with among the Sons of Erin. Back of the Burke appearance in New York is a story. A few weeks ago he received a letter from Colonel O'Brien, the head of the "Friends of Ireland" society, inviting the congressman to be the chief orator of the St. Patrick's day banquet. Burke was pleased, so pleased in fact, that he wrote a letter in his own hand, accepting the invitation and telling when he would arrive. There was joyful response from the O'Brien pen and Burke, despite his arduous duties as congressman and as manager for Knox, prepared an eloquent address. On Monday Burke appeared at the Waldorf. He asked for mail. There was none and then he waited for the grasp of some glad Irish hand belonging to a reception committee. None came and Burke did not remember when the banquet was to be held. He met Homer Davenport and he too, was in the dark as to where the feast was spread. Finally they found out and Burke hooked up by wire with the chief mogul of the occasion. That gent was delighted to see Burke, but declared, "You wrote you could not come and we have not placed you on the program."

"But I wrote that I would come," protested Burke.

"Oh, on, here is your letter saying 'nay.'" A letter was flashed on Burke, who gasped a minute and then explained.

The letter was rubber stamped, signed and in polite language, and related that owing to another engagement, etc., etc., the invitation had to be declined.

Burke pointed out that a blundering secretary was the cause of the mistake and then was told that he would be an honored guest just the same.

Burke in his talk aroused much enthusiasm and threatened to dismiss the secretary who had mixed things up. This did not seem to please the banqueters, and Burke remarked that as St. Patrick was a forgiving soul, his example would be followed and then the applause was both frequent and extended. Burke made a great hit and kept his auditors lively until the morning hours.

Talk about luck. A few weeks ago John Hinkston Edwards, assistant secretary of the treasury, was suddenly informed that the White House had given his job to L. A. Coolidge, a newspaper man of Washington and Boston.

The shock rather unnerved Edwards, as he had hoped to continue in the treasury at least until the end of the Roosevelt term. There were explanations of course, but explanations do not provide places paying $5,000 a year and much honor.

A few weeks before Edwards had declined invitations to be a bank president, and his sudden throught was the harder to bear. Suddenly he was called into the Cortelyou office and told that he was appointed receiver for the New Amsterdam bank, which recently failed in New York. This was a characteristic action by Cortelyou. He is ever alert to aid young men and reward the virtuous. Edwards will receive $20,000 a year for his work as receiver and no doubt he will graduate into a bank president in the great financial district of the east.

Edwards began here as a congressman's secretary and is little past 30, so that his rise has been rapid. He comes from South Charleston, Ohio, and he owes some of his promition and rise to the friendship of Elmer Dover.

PROBE INTO MINE DISASTERS.

Bills Before Congress Providing for Bureau of Mining Technology.

Among measures already introduced into the present Congress is a joint resolution to provide for a mining technology branch in the Geological Survey, which would merely continue and definitely authorize what is already being done by the survey, and then there are several bills providing for the establishment of a bureau of mining technology under the Department of the Interior. The object of this bureau is to make technologic investigations, reports on methods of mining and extracting and utilization of the mineral substances of the United States and its non-contiguous territory, with a view toward the betterment of the mining industry, the improvement of mining conditions and the prevention of accidents and the waste of materials. These bills merely change the present technologic branch of the Geological Survey into a separate bureau.

Special attention has been given recently by the federal government to the causes of severe explosions in the coal mines. The American Mining Congress is backing the bill introduced by Senator Hemenway, of Indiana, the object of which is "to make technologic investigations and reports on the mining, extracting and utilization of the mineral products substances of the United States and its non-contiguous territory, with a view of the prevention of mine accidents, lessening the waste of materials, the improvement of the mine conditions, the betterment of the mining industry and the investigation of materials of construction, fuels and other mining materials belonging to or for the use of the government of the United States, with a view to their efficient use."

As the Hemenway bill carries no appropriation it is believed that it has a chance of adoption. It would make the technologic branch of the Geological Survey a bureau of mining technology with a distinct legal status.

The director of the Geological survey has submitted to Congress estimates for the use of the technologic branch for the coming year amounting to $200,000. Sixty thousand dollars is added "for the investigation of mine accidents and their prevention and the improvement of mine conditions to be immediately available."

The current number of "Mine and Minerals" heartily supports a request from the director for $20,000 for investigating methods of preventing waste in the mining, extraction and utilization of ores and mineral substances other than fuels, saying "whatever else Congress may or may not do this appropriation should certainly pass, since the technologic branch has already shown that there is a field for its work in this country, and any failure to continue work already begun and looking toward the further investigation of the safety of mining conditions will be considered in view of the recent disasters a shirking of what is the plain duty of Congress."

IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

Observations. Historical and Agricultural. By a Hudson River Valley Farmer.

Up from the meadows rich with corn,
Clear in the cool September morn,
The clustered spires of Frederick stand
Green walled by the hills of Maryland.

Thus wrote the Quaker poet in his familiar poem of "Barbara Frietchie." I have just left the old town, so rich in associations as well as in real wealth, and made notable by Whittier's poem. Since the day "when Lee marched over the mountain down" it has grown from a quaint old town of 3,000 or 4,000 people to a thriving city of 10,000. Set in the midst of rich meadows, corn and grain fields, the Catoctin and Blue Ridge mountains lie to the west and north, on whose slopes the "orchards sweep, apple and peach trees, fruited deep," in their season. It is claimed that Frederick County, although a Benjamin as compared with some of the counties of large area in other states, is one of the richest agriculturally in the United States. Her farms are large, and for the most part well tilled. There is, however, too much tenant farming for the ultimate good of the land. On these farms are old, substantial houses and great barns, the lower story of stone, and the upper one extending toward the south, lengthwise several feet beyond the stable below, with the space between for a shelter for the cattle and the manure. These farms bring, when put on the market, from $100 to $125 an acre.

A little way from the town one can see a substantial stone house, the birthplace of Admiral Schley, who won laurels for himself and his country in that memorable Sunday in July off Santiago, in spite of the attempts of his enemies to detract from them. Just within the gates of the beautiful rural cemetery is a fine statue of one of Maryland's sons, Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner." It is an interesting coincidence that just across the river, on the other side of the town, within the brick walls of the little cemetery of the German Reformed church, is the grave of Barbara Frietchie, made immortal by her love for that same banner of which Key wrote and for which Schley fought. As I looked on her grave I was glad that I lived in the day that Whittier hoped for, when the "flag of freedom and union" waves not only over "Stonewall" Jackson's and Barbara Frietchie's graves, but over "the land of the free and the home of the brave" even to the isles of the Pacific.

I was interested to learn if possible the true story of Barbara Frietchie and her flag, and was so fortunate as to find an old neighbor of hers, by the name of Nixdorph, who keeps a bookstore just across the street from where she lived. He has written a little sketch of her life and the story of her flag. Briefly told, the facts are there. Mrs. Frietchie was a widow, living in Frederick. Her house was an old-fashioned, gabled roofed house, with dormer windows over the street. From one of these she always kept the Stars and Stripes flying. She was intensely loyal, and she was often seen standing in front of her house, leaning on her cane, looking almost in worship at the old flag, "in her attic window." At the time when Lee's army marched, not "from the mountains winding down," but north from Winchester, the loyal city of Frederick was taken completely by surprise and her citizens fled in terror. "Stonewall" Jackson did not "ride ahead." He having gone to call on a friend, a Presbyterian clergyman in the town, a subordinate officer led the troops. It was early in the morning when the march through Frederick street began. Mr. Nixdorph said he was very sure Mrs. Frietchie's flag was not flying that early, nor did any such demonstration as the poet describes take place, but a little way up the street a woman stood on her porch with a small flag in her hand, waving it and vehemently speaking words of intense loyalty and patriotism to a mounted Confederate officer. Later in the day the little flag lay trampled in the dust by the "marching feet."

Mrs. Southworth, visiting the city, heard of "Dame Barbara," her loyalty and her flag, and doubtless also the incident of the lady and the little flag. She told the story to Whittier, who wove from it the tale and poem, with a good bit of "poetical license." The bookseller further told me that when General Reno passed through Frederick, he called on Mrs. Frietchie, having heard of her and her flag. She presented him with it, and it was carried at the head of his troops, into the battle of South Mountain, where the general was killed. His body was wrapped in this flag and taken to his home in Boston. Mr. Nixdorph showed me a letter from General Reno's son, saying he still had the flag, with some bullet holes in it.

South Mountain is only a little way from the city. Except the stone erected to General Reno, on the crest of the hill, there is nothing to indicate the stirring scenes and slaughter that took place there, and some of the sons of those who fought, in peace and plenty till the fields and watch "the kine wend lowing o'er the lea."

I am writing from Hagerstown, a thriving city of fifteen thousand, on the west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Pennsylvania is a few miles to the north, and West Virginia twenty-three to the south, just across the Potomac. Travelling in that direction one passes through the battlefield of Antietam, with its many monuments, full of historic interest; but I forbear to write farther of such events, least I tread unduly in the fields of history and romance, rather than in those of agriculture, in which my feet have ever walked.

This is one of the best fruit regions of this state; in fact, the valley between the Blue Ridge and Cumberland Mountains, extending from above Gettysburg, down to the valley of the Shenandoah, in Virginia, is a veritable "garden of the Lord." Fine productive orchards are on the hillsides, "the valleys are also covered over with corn." As noted in a former article, here are some of the finest peach orchards. Mr. Arthur Towson of Smithville, has some twenty-five acres of this fruit. One-fifth of them have not come into bearing. Last season from ten acres of fore-year-old trees and and a like number of nine-year-olds, he sold $6,500 worth of peaches, $5,000 being net. Some of the older trees yielded $500 an acre. His most profitable variety is the Alberta, but he finds it very susceptible to leaf curl. Champion and Chan's Choice are both favorites. He has many Salway, but they come into competition with earlier and finer looking peaches from further south, and on that account he is not planting largely of them. He, like all the orchardists, has the San Jose scale, but in the main they are holding it in check. Lime and sulphur have been and are most generally used, but I find the prepared oils in good repute; on apples, giving rather better results than the lime and sulphur. In speaking of lime for spraying, Mr. Towson says he finds lime burned with wood makes a much better spray material than that burned with coal. He gave me the address of the Potomac Valley Lime Company, of Hagerstown, Md., as a firm supplying rich lime at a cost to him of 20 cents a bushel of eighty pounds.

Between Cherry Run and Hancock, north of the Potomac, there are being plated immense orchards, largely apples. A company of gentlemen all in one way or another practically interested in land, fruit or its care, have already put in over $75,000. The enterprise has been under way some six years, and annually they extend their planting. Much of it is land grown up in bushes, which are fired and cleaned up by Angora goats. After some fitting of the land the trees are planted. Last fall there were set over forty thousand apples. Several of the men have been eminently successful as individual fruit growers and business men. They purpose to do everything just as it should be done, and in a wholesale way, and expect to make a fortune. The soil, climate and location are all that may be desired, with fine railroad facilities, being on the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio, not very far from Washington, Baltimore and New York. Theoretically "every prospect pleases," and yet—experience has shown that the "little farm (or orchard) well tilled" has been the one that has made the greatest amount of real profit.

In Southwestern Allegany county there is another company planting largely of peaches. Certain it is that these slopes are particularly adapted to the peach and certain variety of apples. Of the latter York Imperial is doubtless the most profitable.—Edward Alstine in New York Farmer.

IN HONOR OF AN EMINENT SURGEON

B. & O. R. R. Formulating Plans to Found "Trimble Lectureship."

A movement has been started to create a suitable memorial to Dr. Isaac Ridgeway Trimble, who was Surgeon-in-Chief of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and a prominent citizen of Baltimore. Dr. Trimble died recently from blood poison, having received the infection while performing a surgical operation a short time before.

The plan is to establish a fund by voluntary subscription and present it to the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland for the purpose of founding the "Trimble Lectureship." A committee th organized this movement and h charge of it consists of Mr. Oscar G. Murray, president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; Mr. Alexander Brown, Mr. Lawrason Riggs, Doctors L. McLane Tiffany, Hiram Woods, Frank Martin, W. S. Thayer, Charles O'Donovan, John C. Davis and John Ruhraw. The Committee has issued an announcement that it is the desire to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Trimble in this way Dr. S. R. Barr, superintendent of the Relief Department of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has sent out a circular letter to all surgeons and medical examiners of the company with a copy of the committee's explanation of the plan and expressing belief that all would contribute to the fund and adding that no amount will be considered too small. In his letter Dr. Barr says that "Dr. Trimble was so well and favorably known in the B. & O. service and had done so much for the men that there must be a large number who would be glad of an opportunity to aid in the establishment of the Lectureship and I am specially anxious that the B. & O. should make a good showing in this work."

The plan is to have the lectures delivered before the Chirurgical Faculty at its annual meeting each year or some other time to be agreed upon. An effort will be made to make the endowment sufficient to yield a sum that will make it possible to invite, as lecturers, men of distinction from all parts of the world. It is believed that the plan purposed is the one which would be most pleasing Dr. Trimble if his wishes coul made known. Messrs. Alexander Brown & Sons, bankers of Baltimore, are treasurers of the fund.

A weak Stomach, means weak Stomach nerves, always. And this is also true of the Heart and Kidneys. It's a pity that sick ones continue to drug the Stomach or stimulate the Heart and Kidneys. The weak nerves, not the organs themselves, need this help. This explains why Dr. Shoop's Restorative has, and is promptly helping so many sick ones. It goes direct to the cause of these diseases. Test this vital truth, and see. All dealers.

The Perfect Man

By TROY ALLISON.

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"I am getting frightfully cynical," Elberta said dolefully, arranging the cushions on the box couch so the becoming red one would be nearest her face, "and I don't like it. My dislike is not founded so much upon moral grounds as from a regard for my complexion."

"Eh?" remarked Mr. Terhune helplessly. "Your conversation, my dear Elberta, often seems involved. Your remarks are sometimes not as lucid—that is, as intelligible—as one might desire."

"Perhaps I am forgetting that the young or very feeble are fed on specially prepared food. John, and the

"SHE HAS THE DAINTIEST LITTLE NOSE I EVER SAW."

rule probably applies as much to the mental as to the physical," she said, with mock petulance.

"Now, my dear girl, don't fly off into a psychological discussion, for either nature defrauded me or they left out something in my college course, I don't know which. The only thing I want to know is—why being cynical should affect your complexion."

"That's easily explained. It takes the sparkle out of my eyes, it draws my mouth down at the corners and destroys my dimple, and to cap the climax it makes me wonder if there is a living, breathing man worth marceling my hair for. So when I get in a cynical mood I go around straight haired, thin lipped, with a listless expression that makes me positively homely."

"But, my dear child," protested Mr. Terhune, "I could run in almost any time to admire the marceled hair, and if I didn't happen to come at the psychological moment you could phone me at any minute, and I would be delighted—dee-light-ed—to rush to admire—just count on me for any old time," he added graciously.

"John, you are at intervals positively foolish," she said severely, trying to select from the box in her lap a chocolate that contained a nut. "I am tired of being admired by plain, everyday men."

"Like me?" he suggested amiably.

"I didn't say I was rude or impolite enough to call you names. I merely said I was cynical," she demurred.

"Oh, call me a plain, everyday man if you like," he conceded graciously—"if it makes you feel one tiny bit better to work off your cynicism on me, Lady Fair. 'Tis sweet to die for—er—I'm not strong in poetry, Elberta, but I'm willing to help you out all I can. So you want the marcel to be admired by some wonderful being. Elberta, my child, don't you think a perfect man would let his thoughts run upon—er—scientific lines—and not undulations in—hair lines?"

"He wouldn't, I'm sure, labor under the impression that he could make puns," she sniffed disdainfully.

"Even if he didn't make puns he might be disagreeable in other respects," suggested Mr. Terhune hopefully. "His very perfections, my dear girl, would make him clear sighted enough to see the imperfections of others. Now, I think you are perfect, but he probably would not take to you at all on account of your imperfections."

"Indeed? Would you enumerate them?" The tone struck Mr. Terhune as being slightly icy, but, however foolish, he evidently was not lacking in bravery.

"If you will for once let me assume that I, even I, am a perfect man, perhaps I can give you a few of the ideas he might entertain."

"Pray do. It cannot fail to be interesting," freezingly.

"That reminds me. I met Miss Deland on the street this afternoon, and I never in my life saw so perfect a profile. She is the exact type that would make a suitable mate for your perfect man. And I think she has the daintiest little nose I ever saw," reminiscently.

Elberta reddened slightly. She had always wondered if her nose were not a trifle large, and her fingers unconsciously flew to her face to be passed furtively over the suspected member.

"And she always makes herself so entirely charming—she doesn't seem to be moody—one could not imagine her ever being—er—rude. She is an ideal feminine character, a perfectly womanly woman—she would give her husband just the proper amount of adoration necessary to stimulate him to success—she wouldn't expect the perfect man to waste time in admiring a mere woman—a frail, impulsive, whimsical woman. The perfect man, my dear, would probably—at least possibly—be the center of attraction himself. I can imagine that his wife would occupy the subordinate position of second fiddle."

Elberta sat quietly stroking her nose with her finger, evidently deeply absorbed in thought.

"John—do you think my nose is—very large?" she asked timidly, almost humbly.

"Oh, I have seen a few larger," declared Mr. Terhune airily.

It is hard to have one's sensitive point so negligently handled, and the girl looked at him in grieved surprise. "I had no idea you were so disagreeably critical. Of course I never thought I was a beauty, but I can't help the size of my nose."

"Of course you can't," consolingly. "Nobody can blame you for it," he declared piously. "We should not blame people for their misfortunes. We should sympathize."

She looked at him a second, tears of mortification in her eyes. "You are—cruel," she said in muffled tones from the depth of the red pillow where she buried her face.

Mr. Terhune without her eyes upon him permitted a look of satisfaction to creep over his face.

"Wouldn't it be awful to live in the same house with a man so perfect himself that he never noticed your eyes or hair, who perhaps had so perfect a nose that he would make disagreeable comparisons of your own—er—features?" he suggested wickedly.

A slight sob from the red cushion and an unhappy tapping on the floor by the small slippered foot nearest him was the only response.

"Wouldn't you rather have a—well, just a plain everyday man who thought you altogether charming?" He dared to put his hand on the mass of fluffy hair that showed off well on the red cushion. He had never been so daring before, and the sobs stopped in amazement.

"He—he might like Miss Deland's type too. I haven't a profile like hers," came the muffled tones.

"Pshaw!" said Mr. Terhune, with a fine flow of scorn. "She is always so exactly the same that she would soon grow monotonous." And he deftly lifted the bowed head to his shoulder.

"But is my nose—so very large?" came a whisper from his shoulder.

"You dear," said the plain, everyday man enthusiastically, "there's not in the whole world a more charming feature."

Story of a Black Cap.

A court martial was being held on board the Hibernia at Malta for the trial of a gunner who had been drinking not wisely, but too well. The evidence had been taken, the finding decided on and the court cleared to consider the sentence. The court was reopened and the prisoner ushered in. Hardly had he crossed the threshold when, to the astonishment of the members of the court, he threw himself face downward, uttered a wild shriek and pleaded piteously for mercy. Every one looked at the president, and the reason for the prisoner's strange behavior at once dawned on their perplexed minds. The president's hair on top was conspicuous by its absence, and in private life he invariably wore a black skullcap. Now, the Hibernia was one of the draftiest ships in the navy, and the deliberations had been somewhat long, so in the prisoner's absence the president had covered his head with its usual protector, but on the man's re-entry quite forgot to hide it by putting on his cocked hat. The unfortunate gunner, whose nerves were somewhat unstrung as a result of his recent debauch, jumped at the conclusion that the wearing of the black cap by the president signified that he was to be hanged for his offense, instead of which his punishment turned out ot be a few days in the cells.—London P. T. O.

Robbing the Mail.

General Post Office, Dec. 17, 1796.—The Post-boy, carrying the North Mail from Warrington to Chester, was stopped on Monday evening, the 5th inst., between 7 and 8 o'clock, within a mile of Chester, by a Man on foot, who took from him the Mail, containing the Manchester, Warrington, and Frodsham bags of letters. The Robber was dressed in a blue jacket and White Trousers, and had an oil case cover to his hat. Whoever shall apprehend and convict, or cause to be apprehended and convicted, the person who committed this robbery, will be entitled to a reward of Two Hundred Pounds over and above the reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of highwaymen; and if any accomplice in the robbery, or knowing thereof, shall surrender himself and make discovery, whereby the person who committed the same may be apprehended and brought to justice, such discoverer will be entitled to the said reward of Two Hundred Pounds, and will also receive his Majesty's most gracious pardon. By command of the Postmaster-General.

ANTH. TODD, Secretary.

—An Old English Advertisement.

Kindly Meant.

"You'll have a fit when I get through with you!" cried the first.

"Just try it on!" promptly retorted the other.

No, gentle reader, they were not quarreling. The first speaker was a dressmaker and the other her patron.

A MYSTERY.

How Mother's Questioning Struck Her Son William Junior.

William junior had been cautioned by his mother not to do a number of things, too many for brief mention, but all very dear to him, and he had promised. However, after dinner his mother, happening to look out of an upstairs window, saw him in the midst of a transgression and reserved the matter in her memory.

That evening she detained William by her knee and questioned, as mothers do.

"Have you been a good boy all day, Willie?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Real good?"

"Y-yes, ma'am."

"And not done any of those things that mother told you not to do?"

"Y-y-yes, ma'am."

"Not a single one?"

William looked at her sharply, his mouth open.

"Are you me?" he demanded.

"Why, no."

"Are you God, then?"

"Certainly not."

"Then how did you know I was slidin' down that board?"—Lippincott's.

May and December.

"Yes, madam, I am going to marry Watkins."

"Why, he is old enough to be your father!"

"I know he is, but unfortunately he doesn't seem to care for mother!"—Meggendorfer Blatter.

Cultivating the Power of Observation.

"How many seed compartments are there in an apple?" he asked. No one answered. "And yet," continued the school inspector, "all of you eat many an apple in the course of a year and see the fruit every day probably. You must learn to notice the little things in nature."

The talk of the inspector impressed the children, and at recess the teacher overheard them discussing it. A little girl, getting her companions around her, gravely said:

"Now, children, just suppose I am Mr. Robinson. You've got to know more about common things. If you don't, you'll all grow up to be fools. Now, tell me, Maggie," she continued, looking sternly at a playmate, "how many feathers are there on a hen?"—Woman's Home Companion.

The Force Accounted For.

"Where's the editor?"

"Runnin' a race with the sheriff to git warm."

"And the foreman?"

"Tryin' to git the stove red hot with rejected poetry."

"Well, where's the office boy?"

"Tryin' to mortgage the paper to buy a snow shovel."—Atlanta Constitution.

Always Forget.

"I am in favor of the 'open door' policy," said the starch salesman as he opened his samples.

"Then, by heck, yeou are like those loafers behind the cannon stove," drawled the old storekeeper. "Every one of them leave the door open every time they come in."—Chicago News.

The Reason.

"Why were the old time writers so much more delicate and lucid in their styles of expression than those of the present?"

"Because there were no such things as fountain pens and typewriters to get out of order and worry them."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Not Diminishing.

"Mrs. Gadder has such a way of attacking people without saying anything outright."

"Yes. I was just a-sayin' the other day that she always was ready with a diminuendo against somebody."—Baltimore American.

Consolation.

Stout Customer (in the chair)—Confound your blundering clumsiness! You have cut my chin.

Barber (soothingly)—Don't git agitated, sah; don't git agitated! Yo' all's got two mo' chins dat I ain't cut none yit, sah.—Puck.

By Willie.

When my papa's in the room
And Thomas calls on sis,
Pose dignified, they both assume

For Tom sits here
And sis sits like this

But when pa's gone, then Tom and Sue
They always move quite near,
And one chair does the work of two,

For Tom and Susan sits here
sis sits this

—Bohemian.

Our Navy Is Equal to Any In the World.

By Secretary of the Navy METCALF.

FAIR criticism of the navy is always acceptable. As a matter of fact, however, there is much that goes under the name of criticism of the navy that is MERELY A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION among people who are qualified to speak. But the criticism that seeks to BELITTLE the navy needs no comment.

JUST BEFORE REAR ADMIRAL EVANS SAILED FOR THE PACIFIC I ASKED THE OPINION OF HIMSELF AND REAR ADMIRAL BROWNSON ON THE SEVERAL CRITICISMS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE. AS THE RESULT OF THEIR OPINIONS AND OF THE NAVAL BOARDS AND EXPERTS I AM SATISFIED THAT, SHIP FOR SHIP, THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES IS THE EQUAL OF ANY IN THE WORLD.

It is common knowledge that the navy has been assailed vigorously. Much of the criticism has been directed at the disposition of the armor, and this certainly HAS BEEN DISCUSSED FROM ALL STANDPOINTS ever since the armorclad became a part of the navy. Sometimes it is said there is too great a thickness below the water line and sometimes the reverse. In one case we had a seventeen inch thickness, but that was unnecessarily great.

* * *

The distribution of armor is for naval EXPERTS to determine. It cannot be accurately decided by CIVILIANS. The board of naval construction is composed of OFFICERS WHO ARE THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED FOR THE WORK. The president is Rear Admiral Converse, retired, whose judgment is accepted by all naval men as authoritative. The question of armor belt was one which occupied the attention of the board for MANY MONTHS. The opinions of naval officers were regarded and the protests of line officers in active service who were not at first in accord with the views of the board were given due weight. Opportunity was afforded them to present their convictions, and many did so.

The decision of the board was unanimous and the line officers who had been opposed to the manner of distribution of armor plate accepted finally the conclusion as WISE AND EXPEDIENT.

IT IS EVIDENT THAT THE RECENT CRITICISMS ARE APPLIED TO SHIPS OF THE OLDER TYPE. IT IS NO FAULT OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT THAT TYPES KEEP CHANGING AND THAT BETTER DESIGNS ARE PRODUCED FROM YEAR TO YEAR. IN FACT, THAT IS THE ONLY WAY WE CAN PROGRESS.

We Lead In Material Products, Not In Brains.

By OWEN WISTER, Novelist and Historian.

NOT many days ago the report of the secretary of agriculture for 1907 came into my hands. The report tells us that the grand total of our crop for 1907, in spite of a hard winter, a hot March, a cold April and May and a labor famine, in spite of almost every hindrance that could exist, exceeds by nearly $1,000,000 the greatest crop we have ever had before, giving us a balance of trade of $444,000,000. From this native harvest of the SOIL, from this huge output of vital force, we turn to the native HARVEST OF THE INTELLECT. How much food of that sort did we export in 1907? Which way is the balance of trade there?

Who sits teaching something at Harvard, at Johns Hopkins, at Yale, at Columbia, at Princeton, at Pennsylvania and at other of our colleges and universities? Who, in short, sits in some American academic chair to whose feet the students of the whole world come as to the SUPREME AUTHORITY in his chosen subject?

NO AMERICAN UNIVERSITY POSSESSES ONE SINGLE TEACHER OF UNDISPUTED PRE-EMINENCE. BALANCE OF TRADE IN FOOD PRODUCTS FOR THE YEAR 1907, $444,000,000; BALANCE OF TRADE IN SCHOLARSHIP, MINUS 100 PER CENT. BY SCHOLARSHIP IS MEANT PROFICIENCY IN ALL KNOWLEDGE ACQUIRED BY STUDY.

Let us contemplate this for awhile. Let us draw from it no humiliation, no sourness, no despondency, to wet blanket our faith. Let us draw from it only a clear lesson and a CHALLENGE TO OUR PATRIOTISM. We must not scold. But neither must we give ourselves fair words.

IN THE DOMAIN OF INTELLECTUAL ACQUISITION AND PRODUCTIVENESS WE ARE NOT A FIRST RATE COUNTRY.

Dreamers Wanted as Well as Workers.

By President WOODROW WILSON of Princeton University.

THE great body of our young people must be made mechanics, either of the hand or mind. They must be trained, that is, to A SKILLED CAPACITY FOR ACCOMPLISHING CERTAIN DEFINITE AND NARROW TASKS. A technical education prepares one to be an artisan of the mind. Count heads and this sort of training is precisely what this AGE OF TRAINED SPECIALISTS needs. But in education we don't count heads—that is, we don't count the outside of them. And that is why this age needs men of liberal education MORE than minds trained to technical pursuits.

For if ever an age stood in sore need of those who see the invisible this does; if ever age needed STATESMANSHIP OF THE MIND this age needs it.

LET THERE BE AN ARMY OF WORKERS WITH THEIR GAZE CONCENTRATED ON THEIR OWN LITTLE TASKS, WITH NO ONE TO DREAM DREAMS FOR THEM, NONE TO SEE VISIONS, NO GENERALS OF THE MIND TO ORGANIZE OUR GREAT COMBINATIONS OF EFFORT, AND IT WILL NOT BE LONG BEFORE WE STUMBLE UPON DISASTER.

I don't mean to tell you that information is not a part of education, but I do say that BRUTE INFORMATION—mere gross bodies of fact—DOES NOT EDUCATE. Information, so far from accelerating the powers of the mind, may even clog them. Unless it disciplines it impedes.

TRANSFERRED.

'Twas Sergeant O'Malley and Sergeant McNally,
Two soldiers both valiant and true.
O'Malley served under the old English flag,
McNally, the red, white and blue.
The two were alike as peas in a pod,
And both hailed from Limerick, on Ireland's old sod,
But one common failing would land them in "quod,"
A peg one to many or few.

O'Malley, the pride of the queen's fusileers,
Was ordered to "Gib" from the highlands—
McNally, a cavalryman, it appears,
On a transport en route to the islands.
With anchors both down at the "Rock" the same day,
They met just by chance—in the usual way—
And promptly proceeded to squander their pay
On a brand of cold bottles marked "Wellands."

Said Sergeant O'Malley, the gay fusileer,
To Sergeant McNally, the Yankee,
"'Tis the fine inspiration I find in the beer—
Try another wan?" "Sure I will—thank'e."
"The point is just this: Av we aich exchange clothes
'Tis a bob to a tanner no wan iver knows!"
"Phat a broth av a joke," said McNally; "it goes,
Although be th' shift ye will rank me."

McNally awoke in the fortress next day
In the clothes that O'Malley was owning;
O'Malley was far on the way to Cathay
In the brig of a transport, bemoaning.
Explanations erratic did nothing avail—
The rank only smiled when they heard the wild tale.
"Sure there's wan consolation—McNally's in jail,"
Said O'Malley by way of atoning.

Now, Terrence McNally bethought him at last
And wrote a brief line to O'Malley:
"Av ye anny respict for th' days av th' past?
Be a soldier—an' stand to the tally."
McNally, they say, made a fine fusileer,
While O'Malley stood fast by our flag over here,
'Tis a tale that is told when there's plenty of—cheer,
And the truth? You may question O'Malley.

—Army and Navy Life.

A Willing Sufferer.

He—Good heavens! Oh, my poor wife, how you must suffer!

She—Yes, but think what a small waist I shall have afterward.

Satan Terrified.

There is as great genius displayed in advertising as in the higher branches of literature. No problem daunts the modern advertising man.

In the window of a little book store in Eighth avenue, New York, was recently heaped a great pile of Bibles, marked very low. Never before were Bibles offered at such a bargain, and above them all, in big letters, was the inscription:

Satan trembles when he sees
Bibles sold as low as these.

—Woman's Home Companion.

Not a Music Lover.

"What did you think of the opera?"

"I'm not quite clear about it," answered Mr. Cumrox. "I can't make up my mind whether I couldn't appreciate it because I had a headache or whether I got a headache trying to appreciate it."—Washington Star.

An Early Riser.

Borem—I think I hear your father's step on the stairs, so perhaps I had better bid you good night.

Miss Hitts (yawning)—Oh, it can't be father. He's a late sleeper. Perhaps it's the hired girl coming down to prepare breakfast.—Detroit Tribune.

The Difference.

"Grafton calls himself a 'professional man,' and yet he takes no part in anything but politics. Is politics a profession or a business?"

"Well, when his side is in power it's a business; otherwise it's merely a profession."—Philadelphia Press.

Certainly Would.

City Man (to villager)—Wouldn't it open your eyes if you were to look across at that lot there and see one of our city skyscrapers covering it?

Village Man—Waal, I guess I would, seein' as I've got twenty head o' cattle grazin' there.—Bohemian.

The Same Old Signs.

"I see the depot signs are more hopeful," observed Mr. Citiman.

"Mebbe so," replied Farmer Fields. "But the only ones I saw said 'Beware of Grip Thieves.'"—Kansas City Times.

A Fortunate Breakdown.

"Did you see the Alps?"

"Oh, yes! Our car broke down right opposite them, and do you know I'm almost glad it did. I found them so charming and interesting."—Puck.

Wanted—A Diamond.

A box of roses every day!
Their meaning well I know;
Such interest in botany
But one intent can show.

Well, botany is nice, I grant,
And yet, it seems to me,
It's really time we had a course
In mineralogy!

—New Broadway

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1908.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We shall during the ensuing ten days, mail to all subscribers who are more than a year in arrears, statements of their accounts. After April 1st no paper on which the subscription has not been paid, can be admitted to the mails under a recent ruling of the Department

CALL FOR PRIMARIES AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a resolution passed at the meeting of the Republican Committee of the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland February 26th, 1908, the qualified Republican voters of Garrett County, Maryland, are hereby requested to assemble in primary meetings in their respective Election Districts, at the usual places of holding the polls for the elections in said districts, on

Saturday, April 4th, 1908.

at the hour of two o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing five Delegates from their respective Election Districts to attend a County Convention to be held in the Court house in the town of Oakland, on

Tudsday, April 7th, 1908.

at the hour of one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing three Delegates to represent Garrett County in the Congressional Convention to be held in the City of Hagerstown, Maryland, on

Thursday, April 16th, 1908.

to nominate a candidate for Congress from the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland, and two Delegates and two Alternates to attend the National Republican Convention, and for the nomination, subject to the approval of the State Convention, of a Presidential Elector from the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland; also a member of the Board of Appeals. And further, for the purpose of electing Delegates to attend the State Convention at Baltimore, to be held

Thursday, April 30th, 1908.

to elect four Delegates- and four Alternates-at-Large to the National Republican Convention to meet at Chicago, Ill., June 16th, 1908, and for the nomination of eight Republican candidates for Electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

A. G. STURGISS,
Chairman.

A. F. GEORGE,
HARVEY J. SPEICHER,
Republican Committee for Garrett Co.

It is reported that in their despair over the tariff situation, the Democrats purpose to adopt some sort of prohibition plank with the hope of absorbing the Prohibition party, as they absorbed the Populist party in 1896. Considering the acute indigestion which Miss Democracy has suffered ever since she swallowed the "Pops," we should suppose she would be chary of adopting a diet to which Democrats are as unaccustomed as they are to prohibition.

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY.

When ex-Governor Bradley next year takes his seat in the United States senate as the representative of the Republican party from Kentucky that body will contain 63 Republicans and 29 Democrats, which gives over two-thirds Republican majority. The Republican membership of the upper house of Congress has been swelling ever since the turn in the tide of affairs set in in 1896 with the nomination of Bryan by the Democrats. Since that evil day for the Democracy the Republicans have gained nearly thirty seats in the senate. In 1895 the Repablicans were in the minority. To-day the party is so intrenched in power in the senate that it will require many years of disaster to it for the Democrats to come anyways near outvoting it.

An analysis of this strength will give some idea of the complete independence of the Republican party in matters connected with the functions of the senate. It is now in a position to ratify any treaty without the aid of the votes of any other party. When the Spanish treaty was before the senate the aid of a few Democratic votes was required to secure its ratification.

Another and equally important feature of the change that has taken place in the political complexion of the senate is, that no more will the Democrats be able to even indulge in their characteristic tactics of the obstruction of legislation, for the Republican membership may be split into two factions, but each wing would be able to outvote the combined strength of the Democrats.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

Several distinguished Republican Senators say they don't like the Aldrich bill, but that they will vote for it. Perhaps that is what ails our banking and currency system, too many lawmakers have been voting for measures that they do not approve and only give them their support, because they are party measures. But that doesn't appear like the best of reasons for supporting a measure. If the proposed law is not good for the country in the opinions of those who object to it, how can it be a good thing for the party?

A great many of the lawmakers are of the opinion that our banking and currency systems are inferior to those of other countries. We ought to have the best in the world and it is the duty of congress to give it to us. Why stick a patch here and one there upon the banking system, if the system is wrong? Why not replace it with a new system that is right? Patches will not secure the reform which we should have if the system itself is wrong as many of the financiers in and out of congress aver. If our banking system is a war measure, adopted for the main purpose of stimulating the market for government bonds, which were hard to sell at that time, and financiers agree that this was its main purpose, it has accomplished the purpose for which it was created, and we ought to have a new up to date system. Business conditions are not so bad but we can wait till a measure is framed and passed that will meet the approval of the financiers of congress and of the country. Instead of another patch upon a system that may have outlived its purpose, let congress take its time and give us a system better than the best to be found in any other country.

BRYAN. THE INEVITABLE.

No other living man has posed more tirelessly as the expounder or Jeffersonian Democracy than William Jennings Bryan. On each successive birthday of the Montecello sage Mr. Bryan has been accustomed to explain not only what Thomas Jefferson stood for in his day and generation, but the Nebraska statesman has solved, to his own satisfaction at least, just how Jefferson would have adopted his precepts and formulas to the condition of this day. There is not the least difficulty in knowing what Jefferson would do, if he were now on earth, if only the seeker after light on this particular subject is willing to take Mr. Bryan's word for it.

The news is, therefore, bewildering that the National Democratic Club, an organization having its base in New York city, but which is supposed to represent Democratic sentiment and aspiration prevalent over a wide Eastern area has ignored Bryan and invited instead Gov. John Johnson, of Minnesota, to expound Jeffersonian ideals on the approaching anniversary of the founder of the faith. It is all the more bewildering when regarded in conjunction with the fact that the developing signs are all pointing to the Nebraska apostle as the inevitable third-time standard-bearer of the Democracy in the approaching presidential race. There is small room for doubt at this time that Mr. Bryan is to be the presidential nominee of his party at the Denver convention, and the New York snub does not lose, but rather gains, in significance in view of this fact.

It means that the conservative Eastern element of the Democracy is not for Bryan, and will not be for him, even though he should be nominated next July with a rush and a hurrah. The New York World has persistently been urging upon the Nebraska candidate the question, "What states could you carry in 1908 that you failed to carry in 1900?" The query as a test of availability is not an altogether fair one. If Mr. Bryan should answer frankly and honestly, he must acknowledge that there is not a single state which he lost in 1900 which he could probably carry in 1908—that is, he must answer thus if his superabundant egotism did not get the better of his judgment. The unfairness of the test when directed against Bryan exclusively consists in the fact that it applies just as pertinently to every other one of the Democratic possibilities whose name has been mentioned in connection with the candidacy for the presidency.

In 1904 the Eastern wing of the Democracy had an inning in the nomination of Judge Parker, and the popular majority against the candidate of the so-called Cleveland Democracy in the entire vote was 2,545,000, whereas it was only 849,000 against Bryan in 1900. It is argued in some quarters that Governor John Johnson, of Minnesota, would carry his own state if he should be nominated as the Democratic standard-bearer. This is assumed because he was elected governor in 1906 by a plurality of 76,000. But, as offsetting this, Minnesota went Republican in the presidential year of 1904 by a pluralty of 161,000. Local reasons played a part in the gubernatorial election, which would not aid the Governor as a presidential candidate. The Democracy has searched in vain for an answer to that other troublesome query, "If not Bryan—who?" There is none other in the reckoning. The finger of destiny points inevitably to the "Peerless One."

LAST DAYS OF THE SESSION.

The Maryland legislature is in its last week of a monotonous session, which does promise to grow more exciting as its end draws near. Not a single bill of far-reaching importance to the whole state has yet been enacted. There has been a great amount of legislation which may benefit the Democratic party, including the disfranchising amendment, which must yet be approved at the polls, and the cessation of publication of sample ballots in the Wilson counties. Two counties have been "Wilsonized," if such a term can be employed—namely, Dorcester and Queen Anne's. The Democrats, who have had substantial working majorities in both houses, have had but a single purpose in view throughout the session—the enactment of such legislation as will aid them in securing approval of their disfranchising amendment, an issue which the party inherited from the late United States Senator Gorman. The Good Roads Bill is a part of the machinery to be operated for the benefit of the suffrage plans. A reassessment of all the property in the state outside Baltimore city is another spoke in the wheel. The passage of the increased city representation bill through the House was not a recoguition of the claims of the city to more senators and delegates, but was planned to provide means by which the ballot next year will be complicated with amendments to the Constitution, thus making more difficult, if not impossible, the task of thousands of uneducated Marylanders, white and colored, to save their greatest privilege to vote. The Senate will let the increased representation slumber and then die in the room of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. The same fate awaits Mr. Lehmayer's bill, which has passed and which gives judges of elections greater latitude in counting ballots on which the arms of crossmarks extend beyond the designated squares.

The injurious legislation already enacted and yet to be enacted has been political rather than general with few exceptions. The state tax rate will be fixed at the present figure, though the school fund may suffer by the lopping off of two cents, the revenue to be derived from these two cents to be diverted to the good-roads fund.

The Democrats have carried through their corrupt practices act, but they are finding it hard to rally their forces to a primary election bill because of the expense attached to the proposition. They are committed by their state platform to a primary election law by which candidates for United States senator are to be selected make the whole scheme farcical, since it is to apply locally, as was the case last year, instead of to the whole state. County Democrats fear that if the law were general in its operation, Baltimore city might exercise too great power in the vote. It is a violation of what the Democrats claim to be their cardinal principle—the rule of the majority—to place this ban upon the city.

GRANTSVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Englehart and family, who have been spending the winter in the South and are now on their way home to Accident, stopped off in Grantsville to visit Mr. and Mrs. Augustine, the parents of Mrs. Englehart.

Miss Maggie Brown, who has been spending the winter away, has returned to her home here, we are glad to note.

Mr. Erven Blougher is paying his mother and sisters a visit. We are glad to see Erven home.

Mr. Gus Zelers, of Frostburg, has been visiting some very dear friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ebersole have gone to the county to spend a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Elisha Durst, who has been very seriously ill, we are glad to say is very much better and we hope to see her well again soon.

Rev. Hershberger made a flying visit to Mr. and Mrs. William Tressler, who are caring for his little son.

Quality Hill is about to loose one of its good neighbors, Mr. Louis Gingerich, who moves on the farm Mr. Lloyd Miller vacates. Mr. Miller is moving to Chestnut Springs.

Rev. McCoy is holding a series of meetings at Savage.

Mr. Ward Beachy and his helper Jonas Johnson, have gone to the Forks to Mr. John Hetricks to paint and paper.

M'HENRY.

As I have not seen any news from our little village for a long time I will try and pen a few items.

Hunting wild duck is the order of the day now.

Mr. Albert Bowman is working for John O. Thayer at the present time.

Mrs. Tracy and Miss Cora Sloan were the guests at C. E. Bowman's Sunday last.

Mieses Kate, Hilda, and Grace Weimer were visitors at John Edgar's last Sunday; also Misses Hazel Thayer and Mable Browning.

Mr. and Mrs. George Brant and daughters, Ruth, Marie, Susie, and Myrtle were the guests of Bird Bittinger Sunday last.

Our school is progressing nicely under the management of Miss Mable Thayer.

SELDOM SEEN.

Mill Resumes.

The Crellin mill which was wrecked two or three weeks ago by the carriage going wild, has been repaired and operations were resumed Monday of this week.

WAS KILLED AT PIEDMONT. W. VA.

Renzie McCrobie, a Section Hand Found Dead. Body Mutilated

The body of a man found Saturday night near the coal tipple at the west end of the B. & O. yards at Piedmont was identified Sunday as that of Renzie McCrobie, a B. & O. section hand, who resided at Wilson's store on the Seventeen Mile Grade. Just how the man came to his death is unknown, except that all surrounding circumstances point to the fact that he must have been run down by a train. The body was terribly mutilated when found by several of the B. & O. employes. The man's clothing was almost torn from his body, both feet had been cut off, and one arm was missing. $2.73 was found in the pockets of the man's clothing. An Ingersoll watch was also found in one pocket and the timepiece was still running.

The railroad men who found the body were of the opinion that the man while walking on one of the tracks, had been run down by a train and was dragged some distance after the limbs had been severed, when the several sections of the remains were dropped where found. No one at Piedmont could identify the body, and it was held at the Fredlock undertaking establishment until Sunday when persons who knew the man well reached Piedmont.

It seems there is no information as to what train struck the man. It evidently occurred after dark Saturday, or the train crew would have discovered the terrible accident.

NORTH GLADE.

The roads are in a terrible shape.

Farmers busy with their work and are anticipating an early spring.

Cleve Obrien has quite the mines at Chaffee and has moved back home.

Our school is still doing well under the management of Miss Wilson.

Gilbert Moon has just returned from a pleasant trip to Oakland and Sang Run.

They say that C. T. Rhodes wears a stove pipe hat, now. It is a new boy.

C. S. Harvey and wife have been visiting their parents at Ryans Glade.

Steve Rhodes, who had his foot badly cut recently is rapidly improving.

Prof. Groves still comes around this way. Boys, can't we have another singing class here?

A. R. Bernard is preparing to shut his grist mill down at Swanton and return to his farm.

Judge Fitzwater has been ill for several days, but we are glad to learn he is better. He and Mrs. Fitzwater went to Oakland Tuesday.

Dr. Lee has been quite busy the past winter. He is now having a number of cases of measles in his own family.

Squire McRobie is after the "kids" or idiots who have been causing trouble whistling and blowing over the telephone. We hope he can stop this nuisance.

In the absence of our pastor Rev. Engle, Rev. A. F. George preached for us Sunday evening. We are always to have Mr. George with us.

Quartely meeting will be held here Saturday and Sunday the 28th and 29th of this month. We expect Dr. Ward with us and this ought to insure a large attendance.

Good morals being the basis of good government, we wish to commend the attitude of THE REPUBLICAN in this direction. Good, observing citizens must distinguished the difference between THE REPUBLICAN and some other papers familiar to its readers.

OCCASIONAL.

FIKE.

At this writing it is snowing some, but we have been having considerable rain with thunder during the past week.

The farmers have gotten some plowing done.

There is considerable sickness in this community, Mr. Franklin Fike being one of those ill.

Mrs. Hiram Fike was visiting her sister who resides a short distance from here who is sick and the doctor pronounces the trouble to be appendicitis.

Mr. Jasper Fike was out with his camera taking pictures of the school at this place.

Wm. L. Thomas, one of the public school teachers of this county, who closed his school last February on account of having the appendicitis and was sent to the hospital in Pittsburg, Pa., for operation, returned to his home a few days ago, and is now suffering with a sore throat, caused by contracting a cold on his return home.

Mr. Singleton Chrise met with a misfortune one night a short time ago by having his store burned down. We all sympathize with him in his loss.

Mr. S. K. Fike, of Braddock, Pa., was in this vicinity a couple of days last week.

Mr. Lloyd K. Fike is preparing to have an entertainment on the last day of his school.

FOR SALE.

Berkshire pigs (thoroughbred); young boars and sows; six months old. Apply to Forman, Brookside Dairy Farms, Brookside, W. Va. 4-26t

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany Couuty. 22222

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.
R. C. McCandlish, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. Friend, Merchant.
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

DRY VICTORY IN MARYLAND.

Prohibition Now Prevails in Every County on the Eastern Shore.

Worcester county, the home of United States Senator-elect John Walter Smith, head of the Democratic organization in Maryland, at a special election on Saturday went "dry" by a vote of 2901 for prohibition and 846 against.

Prohibition now prevails in every county on the Eastern Shore and the entire peninsula from the Pennsylvania border to the Virginia border is dry.

Ocean City, in Worcester county, Maryland's principal seaside resort may be exempted if a bill pending in the legislature is passed. By the result of the vote, however, the resort will go "dry" if the bill does not become a law.

A dispatch from Fairmont, W. Va., says:

While it was not unexpected, yet there were a good many surprised when the results of the municipal election here Saturday, was made known Saturday night and it was discovered that the temperance people had won. Out of a total of 1,861 votes cast the temperance element carried the day by a majority of 49.

The municipal ticket elected Saturday will be headed by W. M. Neeley, a Democrat, who received a total of 978 votes to 928 received by the Republican candidate, J. O. McNeeley. The prohibition candidate, U. A. Clayton, received 104 votes. It is claimed that on account of a technicality, the election an be invalidated as far as the liquor question is concerned.

For Sale.

Arnold cottage, at Mt. Lake Park, Md; 13 rooms and attic; used as boarding house and has good patronage; high ground; splendid location; two blocks from new auditorium; city water; one of the best built houses in the Park; about 75 feet of porches. Will exchange for smaller property. A good bargain. Address F. P. Arnold, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Should Read $1 Instead of $100.

Tothe Editor of The Republican:

A worthy citizen of Accident visited the School Board office a day or two ago and in a minute the secretary corrected the erroneous charge circulated in that vicinity against the trustees and teacher of the Accident school.

The state report shows an expenditure of $100 for repairs. On the copy kept in the office the item is $1. The mistake in the amount (a difference of $99) is typographical, made by the printer of the state report.

This is published to relieve the office of that school of the charge of extravagance brought against them.

D.

Protection Against Loss By Fire.

Is your property insured? If not, could you afford to lose your home or your place of business at this time by fire? If such a misfortune should overtake you are you able to rebuild without borrowing money and putting a mortgage on your premises? If not, then insure your property at once in one of the large and reliable Fire Insurance Companies represented by our Agency, and in case of fire you will be promptly paid the amount of loss sustained under your policy, and it will not be necessary to borrow. Combined assets of Companies represented, more than $85,000,000. Write for information and rates.

FRED A. THAYER, Agent.
52-2t4s Oakland, Md.

WANTED—A good team suitable for farm work. Apply to Wm. M. Kelley, Coketon, W. Va.

Grippe is sweeping the country. Stop it with Preventics, before it gets deeply seated. To check early colds with these little Candy Cold Tablets is surely sensible and safe. Preventics contain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh or sickening. Pneumonia would never appear if early colds were promptly broken. Also good for feverish children. Large box, 48 tablets, 25 cents. Vest pocket boxes 5 cents. Sold by all dealers.

Most people know that if they have been sick they need *Scott's Emulsion* to bring back health and strength.

But the strongest point about *Scott's Emulsion* is that you don't have to be sick to get results from it.

It keeps up the athlete's strength, puts fat on thin people, makes a fretful baby happy, brings color to a pale girl's cheeks, and prevents coughs, colds and consumption.

Food in concentrated form for sick and well, young and old, rich and poor.

And it contains no drugs and no alcohol.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

Where the finest biscuit, cake, hot-breads, crusts or puddings are required *Royal* is indispensable.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

Not only for rich or fine food or for special times or service. Royal is equally valuable in the preparation of plain, substantial, every-day foods, for all occasions. It makes the food more tasty, nutritious and wholesome.

St. John XXI:3.

Spring weather today.

House cleaning time is at hand.

Automobile fever is on in Oakland.

The days, too, are getting longer and less ugly.

Mr. B C. Feather made a business trip to Rowlesburg this morning.

Mr. Edward J. Frantz left Oakland yesterday on a business trip East.

Attend the church supper at St. Mark's Lutheran church this evening.

Mrs. C. W. Beamer spent a few days recently in Cumberland with relatives.

Mr. Charles S. May, of Hagerstown, was in Oakland a day or two this week.

Time for "spring opening" of milinery stores and also papa's pocketbook.

Mrs. Olin F. Durst, of Lonaconing, spent Tuesday with Oakland relatives.

There is a good deal of cheer on life's journey if it be made with a contented heart.

Mr. John A. Wilt, of near Swanton, was one of our early morning visitors Monday.

Judge F. M. Reynolds, of Keyser, was in Oakland Monday afternoon on business.

Mrs. George Mead, of Pittsburg, is here visiting her sister, Mrs. Louis Littman.

You can't afford to miss the temperance lecture Sunday at 4 o'clock p. m., in the Y. M. C. S. rooms.

John "Dugan" Reynolds is having a new metal roof placed on the Manhattan Hotel, of which he is the proprietor.

Mr. W. V. Sanders, foreman of the Brookside Dairy Farms, was in the city Monday and made this office a brief business visit.

Mr. Roy C. Hamill, of Upper Potomac, W. Va., spent Sunday and Monday in Oakland with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Hamill.

Mr. Wallace Mason, of the Buckhannon University, spent Sunday and Monday in Oakland with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Mason.

County Commissioners' meeting April 14th, at which time the levy for 1908 will be made, as per notice elsewhere in this paper today.

Messrs. Paul Naylor and Wellington Crane, students of the West Virginia University, Morgantown, spent a few days this week in Oakland.

Mrs. F. J. Schroeder and little son, who spent a week with Lonaconing relatives, returned to their home in Oakland Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Harvey J. Speicher, of Accident, came up to Oakland Saturday and left here that evening for New York City, where he went on business.

We are pleased to note that Miss Olivette Shartzer, who has been extremely ill for several weeks, is in a somewhat improved condition.

Miss Annie Leary, who took a course in the training department of a Hagerstown hospital, has returned to her home in Oakland for a short vacation.

Dr. W. W. Davis, who came up to the Park from Baltimore yesterday morning, will remain here until this evening, when he will return east.

Mr. S. A. Kendall, of Meyersdale, Pa., who spent a portion of last week in Oakland and at Crellin, left for his home at Meyersdale Friday evening.

Mr. Louis Bush, who recently purchased the Procter property in Oakland, is having the upper floor finished which will be used for sleeping apartments.

Mrs. M. L. Scott and Miss Bickers, who were in Baltimore and Philadelphia recently selecting spring stock for the Baltimore Store, have returned to Oakland.

The detailed program of the Mountain Chautauqua is being arranged by Dr. Davidson and will soon be issued. Some excellent features are booked for the year.

Miss Effie Mealey, who was the guest of relatives in Baltimore several days last week, has returned to Oakland and is the guest of the Misses Littman at their home here.

Mr. Oliver Heyward, of Bond, was in Oakland Monday and has secured the residence of Mr. H. A. Loraditch on Liberty street into which he will move with his family about April 1st.

Miss Mame Hart and the children of Mr. Thomas T. Nelson, who were visiting relatives and friends at Pittsburg and Meyersdale, Pa., for a month, returned to Oakland last Thursday afternoon.

Mr. E. J. Hamill, cashier of the Kitzmillerville bank, was in Oakland an hour or two Saturday evening, going from here to Cumberland and returning to his home from that city Sunday afternoon.

Messrs. Harry and George Loar, after a vacation of several weeks spent in New York and other cities and a cruise to the Island of Jamaica, returned to Oakland Tuesday, both gentlemen being very much benefited.

Messrs. Austin Brown, Samuel Lawton, E. J. Frantz and Dr. W. Ravenscroft, who went to Annapolis last Thursday morning in the interest of proposed and pending legislation affecting local conditions, returned to Oakland Saturday morning.

CAPITAL 50,0 0,.00 **THE** SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

MISS MANGES' RECITAL.

An Appreciative Audience Highly Entertained by An Oakland Lady.

Those who failed to hear Miss Anna Manges at the Lutheran church on last Thursday night in her excellent entertainment, missed a rare treat. She can hardly be surpassed in elocution. Her portrayal of the characters she impersonates is so natural that it is a hard undertaking to tell just where the young lady losses her own personality Her ease and naturalness in speaking has been most favorably commented upon and is indeed a strong point in favor of many of the most widely known platform artists.

Oakland can well boast of having such an adept in the art of entertaining as Miss Manges.

Miss Grant played in her most excellent manner, and Dr. Robinson's vocal solos were as always, of the highest class.

We are only sorry that we have so few of such classical entertainments to occur in Oakland.

Messrs. Henry Glover and O. C. Crane, two of Terra Alta's leading business men were in Oakland Monday afternoon attending a meeting of the board of directors of the Garrett Leather Company which was held at the First National Bank.

Mr. Ralph Thayer, who came home from Morgantown University several weeks ago suffering with what was feared at the time to be a very dangerous case of blood poisoning in his foot, has entirely recovered and returned to his school Tuesday morning.

The ladies of the Aid Society of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, will serve supper and sell fancy and other articles in the basement of the church this evening. The supper, in part, will consist of hot rolls, oysters, salads, ice cream, etc. All are very cordially invited to be present.

Stop that tickling Cough! Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure will surely stop it, and with perfect safety. It is so thoroughly harmless, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers to use nothing else even with very young babies. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung healing mountainous shrub furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sensitive bronchial membranes. No opium, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Demand Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. All dealers.

Messrs. J. L. Snyder, of Wellsboro, Pa., William O'Conner, of Tioga, Pa., and J. O. Thomas, of Clarksburg, W. Va., three of the four new owners of the tannery plant at Hutton, which was sold on Tuesday of this week by the Garrett Leather Company, were registered at the Frantz Hotel in Oakland yesterday.

Houses are scarce in our city and hardly a week passes but what there are applicants for a number of tenant houses. The town loses a number of good families each year who would like to locate here if they could find the houses. Those who have the means to do so would find the erection of a number of tenant houses a good paying investment.

Rev. E. J. Westfall, of Mountain Lake Park, was in Oakland Saturday afternoon and called at this office on business. In aid of the building fund for the parsonage to be erected by the Mountain Lake Park congregation of which Rev. Westfall is pastor, a cook book for family use is contemplated by the pastor, which will be compiled of useful and tried recipes and which, if printed, will be sold at a nominal price.

"Health Coffee" is really the closest Coffee Imitation ever yet produced. This, the finest Coffee Substitute ever made, has recently been produced by Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis. Not a grain of real Coffee in it either. Health Coffee is made from pure toasted cereals, with malt, nuts, etc. Really it would fool an expert—who might drink it for Coffee. No twenty or thirty minutes boiling. "Made in a minute" says the doctor. All dealers.

Deacon Brown, of Kingwood, who used to preach Democracy in the old buckwheat county of Preston, and who at present is running a book store and has recently been appointed Humane Agent, used to have a strenuous time during his courting days. One time when calling on a young lady she told him her father wished to speak to him in the parlor. The old gentlemen had just recently purchased a gun of which he was very proud and wanted to show it to the Deacon. When the Deacon saw the old gentleman with the gun he jumped through the window taking the sash with him and never stopped running for seventeen miles. To this day he regards this as a very narrow escape.

Mr. W. E. Hollinger, County Treasurer-elect, was in Oakland Tuesday and yesterday making the necessary preliminary arrangements to assume charge of the finances of the county. Mr. Hollinger called at this office yesterday afternoon just prior to his departure for his home at Guard, and stated that he will not have personal charge of the office, but had secured as his deputy Mr. James W. White, of Oakland, whose past experience in the capacity of County Treasurer, which office he filled for a term of two years, will materially aid him in the transaction of the public business. In the employment of Mr. White Mr. Hollinger has secured the services of an efficient and painstaking gentleman.

HUTTON TANNERY SOLD.

Garrett Leather Company's Property Went Into New Hands Tuesday.

On Tuesday of this week the tannery at Hutton, this county, belonging to the Garrett Leather Company, became the property of Messrs. William O'Conner of Tioga, Pa., W. D. VanHorn and J. L. Snyder, of Wellsboro, Pa., and J. O. Thomas of Clarksburg, W. Va., the purchaseas paying a round sum for this valuable property.

Mr. O'Conner is a lumberman of largs means, while Mr. VanHorn is a banker, oil operator and likewise interested very extemsively in the lumber business; Mr. Snyder is also largely engaged in the lumber business and in addition is a practical tanner, in which business Mr. Thomas is also engaged.

These gentlemen are men of large means and we understand they will at once assume control of the property and organize their business under the name of Hutton Tanning Company.

The bark supply for this tannery will be drawn from the holdings of the Kendall Lumber Company at Crellin which we understand is sufficient to last for at least twenty years.

The tannery will continue to tan hemlock sole leather exclusively for the Boston market where its product enjoys a fine reputation.

Let everyone keep hustling to improve the appearance of their streets and lots. Keep all kinds of rubbish off the streets and sidewalks, and see that your houses, fences, etc., are neatly painted. There is nothing that helps the looks of a town and induces newcomers to settle in it more than neatly-painted houses and fences, neat and tidy streets and sidewalks, and fruit and shade trees on your lots. Let us see what you will do for the benefit of our progressive little city.

With the backwardness of spring this year, which retards the budding of fruit bearing trees and bushes, a bountiful yield of apples and berries of all kinds is almost assured. The past two years have been almost total failures in this respect, or at least the past year was, while the year preceding the terrific freeze which occurred during the month of October, froze the fruit remaining upon the trees, entailing a loss of thousands of dollars upon Garrett county farmers and orchardists.

Col. W. E. Burwell, manager of the Baltimore and Ohio hotels, was in Oakland one day last week for the purpose of renting the Oakland Hotel to one of our residents. Nothing along this line, however, was accomplished, so far as we can learn, and at the next meeting of the Board of Trade an effort will be made to get into communication with the higher officials of the railway company to effect, if possible, the tenancy of the hotel by an up-to-date, thoroughgoing and experienced hotelman.

Associate Judge Henderson, of Cumberland, was in Oakland last Friday where he heard in chambers the evidence in the attachment proceedings instituted several weeks ago by creditors of Felty and Co. The defendants in the case aim to have the proceedings set aside and the property, at present in the hands of Sheriff Brown, restored to the firm. The evidence in the matter was not concluded, and will be resumed when Judge Henderson returns to Oaklane sometime within the next few days.

Where is the man so happy as the one who applies himself to manual labor? Where is the home so happy as the one where each member of the household feels, at the close of the day, that they have performed some at least of the many duties devolving upon them? There may be a clash some day between capital and labor. Should this period ever come, the hope is that labor, with the conquering tread of a hero, will trample beneath its heel the power that has, to a considerable extent, made labor laborious. We are all laborers in our little city.

Train No. 8 Sunday morning experienced a narrow escape from being wrecked as it was passing through Oakland. Just as the engine was on the Second street crossing one of the drive bars snapped and fell to the ties. The engineer had the train well under control, however, and brought it to a stop in a remarkably short distance. Passengers were transferred to train No. 2, which followed No. 8 within half an hour, and the empty cars were taken on east along with the disabled engine by a freight locomotive, which was brought here from Terra Alta for the purpose.

THE DEATH RECORD.

LESTER MARTIN.

Lester, the ninteen year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Martin, of near the Red House, who was operated upon at the Home Sanatorium in Oakland on Monday of last week, died Saturday afternoon of peritonitis, which had developed prior to the operation being performed. The remains of the young man were taken to his late home Sunday morning and on Tuesday the funeral was conducted by Rev. E. Manges, pastor of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church of Oakland. The interment was made in the Red House cemetery.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. Offutt, John M. Davis, G. S. Hamill.
George W. Legge,, John T. Mitchell, S. T. Jones.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, VICE P. S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. FRALEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER

Last Notice to Delinquent Tax Payers.

As County Treasurer my term of office expires during the month of April and I desire to settle up my books at an early a date as possible, I therefore give this as the last notice to delinquent tax payers that if taxes due and in arrear for the years 1906 and 1907 are not paid on or before May 1st next I will collect same in the manner prescribed by law, much as I regret to pursue this course. All delinquents, therefore, will please take notice that unless they make settlement as above I will in justice to myself and the financial interests of the county, be compelled to adhere strictly to the law, which, if invoked will add costs in many cases often exceeding the amount of taxes involved.

Very respectfully,
HORACE R. DEWITT,
4td Treasurer of Garrett County.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of Yough River Oil and Gas Company of Garrett county will be held on Saturday, the 4th day of April, 1908, at the Court House, Oakland, Maryland, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of 12 Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Stockholders who cannot attend in person are requested to send their proxies.

J. M. BURNS, President,
N. S. HEINDEL, Secretary.

Proposals Wanted.

In another column of this paper today the Board of County Commissioners invite proposals for the building of a low truss wrought iron bridge over Cherry Creek on the road leading south from Oakland to Sunnyside. The bridge is to be a single span structure measuring forty-six feet in length and twelve feet wide. Bids for the bridge will be opened at the office of the Commissioners on Tuesday, April 14th, and must be in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in the Commissioners' office.

Church Services.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE.

Services next Sunday as follows:

Class meeting, at Mt. Lake Park at 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2.30; preaching, 3.30; Epworth League, 7.30.

Deer Park—Sunday School at 10 a.m.; Epworth League 6.30; Sacrament of Lord's Supper at 7.30 and preaching at 8 p. m.

Wesley Chapel—Sunday school 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m.

E. J. WESTFALL, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching at Deer Park at 11 a. m.; Loch Lynn at 3 p. m. and at Ferndale at 7:30 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching at Crellin at 10.30 a. m.; and Underwood at 3 p. m.

Preaching at Underwood Saturday at 7.30 p. m.

Cordial welcome to all.

J. F. PRITCHARD, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows: Preaching 10:30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.

Catechise Saturday at 2 p. m.

Luther League every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

Ice Cream.

With the opening af Spring the Oakland Model Steam Bakery, Henry Lauer, proprietor, will have on sale every day ice cream for which an excellent trade has been created owing to the delciousness of the product and the attention given to the filling and delivery of all orders. See advertisement in another column of this paper today.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

Trustees Appointed.

Last Friday Mr. A. A. Doub, of Cumberland, referee in bankruptcy for Garrett and Allegany counties, was in Oakland where he conducted a meeting of the creditors of Galusha H. Pritchard and David E. Sanders, both of whom had previously been adjudged bankrupts in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland. In the Pritchard matter Mr. William R. Offutt was appointed trustee, and in the Sanders case Mr. Gilmor S. Hamill was made trustee.

For Sale.

I offer for sale Military Lot No. 791, containing 50 acres, lying about five miles west of Frostburg, and near the old Blocher place in District No. 9 of Garrett county. The property will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to W. E. Wilson, 107 Virginia Avenue, Cumberland, Md.

Diesolution of Co-Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership between George W. Cover and William J. Cover was dissolved on the 22nd day of February, 1908, so far as relates to the said George W. Cover. All debts due to said partnership are to be paid and those due from the same discharged at Salt Block, in Garrett county, Md., where the business will be continued by the said William J. Cover as William J. Cover.

GEORGE W. COVER & SON.
Friendsville, Md., Feb. 26, 1908.

The editor of today has to get his nose down on the grind stone and keep it there sixteen hours per day and 365 days in the year, or he falls by the wayside. There are men who quit work Saturday night and rest until Monday morning. They lay aside business cares at five or six o'clock every evening and do not resume them until seven or eight the next morning. Not so your editor. He has no elegant leisure. He knows no hours, no Sunday, no night. When he goes to a party, or to church, or on an alleged pleasure trip, it is all in the line of duty. Withal, your editor man is a cheerful, longsuffering soul, going about doing good in his humble way. He returns good for evil. He writes long puffs of church sociables, and in return therefor, accepts a chunk of cake that would sink an ironclad. He notes the arrival of all the babies in his neighborhood and eternally perjures his soul in telling how pretty they are. He rejoices with the gay and mourns with those who are sad. He booms every enterprise which makes his community rich and goes about himself clothed in gunny sack coats and one suspender. He glories over the fortune of his neighbor, and meekly eats his own repast of boiled corn cobs and colored labels off tomato cans. He can write a sermon, an account of a prize fight, a political speech, an obituary notice, poetry, split wood, pitch hay, wash dishes, preside at a camp meeting.

Congregational Meeting.

The members of the Oakland Presbyterian church are requested to assemble at the church Sunday evening, March 28th, at 7:30 o'clock for the purpose of holding a congregational meeting to consider matters appertaining to the affairs of the church.

Farm For Sale.

I offer for sale the Joseph WeWitt farm, containing 78½ acres, located one and a-half miles northeast of Hoyes. For information, terms, etc., address Mrs. Maggie DeWitt, 45 Golf street, Dayton, Ohio.

Class Sermon.

Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock at St. Paul's M. E. church, Rev. J. B. Workman will deliver the sermon to the graduating class of the Oakland High School.

Young Men's Christian Society.

Subject for next Sunday afternoon's lecture, Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, lecturer, in the rooms of the Asociation, Mitchell building, Second street, to which all or cordially invited: Temperance Lesson—Prov. 23, 29-35.

The Mangolds' Valentine.

By ELLIS GRANT.

Copyright, 1907, by Frank Luckert.

"THERE'S nothing against the Mangolds as I know of," the jolly storekeeper at the Rock Prairie settlement remarked, "but it's plain they don't amount to much."

"That's so," spoke up one of the settlers who were warming themselves by the fire at the store on an early February evening. "They make the two little fellows do all the work. I've never seen the father anywhere."

"Neither have I," said the storekeeper. "They come here in September. The first we see of 'em was noticing the white topped camper's wagon standing on the section of government land near the cabin that the Blagg boys left when they found the land wasn't first class. The two boys have been here for a few things and always paid for what little they got, but they wouldn't talk much. I guess they're pretty hard up, and I've thought I'd go over and see 'em, but I never got to it."

The other men agreed with this history of the family and remarked that

AT LAST THE FAINT LIGHT IN THE CABIN SHONE ACROSS THE PLAIN.

they, too, had thought of going to see the family, but had never carried out their purpose.

One had passed the cabin about a month before. He had seen a woman through the window, but nothing more was known of them. They were evidently the one family of delinquents in a prosperous community of settlers.

"Nice, open winter," remarked Squire Gillett as they all rose to go.

"Yes," said the storekeeper. "Plows'll be going next week, though the nights are kind of chilly yet."

"If the Mangolds expect to hold government land, they must get some plowing done right off."

"Correct. Too bad the old man puts it all on those two boys."

Buttoning up their heavy coats, the settlers mounted their ponies and rode homeward together.

"There's the two boys now," remarked Squire Gillett when they had ridden two miles or more across the brown prairie. Looking off to the west, they saw two small boys mounted on large, rawboned work horses, their outlines distinct against the sunset sky.

The two boys were jogging along slowly and in silence. Their slender forms seemed oddly in contrast with the size of the horses they were riding. They shivered in the raw evening air. Heavy clouds were coming up in great black masses from the northeast.

"We must hurry, Joe," said one of the boys, "or we'll get wet."

"I suppose so, for our coats aren't quite waterproof," said the other.

"Say, Clive," Joe went on after a moment's silence, "don't you think it's been a pretty lonesome winter?"

Joe nodded three or four times rather ruefully.

"I shall be glad enough when spring comes," he continued, "for then papa can get out of doors and see all the folks."

"He's pretty sick, don't you think?"

"Yes, Joe, but mamma says he's feeling better, and if we're brave, strong boys he'll get well again."

"But the plowing! Can we do it all?"

"Do it? We've got to do it, and there are only a few days left before the time will be up, and if we don't have it done we shall lose the claim. It's too bad the harness broke this afternoon, but if the storekeeper has some straps we'll be all right."

The horses had started into a gallop, and the boys bobbed awkwardly in their seats. Over the swells, down the grassy slopes they went and then, with a still faster pace, whirled down another declivity and crashed through the dead sunflower stalks and tumbleweeds that covered the bottom of the slough.

They had gone but a few yards here when the horses suddenly stopped and sent the young riders sliding forward to the animals' shoulders and manes.

The object which had stopped them was a large and dilapidated "prairie schooner," which stood at the side of the trail. The horses which had been attached to it browsed upon the weeds.

A campfire had been started beside the wagon, and near it, his hands holding his head and his elbows on his knees, was a flannel shirted and unkempt man.

He did not look up until the boys called to him, and then he raised a worn, anxious, hopeless face.

"Anything the matter?" Joe asked.

"Yes, something's the matter. It's the little one." He motioned toward the wagon.

"Sick?" asked Joe.

"Yes, and maybe dying. I've come for days from the west, calculating to take the child home to the old folks in Missouri, but the little codger couldn't stand the journey."

The boys slipped to the ground and by the light of the fire approached the back part of the wagon. They drew aside the cover and let the firelight into the interior.

A child hardly more than a baby was moaning on the bed of straw within.

"Can't we help you?" asked Joe anxiously.

"I don't know. I've tried to find a doctor, but I don't seem to make out. Maybe the folks are afraid of me. Anyhow they don't seem to want me around, and now I've clean lost my way."

"I'll tell you what we'll do," said Joe. "We'll take you home. Papa can doctor people."

"But the harness, Joe?" said Clive.

"That's so. I forgot it. Well, I'll tell you—you drive home with the man, and I'll go to the store. I ain't afraid."

In a few minutes the emigrant was on the road toward the Mangold cabin with Clive, while Joe, his courage just a little weakened by the appearance of the still darkening sky, was riding rapidly in the other direction.

"My goodness, who's this?" exclaimed the storekeeper as he was putting up the blinds of the lonely prairie store for the night. He could hardly believe his eyes when the young rider presented himself.

"And you've come all this way alone?" he said when he had heard Joe's story. "Well, my boy, you must be a good one. Look here! I'm going home with you."

He put on his overcoat and wrapped a shawl about the slender boy's shoulders.

"Come," he said, picking up a bundle which Joe thought was certainly too large to contain nothing more than the piece of harness, "let's go."

Together they mounted the horse, and through the falling rain the two rode on mile after mile, the steady swish of the horse's feet through the dead grass being the only sound to break the stillness of the night.

At last the faint light in the cabin of the Mangolds shone across the plain, and a few moments afterward the storekeeper and the boy had entered the house.

"I tell you what," said the storekeeper the next evening when a group of settlers had gathered about his fire, "it wasn't a pleasant sight. There was the baby moaning and suffering, while the little woman was trying to comfort it. Over in the other corner was Mangold himself."

"The old man, eh?" said the squire.

"He's sick, boys—pretty sick. He's been a kind of doctor in the east, but was ordered out here for his health. He hasn't been able to go about any since he came, and his brave little wife and the two boys have looked after everything."

"That's it, eh?"

"Yes. And, besides that, out of all of us they were the ones to take care of the camper. The poor fellow was about discouraged, and it was a god-

"HOLD ON THERE, BOYS! UNHITCH THOSE HORSES!"

send to him that the boys came across him, for the baby 'd surely died right there in the ravine.

"More'n that, boys, I found out that the plowing that has to be done on the claim to hold it from the government ain't near finished. Those children have been trying to do it, and they've got only a few acres plowed. The time expires on the 15th of the month—that's day after tomorrow—and the claim's likely to be jumped by some outsider."

"I know two fellows who've got their eyes on it," said the squire. "They've been wanting it for some time and are going to make a break whenever they can. They're sharp, and I think they've got wind somehow that the railroad's going to strike through that quarter section."

"It'll be tough on the Mangolds to lose their claim," slowly droned out a lank herder who was occupying the top of a sugar barrel; "but, then, they don't amount to much in the settlement, and the Hay boys, being hustlers"—

He got no farther. The look that the storekeeper gave him quite upset him, and he relapsed into silence.

Then a very important conference was held between the storekeeper and the other settlers, and after it the party separated with smiling faces and a satisfied air.

The rain had cleared the atmosphere, and next morning the sky gleamed in such blue splendor as only prairie skies can know. The air was full of the softness and warmth of an early spring morning in southern Kansas.

At an early hour there were seen here and there wagons wending their way along the prairie. In each wagon

SQUIRE GILLETT MADE A VERY HANDSOME LITTLE SPEECH.

there was a plow or a harrow, and in some of them were heaps of corn and other provisions.

Clive and Joe looked out of the Mangold cabin and noticed that the horses' heads were all facing them.

"Let's hurry and hitch up," said Joe, "and get to plowing. All the folks are coming by here, and we ought to be at work."

They ran out and began harnessing the horses to the plow, the stranger emigrant looking on dolefully.

"Hold on there, boys! Unhitch those horses!"

It was the storekeeper, with a grin on his face.

"All you have to do today," he went on, "is to boss. We'll do the work. Now, say, where do you want your forty acres plowed?"

Joe, bewildered, looked around upon the gathering teams and pointed to a tract around which the boys had made several straggling furrows.

"All right. Now, fellows, hurry up!" shouted the storekeeper.

There was a great rattling of chains and much laughter as team after team went with its plow to the corner of the field, presently to send a long chocolate ribbon of sod rolling after as it took its way around the great square piece of prairie.

"Twenty-four of them," said Mrs. Mangold, counting with extended finger, her worn face lighting up with pleasure. The strange visitation and the pile of provisions that had been brought by the settlers had almost overwhelmed her.

Following the plows were harrows, and the land rapidly took on the appearance of a field long tilled. The sun was halfway across the sky when all stopped at a signal from the storekeeper.

"Boys," he said when the men had gathered round, "now let's eat dinner, and then we'll finish. But while we're finishing how would it do for some one to go to the village and bring out a certificate of entry on the claim? That'll make it all sure. By that time he will be able to prove that the required plowing is done, you see."

The proposition was received with a shout of approval.

"I'll go," said the lank herder, who had been completely converted to the Mangolds' side.

As he had the fastest pony in the neighborhood he was allowed to take the trip.

Just before the sun reached the horizon the square of prairie sod had been blotted out.

As the party gathered around the cabin in the twilight the herder rode up, his horse white with foam. He held a large official envelope in his hand.

"February the 14th," read the storekeeper aloud, beginning the certificate. "Boys," he said, with a laugh, looking up, "this is St. Valentine's day."

"That's so," said several of the settlers.

"Tell you what let's do," proposed Squire Gillett; "let's give the certificate to the woman for a valentine."

Gathering together, with the squire at their head, they knocked at the door of the cabin. Mrs. Mangold opened it, and the pale face of her husband was seen behind her shoulder.

Squire Gillett made a very handsome little speech and presented her with the certificate as a valentine, accompanying his formal words with some hearty praise of the brave boys.

Translated.

"This is a warm doughnut. Step on it," drawled Robbie.

"No," corrected his teacher. "This is a worm. Do not step on it."—Lippincott's.

RED HEADED MEN.

Arizona's Editor Wants to Know All About Them.

SENDS OUT A CIRCULAR.

And Some Racy Replies to His Pertinent Query Are Received In Return. The Opinion of the Hon. Quincy Davis, DD. L. D.

[Copyright, 1907.]

Three weeks ago we sent out a circular from the Kicker office containing the following queries, and we hereby publish a number of the answers received:

Dear Sir—Do you think that red headed men have been instrumental in the upbuilding of Arizona?

Do you believe that more red headed men should be encouraged to settle in this territory?

Is there among your acquaintances a red headed man who has humped himself more vigorously than any other sort?

If you believe that with 1,000 more red headed men added to her population Arizona would soon take her place among the sisterhood of states, how shall we get them here?

I know three red headed men who have started three graveyards in this territory and are still on the hustle. It is the red heads who keep things moving. We can't have too many of them.—Judge O. M. Clark.

Your queries at hand, and in answer I would ask what about red headed women? I don't believe we have got a score of them in the territory. While a red headed man is shooting some poor cuss in the leg a red headed woman can raise a fuss extending over half the territory. It has long been my opinion that we should bring on at least 500 from Connecticut, where they are thicker than grasshoppers. If they can't boost old Arizona into line, we might as well quit trying.—Hon. Caleb Johnson.

Do I think red headed men have been instrumental in the upbuilding of Arizona? You bet your bottom dollar! If it wasn't for the red heads among us we'd sleep till noon and waste our Sundays shooting at coyotes instead of playing poker. Get a thousand more of 'em here as soon as possible, and let there be a law passed making it a prison offense for any one of them to use hair dye after his arrival.—Hon. James Carson.

As I am in jail, charged with horse stealing, my opinion may not count, but I will send it in just the same. Keep the red headed men out of the territory. They kill off emigrants as fast as they are brought in. There isn't a town in the territory with three red headed men in it but what has passed resolutions to the effect that

"I AM IN JAIL, CHARGED WITH HORSE STEALING."

the United States ought to annex Canada, Mexico or some other blamed old thing. They always want to be annexing something, and when there is nothing to annex they find fault with a tenderfoot's coattails as an excuse for shooting him. In fact, it was a red headed son of a gun that worked me in on this horse deal, and the red headed prosecuting attorney has just promised that I shall get at least ten years for it.—Hon. Quincy Davis, DD., L. D.

The Tribune has no use for red headed men. We have had three on the staff, and all have been failures. We believe that if this territory is to ever become a state it will be after we have encouraged four or five thousand baldheads to settle among us. The man who has no hair to attend to is the chap who hustles.—Grass Valley Tribune.

The Eagle For Red Heads.

The Eagle goes in for red heads, be they men or women. We went all the way to Vermont to marry a red headed girl, and as a wife she takes the cake. We leave the bouncing all to her, and in the last six weeks she has thrown five different men out of the office and broken the legs of three of them. When she goes after a delinquent subscriber she either brings the money or his scalp back. If we had ten red headed men in this town there'd be a funeral every day and real estate would be at least 25 per cent higher. Send to Massachusetts and promise the crowd 100 acres of land apiece.—Mountain Eagle.

In answer to Jim Hellso's circular we want to tell him that there is a red headed man in this town who is doing more bumping than any twenty baldheads. Only the other day in the course of two hours he shot a mule, a dog and all the insulators off the tops of the telephone poles for a distance of three miles. The Recorder wouldn't have ten lines of local news per week if it wasn't for our red headed man. Yes, bring on more. There is said to be 250 of them in one community in Rhode Island, and all are named Green. Arizona is the climate in which they can ripen. She can promise them a mountain apiece. Lord, but what an opening there is for us!—Lone Jack Recorder.

Although we had a narrow escape ourself from training with the red heads and therefore have a fellow feeling for them, it is not on that account that we would go in for bringing 5,000 into the territory at once. A red headed man is on the hump and hustle. He is never quiet. He is always planning. Something has got to happen every day in the week. If we had 7,000 or 8,000 with us, Arizona would be one of the United States within a year or on her way to that country of flame and brimstone. Promise 'em anything on earth to get 'em here and then lasso every man and tie him up to something that will hold him.—Blue Hill Howler.

Arizona would have still been an Indian hunting ground but for red headed men. What we want is 10,000 more of them. The editor of this paper is personally acquainted with no less than seven red headed men, and, while they haven't made any of the rivers run upstream, they have kept the American eagle shrieking for twenty-four hours a day. What's the matter with promising every one who will settle here a bucking broncho?—Wolf Creek Gazette.

Great Men's Opinion.

Jim Hellso wants to know what we think of red headed men. What did Caesar think of them? What did Alexander the Great say of them? What did Napoleon do with an army of them? We have long known that the crying need of this territory was more red headed men, thousands more, but we are a humble and modest weekly editor and have kept still about it. When we went back home to Indiana last summer, we saw hundreds of the right sort, and we believe they could be secured with very little trouble. In fact, every Indiana farmer with a red headed son or daughter feels aggrieved and wants to get them off his hands. Come on, ye red heads—come to the only country on earth where the color is appreciated.—Colonel John Sinclair.

Jim Hellso ought to be kicked for leaving the red headed women out of his circular. Catherine of Russia, Joan of Arc, Queen Elizabeth, the mother of Washington—why, we could string the list out a rod long. It was a red headed girl who fired the first shot on the field of Lexington. It was a red headed dame who fired the last shot at Bunker Hill. Who but a red headed woman rang the old bell for liberty? How many poets, statesmen and warriors owe their success to red headed wives? Get red-headed men here—get them in droves—but don't skip the red headed females. Talk to them softly and bring them along. If Arizona can be saved, they will do it. —Big Cave Reporter.

As to that circular, Mr. Hellso, we want to say: Hurrah for the red heads! Get 'em here by the million. Get the long haired ones in particular. Get two red headed women for every one red headed man. Get droves of red headed young uns and let them grow up among us. Let every official of the present government who is not a red headed man resign and give place to a hustler. Put them in official positions in every town in the territory and give 'em room to get hold with both feet. Arizona is on the wabble. We have tried all else, and now let us turn to the red heads. Let the rich brick red color flaunt itself from every hilltop and be found in every valley and let it be a crime equal to that of murder for a barber to clip off any of the capillary substance or for a druggist to be found with a bottle of hair dye on his shelves.—Red Rock Sun.

The editor of the Kicker thanks the above persons and papers for their expressions and stands ready to work with any commission appointed to bring about the red headed influx. He also returns thanks that none of them have mentioned the fact that his own hair started out to be red, but faded away to a French pea color under the brain strain of making the Kicker the leading weekly of the civilized world.

M. QUAD.

A Mother's Care.

Mrs. Bird—Dickey, Dickey; come right off that ice! Don't you see that sign?—Browning's Magazine.

Meat of the Cocoanut.

"Your honor," said the lawyer, "I ask the dismissal of my client on the ground that the warrant fails to state that he hit Bill Jones with malicious intent."

"This court," replied the country justice, "ain't a graduate of none of your technical schools. I don't care what he hit Bill with. The point is did he hit him? Perceed."—Pittsburg Post.

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" would have saved [illegible] Pneumonia. [illegible] Preventics" rather than to [illegible] afterwards. [illegible] yesterday with three seven a deeply seated cold, [illegible] taken early—at the sneeze stage—they break up or head off these early colds. That's purely better. That's why they are called Preventics.

Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Quinine, no physic, nothing sickening. Nice for [illegible] children—and thoroughly safe too. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, take Preventics. Promptness may also save half a day's usual sickness. And don't forget your child, if there is feverishness, night or day. Remember ably lies Preventics' greatest efficiency. [illegible] 50 boxes for the pocket, also in the larger [illegible] Preventics. Insist on your druggists [illegible]

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Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart †10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive †9.26 a. m., †2.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart †9.26 a. m., †2.26 p. m. Arrive †10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *4.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart †2.26 p. m. Arrive †10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., §3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

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3 Thoroughbred Jersey Cows.

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Davis' 100 per cent Pure Paint

on my home, at the same time, several other houses near me were painted with other paints. There is a big contrast today between the appearance of my house and others."

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If you compare adulterated paint with Davis 100 per cent Pure, you will readily know why my house painted with Davis looks well and wears well.

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If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

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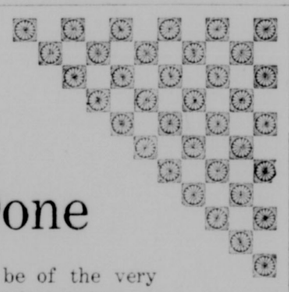

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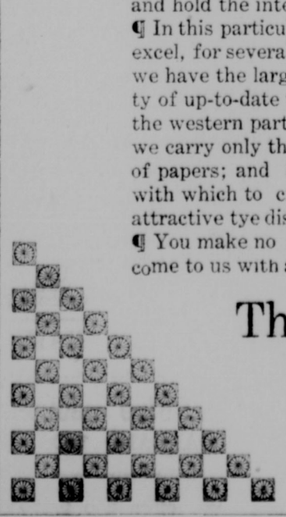

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THE ETHER OF SPACE.

English Scientist Gives Some Interesting Illustrations in Lecture.

An interesting lecture on "The Ether of Space" was delivered at the Royal Institution recently, by Sir Oliver Lodge, principal of Birmingham College, England. Thirty years ago, he said, Maxwell made an address on action at the same place, and he proceeded to demonstrate that action at a distance was impossible. Unless there was a medium, transferrence could not occur, he said. A body moved when pushed from behind.

The explanation of cohesion involved a continuous medium connecting the discrete particles. His illustration was that a steel spring could be bent, but it was not the atoms of matter but the ether which was strained; matter could only be moved, displaced, rearranged, though not strained. Sir Oliver said the atoms of a metal were like the comets and planets of the solar system. If all the visible stars of Kelvin's estimate, reckoned equivelent to a thousand million suns, were concentrated in one body, the stress might be so great as to produce etheral disruption of the universe ints an enormous nebula. Sir Oliver did not think that had happened, though it possibly might have been the way the matter of the universe had been so scattered.

The density of the ether was immensely greater than that of any known substance, he continued. Campared to the ether all substances were mere gossamer, though a cobweb was neither unreal nor unimportant. An electron, he said, might be regarded as a knot in the ether; a knot in a string was composed of string, but the string was not composed of knots. Then he said there was an essential distinction; matter moved, the ether was strained, exerted stress and recoiled. All potential energy was in the ether, which could vibrate and rotate, but was absolutely stationary, so to speak. Its configuration could be altered, but everything else was indirect.

Sir Oliver then proceeded to answer the question how it was possible to make a solid out of a liquid. A solid could be imitated by a fluid in motion. A disk set with wooden spokes was transparent when stationary, and rubber balls could be thrown between the spokes. When the wheel was spun around its axle, it became opaque, and the balls thrown at it recolled back. A jet of water falling from a great height on a Pelton wheel could not be cut with a sword, the sword would break. A disk of paper when rapidly rotated would cut through a piece of cardboard.

The lecturer showed vortex rings in a striking fashion. Cubeb was burned in a cubical box, the back of which was made of canvas. The smoke issued from a hole in the front of the box when Sir Oliver tapped the canvas. A round hole gave round stable rings, which kept their shape as regards the vertical plane. When the hole was made elliptical, the rings were elleptical and they twisted about as if made of rubber, demonstrating their theoretical instability. Some day, he said, elasticity would be explained as the action of either in motion. His deductions were that the intrinsic energy of a cubic millimetre of space was equivalent to the mass of one thousand tons moving with the velocity of light, all the motion supposed to be internal and circulatory.

All the News Everything that happens in the home town; the births, marriages, deaths, the social affairs, the comings and goings of the people—your neighbors; the notes of the schools and churches; all these and many other new and interesting things this paper will give you **All the Time**

Farm for Sale—I offer my firm, located near Herrington Manor school house, for sale; contains 52 acres 35 clear; good six-room dwelling; small barn; well watered; young orchard. Address J. S. Hardesty, Oakland, Md. 50-13

ITEMS NOT CHARGED

Strange Omissions in the Chicago Lighting Plant Report.

It Places the Annual Total Cost Per Lamp at $52.39—No Account Taken, However, of Lost Taxes, Water, Depreciation, Rent or of Half a Dozen Other Important Elements of Expense—Biggest M. O. Plant in the Country—Its Service as Poor as Its Report Is Misleading.

The largest municipal electric light plant in the United States is that operated by the city of Chicago. Naturally students of municipal ownership turn to its reports as one of the principal sources of information on the subject. Unfortunately, however, these reports have been so worded as to give the false impression that the municipal lights cost the city much less than if they were supplied by contract with a private company.

Newspapers all over the country have announced that Chicago's street lights during 1906 cost only $52.39 per lamp, and they are not to be blamed for making this assertion, for twice on page 12 of the report for that year $52.39 is given as the "total cost per lamp." It is true that elsewhere in the report this statement is modified by the admission that this "cost" doesn't include interest, lost taxes, water, depreciation, rent of offices and poles, judgments against the city on account of accidents, a proportion of the cost of the offices of the comptroller, auditor, business agent and other branches of the city government, etc., but the edge is taken off this admission by the further statement that "the cost of $52.39 includes all expenses actually borne by the city," a statement, by the way, which is not even technically true.

The report admits that "there is some error in the calculation" that these items should be charged against the lighting cost, but it makes this admission only after years of refusal to do so and does so now because of an investigation into the workings of the plant that has recently been made, and the findings of which will soon be published.

Six years ago the Reform club of New York employed a well known corps of accountants to find out what Chicago's lights were really costing. At that time the city claimed a cost of $32.09, but the accountants reported the real cost as $38.88 and made no allowance for damages, street repairs, rent of offices and poles or the lighting department's share of the expense for auditing, purchasing and legal expenses and a very low allowance for depreciation. But the city authorities totally ignored the findings of this disinterested and expert investigation.

The unfairness of the report is further shown by its comparison of the per capita cost of lighting Chicago and five other cities that do not operate municipal lighting plants. In the first place, the street lighting of Chicago is notoriously inadequate, and in the second place, while the rates in the other cities cover the entire cost of lighting, in Chicago they include only a fraction of the cost.

Perhaps the most misleading feature of the report is its comparison of the alleged "cost" of the municipal lights with the rates charged by the private company with which the city contracts for 746 of its lamps. These are in the outskirts of the city, where the cost of maintaining them is very high on account of their long distance from the generating station and their remoteness from each other. That is why the city contracts for them. Yet the report assumes that the company would charge just as high a rate if it had the contract for all the lights. This assumption is not only manifestly absurd, but is directly contrary to the facts, as each of the companies offered a reduction of more than one-quarter of its contract price if it were given the entire lighting contract.

In making comparisons the quality of the service is an important consideration, and the service of the Chicago city plant is bad. It cheats the public both by the frequency of outages (lamps going out and staying out the rest of the night) and by stealing its own current—i. e., reducing the amperage below the point at which the current keeps the lamps up to their rated candlepower. In many cases observers have noted that, especially after midnight, the lamps give only a dull glow as the carbon points and are of practically no value as lights. This is done to reduce coal consumption and of course makes a great difference in the cost of operation. It would not be tolerated from a private company, which would also be penalized for outages. These things are quite naturally not mentioned in the report.

To sum up, the report gives the impression to the casual reader that the municipal plant is giving good service at a low cost, while the facts are that its service is poor and that the cost is much higher than if the lights were supplied by a company.

Not Yet For Sioux City.

The construction of a municipal electric light plant has been under consideration at Sioux City, Ia. The commission appointed to investigate the subject has, however, reported adversely, and the council will advertise for bids to light the city after the expiration of the present contract.

Tax Rate Drops.

The Cleveland Leader attributes to the sale of its municipal electric light plant the fact that the tax rate of Lakewood, O., will be about $2.75 this year as against $3.50 in 1906.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on

2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.

2-qt Blue Enamel Pudding Pans.

2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank

Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.

Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.

C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.

C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y

JUST RECEIVED Eight Car Loads of

Farm Wagons, Road Wagons, Buggies, Surries, Runabouts, Carriages, Plows, Harrows, Corn Planters, Cultivators, Mowers, Binders, Grain Drills, Grass Seeders, Spray Pumps, Roofing, Fertilizers and everything in the Farm Implement line. :: :: :: Call and get our prices.

IF YOU BUY FROM US YOU GET THE BEST FOR YOUR MONEY A. D. Naylor & Co.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,

Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

☞For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell, Real Estate Agt and Surveyor, Sincell Building, OAKLAND, MD.

TO A STENOGRAPHER.

Lady typist, blond and fair,
Sitting so serenely there,
Pray forgive me if I dare
To ask a favor.
I, who am your humble slave,
Tremble as this boon I crave,
Feeling (usually brave)
My courage waver.

For tomorrow morn at half
Past eleven (do not laugh!)
I expect my better half
And her dear mother,
Who are curious to see
What my office life may be,
So your scorn for them and me
Please try to smother.

And, although you've naught to do,
It were best for me and you
If you, lady, made a few
Attempts to hustle.
It will please them, I confess,
If you wear a simpler dress.
Try to look a little less
Like Lillian Russell.

Be prepared your part to play;
Don't appear too smart or gay;
Work as if you earned the pay
For which you're hired;
Show a more subservient air;
Shake your haughty, languid stare,
Or, by the pencils in your hair,
They'll have you fired!

—J. Adair Strawson in Puck

Laconic.

"Is the proprietor in?" asked the visitor.

"No, sir," replied the office boy.

"Is he in the city?"

"Yes, sir."

"Will he be back soon?"

"No, sir."

"Tonight?"

"No, sir."

"Tomorrow some time?"

"No, sir."

"Did he leave any word for Mr. Nash?"

"No, sir."

The stranger looked at the office boy sharply.

"When did he go?"

"Yesterday afternoon."

"Didn't he say when he'd be back?"

"No, sir."

"Well, where the dickens is he?"

"At the undertaker's."

"What's the matter?"

"He's dead."—Harper's Weekly.

Feminine Consistency.

First Bridesmaid—Dear Mabel is nothing if not consistent.

Second Ditto—Well?

First Bridesmaid—You know she was the president of the Rainy Daisies, so she insisted at her wedding on carrying a shower bouquet.—Houston Post.

Putting Him Wise.

He—That jolly Miss Smith is a girl after my own heart.

She—If you think that is all she is after, you are foolish.

A Dangerous Tendency.

Jones (with a sneer)—So you think Miss Oldgirl is in love with you?

Smythe (with a smirk)—I'm sure she'd jump at me.

Jones (with a warning frown)—Then look out, old boy. This is leap year.—Baltimore American.

Taking It as It Comes.

"I'm never in a hurry to borrow trouble for myself," said the cheerful citizen who has a hundred feet of sidewalk. "When the snow comes is time enough for me to ask my neighbor to lend me his snow shovel."—Browning's.

Wonderful, Indeed!

Patience—She's a most wonderful woman.

Patrice—Why so?

"She speaks four languages. Just think of keeping a secret in four languages!"—Yonkers Statesman.

A Martyr.

"Mamma, have I got to take a bath tonight?"

"I'm afraid you have, my dear."

"But I haven't done anything all the week to deserve it."—New York Life.

A Constant Reminder.

"You remind me a good deal of my first husband," said the ex-widow.

"And you," rejoined her present husband, "remind me of him altogether too much."—Detroit Tribune.

The Limit.

Clarice—I think Mr. Gunson is dreadfully stingy.

Clarence—Stingy! Why, that man wouldn't even tell a story at his own expense!—Harper's Weekly.

Then and Now.

"Before we were married my husband called me a phantom of delight."

"And I suppose he thinks now that you are merely a ghost of gladness."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Finishing Touch.

He—It has been said that a woman can make a fool of any man. Do you believe it?

She—Of course not. The best she can do is develop him.

FIRE LOSS PROMPTLY PAID.

Messrs. Mathews & Hamill Complimented For Their Promptness.

BOND, Md., Jan. 1st, 1908.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL, Oakland, Md.

GENTLEMEN:—I am in receipt of your letter of December 31st, enclosing me a draft for two hundred dollars in payment of my recent loss by fire. This draft arrived just fifteen days after the happening of the fire, and I desire to thank you for your promptness in paying the claim. Your promptness in paying losses is to me the best possible evidence that you represent companies which are able to pay their losses, and have no desire to take advantage of those who insure with you. It will give me pleasure to recommend you to those who may desire to insure their properties against loss by fire.

Very truly yours,
E. E. BROWN,
Supt. Bond Mill.

Postponed.

The box supper and literary entertainment advertised to take place Tuesday night of this week at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Society, was postponed and will occur on Tuesday night of next week.

Married.

Winters—Rhoades—At the Lutheran parsonage in Oakland, by Rev. E. Manges, Miss Topsy May Rhoades and Mr. Lloyd Alvin Winters, both of near Swanton.

Farm For Sale or Rent.

I have a farm 3 miles north of Oakland and 1½ miles west of Deer Park, containing 126 acres, with new eight-room house and good barn, which I offer for rent or sale.

D. M. DIXON.

Trade Exhibition.

J. M. Davis & Sons have arranged for a big display of their leading specialties during the month of March commencing on the 9th and lasting until the 21st. Their plan is to show the various lines they are handling in actual operation. Their display promises to be very interesting to the public. There you will find many things worthy of your attention. The demonstrations will take place from ten to twelve in the morning and from two to four in the afternoon and from six to eight in the evening, each day. Remember the date, March 9th to March the 21st.

A weak Stomach, means weak Stomach nerves, always. And this is also true of the Heart and Kidneys. It's a pity that sick ones continue to drug the Stomach or stimulate the Heart and Kidneys. The weak nerves, not the organs themselves, need this help. This explains why Dr. Shoop's Restorative has, and is promptly helping so many sick ones. It goes direct to the cause of these diseases. Test this vital truth, and see. All dealers.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

A handsome addition is being made to Superintendent Davis' cottage.

Mr. Albert Biggs, instead of his brother Masden, occupies the Young cottage and Masden is in Fern cottage.

Mr. Wm. Smith will occupy a cottage on E street.

Mr. Henry Smith has moved into a cottage on D street and will be employed in Echard's livery.

The board walk has been completed to Felty's store and Mr. Echard now has his force cleaning ditches and opening culverts.

The raking and burning of leaves is now on, and as usual, is quite a problem.

An Appetite

No matter how critical your taste or capricious your appetite, we are sure to be able to please you with

Pure Ice Cream.

Our aim is to make it the finest, and we seem to be successful, judging by its great popularity.

Any flavor you may prefer.

Any quantity you want.

Henry Lauer,

4tf Oakland, Md.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., December, 26, 1907.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, April 14th, 1908,

as required by law, for the purpose of making the 1908 Levy. All persons having accounts for same are requested to file them on or before above date.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

An Army In One.

By J. LUDLUM LEE.

Copyrighted, 1908, by C. H. Sutcliffe.

The snow had been falling for hours. The air was heavy with dampness, and the streets were crowded with children, glad of the storm, as it offered them an opportunity to use their sleds. And at last here was the snow they had prayed for!

In the middle of High street a snowball fight was in progress. A motley crowd of youngsters had made hundreds of snowballs, and they were ranged on both sides of the street in "gangs." The recruits were lined up ready for action when a sleigh turned the corner.

"Cheese it, fellers!" came from the leader of one side. "Here comes the Salvation Army!"

"Beat it! Beat it!" screamed the leader of the opposite forces. And in rank disorder both sections disappeared around the corner and in doorways.

A passerby might have looked in vain for the sight of the Salvation Army. The sleigh drove up in front of a little cottage in the row, and a young girl, muffled in furs, got out, gave some directions to her driver and went into the tumbledown home.

Members of the "gang" began to reappear, and one particularly brave boy stepped up and patted the horse.

"We was just gettin' ready for a fight, but guess we'll have to wait for the army to go home," he said to the driver. "Couldn't say how long that'll be, could you?" he continued.

"I didn't see any army," said the driver, smiling at the lad.

"Ah, go on," said the youngster. "That's what we calls her—Miss Murtha. We calls her the Salvation Army, 'cause she's saved more sick and dyin' around these alleys than a reg'lar army, so that's our name for her. Pa and ma, they calls her Miss Murtha, but the "gang" calls her Salvation Army."

"SOCK IT TO HIM! RIGHT ON THE COCOA!" THEY YELLED.

Inside the cottage Miss Murtha had laid aside her coat and was ministering to a sick child. Her furs were thrown carelessly over a kitchen chair, and she drew up another by the side of the bed.

"Now, Mrs. Quinn, go and take a little rest. I'll sit with Jimmy until the doctor comes. I stopped on my way and told him to come around. I'll heat some broth for Jimmy and do everything that is necessary."

The weary mother went to an adjoining room without any protest. Miss Murtha heated the broth and stared anxiously at the little fellow. She walked to and fro watching the window in hopes of seeing the doctor, but he failed to appear. Going to the door, she called to her driver, who was still in deep conversation with the boy.

"Elston, you'd better drive around to the doctor's and bring him back with you. Tell him he must hurry. Take Michael along with you to hold the horse while you go into the office," she added as she saw the rosy cheeked lad gaping at her.

The sleigh and its two occupants started to turn around. The recruits had all returned by this time and, seeing one of their leaders about to desert them, joined forces against him. With one accord they rushed to the piles of hard snowballs.

"Sock it to him! Right on the cocoa!" they yelled.

The orders were carried out to a T. Of course some of the balls hit the dignified Elston, but he tickled the horse with his whip, and they spun around the corner before much damage was done. They were gone only a few minutes, as Dr. Cosgrove lived within a few blocks of High street. The time was spent in renewing ammunition, however, by the boys who were left in the street.

Elston returned with the doctor, and Michael snugly tucked between them. Suddenly a well aimed shot struck the little fellow in the left eye. With a scream he turned, but too late. The blood poured down his cheek as the doctor picked him up in his arms and carried him into the house, where Miss Murtha was waiting for him. She met them at the door in time to have seen the accident. Stepping out in the yard she called the boys to her.

"Who hit Michael? I want to know at once. You ought to be ashamed of yourselves when you know his little brother is so sick. Who did it, I say?"

Had they been lined up for military orders they could not have replied with more even accord. Twenty voices answered:

"I done it."

Surely there is honor on High street if money is scarce.

Miss Murtha proceeded to lecture them and assured them that she would be out again in a few moments and wanted every one of those snowballs to have disappeared by that time. The boys stood in a group discussing how best to get rid of them, as they were frozen like ice.

"I tell you what, fellers, let's start a fire and melt 'em," said one clever youth.

No one ever knew where the front gate that belonged to the Quinns' fence disappeared, and it was a comment among the neighbors that Mrs. Mulqueen's kitchen shutters were stolen that same day, but the snowballs were duly melted, and the gangs sauntered toward Smith's hill for a few coasts with their new sleds.

Inside the cottage Dr. Cosgrove and Miss Murtha had barely spoken. The doctor was beside Jimmy's bed, while Miss Murtha was holding a piece of ice on Michael's cut.

"Does it hurt much now, Michael?" asked Miss Murtha as she bathed the wound, which proved to be not very deep and of no consequence.

"'Tain't nothin', Salvation," said the child. His eyes sparkled as he continued: "Gee, but that was a swell ride I had in the sleigh, just like a real gentleman. It was worth a biff in de eye I'll do it again if I git the chance."

"Kitty, take him out of the room," said the doctor softly. "And maybe you'd better call Mrs. Quinn. Jimmy has fallen asleep, and I don't want him roused."

Michael left the room without the assistance of the Salvation Army, and Miss Murtha went to call Mrs. Quinn. They left the sick child in care of his mother, and Miss Murtha dismissed her driver and drove the doctor to his home.

Dr. Cosgrove looked at the girl beside him. Even a casual observer could see the admiration in his eyes. His very look bespoke his love for her.

"Kitty, I wish you would not expose yourself to these diseases. That child has typhoid, and I simply forbid you to go there again," he said, with some emphasis.

"Indeed, doctor, since when were you appointed my guardian?" Kitty answered, with a scornful raising of her upper lip. "I'll go where I please."

Nothing more was said until they drove up to the door of the doctor's office, and then only curt goodbys were uttered. The next morning Kitty was at the Quinn cottage to hear that the doctor had been there all night with Jimmy and had finally fallen asleep on a couch in the dingy parlor. He had pulled the little fellow through the crisis.

Kitty stepped in and looked at the sleeping form of the man who had loved her so long and faithfully. He had forbidden her to come again, yet he would sit up all night with a sick child from whose parents he would never get a fee. She walked a little nearer to him. He roused.

"Kitty! Where am I?" he said as he shook himself and sat up.

"You are here in Mrs. Quinn's parlor, Roland, and I am sorry I was cross with you yesterday," she answered meekly.

"Kitty, darling, won't you promise me to give up this missionary work and take care of me only? I need you, dear, so much," he pleaded.

"Yes, Roland, I will, because I love you more than all the others put together," she answered as his arms went about her and their lips met.

Just then Michael's shining face appeared at the door, but with the honor of the alley he cried:

"I didn't see nothin', Salvation, honest!"

Coffee as Remedy For Asthma.

Coffee is a very excellent remedy for asthma. Those who do not know how to cut short their attacks and have not tried coffee should do so by all means. It often succeeds admirably when almost everything else has failed. There are one or two little points to be attended to in taking coffee for asthma. In the first place, it should be very strong, in fact, perfectly black. Weak coffee does more harm than good. If made very strong, much of it need not be taken. A large quantity is a positive disadvantage, for it is less rapidly absorbed and only distends the stomach. Then it should be given without sugar or milk, pure "cafe noir." It should be given on an empty stomach, for when taken on a full stomach it often does harm by putting a stop to the process of digestion.—Family Doctor.

The No Grog Law.

In July, 1862, congress revolutionized the American navy by passing the historic law providing:

"That from and after the 1st day of September, 1862, the spirit ration in the navy of the United States shall forever cease, and thereafter no distilled spirituous liquors shall be admitted on board of vessels of war except as medical stores and upon the order and under the control of the medical officers of such vessels and to be used only for medical purposes.

"From and after the 1st day of September next there shall be allowed and paid to each person in the navy now entitled to the spirit ration 5 cents per day in commutation and lieu thereof, which shall be in addition to the present pay."

And since that day there has been no "grog" in the United States navy.

ORDER NISI.

James E. Lish et al. vs Tecumpson Lish et al. No. 1496 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 18th day of March, 1908, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by Julius C. Rentzinger and William R. Offutt, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 18th day of April, 1908, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 11th day of April, 1908.

The report states the amount of the sale to be $425.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Order of Publication.

Ada A. V. Halterman vs Henry H. Halterman.

No. 1521 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree, divorcing the plaintiff, Ada A. V. Halterman, a vinculo matrimonii, from the defendant, Henry H. Halterman.

The bill states that on the 29th day of May, 1875, the plaintiff was married to the defendant at Garrett county, Maryland, where they continued to reside together as husband and wife until the 11th day of February, 1905, and that, although the conduct of the plaintiff towards her husband, the said Henry H. Halterman, has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, the said defendant has without any just cause or reason, abandoned and deserted her, and has declared his intention to live with her no longer, and that such abandonment has continued uninterruptedly for at least three years, and is deliberate and final, and the separation of the parties beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation, and that five children were born to the plaintiff and defendant as the result of said marriage, all of whom are dead, except one son, Lawrason H. Halterman, who is above the age of twenty-one years and resides in Page county, Virginia, and the plaintiff is a resident of Garrett county, Maryland, and that the defendant resides in Tucker county, West Virginia, and is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill then prays that the plaintiff may be divorced a vinculo matrimonii from the defendant, for general relief and an order of publication.

It is thereupon, this 11th day of March, 1908, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 18th day of April, 1908, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning him to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 4th day of May next to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Convenience.
Protection,
Economy,

are all combined in Telephone Service. We offer you the many facilities of an efficiently operated and extensively developed system of telephones.

The rates are very low.

THE C. & P. TELEPHONE CO.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JOHN KITZMILLER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 13th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 13th day of February 1908.

WILLIAM CALLIS,
W. J. KITZMILLER,
Executors,
Hoyes, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CHRISTIAN KLOTZ,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1908.

LEWIS KLOTZ,
R. F. D. No. 1, Accident, Md.

Proposals for Building Bridge.

OAKLAND, MD., March 25, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners for Garrett County, Md., will receive sealed proposals until

Tuesday, April 14th, 1908,

at 2 o'clock p. m., at their office in the town of Oakland, Md., for the building of a low truss wrought iron bridge over Cherry Creek on road from Gortner to Sunnyside, said bridge to be of one span, 46 feet extreme length, and 12 feet wide, with stone abutments and to be built according to the plans and specifications now on file in the County Commissioners' office.

The bids submitted shall be for the superstructure separate from the stone work and vice versa.

The County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas J. Lowdermilk, late of Garrett County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of Aug., 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1908.

LOUISA A. LOWDERMILK,
Executrix.
McHenry, Md.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas J. Lowdermilk, late of Garrett county, deceased, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of

THOMAS J. LOWDERMILK,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 20th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 20th day of February, 1908.

JOHN W. LOWDERMILK,
ALBERT LOWDERMILK,
Executors,
McHenry, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letter of Administration on the personal estate of

ANDREW J. TEATS,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of August, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of February, 1908.

ANASTASIA TEATS,
Administratrix.
Oakland, Md.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

LEVI SWEITZER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of January, 1908.

JOSEPH R. GLASS,
Administrator,
Swanton, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Somerset county, Pa., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ANNA BOGER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1908.

WILLIAM E. BITTNER,
Administrator,
Rockwood, Pa.

GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.

Office—"Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Particular Attention Given
Railroad & Mine Surveying.

Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

J. B. WILLIAMS CO
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Land for Sale.

We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:

One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.

Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.

Also 10 acres suitable for building sites just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.

For further information address
THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL,
Successors to Charles A. Tower,
General Fire Insurance,
OAKLAND, MD.

We offer the best possible protection.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 32. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1908. NUMBER 5

...YLAND LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED MONDAY.

Session of 1908 Passes Into History Leaving Bad Record.

MONDAY DAY OF GREAT STRAIN.

Measures of All Kinds Rushed Through With Railroad Speed—Lobbyists Had Busy Day—Local Measures That Were Passed.

Annapolis, March 30, 1908.

The Legislature of 1908 passed into history at midnight. Under the Constitution of the State the life of the session ended at 12 o'clock and when the motion to adjourn sine die was made it was carried with a whoop. The record, good, bad and indifferent, is complete and cannot be changed. The 90 days' session, with its good deeds and its bad ones, its wise legislation and mistakes, its lost opportunities and reform measures, is over and there are nighty few here who are not glad of it.

The adjournment was preceded by the usual scenes of excitement and hilarity. The Senate, even in the closing hour, measurably preserved its dignity, but in the House the 100 members and the relaxation was of a strenuous sort. There was singing by the House quartet, of which Mr. Walter McComas, of Harford county, is the leading tenor. Waste paper baskets were genially dumped over the heads of some members by some others; bills were torn from the files and wadded into balls before being hurled across the chamber. There were many speeches and much applause and the enthusiasm found vent in divers and sundry ways.

The relief from the strain under which the men here have been laboring for weeks was a tremendous one and even the quiet and unobtrusive statesmen who have set in their seats throughout the session without getting upon their feet to speak, became demonstrative and jovial. Jokes were craked and nearly everything went, but throughout all the House and the Senate machine kept grinding steadily along, passing bills of all kinds and descriptions until the files were finally cleared of all but these measures except the ones pretined to die. The grinding out of bills was interrupted only by the presentations to the two presiding officers and the other gifts to officials, which necessitated considerable laudatory speechmaking and brought forth vigorous cheers.

All day long the atmospoere about the State House has been tense. The corridors have been crowded with politicians, big and little, from every section of the State, who came here to be on hand for the finish. The lobbyists had their busiest day. They scurried about from House to Senate, from Senate to House and from the chief clerk of one body to the secretary of the other in a last frenzied attempt to get through the measures in which they are interested or to kill those which they are employed to defeat. Wires were pulled and tricks turned that had not been thought of before in the session, and everybody was "on the job."

The leaders were all here. There was John Walter Smith, the newly elected United States Senator who is to serve seven years, with his silk hat and long frock coat. There was Mr. John J. Mahon, the big man in the city organization, with Max Ways, William F. O'Conor, John J. Flynn, Harry Wells Rusk and others from the city. There was Mr. RobertCrain, counsel for the United Railways; Mr. Charles H. Carter, counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad and president of the Board of Supervisors of Elections; Mr. Arthur D. Foster, representing the Consolidated Gas Company and other corporations; Mr. Alonzo L. Miles, who has succeeded in getting a bill through to pay himself $5,000 for services rendered the State as counsel in taxation cases, and many others. Even ex-Gov. Frank Brown was down for a short while, saw Governor Crothers and went back to town. Two unfamiliar figures about the State House during the day were those of Gen. John Gill, president of the Mercantile Trust Company, and Mr. S. Davies Warfield, president of the Continental Trust Company. General Gill said he had come down to pay his taxes. State Treasurer Murray Vandiver was conspicuous in both houses and in the corridors, and at night Secretary of State N. Winslow Williams came down and watched with interest the closing scenes. The galleries were thronged with women and there were many strangers and sightseers who came to see the horseplay at night.

The Legislature convened a little after 10 o'clock this morning and from then on until the finish the pressure was tremendous. It was particularly hard upon the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, who were besieged every minute by members and friends to bring out this or that bill or to keep this or that one back. Careful watch had to be kept upon the files, and notwithstanding the relaxation and fun, there never was a time when the alertness of the leading men in both houses was relaxed.

Among the measures passed during the last days of the session directly affecting Garrett county were the following:

The repeal of the mortgage tax law, which is considered by many as being the most progressive local measure receiving favorable consideration.

The measure providing for the appointment of a deputy sheriff, who shall also act as warden to the jail, and the employment by the sheriff of a cook for the jail. Both these appointments will be in the hands of the sheriff, who will thus assume complete control of the jail and the prisoners confined therein.

Senator Brown's measure amending the road law of Garrett county.

Delegate Green's bill amending the charter of Grantsville.

Several measures, incorporating various coal and mining companies, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Brown were also passed.

The local option bill, passed on Saturday, is along the same lines as the proposed state-wide bill of the Anti-Saloon League and the bill passed during the session for Washington county. It permits a vote in any wet district or incorporated town upon petition of 25 per cent. of the voters, and the question can be submitted after a lapse of twenty-three months from the date of the passage of the bill. The bill does not contemplate allowing those residing in dry territory to vote on the question. In Garrett county are eight entirely dry districts, the other six having dry territory by legislation within the limits of said districts.

Senator Brown's bill appropriating the sum of $4,000 per year for the period of two years as a special appropriation in aid of the public schools of Garrett county. This measure was introduced early in the session and passed several days prior to the adjournment. It is now in Governor Crothers' hands for approval.

What Legislature Did And Failed To Do

Passed no important bills unsatisfactory to the public-service corporations.

Public utilities bill allowed to sleep in committee with no effort to get it out.

Democrats displayed no enthusiasm in the matter of carrying out party's anti-election pledges.

The corporations were well nigh supreme in the Legislature. Part of what they accomplished was done through a well organized lobby, and part by the cry of hard times they raised.

Easement tax bill, opposed by public-service corporations, permitted to die.

Thirty anti-liquor measures were adopted, though the general local-option bill was defeated.

The refusal of the Legislature to take up matters of vital interest to the public will doubtless react on the Democratic party.

A REPLY TO MR. BROWNING'S COMMUNICATION.

In Reference to The Contention Between the School Board and Mr. Buckel.

To the Editor of The Republican:

In response to a letter of explanation and vindication, published over the signature of Ed. A. Browning in the columns of THE REPUBLICAN of March 19th, I crave the kindness of the editor in according me the medium of his paper for the purpose of furnishing a brief recital of the facts occasioning the unpleasantness refered to in Mr. Browning's letter.

I am persuaded that it is the business of every individual to look every American proposition squarely in the face and carefully consider both sides of every matter in the same liberal and impartial light, therefore in justice to myself, my friends and the public generally, I submit the facts that they may get at the truth of it.

I regret that Mr. Browning should have taken upon himself the undue burden of asserting that I had censured Mr. C. E. Ellithorp and charged that gentleman with having been responsible for my having failed to secure a certificate as a result of the teachers' examination held last June. I did feel, as well as express, much dissatisfaction over the result, but deny ever having said that C. E. Ellithorp was responsible for the matter. At the conclusion of the above mentioned examination (having gone through more difficult ones in my experience as a teacher) I felt so confident of my work that I was sure I would be awarded at least a low grade certificate, but when I received no report from the examiner, not even a refort of my grading, I was disposed to regard it as an oversight and sought by means of correspondence to satisfy myself, but could not get a report of my grading, was only told that I had failed to make the required average. I then made a trip to Oakland, asked Mr. Browning to allow me to examine my papers in his office, and I was refused the privilege over the plea of lack of time. Mr. Browning finally agreed to copy my papers and mail them to me, which promise was never kept.

When I interviewed Mr. Browning he also told me that I should go ahead and teach and he would pay me $35 per month. The inquiring mind will at once speculate as to why all my efforts to see the grading of my papers were fruitless, and why if the papers showed a lack of competency, should I be permitted to teach at a salary above what I could expect under a certificate. I did not teach and never will under a permit, and the dissatisfaction I expressed and feet is the outgrowth of the above facts, and as they stand susceptible of various construction, unless fully explained, I have no apologies for my feelings.

Respectfully,
O. C. BUCKEL.

Bittinger, March 30, 1908.

ADVANCE ANNOUNCEMENT CHAUTAUQUA PROGRAM

Many Excellent Speakers, Readers and Musical Artists Have Been Engaged

FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

Attractions Are Claimed to be The Richest Ever Presented to a Park Audience—Jahu DeWitt Miller Will Be Among the Lecturers.

The program offerings for the famous Chautauqua at Mountain Lake Park, August 4th to 28th of the current year, are the richest and strongest which have ever been presented. The best things in every line of entertainment have been secured. The object in view is to provide something really worth while so that thoughtful people may be able to combine a little intellectual uplift with their summer outing. The place is ideal, the scenery, climate and accomomations are not surpassed at any resort in America.

If the people desire it they can live as cheaply here as they can at home. That is one of the unique features of this splendid summer resort.

The following engagements have already been completed: In the line of Lecturers, Gypsy Smith, Rev. George R. Stuart, Frederick Warde, the great actor; A. Wirt Lowther, Dr. Russell H. Conwell, Jahu DeWitt Miller, Dr. Robert S. McArthur, Rev. R. E. Smith, N. J. Corey in his wonderful musical lectures; Rev. Henry A. Rose in magnificent stereopticon lectures; Rev. Alexander Corkey, D. W. Howell, Rev. H. C. Milligan, Harry Spillman Riggs, Mrs. Philip Snowden of England; Dr. Richard Wilkinson the brilliant southerner in his great lecture on "Robert E. Lee"; Dr. John Wesley Hill, President Carl G. Doney and many others.

The musical features will be exceptionally strong, including the Lotus Glee Club of New York; Weber Male Quartette of Boston; Otterbein Male Quartette and Hand Bell Ringers beside many novelty attractions.

The soloists include Mrs. Zoe Pearl Park, Miss Ruby Harkness, Miss Grace B. Dye, Clifford Wiley the famous baritone; Bernice Costello, Miss Ina Few, John Cheshire, our greatest American harpist.

Dr. Johann Blose will have charge of the Chorus and the famous Stevens' Band will be present during the entire season.

The Readers include Miss Ruth Arnett, Landon A. Layton, La Verne Ogden, Miss Mary Brevard Roberts and others who shall yet be secured.

The American Vitagraph with its wonderful Moving Pictures, Rosani the juggler, Prof. Struck the great magician, Spedon the superb crayon artist, and other like features will fill with brightness many of the evening hours.

Large attention will be given to the morning Biblical Exposition and it will be in charged of such men as Rev. Ora Samuel Gray, Rev. Hilas H. Miller, the famous evangelist; Dr. Cross Alexander and others.

There will be special excursion days with the annual Lutheran Reunion, Grand Tournament, and many exciting base ball games to add to the pleasures of the excursionists.

Try a Summer at Mountain Lake Park and be convinced that there is no more attractive spot on the continent for a summer outing and that no stronger and better Chautauqua program is presented any place. Many others will be added to this program before the coming of August. Dr. W. L. Davidson, for twenty years the maker of the program, has certainly excelled himself this time in the good things secured.

Detailed program will be printed in the early days of May and can be secured by addressing Dr. W. W. Davis, Mountain Lake Park, Maryland, who be glad to give information of any character.

GRANTSVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Getty, of Cumberland, and Mrs. Bruce Lichty, of Meyersdale, are here with their mother, Mrs. Margaret Getty, who has been ill for some time but now very seriously so.

There are now four down in Mr. Josiah Durst's family with typhoid fever—Mrs. Durst, two daughters, Effie and Annie, and Willie Johnson, a relative.

We are sorry to note that Mrs. Elisha Durst, who seemed to be improving, has grown suddenly worse.

Rev. McCoy has closed his meeting at Savage and will now begin his meeting at Jennings.

Miss Belle Stanton, while on her way to church Sunday night with her sisters, Misses Ruth and Mary, was stricken with paralysis. She was carried in the home of Ervin Stanton, where she is being very tenderly cared for, but is still unconscious.

Wednesday night at 2 o'clock the people of Grantsville were aroused from their slumber by the cry of fire which happened to be Mr. Augustine's barn. They got the horse, and one cow out but his chickens and a cow and calf, belonging to Mrs. Samuel Broadwater, burned.

Mr. and Mrs. Abe Long of Salisbury, Miss Mable Beachy, of Somerset and Mr. Daniels of Salisbury, took supper at the National Hotel Sunday evening, after which they called on Miss Ella Beachy and mother.

Mrs. Irene Hays and little son are visiting relatives here.

Mr. Noah Broadwater has gone east for his spring goods and milliner.

DIXON & KELSO

WILL OFFER THE FOLLOWING GOODS

FOR 30 DAYS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES:

MATTINGS.

15c quality for	12½c. yard
25c " "	20c. "
30c " "	25c. "
35c " "	28c. "

LACE CURTAINS.

65c quality for	49c pair
90c " "	75c. "
$1.15 " "	90c. "
$1.25 " "	$1.00 "
$2.00 " "	$1.69 "
$2.50 " "	$1.99 "

Also 5000 rods American Woven Fence in heights ranging from 26 to 58 inches. Oliver Chilled Plows. Timothy and Clover Seed. Seed Oats. Fertilizer. Cement. Brick. Lime, &c., at Best Possible Prices

Yours to Please,

DIXON & KELSO.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Those Who Have Been Selected As Members of the Various Committees.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Oakland Board of Trade, held last Thursday night, the President submitted a list of the Committees appointed by him (which were approved by the Board,) as follows, the first name appearing in the respective lists being the chairman of that particular committee:

New Industries—H. C. Sincell, J. D. Hamill, H. Creutzburg.

Room and Fixtures—D. E. Bolden, Ira J. Beckwith, Owen Treacy.

Statistics—D. E. Offutt, Jr., D. M. Dixon, A. G. Ross.

Entertainment—H. W. McComas, Henry Lauer, Wm. Weber.

Transportation—D. M. Mason, Gilmor S. Hamill, Harry A. Rasche.

Advertising—J. E. Legge, W. Ravenscroft, W. H. Bartlett.

Auditing—R. E. Sliger, J. W. Hart, A. Townshend.

Conventions and Public Gatherings—Benj. H. Sincell, J. M. Stanton, H. W. McComas.

Education—J. E. Harned, C. A. Deffinbaugh, Benj. H. Sincell.

Executive—S. T. Jones, D. M. Dixon, W. R. Offutt.

High-ways and Streets—Truman West, W. G. Hinebaugh, E. G. Naylor,

Legislation—E. H. Sincell, A. T. Matthews, S. F. Hamill.

Membership—D. M. Dixon, C. S. Davis, Chas. Liller.

Municipal Affairs—J. D. Hamill, E. A. Weimer, A. G. Sturgiss.

The annual dues for the present year was fixed at $2.00.

A meeting of the Board of Trade has been called for Monday, April 13th, at the Opera House, at 8 o'clock p. m., and all members are requested to be present as business of importance will be transacted.

Subscribefor the Republican.

THE MAPLE SUGAR CROP.

Up To This Time Only 33 Per Cent. of Average Yield Has Been.

Mr. Thomas B. Wiley, one of the largest maple sugar manufacturers in the county, was in Oakland Monday, being accompanied here by Mr. Albert Brenneman, who is also the owner of a sugar camp approaching that of Mr. Wiley's in size and yield. They came to Oakland from their homes near Bittinger, bringing with them about a ton of sugar and fifty one-gallon cans of the syrup, which they sold to parties here for family consumption.

During the evening Mr. Wiley paid THE REPUBLICAN office a visit and stated that up to this time only about 33 per cent. of the average yield had been manufactured and that unless a decided change in weather conditions occurred within the next few days the outlook for a further yield was not contemplated by experienced sugar men.

Mr. Wiley has a camp embracing about forty acres upon which he sets in the neighborhood of 1300 vessels. From the trees of this forty acre orchard he has manufactured in one season when the weather was favorable and labor could be secured, more than seven thousand pounds of sugar, all of which found a ready market in various cities, most of it going to Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

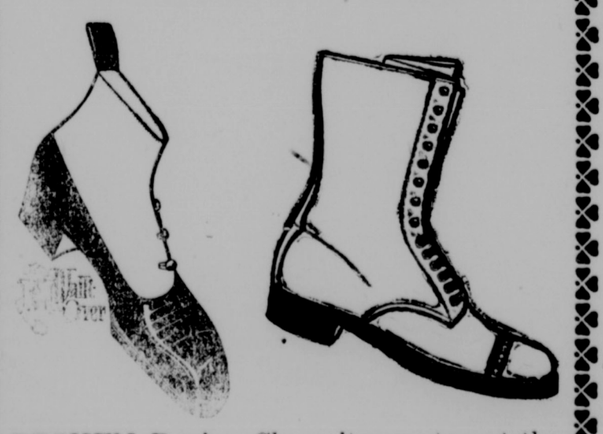
Another well arranged camp in the Bittinger district is owned and operated by Mr. Turner Lohr, who utilizes about seventeen hundred vessels.

Sunday School to Reorganize.

The Union Sunday school of the Union church near Gortner will reorganize on next Sunday morning at 9.30 o'clock. All are most cordially invited to attend and take part in the services.

E. A. WEIMER.

WEAR THE BEST
It Costs No More.



WHEN Buying Shoes it pays to get the best, not necessarily the highest in price. bnt Shoes made of good solid leather by people who know how. This is the kind I sell. Come and see

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.

NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

The End of the Feud.

By Charles Sloan Reid.

Copyright, 1907, by Charles S. Reid.

"WELL, ye've got me, Tom, hard an' fast, an' that's a fact."

It was even difficult for the man to speak, so completely was he wound with ropes. Beginning at his shoulder, the ropes, by numerous tightly drawn coils, bound his arms fast against his body and held his feet and legs so close together that his knee joints worked as one. The man's captor sat opposite on the ground, dangling his hands over his knees and grinning.

"Yes, Joe, I've got ye. Ye're slippery, Joe, slippery as a greased eel, but I've got ye now."

"It's all on account o' them dinged ing-urns I eat this mornin'. Allers would sleep like a dead hoss arter eatin' ing-urns."

"I reckon so, Joe."

"Didn't think about anybody wanderin' into this place nohow."

He looked up and around. They were sitting at the bottom of a deep gorge, with perpendicular walls of granite rising more than a thousand feet above them, and these walls almost surrounded the little basin in a small compass. There was only one narrow outlet.

"But, ye see, I been trailin' ye for two or three days, like a hungry coyote on the track of a crippled jack rabbit."

"I reckon so."

"Hadn't been for that don't reckon I'd 'a' found my way in here for some time. Somehow never had tried to come down in here in all my born days b'case this place sort o' seemed to be on your side."

"What air ye goin' to do about it now ye've got me?"

"Hain't decided, but maybe I'll jest open a vein in yer neck an' let ye peg out that way."

"Can't ye make it quicker'n that? I allers done my work clean, Tom, an' ye know it, don't ye?"

"So ye did, mighty clean. Ye're a pesky good shot, Joe."

The feud was an old one and had claimed many victims on both sides. In fact, it had reduced the two families to four members, Joe Dunston had an only son left, and Tom Wylie had an only daughter. Hardly a gorge or ravine there was throughout the mountains that had not seen its tragedy, that did not bear some ghastly legend of the feud. Over there a young man kneeling to drink at a clear spring had dyed its waters with his lifeblood ere he could rise, and down there the bones of a bleaching skeleton had remained above ground for months before the tragedy of a missing member had been learned, and so the epochs of the family feud had been marked.

Joe Dunston sat at the bottom of the gorge and cursed himself for eating

"LOOK AROUND, JOE," HE SAID.

onions, and Tom Wylie grinned over his victory. He seemed in no hurry to put an end to the work he had begun. It was an unusual circumstance, the opportunity of capturing a victim before putting him to death. Usually it was a quick shot, a well aimed weapon, a bullet speeding to its mark, but now the last of the Dunston tribe but one sat bound and utterly helpless before old Tom Wylie, awaiting the end which he knew was inevitable.

Occasionally Joe allowed his gaze to wander a zigzag course along up the opposite wall of the gorge. It might chance that Jim would come that way, in which case he would give a signal to his son, one that would of course seal his own doom quickly, but would also put Jim on his guard, with a chance to get a speedy revenge. But the broken top line of the cliff showed no sign of the presence of a human being.

"Joe, ye're slippery—powerful slippery. It's a pity, I reckon, that a man like you has to die."

A leer of sinister admiration trailed from old Tom's eye, but he did not weaken from his purpose.

"Yes, I reckon so, Tom. Ding the ing-urns!"

Tom grinned. "There's jest one more, Joe, an' the feud 'll be ended. Have ye thought about that since ye woke?"

Joe gulped. Jim's big form and handsome face rose in his mind. Jim was the baby and had always been nearest to old Joe's heart. All the rest had gone the way of the feudists. A vision of Jim toppling from some high cliff with a bullet in his heart passed through his thoughts, and Joe's chin sank on his breast.

"Tom, ye're countin' purty fast," he said presently, lifting his head again. "Maybe the bullet will come the other way."

"Maybe so. Some have come that way in time."

It was Joe's turn to grin.

"Don't reckon ye've got any talk ye want to make afore I slit that vein in yer neck, Joe?" Tom had drawn a knife from his pocket and was whetting a small blade of it on the leather vamp of his shoe.

"No, guess not, Tom, an' if ye're determined to do it that way there's no use wastin' any more time, though it ain't the clean thing, Tom, an' ye know it. Ain't nary a Dunston before that died any other way than by a long range bullet. That's all, Tom—all I got to say."

Old Tom chuckled and continued to whet the blade of his knife. At length he tried the point of it with his thumb and was apparently satisfied with its keenness. Then he arose and went over to Joe, where he knelt by the latter's side.

"Look around, Joe," he said, "for where ye see all the sunlight now will be midnight to ye in a few minutes. Ye're a brave man, an' it's a pity for ye to die this way, but there ain't no regulations in the feud, ye know."

Tom began to feel about Joe's neck for the vein and presently pressed it outward with his thumb. Joe had thrown his head backward, and Tom was bending low and looking upward under his victim's chin. Presently the sting of the knife thrust started old Joe into madness. His head darted forward with the suddenness of a serpent's, and his long, amber hued teeth snapped down upon the throat of his captor. There was a gurgle in Tom's throat; then his windpipe closed, and as Joe's lifeblood, gushing from the wound in his neck, dyed the young ivy shoots and the green grass in the bottom of the gorge the death set of his jaws sealed the doom of his slayer. In a little while every quiver of the flesh had ceased, and one more tragedy of the feud had left its story more plainly readable than words could make it.

The midday sun looked down into the chasm. A pheasant preened herself in a narrow trail among the laurel, while a woodcock ran up the tall, limbless trunk of a dead spruce pine and after a shrill call that pierced the deep silence of the gorge sent out the long, low roll of his drumming.

* * * * * * *

Ruth Wylie stood in the cabin doorway watching the trail that led down the ravine, winding from one side to the other as it sought the easier ascent or descent of the projecting bowlders. Darkness was stealing slowly up from the depths of the hollow, and still no sign of old Tom gliding along up the path in his habitually stealthy manner.

"Dad's uncommon late tonight, it 'pears to me." The girl took a step down and sat upon the doorsill. Her cheeks glowed like red ripe cherries in the sunshine, for she had been bending over the evening fire baking the corn pone and frying the bacon for the night's meal. From the table came the odor of the meat. It floated out through the doorway on the evening atmosphere and was appetizing to the sense.

"If dad could smell the meat I reckon he'd be comin' in home without waitin' any longer. I wonder what he can be doin' anyhow."

A feeling of uneasiness darted through her as she thought of the feud; but, suddenly rising, as if to escape some burden, she buried the thought from her. "Tain't that. No, 'tain't that," she declared as she sat down again.

But the twilight deepened into darkness, the stars came out, the meat grew cold on the table, and its odor no longer told of its savor. Still old Tom had not come. Ruth peered into the darkness at every crackling of the twigs, but nothing materialized to her longing. It had been years since old Tom had spent a night away from home, not since the night when young Tom was shot down on the side of Little Craggy. The girl fell to counting the stars and saying to herself:

"Before I can count a hundred he will be here."

But the hundred grew to 200, then to 300. Then she began and counted them all over again. Hour after hour dragged away, and the moon had climbed to a position in the heavens whence its light shone down the cabin chimney. The occasional hoot of an owl or the cry of a catamount pierced the silence and fell upon Ruth's ear with startling effect, though these were but common noises of the night. Again and again came the thought of the feud, but just as often as it came, shuddering, she cast it from her.

"It can't be, it can't be," she invariably murmured. "Dad's too quick for that."

The moon slipped over the roof of the cabin, and Ruth watched the shadow of the house lengthen away from the doorstep, and she counted the points of its serrated edge.

Suddenly while thus engaged the the shrill, ear splitting shriek of a mountain cat struck upon her ear with terrible distinctness and nearness, and at the same instant came the flash of a long, angular body, splitting the moonlight, from the high branch of an old chestnut oak and terminating in a pigsty a few yards away. There followed one answering squeak from an unfortunate pig, and Ruth, springing to her feet, ran inside the cabin and slammed the door shut behind her.

"I reckon I ain't myself somehow, jumpin' an' runnin' at the scream of a cat, but there's one pig less, poor thing!"

She threw herself across the bed and closed her eyes with her hands.

"Strange I ain't sleepy by this time an' it past midnight. If dad ain't in by daylight I reckon I'd better start out after him. If I could jest keep from thinkin' about the feud. If there was only Jim I'd feel easier about it, because Jim is—Jim's about— There, now, if dad only knowed I was a-thinkin' that way about it—about one o' the Dunstons—I don't know what would happen."

A tall, handsome young mountaineer came into Ruth's vision, and, forgetting the feud, she fell asleep.

At the first peep of dawn among the hills Ruth Wylie set off down the ravine. She knew every pig trail or cow path among the hills, and she now traversed them, one after another. She knew every hiding place among the rocks, and she sought in them all. She knew every dangerous passage of the cliffs, every point of exposure to the fire of an enemy in ambush, and she searched at the base of all these rocks.

Tirelessly she pursued her quest all through the morning and until a late

"YES, RUTHY, I SEE IT ALL."

hour in the afternoon, when she paused and peered over the brink of the giant of all cliffs overlooking the Hellshole chasm. Once only had she ventured to make the perilous descent into that gorge, but now—it was the last place she could think of in her search—she lowered herself to the first ledge of the narrow way.

The descent was too difficult to be accomplished in a few minutes, and the sun had already dragged its rays far up the side of the cliffs when Ruth reached the bed of the chasm. The long search, the past night's sleeplessness and the fears that now had complete hold of her heart were telling upon her strength, and she was compelled to throw herself upon the grass for a moment of rest before taking up the search again.

But the scene of the tragedy of her fears lay not far from her, and when she came upon it, the awful spectacle telling its own terrible story, it struck such horror into the girl's heart that she sank to her knees and clasped her hands in the voiceless agony of her soul. Sitting upon her feet, she stared vacantly before her, contemplating the fixed contortion of death.

Time was passing, and still Ruth sat motionless on the grass. The sun continued to drag its rays higher and higher up the face of the rocks, but it was not until the twilight began to thicken that Ruth arose, still bewildered, but realizing that she must get out of the gorge before darkness came on.

Bending over, she laid her hand upon the cold forehead of old Tom, then turned away, but she had taken only a step when she stopped suddenly and put out her hand.

"Oh, Jim, you see it all?" Her hand slipped into one which silently had been outstretched toward her.

"Yes, Ruthy, I see it all." Jim Dunston had drawn nearer. "I been standin' here agin this tree ever since ye come an' some time before. Ye passed me an' didn't see me."

"It's awful, Jim."

"Yes, Ruthy, it's awful, an' I been thinkin', jes' thinkin', if ye'd be willin' we'd call that there the end of the feud. Ye're alone in the world, Ruthy, an' I'm the only Dunston there is left standin'. I've been lovin' ye across the border a long time, but there was the feud that had to be fought out, but it's ended now, Ruthy, if ye'll jes' say ye'll have me, an' there'll be no two sides of another generation raised to the killin'."

Ruth hung upon Jim's hands for a moment; then she bowed her head upon his breast.

"It's the end of the feud, Jim," she said.

Hunting Up Statistics.

"What does your father do to earn his living?" asked a New York principal of a pupil who was being admitted.

"Please, ma'am, he doesn't live with us. Mamma supports me."

"Well, then, how does your mother earn her living?"

"She gets paid for staying away from papa," replied the child artlessly.—Harper's Weekly.

BOWSER PLAYS HORN

Undertakes to Develop What He Calls Talent For Music.

HE STARTS ON THE CORNET.

Weird Noises Soon Attract a Crowd in Front of the House That Is Dispersed by His Wife—Musical Career Is Cut Short.

[Copyright, 1907, by T. C. McClure.]

Mrs. Bowser happened to be upstairs the other evening when Mr. Bowser reached home, and he had five minutes in which to hide a bundle that he had brought under his arm. Throughout the dinner hour she noticed that he had a triumphant look on his face, and now and then he gave vent to a soft chuckle, but she did not seek to fathom the mystery. If he had bought and brought home an X ray plant in order to discover if the cat had swallowed the ten cent piece he had lost in the morning he would have something to say about it in due time. He hung off longer than usual, but after finishing dinner and smoking half a cigar he turned on her and blandly said:

"Mrs. Bowser, you don't begrudge me any little happiness I can take around the house, do you?"

"Why, of course not," she promptly replied.

"You know I'm not much of a hand to go out evenings."

"No, you are not."

"I think it is a husband's place to pass his evenings at home as much as possible, but of course he wants a little something to divert his mind. I don't care to read and you don't care to play cards, and as it is a bore to run into the neighbors' I am sometimes a bit lonesome. It has seemed to me that if I had a musical instrument of some

"BLAST THE COOK!"

sort to play on it would take up my time and add what you might call zest to the occasion."

"But you haven't the slightest idea of music, you know," she rejoined without weighing her words.

"What? What's that?"

"That is, you haven't what they term a musical ear—that is, you don't sing, and the time you got a harp and tried to learn to play on it pedestrians stopped at the gate to see what was going on."

"By the seven spotted bulls of Bashan, Mrs. Bowser, but do you know what you are saying and who you are saying it to?" he demanded with a face as red as fire.

"I mean that you kicked the harp outdoors after the third evening."

"Never! Never in all this world! I gave it up simply because of the cramp in my fingers. You tell me that I have no ear for music! Why, woman, I was leading a church choir while you were wearing short dresses. Is this insult intended to drive me out into the world tonight to get drunk and smash up some saloon?"

"You know it is not," replied Mrs. Bowser. "It is nothing to your discredit that you can't whistle a tune. There are lots of people that way."

"More insults, eh?"

"I mean that you couldn't—that is, I hoped you hadn't brought home another harp. The cook is very nervous, you know, and some of our neighbors don't even like to hear my soft playing on the piano. If you wasn't to take lessons and would hire some hall"—

Was All Mixed Up.

Poor Mrs. Bowser was all mixed up and could not finish.

Mr. Bowser, who was as pale as the dead and as weak in the knees as if he had seen a bear, looked at her for a moment and then pointed to the hall and stairs and said:

"Woman, you may go to your room. I will excuse you for the rest of the evening. To-morrow morning I will endeavor to find out whether you have a brain storm or wish to drive me from my home in ignominy and humiliation."

Mrs. Bowser went. She was glad to go. Mr. Bowser looked after her for a moment with set jaw and then brought out his package from its hiding place and removed the wrappers to reveal a secondhand cornet. He had seen it in the window of a pawnshop as he was about to pass, and while he stood looking at it the pawn man came out and offered him a bargain that he couldn't resist. It was the veritable cornet that a king of France was playing on when the revolutionists called to say that he must part with his head to show that he had no hard feelings against the common people. It would just fit Mr. Bowser. He had the wind for it. He could lay back in his Morris chair and blow and blow and blow and feel ten times the satisfaction of beating Mrs. Bowser at euchre. The instrument was purchased.

"And now I'm told that I have no ear for music," said the purchaser as he lifted it up and puckered his lips for a toot. "I am coolly and calmly and deliberately informed that I can't even whistle a tune, and I am recommended to hire a hall. By John, we'll see about it! The neighbors object to a little soft music, do they? We'll see about that too. We'll see whether the neighbors run this house or I do."

Mr. Bowser sat down and drew a long breath; then he raised the cornet to his mouth and let her go. The sound was a combination of grizzly bear growl and the shouts of a man slowly sinking to a horrible death in a quagmire. Other sounds followed. They were sounds of saws sawing against iron. They were sounds of a man with the asthma trying to hurrah for Bunker Hill on the Fourth of July. They were sounds of five or six dogs engaged in deadly conflict over a bone and five or six more joyously hastening up to take part in the scrap. The pawnbroker had told Mr. Bowser that when he got the thing to going not to stop and let it cool off, but to keep it at the redhot pitch. The instructions were carefully followed until the wind gave out, and the noise died away like the tail end of a cyclone. By that time Mrs. Bowser had come downstairs to say:

"Do you know that you will scare the cook to death with that noise if you keep on?"

"Blast the cook!" retorted the player as he raised the horn and blew another medley of wails and screams.

"And that pedestrians are already stopping at the gate?" she continued as she looked out of the window and caught sight of four men hanging on the fence.

"Blast the pedestrians!"

"And the neighbors will be knocking at the door. The folks that moved in next door two weeks ago are from the country and not used to such noises."

"Woman, retire! Retire upstairs! Retire to stay retired! I have hired my hall and propose to play this horn as long as I want to."

Music Was Weird.

Mrs. Bowser could do nothing else. Then Mr. Bowser resumed. The revolutionists that killed the king that blew on that horn had the proper idea of things. They knew that it was either his life or theirs. It emitted groans and grunts and toots and wails. It sounded flats and it sounded sharps, and between them it sounded several other things. Mr. Bowser had been insulted by Mrs. Bowser declaring that he was no musician. The thought of that helped his wind at least 50 per cent as he blew. He had been advised to hire a hall. He rolled his eyes around the room and imagined that he was in a hall filled with 10,000 people and that he had got to toot loud enough to send the shivers up and down the spines of every listener. For ten minutes the ruction went on, the earnestness and the determination of the player increasing every second, and then came a thundering knock at the front door to interrupt a long drawn wail. Mr. Bowser answered it. There were two policemen there and a crowd behind them.

"What the devil is this?" demanded one of the officers.

"Look at the red faced murderer!" added the other.

"A rope and a limb!" shouted the crowd.

Then Mrs. Bowser came down the stairs and talked softly and sweetly to the officers. She explained that it was only Mr. Bowser and it was only one of his little ways and that if they would not club or lynch him he would soon tire of his new toy and be looking after a chicken farm or a squab ranch, and in five minutes she had worked the crowd out of the yard. Then she took the horn out of Mr. Bowser's hands and said:

"When you get ready to retire, you can come along up."

Three hours later, as he had not appeared, she slipped downstairs in a wrapper and found him asleep on the lounge, and there were undried tears on his cheeks. His musical career had been cut short. M. QUAD.

Leap Year Laugh.

"You look worried, old man!"

"Yes. Had three proposals last night and don't know which one I ought to accept."—New York World.

Boiling It Down.

"Pimmie, what is your father's objection to me?"

"He says you don't amount to anything, Percy."

"Was that all he said?"

"No; that was only a small part of it."

"Tell me the rest, Pimmie."

"The rest of it consisted of strong adjectives. You don't expect me to repeat those, do you, Percy?"—Chicago Tribune.

The Church Festival Supper.

"Robert," solicitously said the good woman at the church festival, "will you have some more of the refreshments?"

"No-o," replied the small boy. "I think I'd prefer something to eat now."—Woman's Home Companion.

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For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.09 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *5.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *5.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (locals, *4.53 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.29. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *5.53 p. m., *10 p. m. Arrive *12.57 a. m., *5.31 a. m., *8.29 p.

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LIFE IN FAR OFF ICY GREENLAND

Summer is Pleasant and Winter's Not So Bad, a Woman Writes

Certain white men in the Danish Government service live along the southwest coast of Greenland. How do the European women and children thrive in the Arctic land? It is interesting to hear from one of these women, who has written to the German paper Ausland that on the whole they like Greenland, have many simple pleasures there, their children are happy and robust and the natives are simple, jolly and industrious.

The writer says that life is not irksome, though the coast is bleak and the winter snows are deep. She lives at Godthaab, the capital of the colony of South Greenland. The white women spend many of the summer hours on the hills or in the gardens.

"My garden," she writes, "from the Greenland point of view, is a great success. A broad walk divides it into two parts. On one side beets, radishes, cabbages and some other vegetables grow lustily and mature even in the short summer.

"On the other is a beautiful grass plot, sprinkled with dandelions and daisies, and in a corner is a little hothouse in which we bring a few European flowers and strawberries to perfection. Near the entrance are garden chairs and a little table, and often, in the afternoon, all the white women of the colony sit here with their needles, enjoying their tea and bouquets of roses and gilly-flowers which the hothouse provides."

The Danish mother and their children are often seen on fine summer days climbing the hills behind the settlement, some with their sewing, others with books, while a tea kettle and a basket of fresh baked cake are carried by young Esquimaux. In sunny places, protected from the wind, the picnic party enjoys the glorious view of the blue sea, and the entertainment is varied by visits from the village goats, imported from Europe generations ago, and thriving in their new home.

The single street of Godthaab, says the New York Sun, is lined with houses and bears the name of Lange Linie, in memory of the famous promenade of that name in Copenhagen. It is a noisy street in summer, for it is the centre of the happy out-of-door life of the people and the playground of the children, both Greenlanders and European.

The little folks reconize no racial distinction. They are all playmates together; and, in fact, there is a large European mixture in all the Eskimos, old and young.

"Sometimes," narrative continues, "we hear a joyous shout, The post, the post, and in an instant the whole colony is out of doors.

"We see a boat coming up the bay propelled by the paddle of one of the Eskimos whose business is to travel from one settlement to another with the mail. The Eskimos are just as interested as we are, for all can read and write and are eager for news from their friends in the other colonies. Only a few old women standing in their doors or sitting on the flat roofs have no part in the general excitement.

"But the stir and bustle are greatest if an oar is fixed upright like a mast in the boat. This means that the boat is from one of the southern settlements where a vessel from Denmark has arrived, and the Eskimo postmen are trusted with letters from our dear ones in the home land, as the ship is unloading a part of her cargo and will not arrive for several days. The Governor of the colony opens the postbag, and its contents are for days the chief topic of conversation."

A different aspect Godthaab wears in the winter months. Even in South Greenland there is a long period when the moon and stars are the only illumination and there is just enough of their light to make the settlement look dimly ghostlike, nearly buried, as it is, in the deep snow.

Some of the Eskimos give all their time to shoveling the snow out of Lange Linie, so that there may be one place of promenade between the dwellings, the schoolhouse, the kirk, the store and the meat houses, where supplies of frozen flesh and birds are kept.

The path is wide and walled in on either side by snow piles. But even in this gloomy season the white women wrapped in furs, have their walks and picnics.

There is zest in the air, and in fine weather the women enjoy a scramble among the frozen hills and valleys; and if fresh snow lies deep and soft they wear snowshoes. It is a busy time for the Eskimos, for their main business is to look out for the comfort of Denmark's agents in Greenland. They bake, brew, forge, sweep and clean.

In summer they carry whites in their boats along the coast, and in winter dig paths for them through the snow. The coasted waters are not always frozen over in winter, and the boats sometimes make their way along the shores carrying frozen hares or birds or other needed supplies from one post to another.

The houses of the whites are warmly built of wood and stone, with commodious rooms and an air of genuine comfort. The winter months pass quickly for they are filled with duty and with social intercourse, which is almost invariably pleasant, between the white families and the natives among whom they live.

PRESIDENT ADAMS TOOK OFF HIS COAT

The Multitude Cheered Lustily at the Chief Executive's Work on Canal.

The opening of navigation on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal naturally recalls the history of this great waterway that has its head in Cumberland.

It was George Washington's idea to unite the West with the East by a waterway along the Potomac river. It took shape in 1823 by an act of the Maryland Legislature incorporating the Potomac Canal Company. From Georgetown to Harper's Ferry the canal was constructed 60 feet wide at top, 42 feet at bottom and 6 feet deep. thence to Dam No. 5, 40 feet at top, 32 at bottom, 6 feet deep, thence to Cumberland, 54 feet at top, 42 feet at bottom and 6 feet deep.

In 1826 it was planned to extend the canal to Pittsburg and the company duly incorporated in Pennsylvania.

In 1828 the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company took over all the rights to the waterway. Capital stock $6,000,000.

The first spade full of earth in the construction of the canal was removed by John Quincy Adams, then President of the United States.

General Mercer was the first president of the canal and handed the shovel to President Adams. This took place on July 4, 1828, in the presence of a great crowd at Georgetown.

On the same day at the same hour ground was broken for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, thirty miles away.

When General Mercer handed the spade to President Adams, he made a neat little speech and proceeded to sink the spade into the earth, but it struck a root and he had to try again with no better success. Perceiving the ground hard he took off his coat and vest and went to work right—while the multitude cheered lustily.

The canal is 184½ miles long, 77 miles of which is in Washington county. The entire canal cost $1,071,176 or $59,618 per mile. On June 11, 1850, the water was first turned into the canal at Cumberland and the new boat called "Cumberland" floated in.

The boating season will practically begin this year on Wednesday next.—Hagerstown Globe.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Enamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y

JUST RECEIVED Eight Car Loads of

Farm Wagons, Road Wagons, Buggies, Surries, Runabouts, Carriages, Plows, Harrows, Corn Planters, Cultivators, Mowers, Binders, Grain Drills, Grass Seeders, Spray Pumps, Roofing, Fertilizers and everything in the Farm Implement line. :: :: :: Call and get our prices.

IF YOU BUY FROM US YOU GET THE BEST FOR YOUR MONEY A. D. Naylor & Co.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contagious germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots, in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

☞For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell, Real Estate Agt and Surveyor
Sincell Building, OAKLAND, MD.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1908.

CALL FOR PRIMARIES AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a resolution passed at the meeting of the Republican Committee of the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland February 26th, 1908, the qualified Republican voters of Garrett County, Maryland, are hereby requested to assemble in primary meetings in their respective Election Districts, at the usual places of holding the polls for the elections in said districts, on

Saturday, April 4th, 1908.

at the hour of two o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing five Delegates from their respective Election Districts to attend a County Convention to be held in the Court house in the town of Oakland, on

Tudsday, April 7th, 1908.

at the hour of one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing three Delegates to represent Garrett County in the Congressional Convention to be held in the City of Hagerstown, Maryland, on

Thursday, April 16th, 1908.

to nominate a candidate for Congress from the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland, and two Delegates and two Alternates to attend the National Republican Convention, and for the nomination, subject to the approval of the State Convention, of a Presidential Elector from the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland; also a member of the Board of Appeals. And further, for the purpose of electing Delegates to attend the State Convention at Baltimore, to be held

Thursday, April 30th, 1908.

to elect four Delegates- and four Alternates-at-Large to the National Republican Convention to meet at Chicago, Ill., June 16th, 1908, and for the nomination of eight Republican candidates for Electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

A. G. STURGISS,
Chairman.
A. F. GEORGE,
HARVEY J. SPEICHER,
Republican Committee for Garrett Co.

THE best has happened—Maryland's legislature adjourned Monday night.

IF MARYLAND were to have another legislature such as she escaped from Monday the chances are that nothing good whatever would be accomplished.

JOHN WALTER SMITH, recently elected Senator to succeed William Pinkney Whyte, took oath or office last Thursday morning.

THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

With 18 of the 27 senators and 71 of the 101 assemblymen, or 89 of the 128 total membership of both houses, the Democrats absolutely controlled the legislature which, to the inexpressible relief of the people of Maryland, came to an end Monday night. It was a Democratic body, directed and managed by the old guard of the state Democracy. Little consideration was given to the Republicans and the few exhibitions of independence were regarded with cool and calm disdain.

Machine Democrats ran the Democratic convention and elected their machine ticket, and it was evident from the start they did not intend to let the state have anything but a machine General Assembly. They began with a bill to appropriate a lump sum of $200,000 for legislative expenses in clear view of the open charges of graft and extravagance made by the former Democratic governor, and they opposed their whole force to publicity; but in both of these respects they modified their plans, cutting down the lump sum to $170,000—afterward raising it by a special appropriation of $30,000—and also providing for the printing of bills with partial results in the way of publicity.

With that start they made a record that stands as a reproach not only to their party and to every leader of it, but to the good faith of their state. Let us take their platform, adopted at the Maryland Theater on August 8, 1907, when Austin L. Crothers was nominated for governor, and compare their pledges with their performances:

First—They promised a corrupt practices act. They passed a law which has caused the faithful to laugh. The powerful argument in its favar was that it would not hurt anybody.

Second—"We favor the passage of a primary election law for the whole state which shall provide that aspirants for state offices shall have the right to submit their candidacy to a direct vote of the people, and that candidates for the United States Senate may submit their candidacies to the people of the state at a primary election." Not only did the Democrats not keep this pledge, but they tried to inflict a trick law on their own party, so as to rob Baltimore Democrats of their representation in party affairs.

Third—Here is what they said about the oyster culture law: "We are opposed to all attempts to annul it by repeal or to modify it by amendments that will destroy or weaken its efficiency." The bill excepting Sinnepuxent Bay was partial annulment of the law and an outrage upon the state. The necessary legislation asked for by the Shellfish Commission was ruthlessly defeated. The Democratic record on this industry was worse than bad.

Fourth—They promised to encourage immigration. Nothing done.

Fifth—They promised good roads. They passed a compromise bill and provided no tax to pay the interest on the bonds or to establish a sinking fund for the retirement of the bonds. They expect to take the money out of the school funds. Two sections of the Constitution are violated by this new law.

Sixth—They promised a new constitutional amendment to disfranchise the negro. They passed this, and it is a gigantic masterpiece—the efflorescent result of the co-ordinated ingenuities of the master minds of the machine. It will not let a woman vote, but it allows a man to vote on his wife's property. We shall have some fun with this next fall.

Seventh—Not in the platform, but in the acceptance and the speeches of Judge Crothers, to Baltimore city was promised not only fairness, but kindness. The bill to give the city increased representation was a joke; the bill to tax easements was defeated; the state took another $200,000 annually from the city, and the great metropolls of the South, with half of Maryland's population and two-thirds of the wealth, was treated shamefully.

With such a record of broken promises the Democratic party stands today guilty and craven before the people of Maryland. We need not add to this ugly showing the charges of grafts and the activities of the largest and most industrious lobby that the state capital has known for many years. The only light against the darkness of this exhibit is the single gratification that the legislature is dead. May Maryland never know its like again.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The Baltimore News is not pleased with the compromise primary election law which the Democrats have given to the people, principally on the ground that it gives the counties an advantage over Baltimore city that is not fair and is not carrying out the party pledges made prior to the last state election, as embodied in the following:

We favor the passage of a primary election law for the whole state which shall provide that aspirants for state offices shall have the right to submit their candidacy to a direct vote of the people.

The News contends, and rightfully, that had such a scheme been proposed before the election Governor Crothers would have been snowed under by his own party vote.

Commenting upon the above pledge the News says:

"We assume that the absurdity of pretending that this promise was fulfilled by the passing of a law permitting the various state central committees to decide whether there should be a primary election by direct vote at all, and then giving the organization "the window," was too much even for the most thick-skinned of the politicians, and so they concluded that election officers should be named by the Supervisors of Election. That is something; and it is also a step in advance to give the people of the counties opportunity to force from the central committees by pressure of public opinion the right to vote directly for all candidates. We concede that this is a distinct gain, but what a roaring farce is the primary for the nomination of State candidates!

"Baltimore is shut out. Its great Democratic vote is slapped in the face. The scheme of nominating a Senator by a primary which gave the counties absolute control worked so well that it is proposed to name all state candidates in the same way. That is to say, in the state convention Baltimore will have but 28 out of 120 votes. So much for the influence of the 60,000 Democrats in Baltimore city in state politics.

"And we are told that this is a compliance with the pledges of the Democratic platform to give aspirants for state offices "the right to submit their candidacy to a direct vote of the people"! We would like for Mr. Smith or Mr. Gorman, or anybody else, to tell us what Democrat in the last campaign advanced any such theory as this. When they made our ears ring with the reiteration of the pledge to enact a primary election law, who hinted that it would be a subterfuge of this sort? The state was indignant at the way the wishes of the people were thwarted in juggling the plan or a direct vote on Senatorial candidates; and we do not hesitate to say that Mr. Crothers would have been buried by an avalanche of votes had there been any idea that a state primary election law such as is now offered would be considered a redemption of the party's pledge.

"And during this session of the legislature, though columns have been print about the primary election law, though we have heard objections to it on account of expense, and though we have been told that there was difference of opinion about how election officers should be appointed, not a word, not a hint, has been dropped to indicate that there was any intention to ignore the Democratic platform and deny the people a direct vote on party candidates.

"It is a political trick to keep political power in the hands of the oligarchy which has so long dominated the fortunes of this state, and which hopes by maintaining its hold on the election machinery and by the passage of the disfranchising amendment to eliminate any chance that it will be again unhorsed."

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. SARAH BUTLER.

Mrs. Sarah Butler, wife of John Butler of Garrett county, Md., died recently at the age of 80 years. Deceased was a highly esteemed woman. She was a sister of the late Matthew Patton, and the mother of Perry Butler, who died in Elk Lick township, this county, some years ago.—Somerset Star.

DAVID W. SAUCER.

David W. Saucer, of Crellin, who was recently sent to Sylvan Retreat, Cumberland, for treatment by a jury empanneled to inquire into his mental condition, died there on last Friday, aged thirty-six years. The deceased, up to the time he lost his mind, was employed at Crellin and was a valuable employe of the Kendall interests. His remains were shipped from Cumberland to Crellin on Saturday and interred near that point. He leaves a wife and one child.

AGNES DEAN.

Died, at the home of Nicholas Merrill, near Oakland on Saturday, of acute meningitis, after an illness of a few days, Agnes Dean, aged 15 years. The deceased was an orphan and had made her home with Mr. Merrill's family about a year. Her funeral took place Sunday afternoon, the interment being made near the Merrill home.

SAMUEL SIMMONS.

Samuel Simmons, aged about 25 years, died at the home of Louis Britt, Liberty street, on Friday morning last, of acute meningitis, after an illness of a week. The remains were interred on the Herrington Manor farm, west of Oakland, where his wife, who died a few years ago, is also buried.

Married.

HENDRICKSON—ARNOLD—On last Thursday, in Fort Worth, Texas, Mrs. Kittie B. Arnold and Mr. H. R. Hendrickson. The bride will be remembered by many Oakland people as being the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, for many years esteemed residents of Oakland, both of whom died a number years ago. Mrs. Hendrickson, after graduating as a nurse from the Galveston (Texas) hospital, having gone to the west on account of the health of her former husband, returned to Oakland and remained here a year or two where she followed her profession, going the second time to the west about a year ago.

BITTINGER.

The frogs began their spring-time croaking last week and we enjoyed a few days' delightful weather.

Mrs. T. B. Wiley went to Grantsville last Monday to attend her brother's sale of personal property.

John Miller, of Somerset county, Pa., was doing some surveying for F. M. Bittinger and John Stark here last Monday.

Messrs. T. B. Wiley and Albert Brenneman took a load of maple sugar and syrup to Oakland early this week.

Simon Orendorf, of Springs, Pa., spent a day or two last week with his parents at this place.

James Thomas, of Deer Park, was visiting his sister, Mrs. Oliver Beachy, near here last Sunday.

Miss Nettie Brenninger, of Sunnyside, is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. J. Lohr, this week.

Messrs. Simon and Urner Beachy drove over to Garrett, Pa., last Mnnday, to dispose of a small mule which they had been using in operation their coal mine.

Judging from the breadth of smiles on certain faces, we predict a wedding in the near future which will be making two Garrett county teachers into one.

For Sale.

I offer for sale Military Lot No. 791, containing 50 acres, lying about five miles west of Frostburg, and near the old Blocher place in District No. 9 of Garrett county. The property will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to W. E. Wilson, 107 Virginia Avenue, Cumberland, Md.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of Yough River Oil and Gas Company of Garrett county will be held on Saturday, the 4th day of April, 1908, at the Court House, Oakland, Maryland, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of 12 Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Stockholders who cannot attend in person are requested to send their proxies.

J. M. BURNS, President,
N. S. HEINDEL, Secretary.

ERRATIC APRIL.

Weather Will Be a Mixture of the Various Sorts.

Peter R. Smith's forecast for April is as follows:

April is quite likely to be erratic and changeable, interspersed with hot and cool waves, vigorous thundershowers, and also many violent windstorms. The windstorms, in cyclonic form or character, will mostly be confined to the west and southwest. Frost will show its face following the rain periods up into May.

A wave of disturbance having been on passage nearing the close of March will make the opening of April cool, cloudy, and damp. The temperature will grow warmer on the 3d, 4th, and 5th, attended by thunderstorms through most of this period, then changing to cooler and frosty nights.

On the 7th the temperature will change to warmer in western parts and progressively move east, bringing on rain about the 9th, 10th and 11th, which will spread eastward and touch some parts of the country with intense storms of wind. After the passage of this storm wave a cool wave will follow, leaving its frosty track on nights touching the 11th, 12th, and 13th.

On the 14th, 15th, and 16th an advance in the temperature to much warmer will set in and be followed by local rains and storms of wind. After the passage of these rains much cooler conditions of weather will follow, with frost in many places on the nights of the 17th, 18th, and 19th.

A warm wave will start in the west on or touching the 15th, spreading progressively; then followed on the 20th or 21st by intense storms of rain, thunder, and hail; also in some western and southern sections by cyclonic action. On the northern and western tangents of this storm wave snow is likely to materialize. Look for a cool wave to follow.

The center of the last storm period touches the 26th, 27th, and 28th. The storms of the above dates are likely to be severe, as the exciting causes center about the 27th. Rain, hail, and wind, all much intensified, are likely to materialize in many places and be followed by a cool wave spreading over much area on its progress east.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Messrs. John D. and Gay W. Hayden, have purchased the Hammond stock of goods and will continue the general mercantile business in the Hayden store buliding.

We understand that the new building to take the place of the one destroyed by fire last fall may not be erected in time to be used this season.

Dr. Squires and family left the Park last week, the Doctor going to Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Squires and children going to Louisville, Ky., where they have relatives. Mrs. Squires will be missed in the church and among the sick.

Dr. J. W. Laughlin's family left for their old home in Deer Park this week. The Doctor will remain a short time to settle up his business here.

Mr. J. W. Feathers and wife will leave us about the first of May, going to Bruceton, W., Va. The loss of the three families mentioned above will be felt in our community, and especially in our church work.

Mr. C. F. Dawson, who has been in the postoffice during the winter, has resumed his regular occupation—painting and paper hanging—and is now ready for work in his line.

Mrs. C. C. Michaels and daughters Letitia and Bertha have taken rooms in the Columbian Hotel.

Mr. C. G. Hammond has under consideration the erection of a large skating rink in the Park.

Our schools will close Friday, after a very satisfactory term under Mr. Weitzell and Miss Wilson.

Mr. Frank Callis of Hoyes was in the Park Tuesday.

Cottages are being rented quite rapidly during the past week.

On the Wrong Scent.

A prominent citizen of Washington was travelling over a line of railway with which he was unfamiliar. At a certain point the road passes a fertilizer factory, the odor from which is offensive. It is particularly disagreeable to a lady who is compelled make the journey daily. As a protection from the obnoxious atmosphere, she is accustomed to carry a bottle of lavender salts.

As the train approached the factory she produced the vial as usual, unstopped it and applied it to her nostrils. Presently the odors from the factory began to permeate the car. The Washington man endured it as long as he felt that he could. At last he rose to his feet, and approaching the lady, said, in his most polite manner:

"Madam, may I request you to replace the stopper in that bottle?"—The Youth's Companion.

Farm For Sale.

I offer for sale the Joseph WeWitt farm, containing 78½ acres, located one and a-half miles northeast of Hoyes. For information, terms, etc., address Mrs. Maggie DeWitt, 45 Golf street, Dayton, Ohio.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.
R. C. McCandlish, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. Friend, Merchant.
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y

You can buy at Reduced Prices
Grain Drills, Harrows and Plows
AT NAYLOR & CO.'S

Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

BARN BURNED AT GRANTSVILLE.

Horse Gotton Out, But Flames Burned Other Live Stock and Chickens.

The barn of Mr. William Augustine, near Grantsville, was discovered to be on fire last Wednesday morning about two o'clock, and was completely consumed by the flames.

A horse, the property of Mr. Augustine, was taken from the burning building, also a cow, but his chickens and a cow and calf, the property of Mrs. Samuel Broadwater, were burned, entailing quite a loss to both parties.

WANTED—A good team suitable for farm work. Apply to Wm. M. Kelley, Coketon, W. Va.

Grippe is sweeping the country. Stop it with Preventics, before it gets deeply seated. To check early colds with these little Candy Cold Tablets is surely sensible and safe. Preventics contain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh or sickening. Pneumonia would never appear if early colds were promptly broken. Also good for feverish children. Large box, 48 tablets, 25 cents. Vest pocket boxes 5 cents. Sold by all dealers.

SERIOUSLY INJURED AT CRELL

Workman Caught In Belt and Whed About, Breaking Arm and Dislocating Hip.

Last Wednesday afternoon, Lemuel Sanders, a workman emplo on the Crellin mill, was engaged in forming his duties, when his clot was caught by a swiftly moving which whirled him around several ti before he was rescued by his fe workman and sustaining many pai injuries, the most serious being fracture of his left arm and the disl tion of his left hip. Dr. Legge att ed the injured man.

For Sale.

Arnold cottage, at Mt. Lake P Md; 13 rooms and attic; used as bo ing house and has good patronage ground; splendid location; two from new auditorium; city wat of the best built houses in the about 75 feet of porches. W change for smaller property. bargain. Address F. P. Arno Lake Park, Md.

Most people know that if they have been sick they need *Scott's Emulsion* to bring back health and strength.

But the strongest point about *Scott's Emulsion* is that you don't have to be sick to get results from it.

It keeps up the athlete's on thin people, makes a fre brings color to a pale girl' vents coughs, colds and

Food in concentrate well, young and old, rich

And it co

ALL DI

KODAK SAFETY FILM

No Cr

Economizes the use of flour, butter and eggs; makes the biscuit, cake and pastry more appetizing, nutritious and wholesome.

Royal

Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

This is the only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar.

It Has No Substitute

There are Alum and Phosphate of Lime mixtures sold at a lower price, but no housekeeper regarding the health of her family can afford to use them.

Don't miss the show.

Frogs entertain every evening these days.

Rev. A. S. Wolfe, of Friendsville, was here Monday.

Grass is getting green, but green apple pie is far in the future.

Take the family to the Opera House Monday night to see the show—it's free.

Mr. Oliver Heywood and daughter, of Bond, were Oakland visitors on Monday.

Mr. Calvin Anderson, of District No. 8, was in the city yesterday on business.

Mr. Martin V. Flanagan, of Deer Park, was in the city Saturday on business.

Mr. James M. Litzinger, of Grafton, was a business visitor to Oakland Monday of this week.

Messrs. John T. and George L. Sincell, of Keyser, spent Sunday afternoon with relatives in Oakland.

Mr. J. O. Thomas, superintendent of the Hutton tannery, was in Oakland Saturday afternoon on business.

Duck hunters have been in evidence about Oakland for several days past but no trophies have been observed.

Miss Alice Kepner returned to Oakland Friday after a month's absence, which time she spent in Baltimore.

Mr. Norman G. Steltz, of the American Type Founders Company's Pittsburg branch, was in the city Tuesday.

Miss Virginia Mayer, of Terra Alta, was here several days last week, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harland L. Jones.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hinebaugh went to Fairmont Saturday afternoon where she is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Boyer.

Pekin Duck Eggs for hatching from mammoth thoroughbred stock. A setting of nine for $1. D. Weber, Oakland, Md.

Mrs. Julius C. Renninger and little son, of Oakland, are spending the present week with relatives at Eglon, West Va.

Clean, moral and refined are the entertainments given by the Modern Comedy Company at the Opera House all next week.

Mr. Richard Tasker, one of THE REPUBLICAN'S patrons from near Kitzmillerville, was in the city Tuesday and called to see us.

Rev. J. H. Hess, D. D., of Kingwood, was in Oakland Monday as the guest of Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Ward at their home on Green street

Mr. Frank Callis, of near Hoyes, was in the city and at the Park Tuesday and yesterday, where he was visiting relatives and friends.

Senator Brown, who was made a member of the Senate engrossing committee, is yet at Annapolis and will probably remain there several days.

Rev. and Mrs. E. P. Idleman and their little son, of Gormania, were in Oakland Monday and Tuesday visiting Mrs. Idleman's sister, Mrs. Stephen G. Ashby.

The Modern Comedy Company open a week's engagement at the Opera House Monday night, with a big free show. The company comes very highly recommended.

The bazaar and supper at St. Mark's church last Thursday evening, conducted by the ladies of the Aid Society, was quite a success, the net proceeds approaching $50.

Miss Annie Loewenstein, who spent several weeks in Washington with her sister, Mrs. Frank Kearney, who was quite ill, returned to her home in Oakland Monday afternoon.

Mr. William R. Offutt spent Sunday in Cumberland with Mrs. Offutt, who has been ill during the past two or three weeks at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson Humbird.

Farm for Sale—Ioffer my firm, located near Herrington Manor school house, for sale; contains 52 acres 35 clear; good six-room dwelling; small barn; well watered; young orchard. Address J. S. Hardesty, Oakland, Md. 50-13

Any intelligent person may earn a good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send stamp for particulars. Empire Press Syndicate, Middleport, N. Y.

Milton and Edward Sincell, after spending the spring recess with their parents in Oakland, returned yesterday morning to Gettysburg College, where they will resume their studies.

A good time to clean up about the residences and business places is at hand. Much work along this line has already been accomplished and the neat appearance of many homes attest this fact.

The attention of our readers is directed to the several new advertisements appearing in this paper today, among them being that of the Accident Normal School, Prof. J. C. Beahm, principal.

Mr. A. R. Stewart and family, of Parkersburg, moved to Oakland from that point yesterday. Mr. Stewart will engage in the photograph business here, having been engaged in the same business in Oakland a few years ago when he operated the opera house gallery.

CAPITAL 50,0 0,.0 0

THE

SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

THREE YOUNG MEN ARRESTED.

Charged With Stealing Goods From The Robinson Store in Oakland.

Last Thursday night Herrman and Marion Robinett, of Cumberland, and Charles Green, who says his home is in Virginia, were arrested by Deputy Sheriff Brown and Night Policeman White, charged with having stolen from a display rack in front of J. N. Robinson's store on Second street, a pair of rubber shoes.

Several parties witnessed the theft, which occurred between the hours of seven and eight o'clock at which time many persons were passing along the street. After having stolen the shoes the men went across the railroad tracks on Second street and when they discovered that they were being followed they made a break to get away by running into the livery barn of Mr. J. A. Kelly and in the darkness which surrounded them they butted into a vehicle which suddenly halted them. Their capture by the officers very quickly followed.

The men were given a hearing Friday afternoon by Justice Gonder and in default of bond for their appearance at the next term of court they were remanded to jail.

The men state that they are stack painters by trade and that they were here for the purpose of obtaining work.

Monday a relative of the Robinett brothers came to Oakland and made an effort to secure bond for their appearance but up to the present time her efforts have been fruitless.

Mr. Henry K. Friend, store manager of the Kendall Supply Co., and Mr. D. H. Shank, superintendent of the Kendall Lumber Co., were business visitors at THE REPUBLICAN office Saturday afternoon.

Dr. J. Gilbert Selby, recently of Eglon, arrived in Oakland Friday afternoon from Baltimore, where he completed a post-graduate course in surgery, and is the guest of his brother, Dr. B. F. Selby.

Stockholders of the Yough River Oil and Gas Company will hold a meeting at the court house in Oakland on Saturday afternoon of this week at the hour of two o'clock. All interested parties should be present.

Dr. W. W. Davis, superintendent of the Mountain Lake Park Association, who spent last week in Oakland, is attending the sessions of the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. church being held this week in Washington, D. C.

The miners employed in the mines of the Merchants' Coal Company at Tunnelton, thirty miles west of Oakland, went out on strike Monday, the operators having attempted to make a cut in their wages amounting to ten per cent.

"Health Coffee" is really the closest Coffee Imitation ever yet produced. This, the finest Coffee Substitute ever made, has recently been produced by Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis. Not a grain of real Coffee in it either. Health Coffee is made from pure toasted cereals, with malt, nuts, etc. Really it would fool an expert—who might drink it for Coffee. No twenty or thirty minutes boiling. "Made in a minute" says the doctor. All dealers.

This office acknowledges the receipt of an invitation, sent by Louis Irving Prevost, of Mountain Lake Park, who is one of the graduating class, to attend the commencement exercises of the United States Veterinary Surgeons to be held this evening in the National Rifles' Armory, Washington, D. C.

Many farmers in the vicinity of Oakland have been engaged recently in hauling lime, from cars shipped to this point, and spreading it over their fields. Many of the farmers have given up the use of bone and other fertilizers, being fully convinced that lime is the best for crops generally, as well as for the land.

Mr. George W. Fleming, who resided here until a few years ago when he accepted a position with a lumbering concern in North Carolina, moving with his family to that State, arrived here Sunday afternoon to visit relatives and to look after some business matters. He returned to the South yesterday afternoon.

Weather-forecaster Peter Are Smith, of Kingwood, has made his prognostications for the month of April, which we publish in this paper today. As a weather prophet Mr. Smith is enjoying quite an enviable position with the people of Oakland and Garrett county generally as his predictions usually "pan out."

A weak Stomach, means weak Stomach nerves, always. And this is also true of the Heart and Kidneys. It's a pity that sick ones continue to drug the Stomach or stimulate the Heart and Kidneys. The weak nerves, not the organs themselves, need this help. This explains why Dr. Shoop's Restorative has, and is promptly helping so many sick ones. It goes direct to the cause of these diseases. Test this vital truth, and see. All dealers.

Mr. A. T. Fraley, who recently located at Newall, W. Va., leaving the employ of the Pugh & Beavers Wholesale Grocery here to enter the retail grocery business in the new town on the Ohio river, writes back that he likes his location very well and has started off with a very nice business. His many friends here will be pleased to learn of his bright prospects for the future, and will continue to wish him no end of prosperity.—Grafton Republican.

GRADUATING EXERCISES

Of the Senior Class of the Oakland High School Will Occur To-Night.

Invitations to the commencement exercises of the Oakland High School to be held in the Opera House on Thursday evening of this week, have been issued by the graduating class, which is composed of Misses Mable Florence Porter, Ethel Mae Willt and Nelle Workman.

The young ladies composing the class have the distinction of being the first to graduate from the High School, its establishment as such dating back three or four years.

For the occasion a very nicely arranged program has been provided, which will include addresses, vocal and instrumental music and the conferring of the diplomas.

The frogs have begun to sing. What more welcome sound to the heart and soul than the tuneful melody of the little noctural, aquaticwebfoot troubadour? The meadow lark for the fields and the robin for back yard, but for energetic, whole-souled crescendo, for care-dispelling, debt-forgetting enjoyment, give us the frog.

In the list of Marylanders on board Admiral "Bob" Evans battleship fleet now in Magdalena Bay, appears the name of Harry G. McCue, of Oakland, this being his second enlistment in the navy. He is on board the battleship Missouri and before returning to home waters the fleet will have made the circuit of the globe, visiting Japan and other foreign countries.

Mrs. Bruce Lichty and her daughter Helen went down to Cumberland on Friday evening for a visit with relatives and friends in that city. While there Mrs. Lichty was called to Grantsville by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Getty. She came home on Monday afternoon, accompanied by her brother, Mr. Alvin Getty, and they went over to Grantsville the same evening.—Meyersdale Republican.

Mr. Daniel Hinebaugh, who, with Mrs. Hinebaugh, spent the winter visiting their sons and daughters in various parts of Maryland and West Virginia, will resume their residence of Oakland this spring. Mr. Hinebaugh arrived here Tuesday afternoon from Baltimore, where he was the guest of his son Emery for several weeks. Mrs. Hinebaugh remained in Baltimore with the expectation of coming here within the next week or ten days, when, if the health of her son permits, she will be accompanied by him.

No town will become a good business center so long as its business men rely on a few merchants to make the effort to bring trade to town. Too often the men in a few lines of trade are about the only ones that reach out after custom. Other merchants wait until these men induce the people to come to town and content themselves with trade that naturally drifts to their place. A public spirited man should ask himself if he is doing his part to attract people to come to town to trade in helping the entire business community, and no town is a success unless all lines are working to extend the trade as far as possible and trying to bring a larger territory in the circle in which the town is the business center.

Prof. Morris K. Turner, principal of the Oakland High School, will leave Oakland tomorrow afternoon for Harrisburg, Pa., where he will enter a business college for a term of a few months, and from there will enter Harvard University to better fit himself for his chosen profession, that of teaching. Mr. Turner was principal of the Oakland school the past three years and his relinquishment of the position is very much regretted by not only his pupils, but also by the public generally. During his stay among Oakland people he has greatly endeared himself to them by his many noble traits of character and the intelligence displayed by him in conducting the school, many times under the most adverse circumstances. Wherever Prof. Turner goes and in whatever he may be engaged he will be followed by the best wishes of the Oakland people.

If we are to judge by the thousands of people who are being daily swindled by the numerous get rich schemes that infest the country, the American people are becoming particularly easy. Almost every large city seems to be a fruitful field for the swindler's operations, and the poor dupes almost tumble over each other in their effort to get something for nothing or fabulous returns for a small outlay, which anyone of average intelligence ought to know was a swindle without being apprised of the fact. Aside from this the press of the country is continually warning the people of the dangerous character of these swindling operations and publishing reports of the thousands who have learned by dear experience of the fraudulent nature of so many concerns in which they have intrusted their all. We would say it serves them right were it not for the fact that the victims in many cases are poor people who can ill afford to loose their daily earnings in this manner.

Call for Your Letters.

F. D. Broiderick, Mrs. Annie S. Mosser, Mr. Harry Pawl, Mrs. Alice White, Mrs. Flora Wolf.

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CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

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This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

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G. S. HAMILL, VICE P. S. T. JONES, CASHIER
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EASTER OPENING.

Tuesday, April 6th.

Wednesday, April 7th, 1908.

Mrs. M. L. SCOTT

Baltimore Store.

Oakland, Maryland.

Bear Range Poultry Farm

W. G. RILEY.

BREEDER OF

High Class Stock.

Winner of First Prizes at Hagerstown and Cumberland.

I have 14 of the leading varieties.

Eggs, $1 for 15.

Lowest price for best quality.

DEER PARK, MD.

FARMERS

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Do you know our plan?

The C. & P. LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE Telephone Comp'y

An Appetite

No matter how critical your taste or capricious your appetite, we are sure to be able to please you with

Pure Ice Cream.

Our aim is to make it the finest, and we seem to be successful, judging by its great popularity.

Any flavor you may prefer.

Any quantity you want.

Henry Lauer,

4tf Oakland, Md.

A show for the ladies and children as well as the gentlemen, all next week at the Opera House.

ACCIDENT NORMAL.

We will organize April 20th and continue till June 12th.

This work is designed to give teachers and others a thorough knowledge of all branches taught in the Free Schools.

It will be an opportune time for those just entering the profession of teaching.

Those who have taught should make this summer's work a stepping stone to a HIGHER GRADE of work and BETTER SALARIES.

We will endeavor to make it both pleasant and profitable for you. Come and spend a busy session with us.

The Commissioners have arranged a uniform rate of $5 TUITION for the entire time. BOARDING is abundant, cheap and convenient.

For further information address

J. C. BEAHM, Principal, Accident, Md.

Or

H. W. BROWNING, Vice-Principal, Friendsville, Md.

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Spring Cleaning,

NEAT LINE OF

Mattings,
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Table Linen, Towels,
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STILL A FEW

SUITS

AND

OVERCOATS

AT

Away Down Prices.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

INTREPID SOLDIER TAKES FIVE MILLIONS IN TRUNK LONG WAY.

Curious Civil War Incident is Uncovered by Racine, (Ohio) Veteran.

USED TO PAY THE TROOPS.

Trip is Made Safely From Cumberland to Harpers Ferry—Was Given no Credit For Feat.

"Young man what's in that trunk?"

This from a smiling paymaster in the Federal Army in a hotel in Harpers Ferry, Va., one gloomy day in February, 1864.

John Wolf, aged 24, with the chevrons of a corporal on his sleeves, a seasoned veteran, lithe and alert, sinewy, tanned by three years' Civil War service in the cause of his country, keen-eyed and stouthearted, straightened up after dumping the trunk on the floor, saluted and replied:

"I do not know sir, but I do know that this army has not been paid for four months and I have my suspicions as to what is in the trunk."

The officer laughed, ordered dinner for the corporal, turned on his heel and said no more about it.

This is the humble story of a retiring man, shrinking from notoriety, now far down the slope of declining life, with 68 years behind him, four of the number filled with the shriek of shot and shell and the whine of the Minne ball—the camp, the march and the battlefield and the doublequick into the very jaws of death—a man who did not know the meaning of the word fear.

As he stood there with his hands to his cap awaiting orders from his superior he was a veteran—a veteran at 24. At Ceder Creek a ball had pierced his left hand, at Vicksburg, in the charge of the fatal triangle another singing messenger of death from the Confederate forts had plowed a deep furrow across his neck, he had scaled the gentle slopes of Missionary Ridge with his bayonet well to the forefront of the line of advance—still his name had never been written on the books of the hospital sergeant.

He stood there in the full vigor of manhood, a typical soldier, intrepid, unflinching and ready to obey orders to the letter. His officers knew it and his comrades knew it, and that was why he stood in the hotel in that historic town on that gloomy February day with his heels together and his hand at salute.

He had been entrusted with a mission which would appall a man with less courage even in these piping days of peace and police protection. That trunk contained $5,000,000 in paper money fresh from the Government presses and John Wolf had conveyed it 97 miles single-handed and delivered it safely. It was a battered old trunk lashed together with rusty straps, seemingly rescued from a rubbish heap.

The day before there had been a consultation among the officers of the Eighth Corps as to the best way to get that trunk safely from Cumberland, Md., to Harpers Ferry. A paymaster in charge with an armed escort was considered too risky. The very show of force would be notice to the enemy skulking in the mountains that a fat prize was awaiting the taking. The captain of Company E., Fourth West Virginia Infantry, was present. After all the plans of the officers high up had been discussed and discarded, he said:

"Gentlemen, I have a man in my company who can deliver that trunk single-handed and alone. John Wolf can take it through where a whole company would fail."

He detailed his plans, the others agreed with him, and that evening he quietly visited the quarters of Corporal Wolf and instructed him to report at headquarters the next morning at 7 o'clock. Promptly at that time the young soldier stood at attention in front of his captain's quarters. The captain came out, the soldier saluted, the captain returned the salute, then pulled back the flaps of his tent and then dragged out a trunk and said:

"Corperal, you will take this trunk on board a train which will leave here in a few minutes and deliver it to Major———at——— hotel in Harpers Ferry," naming the officer and hotel, the names having been lost to memory in the intervening years. "Perhaps you had better keep a sharp eye on the trunk," was the parting injunction of the captain. "Report to me when you return."

The stalwart corporal picked up the trunk devoid of label or address, placed it corner-wise on his shoulder and walked off toward the station. He had no written orders, not a scrap of paper in his pockets to identify him and not a weapon for self-protection except a small Smith & Wesson revolver in his blouse pocket.

He boarded an ordinary day Baltimore & Ohio train of four coaches, dumped his trunk into the corner and took a seat on it. He wore his uniform and was in appearance an ordinary soldier going somewhere with an old trunk. His starting point and destination were within the Federal lines at that time and he needed no pass. The conductor took up his transportation without a word or a second look and the passengers never so much as glanced his way.

The mountains and rugged scenery unrolled slowly. He pretended to be absorbed in looking out of the window at the small stream, now bankful, at the distant Blue Ridge Mountains, the farms and battered homes, but in reality was more intent on the trunk in his keeping. He had not been told in so many words what was in the trunk, but his sixth sense made it plainly evident to him. He knew that 70,000 men and officers were encamped thereabouts; that they had not been paid for four months, and that the man to whom he was to deliver the trunk was a paymaster. That was enough to know then, fully verified later.

When the train drew into Harpers Ferry shortly before noon he picked up the trunk, again placed it cornerwise on his shoulder and walked away a distance of two blocks and dropped it on the floor of the room of the paymaster, who seemed in nowise surprised at his appearance.

He returned to Cumberland that evening, reached camp at 11 o'clock. The next morning he reported at headquarters, saluted and announced the safe delivery of the trunk.

The captain returned the salute and dismissed the corporal to his own quarters.

That was all there was of it.

Away down in the musty records of the War Department at Washington there may be some mention of this transaction, but the records to the world simply say in small type:

"John Wolf, aged 21, mustered into Company E, Fourth West Virginia Infantry, July 22, 1861, for three years; promoted to corporal; transferred to Company B, Second West Virginia Veteran Infantry, December 10, 1864; mustered out with company July 1, 1865.

Mr. Wolf is an Ohio man, born and raised. When the call for troops came in those troublesome days there was no place left for him in the ranks from his patriotic state, so he went south of Mason and Dixon's line and took up arms in the name of a weaker state.

At the time of the incumbency of the office of Commissioner of Pension by Hoke Smith, Mr. Wolf lost his pension because of a lack of a hospital record, but it was later restored with sufficient arrearages to buy him a comfortable farm and home in a sunlit valley of his home State, as quiet and placid as his declining years. His postoffice address is this pretty Ohio town of Racine.

A GREAT YEAR FOR AIRSHIPS

Experiment at Fort Myer Bound to Stimulate Interest in Aerial Navigation.

The interest in airships of various descriptions is bound to be stimulated in this country during the coming year by the experiments which are to be carried on at Fort Myer.

The mere fact that the Wright brothers, of Dayton, O., will give their first public demonstration of their closely-guarded invention would in itself be sufficient to focus the eyes of the world on the aerial practice zone in Virginia, for the Wrights are commonly believed to have devised the most successful "heavier-than-air" flying machine yet evolved. Several foreign nations negotiated for it, but the price proved a stumbling block. Now the United States is to have for $25,000 the secret of the mysterious machine which made such remarkable flights over the sand dunes of North Carolina. In the same class as the Wright machine, says The Boston Transcript, is the airship which J. F. Scott, of Chicago, through patriotic motives, proposes to give the Government for the nominal price of $1000, and a flying machine for which A. M. Herring, of New York, will receive the sum of $20,000 should it prove all that it claimed for it. None of these "heavier-than-air sky craft will be ready to go through their paces in less than six months, and the Wright machine is not promised for seven months, but in five months or less Captain Thomas Baldwin will have ready a dirigible balloon, for which he is to receive the sum of $6750, and the entry of this cigar-shaped craft into the the experiments at Fort Myer will signal the beginning of pretentious work in aeronautics in the American army.

The balloon work at Fort Myer will be under the personal direction of Brigadier General Allen, chief signal officer of the United States army, but will be actively in the hands of two young officers of the Signal Corps who have within the past few years won recognition in the international aeronautics. Captain Chandler took up the work only last year, yet has already made a most creditable record with captive and free balloons. Meanwhile he has studiously gone into the theoretical side of aeronautics. Lieutenant Frank B. Lahm, after several years spent in study and observation in Germany and France, where military ballooning is to be seen at its best, has come home to take a hand in the protection of the important undertaking at Fort Myer.

That great things may be expected of Lieutenant Lahm as aeronautic expert of the United States army is attested by the fact that he won the first great international balloon race that started from Paris in September, 1908. It was because of Lieutenant Lahm's victory that the United States was the scene of the international race last year, and his friends believe that he would have won that contest also could he have been a participant, but unfortunately, he was in Europe at the time. It will be remembered that he contributed a cup as one of the prizes and that this was captured by his brother officer, Captain Chandler.

All the News Everything that happens in the home town; the births, marriages, deaths, the social affairs, the comings and goings of the people—your neighbors; the notes of the schools and churches; all these and many other new and interesting things this paper will give you **All the Time**

WHAT MAKES EARTHQUAKES.

Peculiar Processes in Depths of The Sea Said to Be Responsible.

In the March number of the Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, which has just appeared, Prof. T. J. J. See, U. S. N., the astronomer, has a paper on "The new theory of earthquakes and mountain formation as illustrated by processes now at work in the depths of the sea." In it he gives further evidence in support of his proposition that mountains are formed by the action of the sea, and not at all by the secular cooling and shrinkage of the earth. The old theory which compares the earth to a withered apple is pronounced unsound.

In two previous papers Prof. See argued that six great classes of phenomena, namely, earthquakes, volcanoes, mountain formation, the formation of islands and plateaus, seismic sea waves following great earthquakes and the feeble attraction of mountains long noticed in geology, are but different effects of one common cause—the secular leakage of the ocean bottom. This forms steam beneath the earth's crust which brings on earthquakes, and the earthquakes, uplift islands in the sea and mountains along the shore by the expulsion of lava under the land.

When the earth's crust is thus uplifted along the seashore mountains are produced, and some of the mountains break into eruption and form volcanoes. The expulsion of lava from under the sea undermines trenches in the sea bottom and the crust goes down and forms the deeps often noticed near the land. The sinking of the sea bottom after an earthquake produces the seismic sea wave so often following great earthquakes.

Thus the uplift of the coast into mountains and the sinking of the adjacent sea bottom into a trench is the effect of the explusion of lava from under the bed of the sea. This expulsion is due to steam which forms under the sea but not under the land; and hence when the steam pressure becomes very great it pushes out under the land and uplifts the coast.

In 1899 the coast near Yakutan Bay, Alasks, was uplifted by a great earthquake for a hundred miles, and at the maximum the rise was forty-seven feet. This shows that a vast quantity of lava was expelled from under the bed of the ocean and pushed under the land.

In the present paper Prof. See seeks to show that the Aleutian Islands are merely a branch of the Rocky Mountains still in the ocean that demonstrate exactly how all mountains were formed. In the deep waters just south of the Aleutian Islands the sea bottom is sinking into a deep trench. It is from 3,000 to 4,000 fathoms deep and just parallel to the islands.

At almost every big earthquake in this region some one of the Aleutian Islands is uplifted, and sometimes a new volcano breaks out. On the other hand a seismic sea wave frequently accompanies this movement, showing that the sea bottom to the south has sunk. The unlift of the island and the sinking of the sea bottom show that lava is being expelled from under the sea.

Prof. See gives maps of the ocean depths near the Aleutian Islands and also near the Kurile and Japanese islands, and is the earthquakes follow these subsidences, he says, it is evident that the cause of these disturbances is everywhere the same, namely, the expulsion of lava from under the sea, so that the bottom sinks down into a narrow trough.

In this way the island of Japan was raised from the sea. The hole in the sea bottom just east of Japan made by the expulsion of lava is called the Tuscarora Deep, from the American ship Tuscarora, which first discovered this deep trough. It is evident that the island of Nippon came out of there because if it were loosened and thrown into the hole it would about fill it up.

It the same way the Aleutian and Kurile islands if dog off and thrown into the adjacent trenches near them would fill up the troughs which now appear there. If we go along in a field and come upon a trench with a ridge beside it, adds Prof. See, we know that the ridge was made by dirt taken out of the ditch.

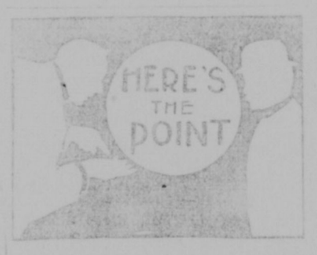
This investigation showing how mountains are formed in the sea may prove of profound significance for all the sciences which deal with the earth. Prof. See declares that the sea bottoms leak even when the underlying rock is twenty miles deep, and that all the mountains were once in the depths of the sea. They were uplifted by earthquakes pushing up the land and not at all by the shrinkage of the earth.

Prof. See calculates that the earth is new expanding from ten to a hundred times more rapidly than it is contracting under the influence of secular cooling. Thus all the old books on geology must be rewritten.

He discusses also a mountain range new forming in the sea between Samoa and New Zealand. Here the sea is very deep and has a ridge to the west just as in the case of the Kurile Islands. The Pacific Ocean is erecting a wall on the west just like the South American Andes on the east.

The mountain chain between Samoa and New Zealand is about 1,500 miles long and eventually will be very high. It is still below the water, except a few of the peaks which project as islands.

In the course of geological ages the western ridge will form a high range, and then like the eastern side of the trough will fold up and form another high ridge parallel to the first. This is how parallel mountain ranges are formed, and it is all the work of the sea, acting under simple laws.



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A Fortune in Scrap.

The scrap heap of a large industrial company is a decidedly interesting affair and a rather valuable asset. That of the New York Edison Company for last year was sold approximately for $200,000. The material included 632,000 pounds of scrap copper, 359,000 pounds of pig iron, 71,000 pounds of mixed metals and approximately 500 tons of iron. This does not include the materials which were redeemed for further use.

MANY MILLIONS IDLE IN V

Some Interesting Facts and on Coinage.

MASSES LIKE PAPER MONE

Because It is More Convenient to Handle Many Certificates Are Lost or Destroyed and Can Never Be Presented for Redemption.

The Secretary of the Treasury's annual report to Congress of June 30, 1907, shows the gold certificates had from time to time been issued by the Government to the amount of $677,595,909 with gold coin to that full amount in the U. S. Treasury for their redemption. And silver certificates in the same manner to the extent of $464,349,568, aggregate the uaat sum of $1,141,645,477, an amount not possessed by any other government in the world.

It can be said this tremendous amount is practically idle or dormant money. It is however, true that certificates in the nature of money or currency have been issued to this amount and in circulation, for the redemption of which the gold and silver so deposited, stands on deposit. But it is a well known fact that a considerable amount of these issues will never be presented for redemption or exchange for different reasons: one, that the holders will prefer the convenient coin money, especially silver, and a large portion of the certificate money will be lost, destroyed or hoarded, and so will never be presented for redemption. This kind of money is much more convenient and preferable in ordinary transactions and dealings. The Government gained about $8,000,000 in the $50,000,000 fractional notes, issued in the war times, by their not being presented for redemption.

Now in view of the fact that there are a super amount of gold and silver coins or monies on deposit to redeem or meet the whole of the certificates described would it not be advisable and proper to put a suitable and safe margin of these dormant coins in circulation and thereby make them useful, instead of idle money, and thus help to cure the money stringency which has existed since last October. This would be a practical business step of a relieving or helping kind. Of course a sufficiency of coin is to be held for redemption purposes, but not a super abundance. Conservatism and safety are good things, but should not be carried too far. In all business affairs, there must be some foresight and venture and possibility some risk. None here.

What the people want and need in their current business affairs is a sufficiency of safe, sound and convenient money of both the hard and soft kinds. Such is the advocacy of this paper.

March 27. J. B.

Last Notice to Delinquent Tax Payers

As County Treasurer my term of office expires during the month of April and I desire to settle up my books at an early a date as possible, I therefore give this as the last notice to delinquent tax payers that if taxes due and in arrear for the years 1906 and 1907 are not paid on or before May 1st next I will collect same in the manner prescribed by law, much as I regret to pursue this course. All delinquents therefore, will please take notice that unless they make settlement as above I will in justice to myself and the financial interests of the county, be compelled to adhere strictly to the law, which, if invoked will add costs in many cases often exceeding the amount of taxes involved.

Very respectfully,

HORACE R. DEWITT,
Treasurer of Garrett County.

4td

Stop that tickling Cough! Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure will surely stop it, and with perfect safety. It is so thoroughly harmless, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers to use nothing else even with very young babies. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung healing mountainous shrub furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sensitive bronchial membranes. No opium, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Demand Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. All dealers.

Nor Any Other Creature.

By Ina Wright Hanson.

Copyrighted, 1907, by C. H. Sutcliffe.

Looking up from a long drawn reverie before the unfinished picture on my easel, I saw Iolanthe beaming at me from the doorway.

"Come on!" she cried. "Put up your work and come with me into the country. I believe you don't even know it is May day. Don't you remember 'the month of May, when the air is so full of sweetness and love that even one shaving begins to feel an affection for another shaving?' Come, let us a Maying go."

"I can't," I answered. "I'm up against it. I'm crowded to the wall. I'm broke."

Iolanthe laughed—the sweetest sound in this wise old world.

"I had an intuition so, but that doesn't matter. This is my treat. You see, Isabel Dory took me to dinner yesterday, so I have enough to take us picnicking today. Come, brave knight, put on thy helmet and hasten."

I hastened. No one could resist Iolanthe. I took her little covered basket, and we went along the hall and down the stairs, with mock-doleful messages following us from our fellow workers, who were not going out into the blosoming May day world.

"What car are we going to take?" I asked as we reached the street.

Iolanthe blushed deliciously.

"We are not going to take a car. You see, I got so interested in buying a 'scrumptious' lunch that I forgot about the car, and"—

"I see," I said gravely. "And you don't know how glad I am that we are to walk. It is so much healthier. Then we won't have to mingle with the plebeians on a common car. When rich aristocrats like us"—

Iolanthe glanced up at me rather sharply, I thought. It couldn't be that she knew—of course she couldn't know. No one knew but my uncle's lawyer and myself, and maybe my uncle. I wondered if my uncle did know in that unknown country he had lately entered. By and by I should tell Iolanthe that, when the preliminaries were over, I should have enough money to buy her everything she wanted, even if on this blithe day I had not a penny, and all due to a never known rich old uncle, now dead. But Iolanthe was proud, so first I would win her promise—win it while she believed me poor as herself.

WE ATE OUR "SCRUMPTIOUS" LUNCH.

Purity and courage and gentleness and beauty—that was my Iolanthe. Mine? Ah, when our May day was over, should I be calling her mine?

"Who are you today?" she asked, stopping to fill her lungs with the buoyant air.

We had a habit of playing we were other folks when we went on these excursions—childish no doubt, but we were never going to grow old, we said, so it was best to be children a long time.

"Why, I am King Cophetua," I answered promptly, with a great inflating of my kingly chest and throwing back of my kingly head as we walked on.

"Her arms across her breast she laid;
She was more fair than words can say.
In robe and crown the king stept down
To meet and greet her on her way."

"Who are you today, Iolanthe?"

"It's a pretty story," she mused, not answering my question, "but suppose it were turned around. Suppose the beggar man were Queen Cophetua and the beggar man. Would he be good and let her love him? And would he be willing to sit on the throne with her?"

"Oh, that's different!" I said. "Of course a man could not take favors from a woman. The beggar man would have to go out into the world and win his fortune. He couldn't take it from his queen. You know he couldn't, don't you, Iolanthe?"

"No, I don't know anything about it," she said a bit crossly. But Iolanthe never could stay cross long enough to make it pay, so in a moment she was talking merrily again.

Presently we reached the spot we were bound for, a spot of sun and shade and running water and new spring flowers. We ate our "scrumptious" lunch, and then we sang and talked and had long spells of social silence, and all the while I was wondering how I should make her say "yes" if at first she happened to say "no."

"I am going to tell you a pretty story," she remarked after one of these silences. "It's a true one too. I am invited and so are you, and you'll go, won't you?"

"Oh, sure!" I answered recklessly. "Where?"

"A reception tomorrow evening to meet the richest girl you ever saw. She has so much money she doesn't know what to do with it all, but folks have just found it out. She has pretended to be poor for reasons. We're both going because you said you would."

"I would do anything or go anywhere to please you, little girl," I answered with so much meaning that Iolanthe flushed and her dear eyes wavered before my gaze. I don't know quite how it happened, but suddenly I had my dream in my arms—my unresisting, perfect, red lipped dream—and I was quite mad with delight.

Then presently she cried out that I must never let anything come between us.

"'Nor height nor depth nor any other creature,'" I said reverently.

"'Nor any other creature,'" she repeated after me and made me say it every little while all the rest of that wonderful day, and I did not tell her about my fortune after all, though I had intended to. When you come to think of it, money is a sordid thing to discuss when two folks are quaffing nectar and nibbling ambrosia.

The next evening I went to the reception and was presented to the lady of riches. It seemed to me that all the room hushed its breath and waited while we two went through what was required of us. It seemed to me that I lived an eon before we were free from the great eye of the room and in some place where there were a splash of water and quiet and heavy perfume of flowers. There in the dim light she stood, slender as an English laburnum tree, swaying in her yellow silken robes toward me. Her hands, weighted with jewels, were held out to me. Her mouth that I had kissed was smiling at me—was saying:

"'Nor any other creature!'"

I stood there staring at this wonderful new Iolanthe, and all I could think of and all I said was:

"Barefooted came the beggar maid,
Before the king Cophetua!"

Which, considering the circumstances, could hardly have been more absurd.

Iolanthe's laugh rang out; then she came closer to me, and her eyes grew very grave.

"Dearest," she whispered, "I was too rich to be happy, and so I ran away from everybody and went to work in the studio. I wanted to accomplish something. I wanted folks to say, 'She is a great painter,' not 'She is the richest girl in the country.' Then I found you, and—and—I didn't care any more for fame, because I wanted something greater, love—your love—and—you said 'Nor any other creature,' you know you did!"

"And meant it, too, my angel!" I exclaimed, coming out of my trance and taking her hands in mine. "You shall give me all the money you think I need, and I will sit on the throne with you like a good little man."

"I am so glad you are going to be sensible!" she said fervently.

And then I had to explain to her why I was laughing.

No Use For a Pessimist.

Freddie and his mother were having a thoroughly satisfactory romp when a visitor was announced. As one topic of conversation after another came up it developed that the caller was in an extraordinarily pessimistic frame of mind and expressed her disapproval in no measured terms of everything and everybody under discussion.

This impartial "knocking" disturbed Freddie's amiable soul mightily, and he slowly drew nearer and nearer until he finally stood before the lady, with his small face puckered and the corners of his mouth drawn down.

She stopped in the midst of an "Oh, a dreadful bore, my dear!" to say:

"Why, Freddie, please do unscrew your face. I don't like to see little boys look like that."

Freddie surveyed her for a moment and then said trenchantly, but with an obviously sincere wish for information:

"I guess you don't like most anything, do you?"—New York Times.

A Bad Shot.

A hot headed Irishman accidentally insulted an equally hot headed Frenchman, who insisted on fighting a duel with the Hibernian to wipe out the slight. The Irishman suggested that the two of them should each draw a card from a pack, and the one who drew the lowest was to go into an adjoining room and blow his brains out. The Frenchman demurred at first, but finally fell in with the idea, and the two opponents drew out the cards, one of which was bound to carry death in its wake. The Irishman drew the lowest card, and, with a smile, he charged his revolver and betook himself off to a small anteroom to complete the tragedy. Presently a loud report rang out, and the white faced people ran wildly to the little anteroom, fully expecting to see the Irishman a gory corpse. Instead he came coolly along the passage to meet them, and as they stared wonderingly at him he cried:

"Begorra, Oi missed meself!"

Peculiar "Cure Stones."

Occupying an isolated position on the moors about five or six miles above Penzance, in Cornwall, a peculiar trio of stones is to be seen. They are arranged in a straight line, the two outside ones being four feet high and upright, while the center one is a little lower, but much wider. In the last mentioned there is a round hole large enough to admit of a man passing through. This pile is known as the "Men-an-tol," or "holed stone." Popular tradition states that any one crawling through the hole in the center stone will be forever immune from rheumatism and allied complaints. In times gone by the country people used to bring their children to the holed stone and pass them through.—Strand Magazine.

One Way to Solve the Currency Problem.

By JAMES G. CANNON, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank, New York.

I AM ONE OF A GROWING NUMBER OF BANKERS WHO BELIEVE THAT IN THE ADAPTATION OF THE CLEARING HOUSE CERTIFICATE WE HAVE THE SOLUTION OF THE CURRENCY PROBLEM. WE DO NOT NEED MORE FIXED CURRENCY IN THIS COUNTRY, BUT WE NEED FLEXIBILITY TO MEET EMERGENCIES SUCH AS WE HAVE BEEN PASSING THROUGH.

I would have in every large city where there is a subtreasury the clearing house incorporated and prepared to DO BUSINESS WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. I would have a quoted United States EMERGENCY currency printed in large quantities and held under proper safeguards in each subtreasury.

I would permit the treasurer of the United States, on proper application, to receive clearing house certificates as COLLATERAL SECURITY and advance 50 per cent of the amount of such certificates deposited in emergency circulation to each clearing house association. Such circulation should bear 6 per cent interest, so that it would be RETIRED AT ONCE WHEN NOT NEEDED.

In reading the newspaper discussions in connection with the so called Aldrich currency bill I notice that it has been suggested that the issuance of clearing house loan certificates should be PROHIBITED BY LAW.

It does not seem possible that any student of finance who is familiar with the use of these certificates could for one moment make such a recommendation. Had it not been for the issuance of CLEARING HOUSE LOAN CERTIFICATES by the associated banks of New York during the recent crisis we would not have been able to import any considerable amount of gold from Europe.

Divorce Preferable to Unhappy Marriage.

By the Rev. MADISON C. PETERS, New York City.

THERE IS A THING WORSE THAN DIVORCE, AND THAT IS TO MAKE A HELL OF THE HOLIEST HUMAN RELATION. DIVORCE IS NOT ALWAYS A MENACE TO THE PURITY OF THE HOME, TO PRESERVE THE SACREDNESS OF WHICH PLACE AND KEEP IT INVIOLATE FROM THE SACRILEGE OF SOCIAL POLLUTION SOME PEOPLE UNFORTUNATELY ARE OBLIGED TO TAKE THE BITTER MEDICINE LABELED DIVORCE.

"What God hath joined together let not man put asunder." BUT WHO KNOWS WHAT GOD HAS JOINED? Going through a marriage ceremony and paying the minister do not make the contract God joined, so far from it that IN MANY CASES to keep the contracting parties joined is immoral and therefore sinful.

MARRIAGE IS THE WORLD'S CIVILIZER and the home the cabinet room wherein are devised the great and grand things of earth. Our social chariots should be attached to the stars of love, and we should resist every tendency to disparage this SACRED institution. This can be done not by forcing mismated people to live together because they have a marriage license, but BY THROWING MORE SAFEGUARDS ABOUT MARRIAGE and trying, so far as possible, to prevent mismatches.

Our Musical Taste Is Advancing

By VICTOR HERBERT, Composer.

I DO NOT KNOW WHAT HIDDEN POWER IS AT WORK ON THE AMERICAN MUSIC LOVING PUBLIC TO INFLUENCE IT, BUT OF LATE YEARS THERE SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN A MARKED TENDENCY ON ITS PART TOWARD SOMETHING BETTER IN MUSIC. IT SEEMS NOW TO BE STRIVING FOR HIGHER IDEALS, AS IT WERE.

This is markedly apparent in all branches of music, from the latest popular song to the imported grand opera. It may be due to the fact of a BROADER MUSICAL EDUCATION IN OUR GREAT UNIVERSITIES AND INLAND COLLEGES, or it may be due to the fact that the American music teachers of today are striving for better things and that they are spending their spare time in CONSCIENTIOUS STUDY AND RESEARCH OF EUROPEAN MUSIC and are in turn imparting this great knowledge to the aspiring young student of music.

* * *

On the other hand, the modern composer may be responsible, for he, like the teacher, has "BUILDED FOR HIMSELF AN IDEAL" FAR ABOVE THAT OF THE PAST DECADE and is striving, hard though it may be, to surmount this pinnacle of perfection. It has, indeed, been a TASK for these workers in the vineyard of melody to educate the mass of so called music lovers, who have been educated up to the LOWER STANDARDS OF SO CALLED POPULAR SONGS which are ground out over night, exist for a brief spell and are then consigned to the boneyard of public fads.

Women Stronger Than Men.

By Professor CHARLES ZUEBLIN of the University of Chicago.

MAN'S SUPREMACY IS NOW ALMOST A THING OF THE PAST, AND IT IS HIGH TIME IT IS SO, FOR, WHILE WOMAN IS REGARDED AS THE WEAKER PHYSICALLY, SHE IS IN MANY RESPECTS THE STRONGER MENTALLY AND MORALLY.

From the time brute strength received second place and the mind became the dominating power of the human being woman has risen until she now THREATENS TO BE NOT ONLY THE EQUAL OF MAN IN EVERY RESPECT, BUT THE SUPERIOR.

Regarding the PHYSICAL strength, it might be said that woman is STRONGER THAN MAN, for the human being should be gauged according to the performance of functions for which it is intended. Taking this as a standard, woman is the stronger, for she ENDURES MORE in life than the average man can imagine.

MRS. DOLBY'S TALKS.

The Deacon Hears Further Comments on His Failings.

BROKE THIRD COMMANDMENT.

Language Used by the Good Man When Johnson's Calf Butted Him In the Stomach Causes Him a Bad Half Hour—Seeks Solace In Geography.

[Copyright.]

Deacon Dolby was replacing a hinge on the smokehouse door and wondering if it was going to be a hard winter or not when he looked toward the house and saw the widow Haskins just leaving it with a pitcher in her hand. He at once laid aside his tools and prepared for the worst. He had not long to wait. Within ten minutes he heard Mrs. Dolby's voice calling, and he started for the house. She had been as chirpy as a cricket all the morning and laying plans for ten years ahead, but he realized what would follow the call of the widow.

Deacon Dolby entered the kitchen to find his wife stretched at full length

"YOU WERE KNOCKED ABOUT TEN FEET."

on the floor. In one hand she clasped a yellow bowl that had been in the family for twenty-one years and in the other a wiping cloth that was not quite so many years old. Her eyes were closed, and the breath seemed to have left her body.

The deacon went over to the sink and got a drink of water.

Then he lifted the boiling teakettle on the back side of the stove.

Then he gently removed the bowl and the wiping cloth from the hands that would fondle them no more.

Then he picked Mrs. Dolby up as he would a bag of potatoes worth 90 cents a bushel and carried her into the sitting room and dropped her on the lounge. In doing so he took no precautions to see that her head was higher than her feet, and as a result she seemed to be sliding down hill on her back. When she had been arranged the deacon sat down and opened an old school geography that had somehow found its way to a place beside the family Bible and Sankey's Gospel Hymns on the center table and opened it to be greeted by the announcement that the Mississippi river was the longest river in the world. This gave him no shock of surprise. He had suspected the fact for several years. He was wondering if it made the Amazon jealous to play second fiddle when there was a movement at his elbow and a voice asked:

"Samuel Dolby, have we both died and gone to heaven?"

Mrs. Dolby Comes to Life.

Mrs. Dolby had got through sliding down hill on her back and had got up and turned herself around. The deacon had no answer ready. He knew that both were on earth and that the hinge on the smokehouse door was still waiting to be fixed, but what was the use in getting up an argument? Besides, he was interested in the statement that James K. Polk could never bear to inflict pain on even a grasshopper.

"I see now that we are still on earth," said Mrs. Dolby after awhile in answer to her own question. "Yes, I remember calling to you, Samuel. I did not dream of fainting away, but somehow when I thought—thought of—thought of what the widow"—

There were tears and sobs at this juncture. Some husbands would have gone after the kitchen towel and spoken soothing words, but Mr. Dolby had been caught by the statement that the Hudson river emptied into New York bay instead of the Pacific ocean.

"Mrs. Haskins came over to borrow a quart of cider vinegar," resumed the dying woman after a bit, "and I lent her that pitcher with the nose knocked off to carry it home in. I didn't notice anything strange about her until just as she was going out. Then I saw tears in her eyes and asked her if she had heard bad news. With that she busted out crying and dropped into a chair, and for five minutes I couldn't get her to say a word. Then she told me all. She felt it her duty to do so. I called to you, and then all became dark. I thought the blow had killed me, but it seems that it hasn't. It seems that I have got to live on."

No Huckleberries In Turkey.

Mr. Dolby had some little curiosity, but he held it in leash. The geography made the statement that the huckleberry was to be found in every country on earth except Turkey, and he wondered why Turkey was left out when a good thing was going around.

Mrs. Dolby sobbed four sobs and then shed fourteen tears and then asked:

"Don't you want to know what the blow was, Samuel? You are going to say you do, but I shall tell you. One day last week you went over to Mr. Johnson's to borrow a hoe to dig taters with. You came back without the hoe, and you were looking as pale as a ghost and not saying anything. I didn't pester you with any questions. I just waited. Now I know all. Samuel, do you want to go down on your knees and say that it was the sudden surprise that made you do it and ask my forgiveness?"

The question was direct, but the deacon paid no attention to it. He had found the geographical statement that the rivers of China supported a population of 2,000,000, and he was not to be switched off on any side issues. He was given two minutes to answer in, and then Mrs. Dolby said:

"Mr. Johnson has a calf about a year old. You were crossing the lot when the calf took you for his father and came bounding at you and struck you in the stomach with his head. You were knocked about ten feet, and Mrs. Johnson, who was looking on, threw up her hands and fainted away. She thought you had been killed stone dead. While you were down the calf tried to bite your ears. You can't deny this, Samuel, for Mrs. Johnson is a woman that won't lie. She was offered a yoke of oxen when she was a girl if she would tell a falsehood, but she refused. She says you were unconscious for at least ten minutes. Her faint lasted her at least seven or eight, and you hadn't moved when she came out of it. You were lying in the same place, and the calf was fumbling for your ears. You were the same as dead, Samuel, and perhaps it would have been better had the Lord taken you then and there. Don't you want to press me to your heart and say that it shall never happen again?"

The deacon didn't. Every incident in the tragedy under discussion rose up before him as clear as day, but he had no forgiveness to ask for. Besides, he was interested in the statement that John Smith settled Jamestown instead of Henry Smith, as he had always been led to believe, and he wanted to work it out in his mind.

"You lay there one moment, Samuel, with Mrs. Johnson thinking you dead and remembering how many pickled peaches I had put up for the winter, and the next you was on your feet. The calf stood there looking at you out of his innocent eyes, and you jumped up and down and abused his father.

"Then you called his mother a wretch.

"Then you called him forty different names as fast as you could speak.

"Then you threatened to knock his blamed head off and to break every bone in his blasted body.

What the Deacon Told the Calf.

"Then you said that any infernal calf that didn't know better than to come frolicking around and bat a man in the stomach with his —— head ought to be murdered on the spot, and blast your eyes you were the one to do it! You said that, Samuel—you said every word of it.

"And then, not even looking around or caring who heard or saw, you picked up a club and basted and swatted and pounded that poor calf all over the lot, and every time you swatted him you shouted out something. That something made Mrs. Johnson faint away again, and when she came to you were gone and the calf was looking so homesick that she never expected it to live. Oh, deacon, are you going to stick it out like Captain Kidd did or are you—you"—

The deacon read from the geography that the soil carried down by the Missouri river every year was equal to that of the state of Rhode Island and then closed the book and rose up and returned to where the hinge awaited him. During the next hour he found himself whistling and singing at intervals, and he had just got the door up when a voice called from the kitchen door again:

"Samuel! Oh, Samuel, supper is all ready, and I have got hot biscuit and honey for you!"

Mrs. Dolby had been drawn back from the grave again. M. QUAD.

An Illustrated Phrase.

Hitting the pipe.

That Fiddling.

She—What is that man doing in the next flat, do you suppose—trying a new fiddle?

He—No; he's trying my patience.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Typewriter Girl.

See the busy typist girl
As she pounds the keys,
Printing other people's thoughts
With apparent ease,
Sometimes printing other things
Because of lack of care,
And thus producing in her boss
A strong impulse to swear.
See her with her guileless face,
Making her excuse:
"I had it in my notes, you see."
The boss, "Oh, what's the use?"
—G. A. Boyd in Harper's Weekly.

Hauger Gets a Year.

John M. Hauger, who was convicted of counterfeiting during the early part of the January term of U. S. court at Parkersburg, was last week sentenced by Judge Dayton. The sentence provides that Hauger is to be imprisoned in the penitentiary a year and a day, and to pay a fine of $110. A 40 days stay was, however, granted to give the defense time to perfect their appeal, the bills of exceptions for which were agreed agreed upon by counsel and signed by Judge Dayton. In the meantime Hauger goes to jail, where he will remain at least for the 40 days. Then, if the appeal is not granted, his term in the pen will begin—otherwise he will await the issue of the appeal.

Slept on the Track.

William Elliott, who claims to be a resident of Bloomington, was found lying across the rails of the Cumberland and Westernport Electric railway two nights in succession the latter part of last week and his life was only saved by prompt action on the part of the motorman in stopping the car. Although he had been drinking he was not too drunk to be impertinent to the men who had saved his life, and when he refused to give an explanation of his actions he was taken to the Lonaconing lockup. He has relatives in this county.

Kicked By Horse.

Roy Friend, son of Mr. Joseph Friend, of near Sang Run, was kicked in the face by a horse last Thursday afternoon, breaking his nose and lacerating his cheek very painfully. Dr. McComas dressed the wounds of the young man shortly after he was injured.

A Postal Card Pilferer,

B. F. Jenkins, who says his home is at Swanton, came to Oakland on Saturday and proceeded to lay in a supply of souvenir postal cards with out tendering pay for the same. In his rounds he visited the stores of Andrew Gonder and James Treacy where he could not resist the temptation and pocketed a number. From the latter place he went to the Journal 'office' where he secured another lot. Shortly afterward the loss of the goods was discovered and he was arrested, given a hearing and in default of the bond was sent to jail for grand jury action at the June term of court.

FOR SALE.

A good farm of 115 acres, 3 miles from Frankville and 5 miles from Swanton; 60 acres in cultivation; improved by 2 dwelling houses, 3 small barns and other outbuildings; 2 orchards of choice fruit, excellent water and convenient to church and school. Possession given at once, the purchaser to pay for labor and seed for any crop that may have been put in the ground at time of transfer.

Price, $1800; ⅓ cash and balance to suit purchaser.

Apply to Fred. A. Thayer, Oakland, Md. 5-4t

Work on Court House Resumed.

Yesterday work on the erection of the new court house in Oakland, which was discontinued with the setting in of winter, was resumed with Mr. Roderick, superintendent, in charge. Monday a larger force of men will be put to work and the construction of the building will be pushed right along until it is completed, which will be sometime in the fall.

Young Men's Christian Society.

Subject for next Sunday afternoon's lecture, Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, lecturer, in the rooms of the Association, Mitchell building, Second street, to which all or cordially invited: Jesus the Good Shepherd—John 10, 1-18.

Body Disinterred.

The remains of Andrew J. Teats, who recently died in Oakland and was buried in the Oakland cemetery, were disinterred on last Saturday and on Sunday were taken to Friendsville, the former home of the deceased, for reinterment. Mr. D. E. Bolden accompanied the remains to Friendsville and superintended the burial in the Steele cemetery at that place.

Fell and Was Painfully Injured.

Mrs. Louis Bush, on Sunday, fell as she was descending a stairway in her home in Oakland, and broke a bone in her foot, besides very painfully spraining her ankle. The injured lady was attended by Dr. Hinebaugh.

Protection Against Loss By Fire.

Is your property insured? If not, could you afford to lose your home or your place of business at this time by fire? If such a misfortune should overtake you are you able to rebuild without borrowing money and putting a mortgage on your premises? If not, then insure your property at once in one of the large and reliable Fire Insurance Companies represented by our Agency, and in case of fire you will be promptly paid the amount of loss sustained under your policy, and it will not be necessary to borrow. Combined assets of Companies represented, more than $85,000,000. Write for information and rates.

FRED A. THAYER, Agent.
52-2t4s Oakland, Md.

Cement Plant Shot Down.

A receiver has been appointed for the Buckhorn Portland Cement Company, and the plant at Manheim, about a mile west of Rowlesburg on the Morgantown & Kingwood railroad, has shut down for an indefinite period. Judge Dayton has granted an injunction, restraining the owners of the plant from operating, exercising any privileges under the charter held by the company or interfering in any wise with the receiver in the discharge of his duties. The receiver is Robert A. Patton, who has been required to enter into bond of $10,000.

Railroad Crossing.

In every country town there is a sign at the railroad crossing like this:

"Look Out for the Cars."

Now, everybody in that town knew it was a railroad crossing the day the track was laid. When the sign was put up it took two days—not longer—for every inhabitant to become familiar with it. In a week even the small children could read and spell it backward. Did the railroad take it down? No. If they had the warning would have been forgotten in a week and smash-ups and damage suits would have resulted.

One time advertisements act the same was. You must keep everlastingly at it, like the railroad crossing sign.—Eli Grocer.

Stop that tickling Cough! Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure will surely stop it, and with perfect safety. It is so thoroughly harmless, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers to use nothing else even with very young babies. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung healing mountainous shrub furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sensitive bronchial membranes. No opium, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Demand Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. All dealers.

Schools Close Today.

The public schools of Garrett county will close for the scholastic year this afternoon, after a term of seven and a-half months. Generally the schools have been satisfactorily managed by the teachers in charge.

Church Services.

UNITED BRETHREN.

The Third Quarterly meeting of the Loch Lynn circuit will be held at Lyndale next Saturday and Sunday. Quarter'ly conference will convene Saturday at 2.30 p. m. Preaching by the Presiding Elder at 7.30 p. m., and Sunday at 10.30 a. m.

J. F. PRITCHARD, Pastor.

MENNONITE.

Mennonite services will be conducted in the Union church near Gortner next Sunday morning at 10.30 and Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock by Rev. Edward Miller, of Spring, Pa., to which all are earnestly invited.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Preaching at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m.
Sunday school 2.15 p. m.
Epworth League, Monday, 7.30 p. m.
Junior League Wednesday 2.15 p. m.
Prayer meeting Wednesday 7.30 p. m.
All are cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Preaching 7:30 p. m. Our 5th Anniversary Sermon.
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Catechise Saturday at 2 p. m.
Luther League every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.
Preaching at Hutton next Thursday at 8 p. m.
Preaching at Deer Park Lutheran church next Sabbath at 11 a. m. Our 5th Anniversary Sermon.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

Mrs. W. R. Getty Ill.

Mrs. W. R. Getty has been alarmingly ill at her home in Grantsville, Garrett county, for some weeks. All her children have been at her sick chamber for some days, awaiting the sorrowful hour. She is the widow of Senator W. R. Getty, who died in September, 1902.

FOR SALE.

Berkshire pigs (thoroughbred); young boars and sows; six months old. Apply to Forman, Brookside Dairy Farms, Brookside, W. Va. 4-26t

Last Notice to Delinquent Tax Payers.

As County Treasurer my term of office expires during the month of April and I desire to settle up my books at an early a date as possible, I therefore give this as the last notice to delinquent tax payers that if taxes due and in arrear for the years 1906 and 1907 are not paid on or before May 1st next I will collect same in the manner prescribed by law, much as I regret to pursue this course. All delinquents, therefore, will please take notice that unless they make settlement as above I will in justice to myself and the financial interests of the county, be compelled to adhere strictly to the law, which, if invoked will add costs in many cases often exceeding the amount of taxes involved.

Very respectfully,
HORACE R. DEWITT,
4td Treasurer of Garrett County.

FIRE LOSS PROMPTLY PAID.

Messrs. Mathews & Hamill Complimented For Their Promptness.

BOND, Md., Jan. 1st, 1908.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL, Oakland, Md.

GENTLEMEN:—I am in receipt of your letter of December 31st, enclosing me a draft for two hundred dollars in payment of my recent loss by fire. This draft arrived just fifteen days after the happening of the fire, and I desire to thank you for your promptness in paying the claim. Your promptness in paying losses is to me the best possible evidence that you represent companies which are able to pay their losses, and have no desire to take advantage of those who insure with you. It will give me pleasure to recommend you to those who may desire to insure their properties against loss by fire.

Very truly yours,
E. E. BROWN,
Supt. Bond Mill.

Rented Bradley Farm.

Mr. George Geissman, of Oakland, yesterday closed a lease for the Bradley farm adjoining Oakland for the term of one year. The farm embraces about three hundred and fifty acres. Mr. Geissman will farm portions of the land and utilize many of the fields for pasture.

Farm For Sale or Rent.

I have a farm 3 miles north of Oakland and 1½ miles west of Deer Park, containing 126 acres, with new eight-room house and good barn, which I offer for rent or sale.

D. M. DIXON.

Tariff and Trusts.

Morgan J. O'Brien, a former justice of the New York supreme court, tells the Democratic party that it "should get back to Cleveland's platform, which was tariff reform." To his mind "the evils of trusts have been wrought through unfair tariffs." The very day on which these momentous things were being delivered in London for American consumption announcement was made of the formation in free trade Great Britain of the Universal Steel Trust, designed to regulate and control the production and distribution of steel throughout the entire world! The United States is to cure trust evils through free trade. How, then, is Great Britain to cure her trust evils? Through a return to protection? Morgan J. O'Brien is talking through his hat. Protection has not produced the trusts, and free trade cannot eradicate them. That is the view of President Roosevelt—or was, not long ago. It is the view of all protectionists. And it is the truth.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., December 26, 1907.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, April 14th, 1908,

as required by law, for the purpose of making the 1908 Levy. All persons having accounts for same are requested to file them on or before above date.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Fred. A. Thayer, Agent. Oakland, Md.

Statement of the Condition of
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Total Admitted Assets	$18,920,605 84
Total Liabilities	13,670,153 39
Surplus to Policy-holders	5,261,450 45

STATE OF MARYLAND.
Office of the State Insurance Department.
BALTIMORE, January 18, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract taken from the Annual Statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford Conn. for the year ending December 31, 1907, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

Statement of the Condition of
THE CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD.
January 1, 1908.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000 00
Reserve for Reinsurance	3,380,757 23
Reserve for all Out standing Claims	318,272 38
Net Surplus	1,118,394 25
Total Assets	$5,817,423 86

STATE OF MARYLAND.
Office of the State Insurance Department
BALTIMORE, January 18, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract taken from the Annual Statement of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., for the year ending December 31, 1907, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

Statement showing the Condition of the
FIDELITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
December 31, 1907.

Capital Stock paid up	$1,000,000 00
Total Assets	2,529,466 17
Total amount of All Liabilities	727,763 59
Surplus as regards policy holders	2,801,701 58
Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company	2,166,950 00

STATE OF MARYLAND
Office of the State Insurance Department.
BALTIMORE, Fecruary 19, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract, taken from the Annual Statement of The Fidelity Fire Insurance Company, of New York, for the year ending December 31, 1907, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

Statement of the Condition of
THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
December 31, 1907.

Total Assets	$16,399,452 10
Total Amount of all liabilities	7,895,960 74
Surplus as regards policy holders	8,503,591 36

State of Maryland, Office of State Insur. Dept.
Baltimore, February 19, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract from the statement of the above named company.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

In M. O. the Latter Generally Exposes the Falsity of the Former.

The theory of municipal ownership is that municipal corporations can do for the public at cost the service now done by private corporations at a profit, saving to the public the amount of the profit in reduced charges.

In the common practice of municipal ownership the city does for the public at increased expense, but for a lower price, what private corporations have been doing for a profit. Usually not only the profit is absorbed in the increased expense, but a continual annual deficiency is covered up by increase of the municipal debt and failure to provide out of earnings for depreciation of plant.

By the time the plant first installed is worn out the city, unless very rich and strong, is apt to be at the end of its credit. In many cases, like that of the Philadelphia gas works, a private corporation gets the city plant for a song and makes money out of it faster than ever. The fundamental idea of it, therefore, is to take the money of taxpayers to render service to non-taxpayers for less than the service costs.—Editorial in Minneapolis Tribune.

M. O. IN MILWAUKEE.

Unwarranted Action of the City Council In the Wisconsin Metropolis.

If you authorize an agent to purchase a piece of property for you at $5,000 and he finds that it will cost $6,000 and goes ahead and buys it without consulting you on the ground that you had said that you wanted the property, your words would probably look well in print. This is practically what has just been done in Milwaukee, the first party being the taxpayers of that city and their agent the city council. Some time ago the people of Milwaukee voted to authorize a bond issue of $500,000 to install a municipal lighting plant.

The city fathers found that the estimate was $800,000 too low and passed a resolution to issue bonds to the extent of $1,300,000. The city comptroller at first refused to sign the necessary papers on the ground that in view of the great difference in cost the matter should be again submitted to the people. This point was, however, overruled by the city attorney. If his opinion is good law, the law is bad, for it permits the agents of the people to abuse their powers with impunity.

Why Kirkwood Shut Down.

Some time ago the city of Kirkwood, Mo., was reported to have shut down the generating plant of its electric light plant and made a contract for current with a private company. The arrangement was not, however, consummated, for the company, Mayor Overbeck claims, did not act in good faith. The mayor gives the further official statement in regard to the municipal plant:

"Our plant was built about the year 1901, and on account of it being a municipal matter the city did not get up to date plant and is today suffering from having a plant that does not meet the requirements, and the cost of production is too high; consequently it does not pay the city if we take into consideration depreciation and the interest on our investment."

Two Divorce Estimates.

The question of installing a municipal lighting plant at Hancock, Mich., has been laid at rest for five years at least by a contract for that period having been made by an almost unanimous vote of the aldermen. This matter has been under discussion for some time, and an estimate of the cost of a plant was obtained from an engineer. The report of this estimate, $850,000, seemed so low that one of the aldermen got another estimate from an entirely disinterested engineer, who figured that the cost would be $1,100,000.

Interest Coes Right Along.

In 1898 Greenwood, S. C., issued 5 per cent bonds to the amount of $35,000 for a water and light plant. The report available shows that none of the bonds has been paid, but the operating plant has been shut down, as it was found to be cheaper to buy current. A contract has been made for ten years, at the end of which period the plant will in all probability be too antiquated for effective service, so that it might as well be written off the books—but the interest on the bonds keeps right on.

A Municipal Overflow.

Of the fads that have swept o'er the country—
The Lawson fad, Dunne fad and Hearst—
I think—but I may be mistaken—
The fad called M. O. is the worst.

The city would have M. O. bake shops
To furnish municipal bread.
M. O. undertakers would follow
To box the municipal dead.

We'd have a municipal dentist
To'd put on municipal crowns;
All kinds of municipal worries
To furnish municipal frowns.

A million municipal silkworms
Would weave our municipal silk;
Ten thousand municipal babies
Cry out for municipal milk.

We'd have a municipal barroom.
Municipal whisky and gin.
The spree would be charged to the city:
'Twould be a municipal sin.

When out in municipal snowstorms
You'd wear an M. O. mackintosh.
You'd go to the M. O. theaters
To hear the municipal bosh.

You'd have to be full of M. O. love
To please your municipal wife.
Each awful municipal moment
Would make up municipal life.

Your dear M. O. heart would be aching.
You'd heave a municipal sigh.
If sure of no M. O. hereafter,
You'd jump this M. O. life and die.

—Thomas E. Burke.

ORDER NISI.

James E. Lish et al, vs Tecumpson Lish et al. No. 1496 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 18th day of March, 1908, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by Julius C. Renninger and William R. Offutt, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 18th day of April, 1908, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett County, once a week for three sucessive weeks before the 11th day of April, 1908.

The report states the amount of the sale to be $425.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Order of Publication.

Ada A. V. Halterman vs Henry H. Halterman.

No. 1520 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree, divorcing the plaintiff, Ada A. V. Halterman, a vinculo matrimonii, from the defendant, Henry H. Halterman.

The bill states that on the 20th day of May, 1875, the plaintiff was married to the defendant at Garrett county, Maryland, where they continued to reside together as husband and wife until the 11th day of February, 1905, and that, although the conduct of the plaintiff towards her husband, the said Henry H. Halterman, has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, the said defendant has without any just cause or reason, abandoned and deserted her, and has declared his intention to live with her no longer, and that such abandonment has continued uninterruptedly for at least three years, and is deliberate and final, and the separation of the parties beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation, and that five children were born to the plaintiff and defendant as the result of said marriage, all of whom are dead, except one son, Lawrason H. Halterman, who is above the age of twenty-one years and resides in Page county, Virginia, and the plaintiff is a resident of Garrett county, Maryland, and that the defendant resides in Tucker county, West Virginia, and is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill then prays that the plaintiff may be vinculo matrimonii from the defendant, for general relief and an order of publication.

It is thereupon, this 14th day of March, 1908, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 18th day of April, 1908, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning him to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 4th day of May next to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Convenience,
Protection,
Economy,

are all combined in Telephone Service. We offer you the many facilities of an efficiently operated and extensively developed system of telephones.

The rates are very low.

THE C. & P. TELEPHONE CO.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JOHN KITZMILLER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 13th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 13th day of February 1908.

WILLIAM CALLIS,
W. J. KITZMILLER,
Executors.
Hoyes, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CHRISTIAN KLOTZ,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1908.

LEWIS KLOTZ,
R. F. D. No. 1, Accident, Md.

Proposals for Building Bridge.

OAKLAND, MD., March 25, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners for Garrett County, Md., will receive sealed proposals until

Tuesday, April 14th, 1908,

at 2 o'clock p. m., at their office in the town of Oakland, Md., for the building of a low truss wrought iron bridge over Cherry Creek on road from Gortner to Sunnyside, said bridge to be of one span, 46 feet extreme length, and 12 feet wide, with stone abutments and to be built according to the plans and specifications now on file in the County Commissioners' office.

The bids submitted shall be for the superstructure separate from the stone work and vice versa.

The County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board.
A. G. Ross, Clerk.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas J. Lowdermilk, late of Garrett County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof dully authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of Aug., 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1908.

LOUISA A. LOWDERMILK,
Executrix.
McHenry, Md.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ANDREW J. TEATS,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of August, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of February, 1908.

ANASTASIA TEATS,
Administratrix.
Oakland, Md.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

LEVI SWEITZER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of January, 1908.

JOSEPH R. GLASS,
Administrator.
Swanton, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Somerset county, Pa., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ANNA BOGER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1908.

WILLIAM E. BITTNER,
Administrator.
Rockwood, Pa.

GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.

Office—"Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Peal Estate Bought and Sold.
Particular Attention Given Railroad & Mine Surveying.
Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

J. B. WILLIAMS CO
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

Land for Sale.

We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:

One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.

Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.

Also 10 acres suitable for building sites, just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.

For further information address

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL,
Successors to Charles A. Tower,
General Fire Insurance,
OAKLAND, MD.

We offer the best possible protection.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 32. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1908. NUMBER 6

UNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS, MADE BY MAYOR WEST

ere Submitted to Council Monday Night and Were Confirmed by That Body.

MR. DUNHAM RETAINED AS CLERK

To Council, and Mr. J. M. Stanton Reelected Its Presineut—Mr. W. R. Offutt City Attorney and Mr. D. M. Mason Collector.

Monday night the new Town Council rganized at the Council chamber when he recently elected members were worn into office by Mayor Truman West, he new members of the body being Messrs. E. G. Naylor, J. M. Stanton and has. A. Denlinbaugh who were elected the municipal election held March 9th.

Mr. J. M. Stanton was reelected president of Council and Mr. John C. Dunham, who has filled the office for a number of years, was reelected Clerk.

Under the charter of the town the ayor has the right to appoint certain icers, the same being confirmed by uncil. Under the provision of this ction Mayor West sent the following mination in:

For policeman, Wm. Browning and Bun" Nethken; Police Magistrate, ndrew B. Gonder; Weighmaster, Geo. . Ward; Attorney, G. Semmes Hamr., and William R. Offutt. In subtting the names of two attorneys ayor West threw the responsibility on the Council in making a selection. . W. R. Offutt received a majority te of the members and he was conned, along with the other appointnts submitted.

Council, under the charter, has the ght of electing its clerk, treasurer, x collector and street commissioner. r offices the following were elect: Clerk, Mr. John C. Dunham; Treasr, Mr. A. T. Matthews; Tax Collec, Mr. D. M. Mason; Street Commisner, Mr. Joseph M Crim.

n some respects the selection of the ve as officers of the corporation, noly the clerk, treasurer, tax collector, rney and police magistrate, give ral satisfaction, but other appointts have been generally condemned, Democrats and Republicans alike. fter the confirmation and election of above Council receiveda petition coning a large number of names pray- for the improvement of Third street n Centre street to Green street, the ific improvements wanted by the tioners being the erection of a ge over Wilson Creek on Centre et, the widening of the channel and lding of a retaining wall in Wilson ek along Third street and the gradof that street to Green street.

YOUGH RIVER OIL AND GAS COMPANY.

Meeting of Stockholders Held Saturday When New Board of Directors Was Chosen.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Yough River Oil and Gas Company, held on Saturday in the court room of the Garrett county court house in Oakland, a great majority of the stock was represented, either in person or by proxy, when a new board of directors to manage the affairs of the corporation was elected.

At the meeting about sixty shareholders were present who for themselves and the proxies they held represented about eighty per cent. of the entire stock of the concern.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. E. H. Sincell, one of the members of the old board of directors, who stated the object of the meeting and asked that nominations be made for a board of directors composed of twelve members. The names of twenty-two shareholders were placed in nomination and at the conclusion of the vote, the ballots were canvassed, the result being the election of Messrs. D. M. Mason, A. C. Mason, R. S. Jamison, George D. Browning, Edward E. Sollars, Chauncey Kimmell, William R. Stull, P. M. Furbee, John O. Thayer, E. J. Fringer, R. Harry West and A. D. Naylor.

The Board of Directors organized Monday afternoon by the election of the following:

President, W. R. Stull; vice, president, D. M. Mason; secretary, E. J. Fringer; general manager, C. Kimmell.

Another meeting of the directors will be held this evening when matters pertaining to the future welfare of the company will be considered.

Promoting Good Government.

Enterprising newspapers continue to find enough to do in New York city. Proceeding on the theory that no gambling place can exist in New York without the connivance of the police, the New York World the other day, with the consent of the district attorney's office, had a gambling place opened in due form by members of its staff. In a short time representatives of police captains and inspectors turned up, and the proprietors of the place arranged for police protection—for a financial consideration, of course. Then the trap was sprung. Result—inspector reduced to rank of captain and thirty-three plain clothes detectives sent back to patrol duty. Some of them, it is said, will be prosecuted criminally.

We must have police to watch the criminals, but it is only when newspapers watch the police that we have good government. While General Bingham, chief of New York's police, is admittedly honest and anxious to do his duty, it is clearly impossible with dishonest subordinates, and he needs all the help he can get from the press.

COUNTY CONVENTION FOR PEARRE UNANIMOUSLY

Resolutions Adopted Commending His Congressional Course and Pledging Garrett Delegation

TO SECURE HIS NOMINATION.

Every District In the County Represented In the Convention, Which Was Presided Over by C. J. Otto With N. U. Bond as Secretary.

The Republican delegates from the various election districts of Garrett county elected on Saturday last to attend a county convention in Oakland on Tuesday of this week for the purpose of electing delegates to the Congressional convention to be held at Hagerstown on April 16th, assembled at the court house in Oakland at one o'clock p. m., and was called to order by Chairman A. G. Sturgiss, of the Republican County Committee.

Mr. C. J. Otto, of New Germany, was elected chairman of the convention and Mr. N. U. Bond, of Bond, the secretary. The organization was completen by the election of the committees on credentials and resolutions, one delegate from each district in the county being members of the respective committees.

The committee on credentials reported the following delegates as being entitled to seats in the convention:

District No. 1—A. F. George, J. L. Fitzwater, C. V. Lee, Theo George, L. H. Friend.

District No. 2—N. R. Selby, J. S. Meyers, Wm. Hollinger, G. D. Browning, James Friend.

District No. 3—Charles Younkin, J. D. Miller, Hiram S. Coleman, L. F. Green, C. J. Otto.

District No. 4—N. U. Bond, Wm. Moody, Jacob Stump, Floyd Duckworth, Dr. H. M. Kemp.

District No. 5—H. J. Speicher, Chas. Gutherie, C. C. Speicher, R. A. Ravenscroft, Adam Hetrick.

District No. 6—D. McLean, John Sines, W. A. Smith, Elijah Friend, N. H. Casteel.

District No. 7—A. G. Ross, E. E. Friend, Andrew Shartzer, Lincoln Callie, W. Ravenscroft.

District No. 8—C. E. Hilleary, E. C. Harvey, Jonas Yutzy, P. F. Brenninger, G. W. Harvey.

District No. 9—T. H. Layman, C. C. Layman, W. L. Layman, Henry Knepp, H. W. Blocher.

District No. 10—E. W. Kelso, H. A. Hardesty, C. A. Ashby, I. A. Paugh, W. Chadderton.

District No. 11—Elias Merrill, G. B. Brown, Otho S. Fike, Jonas Wampler, William Broadwater.

District No. 12—G. W. Engle, P. G. Stark, S. D. Brenneman, Joel Orendorf, C. J. Brenneman.

District No. 13—A. L. Lee, H. L. Price, J. E. Chappell, Daniel Wilson, James W. Harvey.

District No. 14—E. J. Frantz, George Geissman, E. E. Sollars, Austin Brown, Samuel Lawton.

Immediately after the report of the credentials committee as above had been read and adopted the committee on resolutions reported the resolutions following when the convention adjourned after having adopted a resolution thanking the presiding officer and the secretary. The report of the committee on resolution follows:

The Republicans of Garrett county assembled at Oakland Tuesday, April 7th, 1908, in convention, do declare:

We re-affirm confidence in the great principles of the Republican party as embodied in the last National Platform.

We most heartily indorse and commend the patriotic and aggressive administration of President Theodore Roosevelt.

We cordially and heartily indorse and commend the able, wise and splendid statesmanship of our brilliant representative, the Hon. George A. Pearre, in Congress, and especially his loyal support of President Roosevelt, and his efforts in championing wise and patriotic legislation affecting the welfare of the whole people.

We strongly favor the re-nomination to Congress of our able and eloquent Representative, Hon. George A. Pearre. He has faithfully and honestly represented the Sixth Congressional District in the halls of Congress, and his splendid record, his marked career, his ability, his patriotism and his fidelity to the interests of all his constituents has conspicuously and preeminently marked him as most worthy and entitled to a re-nomination and election to the Sixty-first Congress of the United States.

Be it Resolved, That we pledge the Hon. George A. Pearre our undivided support for his re-nomination and instruct the delegates named by this convention to cast their votes as a unit for and to use all honorable means for his renomination at the Congressional Convention which meets at Hagerstown on the sixteenth of April, 1908; and be it further

Resolved, That in the Hon. William H. Taft of Ohio, we recognize the statesmen of lofty ideals, large and keen perception, one thoroughly in accord with the principles of the Republican party, and we believe his nomination would be wise and expedient, and for the best interest of the country and the Republican party, and we hereby instruct the delegates hereinafter named to the Republican State Convention which meets in Baltimore, April 30th, 1908, to use all honorable means to secure the adoption of resolutions instructing the four delegates-at-large and the four alternates-at-large to the National Republican Convention, which meets at Chicago, Ill., June 16th, 1908, to vote for the nomination of the Honorable William H. Taft of Ohio, for President of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby instruct the delegates to both the Congressional and State Convention to cast the three votes of Garrett County as a unit, and that no proxies shall be voted.

Delegates to Congressional convention, A. F. George, L. H. Friend, W. W. Savage, J. S. Myers, C. J. Otto, L. F. Green, N. U. Bond, Floyd Duckworth, H. J. Speicher, R. A. Ravenscroft, W. A. Smith, H. R. DeWitt, W. Ravenscroft, A. G. Ross, W. McCulloh Brown, Jonas Yutzy, Harry Blocher, C. A. Ashby, E. W. Kelso, Otho Fike, G. W. Engle, J. E. Chappell, H. L. Price, George Geissman and Samuel Lawton.

Delegates to State convention, R. A. Ravenscroft, A. F. George, W. A. Smith, N. R. Selby, W. Ravescroft and A. G. Sturgiss.

Memorial Services.

At the session of St. Paul's M. E. Sunday school held last Sunday afternoon a memorial service was conducted and the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, By the decree of our All-Wise and Divine Heavenly Father, Miss Agnes Dean, a pupil in the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Sunday school, of Oakland, has been called to the reward of the final faithful, and

WHEREAS, For a member of less than year a faithful and regular attendant of this Sunday school, always mainfesting a deep reverential interest in the study of God's word and cheerfully complying with all the requirements of the Sunday school of which she was a member, hence it is with great sorrow we record the death of Agnes Dean who had lived in this world but fourteen years, eight months, and twenty-eight days, and while her life had been beset by trouble, for the last few years she was living happily, and bid fair to a long life, and a useful career, but death came to her suddenly, and carried her away from the scenes of her earthly activities to that larger and grander life beyond, therefore be it

Resolved, By St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Sunday school of Oakland, that in the death of Agnes Dean we recognize the visitation of Proyidence, to which we bow with a submissive spirit, feeling that our loss in her eternal gain, and believing that she has joined that Heavenly Sunday school above, where a countless throng surround the throne singing songs of praise and joy forevermore.

Resolved, That by this visitation we are again forcibly reminded of the certainly of death and the uncertainty of time thereof, that it comes to all, the old and young alike, "in such an hour as we think not," and that all should hasten to make that spiritual preparation necessary to live the life of the righteous, and in the end meet with the approbation of the great Father of the Universe who is our Father and our God; and be it further

Resoived, That it is the sense of this Sunday school, and more especially of the class of which she was a member, that her life, her acts of kindness, her gentle submissive spirit, was of untold value in moulding, shaping, and developing character among her associates and companions, and

Resolved, That we commend her friends to the care and love of God, "who doeth all things well, and who will supply grace and help sufficient for all life's burders, looking forward to a final reunion of both class and Sunday school beyond this veil of tears; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the school and furnished the county papers for publication.

MISS TEKLA JOHNSON,
MRS. E. H. SINCELL,
JOSEPH E. HARNED,
Committee.

J. W. WHITE. Sec'y.

Young Men's Christian Society.

Subject for next Sunday afternoon's lecture, Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, lecturer, in the rooms of the Association, Mitchell building, Second street, to which all or cordially invited: Jesus Anointed at Bethany—John 12, 1-11.

Call for Your Letters.

Mr. John Baker, Miss Allison Coulter, Mr. J. H. Grower, Mrs. Ellen Kisner, W. T. Rider, Pearl Wilson.

OAKLAND HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

First Class Since Establishment of School Graduated Thursday.

EXERCISES AT THE OPERA HOUSE

The Graduating Class Was Composed of Misses Mabel Florence Porter, Ethel May Wilt and Nelle Workman—Excellent Program.

Thursday evening, April 2nd, marked an occasion in the history of the schools of Oakland and indeed of Garrett county, that will not soon be forgotten, and that will doubtless make itself felt in future years.

Six years ago the Oakland High School was established, it being the first in the county and a course of study prepared by the Maryland State School Board was adopted.

The course of study is designed to cover a period of four years of nine or ten months' school work. Owing to the fact that many of the Oakland youths drop out of school just about the time they are prepared to enter the High School this was the first class in Garrett county to complete the course. The class consisted of three young ladies, namely: Miss Mabel Florence Porter, Miss Ethel May Wilt, and Miss Nelle Workman, who with a number of other young people began the High School course four years ago and while we have had but about seven months school each year they have in the twenty-eight months completed a course of study that elsewhere is seldom completed in less than thirty-six month's work.

It is understood that while the final examination was quite a rigid one they made very high averages, and they deserve to be congratulated for their attainments.

The graduating exercises was held in Peoples Opera House on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. The platform was tastily decorated with the class colors—garnet and gold—while back of the platform a handsome American flag was displayed as was also the class motto "Esse Quam Videri"—"To be rather than to seem."

Tables and the piano were litterly banked with carnations and roses which had been furnished by the many friends of the young ladies so that the platform presented a very attractive appearance.

Seated upon the platform were all the teachers of the Oakland Schools, the members of the County School Board, the Trustees of the Oakland Schools, Prof. E. A. Browning, county superintendent, the graduating class, Dr. E. D. Murdaugh, principal of the State Normal School of Frostburg, Md., Rev. E. Manges and others who participated in the exercises of the evening.

The opera house was well filled with possibly the most cultured audience that it ever accommodated. Promptly at 8 o'clock the curtain was lifted and Prof. Turner, who had charge of the excellently prepared program, announced the first number thereon, and the program as arranged was rendered without a single break or hindrance, and at 9.30 the first commencement in Oakland was over.

The musical numbers, all rendered by Oakland people, were of such character as to please the most artistic and critical hearers and everyone felt proud of the splendid musical talent of our mountain city.

The essays delivered by the young ladies of the class were of a very high order and were faultlessly rendered, showing that the honors being bestowed upon them were worthily given.

Superintendent Browning in a brief but well arranged address, presented the diplomas and in his remarks expressed the hope that from this time forth this should become an annual occasion.

Dr. Murdaugh's address, which was the principle address of the evening, was beautiful, strong and inspiring, and showed that he is an educator of which the state of Maryland may well feel proud.

We can not but believe that this occasion will stimulate the educational interests in our town and county and that in years to come greater things may be accomplished.

We have now in the four classes in the High School here about 79 pupils, and if even a large per centum of these can be induced to complete the course it will not be many years until educational conditions will vastly improvd in Garrett county.

There is universal regret expressed on every hand that Prof. Morris K. Turner, who for the past three years has been at the head of our schools, has resigned, that he might further pursue his studies in Harvard University. He with Prof. L. Bassett, vice principal, who has also done faithful work the past year, left Oakland Friday for their respective homes.

Protection Against Loss By Fire.

Is your property insured? If not, could you afford to lose your home or your place of business at this time by fire? If such a misfortune should overtake you are you able to rebuild without borrowing money and putting a mortgage on your premises? If not, then insure your property at once in one of the large and reliable Fire Insurance Companies represented by our Agency, and in case of fire you will be promptly paid the amount of loss sustained under your policy, and it will not be necessary to borrow. Combined assets of Companies represented, more than $85,000,000. Write for information and rates.

FRED A. THAYER, Agent,
52-2tis Oakland, Md.

DIXON & KELSO

SALE OF SHOES

BEGINNING SATURDAY, APRIL 11.

Every pair of Shoes in stock will be reduced.

We have the largest and best line of Shoes in town.

If we can't please you it is useless to go elsewhere.

Our Ladies' Oxfords are better than ever, and with each pair of AMERICAN LADY OXFORDS we will give you a pair of good Hose.

Don't forget we have the

CROSSETT SHOE

for Men—the best Shoe on the market for the money today.

Also a complete line of Misses and Children's Oxfords and Shoes

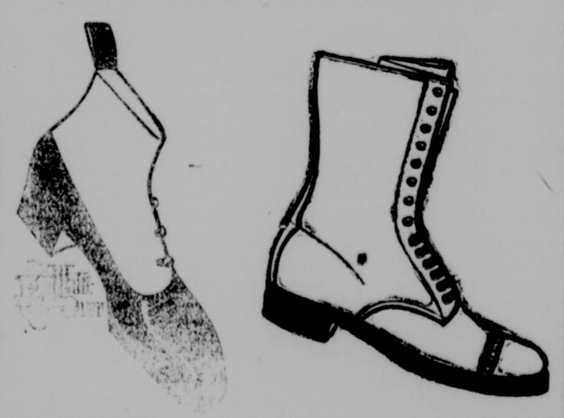
P. S. Wanted 1000 Bushels Potatoes and 25 Country Cured Hams.

Yours to Please,

DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

WEAR THE BEST
It Costs No More.



WHEN Buying Shoes it pays to get the best, not necessarily the highest in price. bnt Shoes made of good solid leather by people who know how. This is the kind I sell. Come and see

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.

NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

THE FRENCH ROAD SYSTEM

Administration and Construction of World's Best Highways.

RECORD OF ALL WORK KEPT

Building of Roads Supervised by the Government as Carefully as a Railroad Constructs Tracks — Marked Attention Paid to Drainage.

Good roads are among the best assets of any community, and the American state which first secures them in a systematic way will derive benefits which it will never fully appreciate.

The Los Angeles highway commission recently addressed inquiries to American Consul Skinner at Marseilles, asking him about the laws and engineering methods in France. Consul Skinner investigated and has published a most interesting explanation of the subject, from which the following extracts are made:

France has the finest roads in the world, both in physical form and relation to the national geography. The French nation has spent more than $400,000,000 on them to more than $200,000,000 spent by the local departments.

Down at the bottom of the French road system is the humble cantonniere or road foreman, who has charge of one to three miles of road. He is to the road what the section boss is to a railroad's organization. Up at the top is the School of Roads and Bridges, a great technical college in which engineering construction and every detail of road building is taught. Between these two extremes the government controls, manages, regulates everything. A record is kept of every bit of road in the country, what it cost, who built it and how, the expenses for maintenance and rebuilding—everything in its history is carefully recorded. France's highway system is card indexed like the list of patrons of a mail order house.

France does not have the best roads because it has special skill in making them. An English engineer designed the scheme. No more so because it has especially large or unusually excellent supplies of materials. The same materials can be found all over the United States. French roads are perfect because the road laws are near perfection, because the road business is a profession and not a job and because the men who make themselves proficient are certain of special recognition.

But about the physical construction of a French road. To begin with. French experience proves that deep, solid foundations and fine surfaces are not so imporaant as something else commonly over looked—drainage. It is a primary and ironclad principle of French roadmaking that the roadway must receive no more than its own natural infall. Everything else must give way to this.

A standard French national road is forty.six feet wide. In the middle is the road proper, twenty feet wide. Outside this, thirteen feet wide on either side, are driftways, sloping away from the surfaced slightly. These are used as footpaths and must be hard and heavy enough to hold in place the surfacing material of the road proper. Finally outside all this must be a ditch on each side if the conformation of the ground makes this necessary for drainage.

They begin by digging out a "box" in the earth the width of the roadway proper, twenty feet. This is carefully convexed at the bottom, so that the hard surfacing material shall be of the same thickness throughout and give a surface of exactly the right curvature. This curvature is from one-fiftieth to one-fortieth of the width. When the "box" has been carefully prepared the bottom and sides are vigorously "tamped" to insure that they will be hard enough to hold the solid materials firmly. Then it is ready for the crushed stone, etc., to be put in.

Every bit of crushed stone must pass through a two and one-third inch screen. Eight inches of this crushed material is deposited in the box, and then rolled with a six ton roller. While the rolling is going on large amounts of water are constantly sprinkled on the surface. At the same time a mixture of sandy and argillaceous materials equal in volume to 10 per cent of the crushed stone used is sprinkled slowly on the surface along with the water and very evenly, and the whole is rolled down until the tire of a loaded wagon will make no track. Then the road is finished save for the requirement that it must season for fifteen days before being opened to traffic. This is a description of a crushed stone surface. Where other materials must be used they ere provided for in the French scheme—burned clay, gravel, etc. There is a plan for every material and every region.

When the road is built the cantonniere tramps up and down it and keeps it in repairs, fills ruts with broken stone, clears the ditches, etc. Above the cantonniere is a foreman in charge of a larger section, above him an engineering superintendent, and so on up to the inspector general of highways and bridges, who is head of the whole system for the country. Every man in the list receives specific orders from his next superior and is ranked according to his execution of them.

They have no broad tire laws in France, but that happens because the people use broad tires by instinct. They have sense enough to know that good wide tires make the roads better instead of worse. Nobody else except the French seems to have learned this.

WOMEN'S HATS MORE COSTLY.

"Campaign," a Wonderful Affair, Is to be All the Rage and Expensive.

It will be larger. It will be spreading, sweeping, with enormous rolling brim, ornamented with fluffy laces and a cockade entwining the national colors. It is known as "Mother's Jay," but in commercial parlance is called the "Campaign" hat. This is the latest creation of the milliners who are members of the National Association, in session in Chicago. Pearl gray and blue are to be fashionable shades. The hat is to be worn on the back of the head, with a lace "lid" covering the hair beneath.

Presidential campaigns come high so do the hats, and it is to be presumed that it is from this fact they derive the name. They will cost from $40 to $100.

A symposium of the views of the millliners as to 1908 styles—leaving out of consideration the "Campaign" hats—show the following forecasts.

Hats are to be chiefly trimmed with flowers, preferably roses.

Hats are to be more expensive than last year.

Hats with feathers are to be worn only on dress occasions.

Hats to be fashionable must be in gobelin blue, pale yellow, and a shade of green or flame red.

The "Merry Widow" sailor with wide brim, is to be much worn.

Hats, it is declared, will range in prices from $10 to $150, with the average hat at about $25.

The psychology of bonnets is the chief subject of consideration at the convention, according to Mme. Hunt, president of the association. In making the announcement President Hunt said:

"There certainly is a psychology of hats, entirely aside from the fact that the souls of the majority of woman are in their hats. If every woman would only look in the glass when trying on hats, and instead of giving her undivided attention to the hat would study the outlines of her face as seen under the hat, she would then look with scientific approval upon the hat. So few women do that, you know. Fit the hat or bonnet to the face and you will always look up to date and be a fashion plate, not only in one's own fancy but in the public's eye as well."

PLEADS FOR THE INDIANS.

Woman Describes Their Wrongs and Makes Charges Against Secretary Garfield.

SENATOR CARTER IS BROUGHT IN

Charge Indirectly Made That He Pastures 125,000 Sheep on Reservation and Pays For But 35,000—Indians Subject to Brutality and Injustice.

Washington, April 7.—Mrs. Helen Pierce Grey, the newspaper writer, arrested last summer because of protests of Crow Indians against the manner in which the government agents managed the Crow reservation in Montana, resumed her statement before the senate committee on Indian affairs. She charged that to keep from starving the Indians were compelled to eat the meat of diseased cattle and sheep; that they were frequently thrown into jail without cause and kept at the mercy of the agents; that the children of the reservation school were mistreated. She stated postively that all of these things must have been done with the knowledge of some of the officials at Washington.

That some of the members of the committee were impressed by the charges was evident from the cross-examination. It is not unlikely that an investigation will be ordered.

Mrs. Grey read from a prepared statement. It developed that she had made this at the suggestion of Senator Owen and that she had conferred with Senator Teller concerning the case.

During her testimony Secretary Garfield, who is involved in her sweeping charges, was present. Mrs. Grey was describing her experiences and in telling of the six times she was arrested and of the attempt on the part of Indian Agent Reynolds to trump up a charge of insanity against her said that Mr. Garfield when in Billings, Mont., told the police that she was a "dangerous blackmailer and adventuress." "That statement is without any foundation whatever," declared Mr. Garfield.

Mrs. Grey responded that the chief of police would testify to the contrary. Mrs. Grey said that Mr. Garfield was in Billings near the Crow reservation while many of the indignities against her had been committed and could not have been ignorant of what was going on. She said that Indians were constantly mistreated and that when they were thrown into jail that act constituted the whole legal procedure; that no charges were brought and the time of incarceration depended upon the will of the Indian agent. In her own case, she declared that charges were brought against her on the sixth arrest.

Previous to that proceeding she was put in jail over night and that ended the matter. On one occasion she said that Agent Reynolds had threatened to incarcerate her with an Indian, but that the feeling was such that he had not dared to carry out his purpose.

Mrs. Grey said it was current report that Senator Carter was part owner of Charlie Bear's sheep. She had testified previously that Bear, through influence with the agent, had pastured about 125,000 sheep on the reservation while paying for 35,000 head.

"Why do you not investigate this matter before bringing such charges against Senator Carter?" asked Senator Dixon.

"How far would you have me go?" demanded Mrs. Grey. "I was arrested six times for making investigations."

Mrs. Grey said that while Mr. Calby, former secretary to Mr. Garfield, was investigating the conditions on the reservation he had been told at one of the Indian councils at Gordon that the Indians knew they were eating lump-jaw cattle and sheep that had died of disease, but that it was "either eat that or starve."

Mrs. Grey broke down in reciting the alleged wrongs perpetrated upon the Indians and, with a voice trembling with emotion, she almost sobbed:

"Sheep that die by disease is what the Indians get. The white man gets their lands and the live sheep."

Mrs. Grey said that the Indians were helpless; that if they protested they were thrown into jail. She said she could "not see how senators can have this thing put up to them and pass it by." She declared that protests to the Indian officers had been made without number and that invariably they had resulted in bringing punishment upon the Indians, owing to the fact that complaints were always sent back to the agent, at whose mercy the Indians were.

Mrs. Grey told of one instance in which she said she was decoyed to a hotel, where plans had been made to arrest her, but that she saw the purpose and there wrote a telegram to President Roosevelt stating that she was to be arrested and asked Agent Reynolds to send it. It developed that the telegram was sent.

"Did you not at the same time send telegrams to a number of newspapers asking them if they did not want sensational articles about your arrest?" Asked Senator Dixon.

"How did you know about those telegrams?" demanded Mrs. Grey.

"I am not on the stand," replied the senator.

"Well," said Mrs. Grey, "those telegrams were stolen from my handbag when I was arrested. That is one of the things I want investigated. Now, I want to know what you know about it?"

Senator Dixon's colleagues laughed heartily over the turning of the tables and he said that it was stated in the press that such message had been sent by Mrs. Grey. "They were not sent," said the witness, "and were not intended to be sent. They were written as bluffs and intended to fall into other hands in order to prevent my arrest."

A statement was made by M. K. Sniffen, secretary of the Indian Rights association, in corroboration to a large extent of Mrs. Grey's testimony.

If you are a business man, did you ever think of the field of opportunity that advertising opens to you? There is almost no limit to the possibilities of your business if you study how to turn trade into your store. If you are not getting your share of the business of your community *there's a reason*. People go where they are attracted — where they *know* what they can get and how much it is sold for. If you make direct statements in your advertising see to it that you are able to fulfill every promise you make. You will add to your business reputation and hold your customers. It will not cost as much to run your ad in this paper as you think. It is the persistent advertiser who gets there. Have something in the paper every issue, no matter how small. We will be pleased to quote you our advertising rates, particularly on the year's business.

Stop that tickling Cough! Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure will surely stop it, and with perfect safety. It is so thoroughly harmless, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers to use nothing else even with very young babies. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung healing mountainous shrub furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sensitive bronchial membranes. No opium, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Demand Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. All dealers.

ADVERTISE THE TOWN.

Publicity Man Suggests Method of Booming a Place.

NEWSPAPER SPACE IS BEST.

Standing Advertisement Telling The Local History, Development and Opportunities Will Be Mailed to Many Outsiders Who Want to Know.

How can a town advertise itself to the outside world to get the best results for the least expenditure?

This question was asked recently of a man who had many years' experience in promoting publicity for expositions, theatrical companies, cities and summer resorts. He replied without hesitation:

"Carry a half page or a page or two pages of well written and illustrated boom matter in the local newspapers. Run it regularly, just as if it were a part of the necessary makeup of the paper, like the date line. You will find that that sort of advertising for a town is about the best that can be devised. It brings the best results for the smallest expenditure of funds."

This same authority went on to say that the founder of one of the big eastern summer resorts used to run a standing advertisement of the town in each of the local papers, usually a full page. This advertising was continued for years until it became almost a joke locally, many of the residents being able to quote whole paragraphs from the descriptive matter without referring to the paper. But whenever a copy of any paper published in the town was wrapped up and mailed away by a subscriber or a visitor it carried with it as a matter of course that town advertisement. It did not matter whether or not the person mailing the paper intended to advertise the resort. The ad. went along whether or no."

"What was told in this ad?" the publicity man was asked.

"The history of the resort, when and how it came to be established, the price of lots when the town site was first put on the market, the value of property at the time of advertising, the kind of people who preferred that resort to all others, why they preferred it, the cost and quality of houses in the town and the advantages of the place from A to Izzard. The result was that thousands of new visitors and summer settlers were attracted to the place by seeing a copy of one of the local papers which told the story of the resort in entertaining style."

Of course every town cannot be advertised to exactly the extent of the one mentioned, that place being a resort visited by many strangers who are inclined to send away a marked copy of a local newspaper containing a personal item about their arrival or their attendance at some social function. But the average town which is ambitious to get above the average can accomplish much by exploiting itself through the columns of its local press. Every town has an interesting history if only somebody who knows will get under the surface of things and unearth the facts. Every town has some peculiar advantages, some attractions, not to be found elsewhere. The business of the exploiter is to set forth these attractions as invitingly as possible. Of course no town is going to boom itself. It must be boomed by some of its people. Some sort of organization is necessary to raise funds and map out the plan of campaign. The board of trade or business men's organization can attend to this.

Suppose that a local business man or professional man or any plain citizen received from some quarter a request for information concerning the town. The citizen may be too busy to write out the desired information in full, but if he has a copy of the town paper on his desk containing just the data called for he is more than likely to wrap it up and mail it to the inquirer, "Marked Copy."

In every town there are many citizens who have paid no particular attention to matters of local history. A well written article running from day to day or from week to week in the paper the people read will serve to get them interested in the town in which they live and will be the means adding them to the booming element. Enthusiasm is said to be contagious, and by frequent contact with some of the enthusiasm poured out in printer's ink by one who knows his subject and believes in it the contagion is sure to be caught and passed along.

What advantages has the town over its neighboring towns? What interesting facts in its history or development are there which will make interesting reading and cause outsiders to want to know more about the place? What important improvements have been made lately or may be made in the near future? What opportunities are there for settlement, investment, the opening of new lines of business? All these things combined would make an interesting article, and if run as a standing advertisement it would begin to show results in a short time.

As eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, so is keeping everlastingly at it the price of success in booming a town.

Novel Use For Wooden Eggs.

One of the numerous things that the manufacturers of turned wood goods make is the darning egg, for use as an aid in darning stockings.

These eggs are commonly provided each with a handle of the same kind of wood which screws into one end. A while ago there was received at the New York office of a turned goods manufacturing concern an order for a couple of cases, some thousands in number, of darning eggs to be supplied without handles and of a size somewhat smaller than the standard, and then for some reason the special lot of eggs was left on the manufacturer's hands. But they were not wasted.

In the course of time there came in a hatpin manufacturer that wanted to leave an order for a few thousand hatpin knobs to be made in specified shape and dimensions. Besides making regularly a great variety of things the turned goods makers also turn wood to any shape that may be required to order.

And then the salesman recalled that little lot of undersized handleless darning eggs, which proved to be exactly what the hatpin man wanted and he took the lot. And so finally they came to be made not as darning eggs with fancy handles, but as the knobs of hatpins.

Unruly Tresses.

Sometimes the simplest little aids will make a marked difference in a woman's appearance. For instance, one whose hair is unmanageable will find that by applying a mixture of one teaspoonful of glycerine to five times as much water to loose ends of tresses these short strands stay neatly in place says the New York Evening Telegram. In putting on the mixture it shold be well shaken and then applied to the hair with a soft brush just before the dressing.

The coiffure is then done up in the usual way, and theh air should lie in place without having a sticky or oily look.

When short hairs are obstinate the best method of training is to put them on curlers. Afterward they should be combed out until soft and fluffy.

If soft curlers are used they may be scented with perfume, so that they will impart to the hair a delicate fragrance after a contact of hours.

There may be a few drops of any perfume put into the glycerine and water solution, but the greatest care should be taken not to have the effect strong.

WANTED—A good team suitable for farm work. Apply to Wm. M. Kelley, Coketon, W. Va.

Seeds of Jealousy.

By COLIN S. COLLINS.

Copyrighted, 1908, by E. C. Purcells.

Jimmie Blatchford sprang to his feet to greet Marcia as she entered, but the gravity of the girl's face arrested the greeting that hung upon his lips, and instead he gasped.

"What's the matter?" he cried when he had found his voice. "Is it anything serious—some of the family ill?"

"There is no illness in the family," said Marcia coldly.

"Then why this funereal countenance?" demanded Blatchford. "Here I am, just back from the west, and you don't even say 'How d'ye do?' Didn't you get my letters every day, or what is the matter?"

"I was induced to visit a motion picture performance yesterday," began Marcia. "I believe that they are called 'nickel theaters.'"

"I've heard the phonographs outside," murmured Jimmie. "If the pictures are as bad as the music your look of woe is explained. How did you come to patronize such a place?"

"It was curiosity," explained Marcia. "I happened to meet Belle Brewster and George Taylor and Henry Towne. Belle is perfectly crazy over the absurd motion pictures, and they were on their way to one of those places. I foolishly let myself be persuaded to go with them. They had a picture of you on the screen."

"That is flattering!" cried Jimmie mockingly. "I find you looking as if the end of the world was near, and you explain that you saw me in the motion pictures, which accounts for your state of depression."

"It was taken at the shore last summer," said Marcia meaningly.

"I admit that I am not a dream of beauty in a bathing suit," said Jimmie, with a smile, "but I did not know that I was almost fatal to the beholder."

"You were entirely dressed," interrupted Marcia. "You had on that gray suit I liked so much and the tie I gave

"YOU'D BETTER GET THE LICENSE ANYWAY."

you for Easter, the one you said you never would wear except when you were with me."

"And I never did," said Jimmie promptly. "Only the thought of being with you would tempt me to wear that circus necktie. What else did I have?"

"A girl," said Marcia explosively—"a girl who looked like an actress. You had your arm about her waist, and you were kissing her, and the people walking along the beach stopped and laughed at you, and suddenly you saw them and got up and ran away."

"And here's where I get the engagement ring and my letters back, and you tell me that I have destroyed your faith in the honor of men just because some motion picture actor happens to look like me."

"It was you," insisted Marcia. "There can be no possibility of a mistake."

"I'm from Missouri," declared Jimmie. "Would you mind taking me to the place where I can be confronted with the evidence of my perfidy?"

"Since you will not admit your guilt," said Marcia coldly, "I do not see how you can deny the picture when you must recall the circumstances."

"Please," said Jimmie pleadingly, and Marcia nodded an assent. The Nickelodeon was but a few blocks away, and presently they had paid an admission and had passed into the darkened hall.

For half an hour they sat there watching the flickering pictures thrown against the screen of whitewashed wall; then Marcia turned to Jimmie.

"We must have seen all the pictures," she said, with embarrassment. "This seems to be the place I was in yesterday, but I recognize none of these pictures. I hope you do not think I"—

"I think you are unfamiliar with picture theaters," said Jimmie, with a laugh. "Wait here a moment."

He slipped away in the darkness, and Marcia closed her tired eyes to shut out the tiresome flicker.

She felt more miserable than ever. Jimmie's attitude had somewhat shaken her confidence in the identification, and now she had even failed to prove her case with him . . . a hand rested on her arm, and she opened her eyes.

"Slip out," said Jimmie. "I have solved the mystery in part. The same people come here every day, so they change the pictures each morning. The proprietor says there's a regular circuit, and he told me where I can find our scandalous film."

He hailed a street car, and a ten minute ride brought them to another place almost exactly like the first. One of the first things to greet their eyes was a huge sign reading, "By the Sad Sea Waves—Very Comic."

"I'm glad some one sees humor in the situation," said Jimmie grimly as he laid a ten cent piece on the cashier's shelf and led Marcia through the door. They had not long to wait, and Jimmie gasped as Marcia convulsively pressed his arm. A girl and a man were sitting on the sand in the shade of a huge umbrella. Oblivious of a gathering crowd, the two billed and cooed until a well directed pebble hit the sunshade and attracted their attention to the audience in the rear.

The man was so exactly like himself that Jimmie stared in fascination. Then he sought the box office, where two men were counting money.

"I want to make some inquiry about that film just shown," said Jimmie as he attracted the attention of one of the men.

"I've nothing to do with the pictures," was the surly response. The other man turned.

"I'm the man who makes them. Want to hire the service?" he asked eagerly. "We get all the big French stuff before any one else. We're the most up to date, and we get the crowd every time."

"I am merely curious about the picture 'By the Sad Sea Waves,'" explained Jimmie. The man grinned.

"Friend of yours?" he asked. "Great sell, wasn't it? It was made to order for a chap. He wanted to spring it at a bachelor dinner to the other fellow. He got us a suit of the chap's clothes, even to shirt and shoes. The picture stood him $200, but he said it was worth it. He let us use it for exhibition too."

"You don't happen to know the man's name, do you?" coaxed Jimmie.

"Sure," was the prompt response. "It was something like a city. It wasn't Villa; no, it was Towne. That's it. He's a broker chap. What? I say, you're the chap they took off! Towne said there wasn't no come-back. It was all a joke."

"It is a joke—on Towne," said Jimmie steadily. "You need apprehend no trouble in the matter. I thank you for your courtesy."

He turned to find Marcia at his elbow.

"Take me out of here, Jimmie," she said softly. "I was an idiot to fall so easily into Henry Towne's trap. He wanted to cut you out. That was his object."

"And he counted upon your freezing into icy silence and offering no explanation," said Jimmie understandingly. "Now, let's get home. I've seen enough pictures for one evening, and I guess you have. Let's walk. It is not very far. I want a chance to cool off."

"What are you going to do about it?" asked the girl curiously as they sought a more quiet thoroughfare.

"Three things," explained Jimmie. "I'm going to fire my man for letting Towne have my clothes; I am going to call on Towne—never mind that—and I'm going to get a license tomorrow and marry you before they can spring any more photographic seeds of jealousy on us."

"I think," said Marcia softly, "that in future the seeds will fall on barren ground, Jimmie, but—you'd better get the license anyway."

Women of Ancient Egypt.

Women always stood on a level with men in ancient Egypt, unlike the custom of other eastern countries. They were allowed to rule as queens as early as the second dynasty. Their palaces were of brick adorned with gorgeously painted walls, rich carpets, rugs of fur, ivory and ebony chairs and couches. Till the end of the eighteenth century there was little change in feminine attire, which consisted of a fine linen garment, extending from shoulder to ankle, supported by straps over the shoulders. Colored robes were not frequently worn. Gay plumage was left to the men. Women contented themselves with blackening their eyebrows, letting their hair down and decking themselves with innumerable rings, chains and bracelets.

Failed to Relieve.

On the mighty deep.

The surface of the sea rose and fell with sickening monotony. The great ocean liner rolled and pitched.

The young bride covered her pallid countenance with her hands.

"Harry," she faltered, "do you still love me?"

"My darling, more than ever!" vowed her compassionate spouse.

An eloquent silence.

The surface of the sea rose and fell with sickening monotony. The great ocean liner rolled and pitched.

"Harry," she gasped, turning aside her pale and ghastly face, "Harry, I thought that would make me feel better, but it doesn't!"—London Answers.

Divers Diseases.

"What," inquired the Sunday school teacher of her youthful pupils—"what are divers diseases?"

Bashful or ignorant, the scholars clung tenaciously to the doctrine that little boys should be seen and not heard.

"Come," pursued the teacher, "can't any of you tell me?"

Then Johnnie's arm shot up.

"Well?" asked the teacher.

"Please, miss," answered Johnnie, "water on the brain."

Men of Small Means Lending Money to Millionaires.

By ANDREW MILLS, President of the Dry Dock Savings Bank, New York City.

IN the report of the New York state bank superintendent on Jan. 1, 135 savings banks showed deposits of $1,362,000,000, belonging to 2,005,809 depositors, AN AVERAGE OF ABOUT $500 TO EACH. The guarantee fund amounted to more than $102,000,000, making the total resources more than $1,464,000,000.

Such figures are hard of comprehension and easily forgotten. I will put it in another way. The secretary of the treasury in his recent report stated the bonded debt of the United States to be $895,000,000 and noninterest bearing debt $485,000,000, or a total of $1,380,000,000. The wage earners of the state of New York HAVE MONEY ENOUGH IN THE SAVINGS BANKS TO PAY THE ENTIRE DEBT OF THE NATION and have $84,000,000 left.

* * *

What is done with this VAST ACCUMULATION OF SMALL SAVINGS? Six hundred and eighty-eight million dollars are invested in first mortgages on real estate. Thousands of these loans have been made to depositors to enable them to purchase or build HOMES. Many have been made to business men, thus supplying the means to erect warehouses, office buildings, apartment houses and tenements and in so doing not only helping to increase the taxable value of real estate, but GIVING EMPLOYMENT to the very people who through the savings banks have lent the money that made the improvement possible.

SOME LOANS, MORE THAN YOU WOULD THINK, HAVE BEEN MADE ON DWELLINGS IN THE MOST EXCLUSIVE DISTRICTS OF OUR CITY. IT SOUNDS STRANGE TO SAY THAT THE TENEMENT HOUSE DWELLER OF THE EAST SIDE HAS THROUGH THE SAVINGS BANKS LENT MONEY TO A MILLIONAIRE AND TAKEN HIS HOUSE FOR SECURITY, BUT SUCH IS THE LITERAL FACT.

Material Prosperity Is Not Enough.

By President ROOSEVELT.

IT is eminently right that we Americans should be proud of our MATERIAL prosperity. It is eminently right that we should pride ourselves upon a widely diffused and exceedingly practical system of education. I believe in both, but NEITHER WILL AVAIL if something else is not added to the nation.

THE MATERIAL PROSPERITY IS ESSENTIAL AS A FOUNDATION, BUT IT IS ONLY A FOUNDATION, AND UPON IT MUST BE BUILT THE SUPERSTRUCTURE OF THE HIGHER MORAL AND SPIRITUAL LIFE, FOR OTHERWISE, IN ITSELF, THE MATERIAL PROSPERITY WILL AMOUNT TO BUT LITTLE.

I would tell every young man that it is his first duty TO PULL HIS OWN WEIGHT; to take care of himself and take care of those dependent upon him. He cannot do anything for others until he has first made it certain that he will not be a BURDEN upon others. I want to see a man able to earn his own livelihood. I want to see the woman able to do her part as housewife and mother. But all my plea is that the man SHALL NOT BE CONTENT WITH MERELY THAT; that the man shall realize that after a certain point has been reached the increment of his fortune, the increment of his material well being, amounts to but very little compared to the result of effort spent in OTHER directions.

Close Divorce Doors to Couples With Children.

By Professor ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, Inventor of the Telephone.

THROW WIDE THE GATES OF MARRIAGE, AND WHERE CHILDREN ARE PRODUCED CLOSE TIGHT THE DOORS OF DIVORCE. EVERY CHILD IS ENTITLED BY NATURE TO A FATHER AND A MOTHER, AND NO PEOPLE SHOULD PRODUCE CHILDREN WHO ARE NOT PREPARED TO GIVE THEM PARENTAL CARE FOR LIFE.

Knowledge is what is wanted, and the dissemination of that knowledge among the people. If it should be clearly shown that CERTAIN CLASSES OF MARRIAGES ARE HURTFUL TO THE OFFSPRING AND OTHERS BENEFICIAL, the mere dissemination of that knowledge would of itself tend to promote desirable and prevent undesirable unions of the sexes.

The grand spectacle is presented to our eyes of a NEW PEOPLE being gradually evolved in the United States by the mingling together of the different races of the world in varying proportions. It is of the greatest consequence to us that the final result should be the evolution of a HIGHER AND NOBLER TYPE OF MAN IN AMERICA and not deterioration of the nation.

The Attacks on Trusts ..... Are Slanders.

By Chancellor JAMES R. DAY of Syracuse University, the "Defender of the Trusts."

THE attacks upon men and corporations are in the terms in which the SLANDERER talks. They are NOT JUDICIAL, SPECIFIC AND PARTICULAR. They are sweeping, reckless, indiscriminate and on the face of them for the most part false.

THE WHOLE THING IS A GIGANTIC POLITICAL GAME IN WHICH THE PEOPLE ARE BEING DECEIVED FOR AWHILE.

There is just truth enough in some of the assertions, there is just PREJUDICE enough in a great class of the people, there is just moral pretense enough in all of the ranting, TO MAKE IT A WINNING GAME FOR THE TIME, but as sure as God is true and right A DAY OF JUDGMENT IS COMING, and you need not envy the scandal mongers who in that day will take their places

BOWSER NOT HIMSELF

The Old Philosopher Has No Complaints to Make.

SATISFIED WITH HIS FOOD.

Also With Other Things—Mrs. Bowser Misses "Real Thing"—None of the Usual Schemes Interest Him. Not Even a Frog Farm.

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Mrs. Bowser noticed a marked change in Mr. Bowser as he got up Monday morning. He found his several articles of wearing apparel without trouble. He did not growl about his collar nor swear about his necktie. If there were holes in his socks, he did not refer to them. She lingered a bit to see if he would charge her with having got up in the night and hidden his cuffs under the bed, but he found them without trouble.

Not a word of fault was found with the breakfast. He didn't declare the bacon not fit for a dog, and he didn't refer to the coffee as slops. During

WANTED TO INTEREST HIM IN A FROG FARM.

the meal the cook broke a dish out in the kitchen, but he didn't rush out there and want to know if she intended to wreck the place. It was a quiet, harmonious meal, and Mrs. Bowser kept wondering what was going to happen.

When Mr. Bowser came home Monday evening he had no complaint of finding the gate open or the doormat turned end for end. He ate heartily of the dinner and found it good.

Later on a gentleman called and asked him if he was interested in ballooning and wanted to stop for an hour and sell him a share in the latest thing in airships, but he met with such chilling indifference that he soon took his departure.

Then came a message from the drug store that there was a man there who wanted to interest him in a frog farm, but Mr. Bowser replied that he was busy, and he sat down to his paper and cigar.

Mrs. Bowser called his attention to the fact that it was the regular night for the weekly meeting of the Gay Old Boys' club and asked if he wasn't going, and he replied that he might not attend again this winter.

The evening glided away so peacefully that the cat sneaked out to find some excitement and raise a row in the back yard, and Mrs. Bowser tried in vain to get interested in a book. Once she asked Mr. Bowser why he didn't try to invent an ice machine, but he simply shook his head.

Tuesday was almost a counterpart of Monday, except there were more callers in the evening. A man who had a model of a five wheeled wagon called and wanted to exhibit it, but Mr. Bowser courteously passed him on.

Another man, with a patent beehive, got inside the door and had just explained that with his hive the bees would make 200 per cent more honey, when he was courteously told to call again.

Then two politicians called to see if Mr. Bowser would accept a nomination for mayor, and they were astounded at his promptness in declining; also at not being invited into the library to have a drink and a smoke.

"The beehive may be a good thing," observed Mrs. Bowser when Mr. Bowser was seated again.

Reads United States History.

"More likely to be a swindle," was the reply, and then he read a history of the United States for an hour and went to bed.

Same attitude when he arose on Wednesday. After he had left the house for the office the cook washed up her dishes and then came upstairs to say:

"Are you going to send for the doctor and ask him what he thinks, ma'am?"

"There is nothing to think about except your work."

"But, ma'am, when all of a sudden a man begins to get so awful good and quiet"—

"Bridget, this is your busy day, and we have no time to talk."

That evening a man with a wheelbarrow that did all the loading and unloading and run itself met Mr. Bowser at the gate and sought to financially interest him, but he was not heeded for more than a minute.

Later on a man with a patent cork for cider barrels rang the bell. During the three minutes he was listened to he explained that his cork enabled any one to drink out of the barrel without air getting to its contents, and then his own air was shut off, and he found himself out in the cold world.

No scolding about the coal.

No cussing about the gas bill.

No declaring that the butcher was a highway robber.

Mr. Bowser then lifted the cat up on his lap and called her pet names.

Just before going to bed Mrs. Bowser asked him why he didn't sell the house and buy a cranberry marsh, but he carelessly replied that things were good enough, and he didn't care to upset them.

Thursday dawned on an even more peaceful attitude if anything. During the night Mrs. Bowser got up and placed an old frayed collar and a pair of holey socks where Mr. Bowser must get hold of them, and she counted on the monotony being broken. It wasn't, however. He put on both collar and socks and never said a word. The cook had her little scheme about the coffee, but the weak stuff was swallowed without protest.

Thursday evening brought the same dreary harmony. Mr. Bowser hadn't invested in any hair dyes during the day and hadn't had any rows with passengers on the street car coming home. He offered to go to the theater or make a call on a neighbor. Mrs. Bowser herself didn't care about it.

During the evening a man called with a scheme to make hair grow on the heads of baldheaded men by using goats' fat. A week before that Mr. Bowser would have taken him into the library and talked for two hours and had all the goats in America scared half to death, but now he curtly declined to discuss the project for two minutes.

There was also a man who had been sent to the house by the family butcher. He had invented a way of making raspberry jam out of cows' tails and was prepared to show that the jam sales would reach $1,000,000 a year, half of which would be clear profit, but Mr. Bowser observed that it was a cold night and would be colder before morning and worked him outdoors.

Gave Mrs. B. a Book.

At bedtime the cook gave Mrs. Bowser an appealing look and wanted to tell how she once had a brother who was taken just the same way, but she was hustled off to her room and given no show.

Friday morning—all serene.

Friday noon Mrs. Bowser telephoned over to the office, and the answer came back, "Never felt better in my life."

So quiet and harmonious was Friday evening that pedestrians stopped in front of the house and wondered what had happened.

Mrs. Bowser was not charged with selling the coal out of the cellar.

She was not charged with taking the ax and chopping off the water pipes.

Nothing was said about going to the poorhouse.

Not a word about alimony or divorce.

A man called with a scheme to heat Lake Erie to a boiling point and then use the water to melt the snow in three states, but Mr. Bowser refused to go into it.

There was a second one with a scheme to make the hens of the country lay four eggs every day in the year, including holidays, but he was dismissed with a wave of the hand.

Saturday morning—serene still.

Saturday evening when he came home there was a look of sorrowful dignity on Mr. Bowser's face, though he asserted that he was feeling well.

Mrs. Bowser proposed that he buy a chicken farm, that he go into strawberries, that he buy fire escapes by the dozen, that he go into any wildcat scheme, but he sat and smiled and shook his head. He was Bowser no more. It was with a great sense of relief that she finally heard him say that he had got to go over to the drug store, and she flew to help him on with his overcoat. Then she wished that something would happen to him before he got back, and when the tearful Bridget came up from the kitchen to console her both wept in unison and cried in chorus:

"Oh, what has become of the real thing?" M. QUAD.

His Contrary Way.

Caller—I presume you take your quinine in capsules.

Old Hunks—No. Who knows what's in the composition of those capsules? There's no pure food law observed in making 'em so far as I know. I take my quinine straight and be hanged to it!—Chicago Tribune.

Why She Cried.

"Wot's yer sister crying for, Jimmie?"

"Aw, she read in some beauty column dat weepin' made de eyes soft and beautiful."—New York World.

A Modern Martyr.

A gleam of china and white,
Some silver fair to see,
A dainty kettle shining bright,
When Mabel makes the tea.

She poses in a cushioned nook
And brews most regally,
No queen could more majestic look
Than Mabel making tea.

But, ah, alack, 'tis sad to say
Those hands I love to see
Fluttering above the china gay
Make execrable tea.

And I, concealing that the mess
Does not agree with me,
Drink smilingly four cups—no less—
When Mabel makes the tea.
—Philadelphia Bulletin.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1908.

GARRETT FOR PEARRE.

The action of the County Convention in Oakland on Tuesday in unanimously endorsing the candidacy of Col. Pearre for renomination for Congressman from the Sixth District, struck a popular chord among the great majority of Garrett county Republicans. His renomination at the Hagerstown Congressional Convention is almost assured. That he will have the united support of the Republican press and people of the District there is no room for doubt and his election by an increased majority will result.

POPULIST TICKET.

The first national organization in the field with a Presidential ticket is the Populist party, which met at St. Louis last week and rudely repulsed all suggestions that it make itself an adjunct to another national party as it did in 1896 and 1900, and at the recent convention it selected nominees of its own.

"The history of this party," says the New York Tribune, "is peculiar in that it developed a very disproportionate strength in its first Presidential canvass and then frittered that strength away through mismanagement. It did not grow and could not even maintain itself, because its leaders lacked intelligence and foresight. They did not know how to profit by the opportunities offered them. The Democratic party in 1892 under 'conservative' management committed a blunder which gave Populism an extraordinary impetus. General Weaver, of Iowa, was the Populist candidate for President, and the Democratic National Committee, hoping to divert electoral votes in the Far Western states from General Harrison, sent orders to the Democrats in those states to vote for Populist electors. The scheme worked successfully in Kansas, Colorado, Idaho and Nevada, where Populist electors were chosen. It also helped to give one electoral vote to Weaver in North Dakota and one in Oregon. The Populist Presidential candidate got twenty-two votes in the Electoral College and his popular vote in the country at large was 1,041,467.

"This was a flattering start for the new organization. It had drawn to itself the support of several hundred thousand Democrats. If a conservative Democratic candidate had been nominated in 1896 the Populist party would probably have polled more votes than the Democratic. But its leaders did not know how to hold their Democratic auxiliaries and at the same time avoid fusion with the radical element which came into power in 1896 in the Democratic party. The Populist managers had committed themselves so strongly to the single issue of free silver coinage that when Mr. Bryon was nominated on that issue by both the Democrats and the Western silver Republicans they could not hold themselves aloof from the combination. They accepted Bryan after a bitter fight in the 1896 convention, and then with impractical perverseness rejected Sewall and nominated Thomas E. Watson for the Vice Presidency. Their vote of 1892 was reabsorbed by the Democratic management, and in 1900 there was nothing left for them to do but renominate Mr. Bryan and later to retire their own Vice Presidential candidate in favor of Adlai E. Stevenson.

"The 'conservative' wing got control of the Democratic party in 1904 and the continuance of fusion with the Populists became impossible. But the Populist organization had shrunk to a mere skeleton, and the Watson electoral ticket of 1904 polled only 113,659 votes—one-tenth of the total for 1892. The party can only hope to regain its position by asserting its individuality, and its leaders have taken the one step necessary to prevent dissolution by deciding to avoid fusion hereafter and to make an independent canvass on their own issues. There is room for a Populist party, especially in the South, and Mr. Watson's recent activities have shown that it still exerts some influence in that section. It would certainly do a great national service if it could create a political division in the Southern States which did not follow race lines. Such a division, as Mr. Watson justly says, would regenerate and modernize the South politically, and it is high time for such a regeneration and modernization."

For Sale.

Arnold cottage, at Mt. Lake Park, Md; 13 rooms and attic; used as boarding house and has good patronage; high ground; splendid location; two blocks from new auditorium; city water; one of the best built houses in the Park; about 75 feet of porches. Will exchange for smaller property. A good bargain. Address F. P. Arnold, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Farm for Sale—Ioffer my firm, located near Herrington Manor school house, for sale; contains 52 acres 35 clear; good six-room dwelling; small barn; well watered; young orchard. Address J. S. Hardesty, Oakland, Md. 50-13

GARRETT COUNTY LEGISLATION.

A Complete List of The Measures Passed Applying Locally.

To Senator W. McCulloh Brown THE REPUBLICAN is indebted for a complete record of the acts passed by the recent Legislature applicable to Garrett county, which are given below, nearly all of which have been signed by Governor Crothers. Those marked with an asterisk (*) received the Governor's signature yesterday:

Chapter 37, Appropriating $10,000 for the Maryland-West Virginia State Boundary Survey.

*Chapter 352, Appropriating $4,000 annually for the public schools of Garrett county.

Chapter 296, Repealing the dog law of Garrett county and providing for a district sheep fund.

*Chapter 391, New Road Law for Garrett county, becoming effective in 1909.

*Chapter 370, Empowering the Board of County Commissioners to levy the deficiency in the sale of court house bonds and apply the funds so levied to the court house.

*Chapter 340, Incorporating the Castleman Coal and Coke Company.

*Chapter 464, Changing the corporate name of the Penn-Garrett Coal Co.

Chapter 442, Incorporating the Ardwell Coal Company.

Chapter 6, Amending the game laws of Garrett county.

Chapter 67, Defining the boundaries of the fourteen election districts of Garrett county as formerly established by law.

Chapter 71, Providing that recommenders for liquor licenses shall have certain qualifications as to property rights.

Chapter 677, Providing for the issuance of bonds for the erection of water works and sewerage for the town of Oakland after a vote on the same by the qualified voters of the town.

Chapter 670, Providing for the incorporation of a water works company in the town of Bloomington.

Chapter 588, Amending the charter of the town of Grantsville.

Chapter 649, Anti-Saloon law for Garrett county, providing for a vote upon the question of local option in all wet districts except in the town of Oakland.

Chapter 550, Prohibiting the pollution of streams by dumping saw dust therein.

Chapter 505, Providing for the appointment by the Sheriff of a deputy sheriff and jail warden and the employment by the sheriff of a cook for the jail.

Chapter 564, Repealing the mortgage tax law in so far as it applies to Garrett county.

Chapter 514, Amending the charter of the town of Friendsville.

*Chapter ——, Amending Chapter 71 of the Acts of 1908, relating to the qualification of recommenders for saloon licenses.

GRANTSVILLE.

We are sorry indeed to note the sad death of Miss Belle Stanton, who died at her home Tuesday morning, March 31, and buried Thursday April 2. Her remains was taken to the church where Father Cudy, of Frostburg, held High Mass and interment was made in the Ridgely cemetery. Her fidelity to her home, and her brothers and sister, were the marked characteristics of her life. To know Miss Bell was to love her. The bereaved family have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.

Prof. King has gone home to visit his parents, before beginning Normal here. We are glad to have him back and hope he will have a large school.

Mr. James Yanken has moved on Quality Hill in the house Mr. Gingrich vacated.

Rev. McCoy is still continuing his meeting at Jennings. He has had four conversions.

Mrs. Sallie Spicher, who spent the winter away with relatives, is home again.

Mr. Clarence Miller drove to Meyersdale yesterday for his sister Mrs. Mathew and two little sons, of Youngwood, Pa., who is visiting her mother, Mrs. Mary Miller.

Mr. Blougher from Ohio, is visiting relatives here.

We are glad to have Miss May Griffen back as our milliner. This is her fourth season with Mr. Broadwater.

Mr. William Winterburg has moved in with his mother.

Dr. Robinson has taken Mrs. Elisha Durst to Baltimore to the Hospital. Dr. Bone has taken his practice during his absence.

Eggs For Easter.

Garthright wants all the eggs in Garrett county for Easter. He will pay the highest market price for them either in cash, part cash and part trade or all trade. Take the eggs to Garthright; he will handle all that may come.

Farm For Sale.

I offer for sale the Joseph WeWitt farm, containing 78½ acres, located one and a-half miles northeast of Hoyes. For information, terms, etc., address Mrs. Maggie DeWitt, 45 Golf street, Dayton, Ohio.

THE DEATH RECORD.

JOHNNY HARVEY.

Johnny, the seventeen year old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Harvey, of the Ryan's Glade section of this county, died on Thursday night, April 2nd, of heart disease, with which the deceased was great sufferer. The funeral took place Sunday last.

JOHN G. WILSON.

Mr. John G. Wilson, general counsel for the B. & O. R. R. Company, died in Baltimore Tuesday night of spinal meningitis. He was a native of Allegany county and was well known by many people of this county.

MRS. SARAH KNOX.

At her home near North Glade, Tuesday, April 7th, of heart disease, Mrs. Sarah Knox, aged about sixty years. The husband of the deceased died some years ago. Her funeral took place this morning from her late home with interment in the Meadow Mountain cemetery, Rev. E. Manges, of Oakland, conducting the services.

MARY ELLEN HAUN.

Died, at her home near Oakland on Tuesday, April 7th, 1908, of dropsy, with which she had been a great sufferer for a year, Mrs. Mary Ellen, wife of Isaiah Haun, aged 53 years, 10 months and 15 days. The deceased leaves besides her husband a number of children to mourn her drparture. He funeral will occur this morning at 11 o'clock from her late home, with interment in the Red House cemetery south of Oakland.

ALICE ELIZABETH FRIEND.

Alice Elizabeth Friend, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Friend, died at the home of her parents at Mountain Lake Park Sunday, April 5th, near the hour of midnight. The deceased was aged 26 years, 9 months and 2 days, and for many years was subject to epilepsy, which insidious disease caused her death. Her funeral took place Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from her late home, the interment being made at the White church east of Mountain Lake Park.

FLORA RYAN.

Flora, aged 25 years, daughter of Thomas S. and Elizabeth Ryan, of near Oakland, died at the home of her parents on the Weber farm, Monday, April 6th, after an illness of several weeks to typhoid fever, which disease the deceased contracted while residing in Fairmont, West Va., from which city she was brought to her home several days ago. The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock, the interment being made in the Rodeheaver burying ground at Sand Flat, six miles north of Oakland.

ROCHUS WOLF.

Rochus Wolf, aged more than eight-eight years, died at the home of his son, John A. Wolf, in Oakland, Sunday morning, April 5th, at 5 o'clock, of diseases incident to extreme age. The deceased was born in Bavaria, Germany, and emigrated to this country early in life, residing for a number of years prior to coming to Garrett county in Baltimore City. Mr. Wolf was a resident here for more than forty years and by occupation was a carpenter, in which business he was engaged until late in life. He is survived by two sons, Messrs. John A. and Fred. Wolf, both of Oakland. His funeral took place Tuesday morning at nine o'clock from St. Peter's Catholic church, of which denomination he was a life-long and consistent member.

WILLIAM LEWIS LEARY.

Died, at his home on Centre street, Oakland, April 6th, 1908, very suddenly of heart trouble, William Lewis Leary, who was born at Williamsport, Maryland, January 12th, 1839, aged 79 years, two months and twenty-four days. The deceased had been unwell for a number of weeks previous to his sudden demise but had at no time been compelled to take to his bed. His death removes another of the old soldiers of the Union, he having served his country faithfully and well during the Civil War as a member of Co. I, First Maryland Cavalry, Army of the Potomac, his enlistment having been made on December 17th, 1862, and was honorably discharged August 8th, 1865, with the cessation of hostilities. Mr. Leary's war record was an active one, his command being in thirty-seven different engagements, one of which was the memorable Battle of Gettysburg. He was preceded to the grave nearly three years ago by his beloved wife. A daughter, in infancy, also died some years ago. There are left surviving him five daughters, Mrs. Ernest Townshend, Misses Elizabeth, Catharine, Marion and Annie, and one son, Edward. The funeral took place yesternoon from the home, being conducted by Rev. E. Manges, of the Lutheran church of Oakland. The pall bearers were old comrades of the deceased, namely: Capt. John M. Jarboe, E. J. Fringer, G. W. Legge, Lewis Upperman, David Durst and Alexander Sowers. The interment was made in the Oakland cemetery.

Ankle Broken.

Benj. Davis, lumberman, employed by J. C. Condron, at Swanton, while engaged in tussling with an acquaintance at Swanton on Sunday, sustained a fracture of one of his ankles.

TERRIFIC FORCE OF LIGHTNING.

Live White Oak Tree Struck and Riven Into Numberless Splinters.

To the Editor of The Republican:

In a flash of less than an instant what destruction lies in the wake of the lightning's dart for the warning and marvel of man?

Mr. Daniel O'Brien, Jr., lives near a half of a mile south of the Meadow Mountain church and over a hundred yards west of the road leading from Beckman to that edifice. Almost opposite the residence, across the road, about twenty feet up the slope in the woods, stood a stately white oak tree measuring over two feet in diameter at the base. In an electric storm of short duration Wednesday night, April 1st, 1908, this erect tree, towering a trifle over its mates of the forests, was struck by lightning at a point but a few feet up among the first branches, and from that point down the trunk deep into the roots the entire body was so riven into shreds and hurled in all directions as to leave not one vestige of the tree below the branches and scarcely a discernible evidence of where the stump had stood. From the stump, a distacce likely of twenty feet, to the road side, a huge trench was left as if made by a two-winged plow, leaving the earth, stones and roots on each side in ridges. Fragments of woods, small rocks and roots fell in such a sudden and pelting tempest upon the roof of Mr. O'Brien's house, about one hundred and fifty yards from the demolished tree, as to cause the family to rush out into the night, believing the house was struck and on fire. The shock of the contact was alarmingly felt in several residences of the community a mile or more from the fated oak. In a twinkling the whole body of this "saw mill" tree was reduced to strips of rope-like appearence and dashed as but spray from a billow far out over the cleared fields to the front and the woods to the south in the rear. A notable phenomenon in this concentration of electrical forces, may be found in the wire fence and telephone wire running with the opposite edge of the road not thirty feet from the tree, without injury or scar. Why the wire did not attract and conduct the current seems strange.

RELLIM.

BITTINGER.

Mr. J. T. Glodfelty found the lost pony that broke loose from Geo. W. Friend on March 8 while hunting his sheep on last Saturday in the woods near the No. 1 campsite of the M. M. Lumber Co. on Meadow Mountain. The pony was in a very bad place among old logs which prevented it from getting out. The supposition is that while passing through the woods in the deep snow the animal broke through and was unable to get out of the logs; strange to say, too, the pony was real strong and as usual hard to catch after fasting since Marth 8th.

Messrs. Jennings Bros. are grading a switch to Mason Bros. saw mill, which will be completed in a few days which will add greatly to the convenience of the Mason Bros. in shipping their lumber.

Mr. John Lininger is working for Mr. C. C. Beachy helping to make sugar.

Miss Verna Schrock, who taught the Beachy school this winter, returned to her home at Mt. Lake Park on last Saturday.

The sugar season is not what was expected but what has been made is of an extra quality.

Mr. Noah Stark has been making some good shipments of furs this season.

Cleaning house is the order of the day.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Misses. Ida, Jean and Ella Ralston, who have had charge of schools in various parts of the county during the past winter, returned to their home in this village last Monday afternoon.

Lloyd F. Brenneman spent a few days recently visiting at Meyersdale and other points in Pennsylvania.

Wm. Junkins, of Beckman, spent last Monday in this village.

G. W. Engle, of Baltimore, spent part of last week with his parents here, and returned to the city this week.

Miss Agnes Bittinger is spending this week with her sister, Mrs. George Yommer, of Grantsville.

Misses Lizzie and Julia Orendorf were visiting relatives over in Pennsylvania early this week.

The Republican primary held in this village last Saturday was most harmonious and a strong Pearre delegation was elected to attend the county convention at Oakland.

Sugar making is on the decline in this region and it is feared the season is nearing a close.

Board of Trade Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trade will be held Monday night, April 13, at the opera house, at which time the by-laws recently drafted by the special committee will be adopted and other business of importance transacted. All members of the Board as well as those desiring to become members are urgently requested to be present.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

Tne New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.
R. C. McCandlish, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. Friend, Merchant.
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

FREE TREES FOR FARMS.

Treatment of Fence Posts Also Arranged.

The Maryland Experiment Station has made arrangements with the United States Forest Service to erect a timber-preserving plant at the station, near College Park, for treating fence posts to increase their durability.

That the treating of fence posts with creosote or other preservatives is a practical thing has been proved, but in order that the farmers of Maryland may have a practical demonstration of the process used and the results to be obtained this plant has been installed at the State Experiment Station. The different common woods, like pine, gum, birch, sycamore, poplar, hickory, maple, ash, beech, pin oak, black oak, etc., will be treated and set in a line of fence with some of our more durable wood, without treatment, such as locust, cedar or chestnut. It has been demonstrated elsewhere that a treated pine or pin oak post will last as long as an untreated locust, cedar or chestnut post. It costs less than 10 cents to treat each post with creosote, and if a pine post costing, say, 5 cents, and treated for 10 cents or less will last as long as an untreated cedar post costing from 20 to 30 cents, there is considerable saving in fencebuilding.

The farmers of the State are invited to inspect this plant and to bring in fence posts to be treated, at a cost which will not exceed 10 cents each. Operations will begin about May 1.

State Forester Besley announces that there are a few thousand black locust and hardy catalpa trees at the State Experiment Station for free distribution to land-owners in the State who will plant them according to directions.

Two hundred of these one-year-old seedlings will be sent each applicant by express, he to pay charges, as long as the supply lasts, and along with the seedings will go the proper directions for planting. All applications should be made to the State Forester, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, each applicant should describe the of soil in which he proposes to pl whether wet, moist or dry and whe heavy, medium or light, so he may ceive the right kind of trees for purpose.

The 200 trees will require from eighth to one-quarter acre of gro depending on the distance apart t are planted. On accepting the offer trees become the property of the l owner, and all that is required of hi to give the trees proper care, ke record of the planting and to r progress occasionally when reques Public schools in the State desi small locust or catalpa trees for pl ing on Arbor Day can secure tw each kind or four of one kind by ma application is made to the State F ter, inclosing 25 cents for postag packing.

These offers are made to stimul interest in tree planting, which ises in a few years to become a pr ent feature of forestry work. certainly is no better way, it is p out, to celebrate Arbor Day in th spirit than by planting a grove o to protect the farm buildings utilize some waste land to goo vantage.

Four Per Cent. Interest.

The First National Bank, Fri ville, pays four per cent. intere time deposits. Place your mon this bank where its earning cap will be greater than in any other ing institution in the county.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Friendsville, M

"Health Coffee" is really the clo Coffee Imitation ever yet produc This, the finest Coffee Substitute e made, has recently been produced Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis. Not a gr of real Coffee in it either. Hea Coffee is made from pure toasted c als, with malt, nuts, etc. Reall would fool an expert—who might dr it for Coffee. No twenty or th minutes boiling. "Made in a minu says the doctor. All dealers.

Most people know that if they have been sick they need *Scott's Emulsion* to bring back health and strength.

But the strongest point about *Scott's Emulsion* is that you don't have to be sick to get results from it.

It keeps up the athlete's strength, puts fat on thin people, makes a fretful baby happy, brings color to a pale girl's cheeks, and prevents coughs, colds and consumption.

Food in concentrated form for sick and well, young and old, rich and poor.

And it contains no drugs and no alcohol.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND $1.00.

A Cowtown Episode.

By Thomas B. Montfort.

Copyright, 1907, by Thomas B. Montfort.

"SEE them two old plugs over there?" the landlord of the Maverick hotel asked, pointing across the street. The grocery drummer, who had been caught over Sunday in the little Kansas cowtown, looked up and saw two grizzled, gray old men sitting peacefully side by side on a dry goods box in the shade of a building.

"As mild and quiet as a pair of little innocent lambs," the landlord added with a chuckle, "and dwellin' together jest like they was own twin brothers."

The grocery drummer yawned and took up a paper and began to read. The old men did not interest him in the least. It was no uncommon thing in his experience to see a couple of old fellows loafing on a village street.

"But that's jest the way they always are," the landlord went on. "You hardly ever see 'em when they ain't together. Wherever one goes the other goes, and whatever one does the other does. Ever since a feller come along here and put us on to it we been callin' 'em Damon and Pythias. You've heard tell of them chaps, I reckon?"

The drummer nodded.

"Well, these two old cubs is jest like that so far as their friendship goes—stand by each other through thick and thin, and either of 'em would fight to the last breath for the other. And quiet and peaceable! You would naturally think they'd been raised up in a Sunday school and hadn't never heard tell of nothin' but the Bible all their lives."

The drummer made no reply, and a long silence followed. At last, however, the landlord emitted a soft chuckle and, pointing across the street, said:

"You wouldn't ever guess, now, a-lookin' at them settin' there that way, that they used to be two of the toughest cusses that ever run the range and that for two years they tried their very best to kill each other. Now, would you?"

"Hardly," the drummer answered.

"Y-t it's even so. I bet each of 'em has got a pound of lead in him now that the other put there, and as for scars—well, I reckon they've branded each other up about as complete as they could without puttin' the scars on double."

The drummer began to show interest. He laid aside his paper and asked for the particulars.

"Well, it's like this," the landlord began. "Joe Kern—that's the one on the right there—he used to be a cowboy and worked on the Triple X ranch, 'bout twenty miles south of town. And he was shore a holy terror. There was lots of mighty tough cowboys round here in them days, but the toughest of 'em was as mild and harmless as babies compared with Joe. Their little scrappin' and shootin' wa'n't much more than Sunday school work when looked at alongside of what he done.

"Among the eccentric notions Joe got into his head was one to the effect

"THE BALL CUT A LOCK OF HAIR FROM AB'S HEAD."

that this town didn't need no marshal and shouldn't have none. Accordin'ly, as soon as that idea hit him he sent in word to the marshal invitin' him to resign or move away and sayin' that he would be up in a few days and would be under the painful necessity of vacatin' the office with his six shooter if the marshal disregarded his well meant invitation.

"The marshal was a young feller, and he hadn't never felt any special longing to quit this world for another that he didn't know anything about, so he suddenly decided that he'd give up his job and go away to some place that was more conducive to longevity. Accordin'ly, he tendered his resignation and without waitin' for it to be accepted lit out.

"After that there were other marshals, but none of them held the office very long. As fast as they were elected Joe invited them to resign, and they showed respect for his wishes. Some of them were a little slow, though, and he had to come in and press his invitation by firin' a few shots just close enough about their heads to make them nervous and loosen up the muscles of their legs.

"Well, things went along that way for 'bout a year. Then one day a long ganglin' feller with a mild eye, a soft voice and a solemn lookin' face happened into town. His name was Ab Case, and that's him a-sittin' over there on the left.

"Ab he was lookin' for a job, and the town it was lookin' for a marshal jest then, so the two gits together and strikes up a deal. Ab says he ain't never been a marshal, but 'lows he can manage it all right, and the town is findin' it difficult to get anybody to take the job with Joe Kern and shore death hangin' over it, so to speak.

"Well, Ab is sworn in and puts on the star, and then here comes a invite to him from Joe, askin' him to resign. Ab listened to Joe's message, which was delivered by another cowboy, then shrugs his shoulders and replies that he don't never accept invitations second-hand.

"'If Mr. Kern wants me to consider any proposition he has got to offer along that line,' he says, 'he will have to come in and see me pussonally.'

"About three days later Mr. Kern did come in. Down at the saloon he told them why he had come. It was to convince the new marshal that he ought to resign and go away.

"'And I have brought my very best arguments with me,' he finished, 'arguments that ain't never failed as a last resort.'

"He shore had them, too—a Winchester and a brace of six shooters. And he knowed how to handle them arguments 'bout as eloquently as any man that ever lived.

"He irrigated his system at the bar, coolly lighted a cigar and then went out to look up the marshal and pay his respects to him. And he didn't have to go far, either, for he was scarcely out of the saloon when somebody pointed out Ab standin' on a corner 'bout half a block away.

"'Are you shore that's him?' Joe asked. 'I'd rather not make any mistake and kill an innocent man if it can be helped.'

"'That's shore him,' they answered.

"Joe smiled and raised his gun.

"'I'll sorter wake him up,' he said. 'I won't hurt him at first, but jest call his attention that I'm here.'

"He fired, and the ball cut a lock of hair from Ab's head. Ab looked around sort of casual to see what it meant and the next instant sent back an answer to Joe's shot. That answer plowed a furrow along the side of Joe's head.

"From that they went at it in dead earnest. Everybody else got out of the way and give 'em a clear field. There wa'n't no backin' down and no runnin' on the part of neither of 'em. They jest stood up there and pumped lead at and into each other as carelessly and cheerfully as you please.

"After 'bout ten minutes the firin' ceased, and then we all cautiously peered out to see how it had ended. They was both down on the ground helpless, but still tryin' to shoot.

"When we come to examine, we found 'em pretty badly riddled up, but with no wounds that promised to be fatal. We carried 'em off, and the doctors patched 'em up, and for a long time they remained quiet in bed.

"Some of us reckoned the matter would end there, as they had both shorely had enough, but the older men thought different. One of 'em said:

"'It won't ever end while they both live. Kern will never give up, and it's pretty evident Case won't either. When they get out, they'll be at it again, and they'll keep at it till one of 'em is done for.'

"And it proved that he was partly right. The very first time they met after their recovery they took another round of shootin' at each other.

"The result this time was similar to what it had been before. Both were badly used up, but neither injured fatally.

"And so for two years it continued. Every time Joe came up to town there was a shootin' bout. They fought to kill, too, and, both of 'em bein' good shots, we reckoned every time one of 'em would be shore to git it. But, strange to say, neither of 'em ever did. They riddled each other all up, but they was never able to git in a finish-in' shot.

"'I'll git him yit, though,' Joe declared. 'I'm jest bound to do it before I quit.'

"Ab made the same declaration, and we was all shore one of 'em would be killed before the thing come to an end. Didn't seem like it could wind up any other way.

"But it transpired that we was all entirely mistaken, as you can see for yourself.

"One day, 'bout three months after the last shootin' scrape and jest when we was expectin' Joe to make another appearance, a covered wagon drove into town and stopped in front of the mayor's office. The wagon was from the Triple X, and we couldn't understand its bein' covered that way, so we all gathered round to see what it meant.

"In the bottom of the wagon was some straw, and lyin' stretched out on the straw was Joe Kern. We see at a glance that Joe was mighty sick, for he jest lay there and moaned and didn't take no notice of nobody nor nothin'.

"While we was standin' there gapin' like a passul of idiots Ab come up and pushed his way through the crowd to the wagon. We 'lowed shore as soon as Ab got his eyes on Joe he'd plug him, but right there we was mistaken some more.

"Ab looks at Joe a minute, then turns to the driver and says:

"'What's the matter of the cuss?'

"'Smallpox,' the driver replies.

"In about half a minute that identical part of town became rather scarce of population. All of us except Ab, Joe and the driver happened to simultaneously remember that we had more pressin' business other places, and we hurried off to tend to it.

"It seemed, as we learned afterward, that Joe had been exposed to the smallpox somewhere and that the first thing they knowed he took down with it. The ranch wa'n't no fit place for a sick man to stay, so they loaded him up and sent him into town, expectin' the mayor to take him in hand and do somethin' with

"IF THERE'S ANY MORE SHOOTIN' DONE, YOU'LL HAVE TO DO IT!"

him. But it happened that the mayor was away from home and wouldn't be back for a week.

"Ab studied a little while. Then he said to the driver:

"'Take him down to my house. I'll keep him and do the best I can for him. That seems to be all there is for it.'

"So the driver went on down to Ab's house, and he and Ab took Joe from the wagon and carried him in and put him in Ab's bed. Ab turned nuss and stayed right there with Joe, sleepin' on a blanket on the floor.

"Of course we was all surprised at Ab doin' that way, seein' that he and Joe were such bitter enemies, and we talked about it and wondered at it. Joe couldn't understand it, either, so one day when he was gittin' better he says to Ab:

"'There's one thing I want to know, Mr. Case. I've puzzled about it a good bit lyin' here, and I can't seem to git the hang of it. I would like to know why you took me in and nussed me this way?'

"'I hope,' Ab replied, 'that you ain't got no notion that I done it for love?'

"'Hardly,' Joe answered. 'But that is what makes it harder to understand.'

"'Then I'll explain,' Ab said. 'First, I wouldn't be brute enough to let a sick dog suffer for attention if I could help it, and, second, I didn't want you to die a natural death and cheat me out of the pleasure of shootin' you.'

"Joe's face broke into a smile, and he reached out and took Ab's hand and pressed it warmly.

"'Your words are a great relief to me,' he said. 'I was afraid you was goin' to place me under obligations not to kill you, and it worried me. But now I understand, and it's all right. As soon as I get out of this we'll take up the fight, and we'll keep it up till I git you.'

"'Till I git you, you mean,' Ab corrected.

"'Do I? Well, you'll see.'

"It went on till at last Joe was able to be up and around; then I'm blamed if Ab didn't turn in and take down with the smallpox. Then them two jest reversed things. Ab took the bed, and Joe nussed him and slept on the floor. Ab was mighty bad off for awhile, but finally he begun to git better.

"One day when Joe was sittin' by the bed Ab broke a long silence by saying:

"'I'll be out soon now, and then I reckon we'll be done with this cussed smallpox.'

"'Yep, I reckon so,' Joe replied.

"'And it won't be long either,' Ab went on, 'till we can resume our little pastime of shootin' each other up.'

"Joe turns around and looks Ab straight in the eyes and says:

"'You may think me a coward if you want to, but I say right now that if there's any more shootin' done you'll have to do it. I'm through for my part. Before I'll shoot a man who took me in and cared for me like you did I'll pull up stakes and leave the country.'

"Ab looked surprised for a moment; then he stretched out his hand and said:

"'Put 'er thar, pard. Them's my sentiments exactly.'

"And from that day them two fellers has been jest like you see 'em now, quiet and peaceful as lambs, the very best of friends and always hangin' around together."

A Well Mannered Bus.

Riding in an omnibus up Regent street recently, an old lady was annoying the other passengers by her remarks. The conductor remonstrated with her, saying, "Ma'am, remember you are in a public vehicle, and behave as such."—London Spectator.

MUNICIPALUNACY.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

Judging from the reports that reach us from various parts of the country as to the condition of civic lighting companies and wilted water plants, we shall soon be relieved of the stigma placed upon us by the British visitor to this country who declared that we had no impressive ruins to attract the traveler. Would it not be a good plan for some munificent millionaire to buy up a few of these, transfer them to the banks of the Hudson and thus put that beautiful waterway into the running in the matter of legendary interest with the Rhine? A few moss and ivy covered ruins of this kind would add much to the scenic beauty of the picturesque river and doubtless inspire our literati with ghastly legendary lore that will make those old stories of the Rhine look like a mark and a half. Here indeed is a chance for Mr. Andrew Carnegie to do something to beautify his adopted native land and to fill the shelves of his many libraries as well with good reading at one fell swoop.

* *

The increase of the public debt of Birmingham, England, from $4,000,000 in the early seventies of the last century to $75,000,000, according to the last available figures, shows how completely municipal ownership wipes out a debt of that kind. Alongside of $75,000,000, a paltry sum of $4,000,000 is not only wiped out, but actually annihilated.

* *

The police of Chicago were assessed in the last elections to pay the expenses of the municipal ownership campaign. This is another point in favor of a comprehensive system of public ownership. After awhile, with the motormen, conductors, watermen, gasmen, ditch diggers, firemen, electricians, and so on, to assess for similar purposes, the public will doubtless enjoy free elections. One might almost hope that such a fund as this would wax so great that after elections are over there would be a balance left to declare a municipal dividend with. The byproducts of the municipal ownership idea grow daily more and more interesting, not to say alluring.

* *

It is nonsense to say that municipal ownership breeds socialism. On the contrary, it is driving people back to individualism. In some European cities people who used to patronize the trolleys now walk because they wish to get where they are going along lines of least official resistance. And in Valley City, N. D., the quality of the service of the public gas plant has driven a number of business men to install gasoline lighting systems of their own on their premises.

* *

Muncie, Ind., has abandoned her lighting plant, but consoles herself with the thought that her bonds remain. As the poet said, or would have said if he had thought of it:

Old ties are hard to sever.
Other ties endure forever.

* *

The city fathers of Brunswick, Mo., have just done a good stroke of business in selling its lighting plant for 85 cents on the dollar, taking pay in light and water. It is fortunate it wasn't a municipal bakery. It would be hard to pay for that by sending large drafts of rhubarb pie and cream cakes to the city treasury, to say nothing of the risk Brunswick would incur of a sudden attack of civic indigestion running into chronic appendicitis from overindulgence in doughnuts. Operations upon the body politic are dangerous things, since the patient is apt to experience ill effects from taking gas.

Can't Do It by Statute.

Any corporation is entitled to a fair return on all its legitimate investments over and above all expenses when these are carefully and economically administered. There are some corporations which are undoubtedly overcharging the public, but there are more whose stock has never paid any dividends whatever, and only an unfortunate aggravation of the present strained relations existing between the people and the public service corporations can result from the expectation of the former that they can through legislative action obtain a universal reduction in the charges made by such corporations.—Municipal Journal and Engineer.

A Danger to Be Avoided.

If a city is not well governed, municipal ownership is the most dangerous thing imaginable and should be carefully avoided. There is always the danger that the public utilities the city is supposed to own will become nothing more or less than the private property of the people at the head of the government, who will work to their own advantage and the enhancement of their private wealth.—William T. Stead.

Only as a Last Resort.

Any city which is getting fair treatment from a privately owned plant should eschew municipal ownership. Except under unusually favorable conditions—conditions that promise to make the proposed plant a positive money earner—municipal ownership should be only a last resort.—Marquette (Mich.) Journal.

Political M. O. Machines.

Municipal ownership of street railways, gas and electric lighting means an enormous political machine with thousands of employees to be voted at the behest of some political party.—Mayor Mahool of Baltimore.

CURED HER JEALOUSY.

How Mrs. Bellefield's Friends Had Fun at Her Expense.

Mrs. Bellefield is very jealous of her husband, and her friends know of her failing. One of them had a little fun at her expense the other day in consequence of this trait.

Toward the close of an afternoon call Mrs. Dukane said to her:

"Oh, by the way, I saw your husband today at the conversazione."

"Yes? He seemed to be enjoying himself, I suppose?"

"He did, indeed. Was he ever in love with Mrs. Dinwiddie before he married you?"

"I'm sure I don't know, but it's quite likely. Was she at the conversazione?"

"Yes, and I saw her bend toward your husband and say something in a confidentially low voice."

"You didn't catch any of the conversation?"

"No."

Mrs. Dukane took her departure, and Mrs. Bellefield waited impatiently for her husband's return home that evening.

"Oh, you shameless man!" she exclaimed as he took off his overcoat and hung it on the hall rack.

"What's the matter now?" he asked in deep surprise.

"There you are, putting on an innocent face, as if the whole town wasn't talking about your flirtations with the Dinwiddie girl."

"Flirtation!" he repeated in a dazed sort of way.

"Yes, flirtation! Now, don't pretend she wasn't at the conversazione today."

"Yes; she was there."

"Oh, you'll admit that much, will you?"

"Certainly."

"Then what were you and she talking so confidentially about?"

"We weren't talking confidentially."

"I suppose she didn't even speak to you?"

"Yes, she did."

"Ah! Now I've got you. Tell me what she said."

"She was one of the waitresses, and she asked me if I would take coffee or tea."—Tit-Bits.

A Distinction Without a Difference.

Five-year-old Deborah had been invited to take luncheon at a restaurant with Miss K.

"Do you like cocoa?" she was asked.

When the answer was "Yes," the beverage was duly brought, but remained untasted.

At last Miss K. said, "Why don't you drink your cocoa, Deborah, when you said you wanted it?"

"I didn't say I wanted it," replied the child politely; "I only said that I liked it."—Woman's Home Companion.

Just the Thing.

Sapleigh (in hat store)—I would—aw—like to get a hat.

Proprietor—What style would you prefer?

Sapleigh—I'm not particulah as to the style, doncher know. I want something to—aw—suit me head.

Proprietor—Just step this way, please, and I'll show you our line of soft hats.—Detroit Tribune.

Came In Handy.

How Mr. Snipp's whiskers served his wife and daughter.—Harper's Weekly.

At Sight.

"So your daughter has married the titled stranger," said the romantic woman.

"Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox, glancing up from his check book.

"Was it a case of love at sight?"

"Yes. Now it's a case of draw at sight."—Washington Star.

Not Cutting Prices.

Caller—Is that the best you can promise me—a wife fifteen years older than I am, with a sharp nose, thin lips and a sour disposition?

Fortune Teller—What more do you expect? Did you think you could get a real affinity for a dollar?—Chicago Tribune.

The Ideal Sermon.

The New Minister—What is your idea of the proper length of a sermon, Miss Deering?

The Choir Singer—Why, I think it should be long enough to get people interested and short enough to keep them so.—Puck.

This Denial Habit.

"How should an engagement be announced?"

"In the fashionable world?"

"Yes."

"By saying there's no truth in the rumor."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Not the Right Phrase.

"Who," asked the minister, "gives this woman away?"

"Hold on, mistaire, if you plis," said the titled foreigner. "Zis woman iss not given away; it iss a trade."—Minneapolis Journal.

A Word In Its Favor.

"That joke has whiskers," said the editor of the comic weekly.

"Maybe it has," replied the contributor, "but it isn't so old that its hair has fallen out."—Pittsburg Post.

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" [illegible] Pneumonia. Do not [illegible] than [illegible] Preventics [illegible] at the sneeze stage—then [illegible] head off these early colds. That's surely better. That's why they are called Preventics.

Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Grippine, no physic, nothing sickening. Nice for children—and thoroughly safe too. If you're chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, [illegible] Preventics. Promptness may also save [illegible] usual sickness. And don't forget [illegible] there is feverishness, night or day. [illegible] ably [illegible] Preventics' greatest efficiency. 50 boxes for the pocket, also in 25c [illegible] Preventics. Insist on your druggist [illegible] Preventics.

Preventics

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AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building
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claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907

OAKLAND.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.15 p. m., *8.29 p. m. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.35 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBDELAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.5 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m. *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *4.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.35 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

FOR SALE.

We will sell at private sale at our farms between Mt. Lake Park and Oakland.

3 Thoroughbred Jersey Cows.

An excellent opportunity to purchase a good family cow.

1 Dark Bay Yearling Colt.

1 Five Year Old Bay Mare;

Hamiltonian; $250.

1 Gasoline Engine,

8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold $375.

1 Hay Bailer,

operated by horse-power. Makes standard size bales.

For further information call on or write

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
Oakland, Md.

THE MARYLAND
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
COLLEGE PARK, MD.
MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY
Six Courses of Instruction
Leading to professional degree of "P. S."
Agricultural. Mechanical. Scientific
Horticural. Civil Engineering. Chemical
Trains for a life's work.
Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter upon life's work.

Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements—Bathrooms, Steam Heat and Electricity.

New Buildings with modern improvements. Location unsurpassed for health. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Laundry, Board, Medical attention, Annual Deposit, Chemical and Athletic fees. All included in an annual charge of $300 payable quarterly in advance. Daily visit by Physician in charge. Sanitarium for isolation of any patient with contagious diseases.

Catalog giving full particulars sent on application.

Attention is called to Short Course of Ten Weeks in Agriculture.

Write for particulars.

Term commences September 19th, 1907.

Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SYLVESTER, Pres't
College Park Md.
22-8t

A Comparison.

"Some years ago, I used

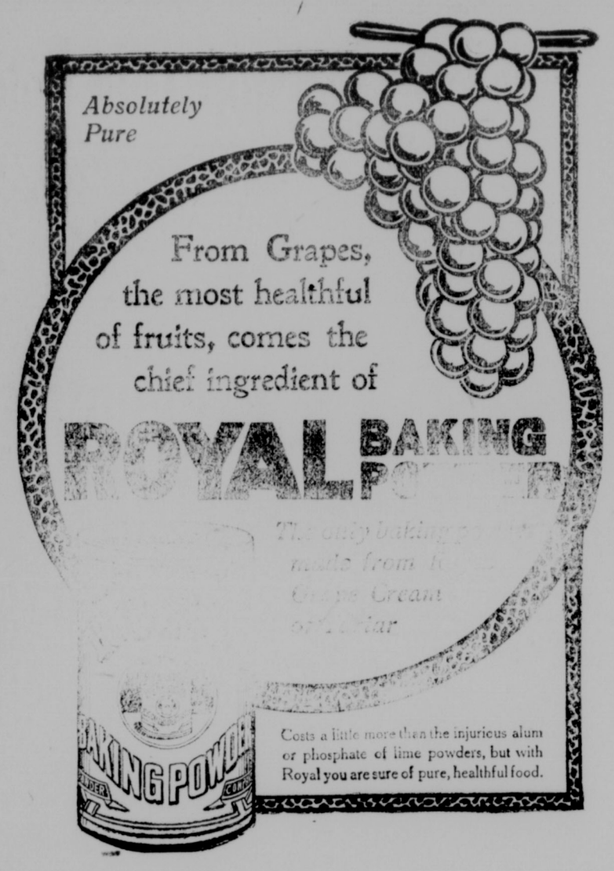
Davis' 100 per cent Pure Paint

on my home, at the same time, several other houses near me were painted with other paints. There is a big contrast today between the appearance of my house and others."

J. H. PRUITT
Chincoteague, Va.

If you compare adulterated paint with Davis 100 per cent Pure, you will readily know why my house painted with Davis looks well and wears well.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS,
Agents



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CAPITAL 50,0 0,00 — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

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OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

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When you pull down the town in which is your home, you are pulling down yourself, and when you build up yourself and your neighbor. Try and banish from your mind the mistaken idea that all good things are away off in some other locality. Give your town all the praise it can legitimately bear. It certainly will do you no harm and will cost you nothing; and above all patronize your home institutions—including the printing office.

A weak Stomach, means weak Stomach nerves, always. And this is also true of the Heart and Kidneys. It's a pity that sick ones continue to drug the Stomach or stimulate the Heart and Kidneys. The weak nerves, not the organs themselves, need this help. This explains why Dr. Shoop's Restorative has, and is promptly helping so many sick ones. It goes direct to the cause of these diseases. Test this vital truth, and see. All dealers.

"Is your father rich?" someone asked a five year old girl and the little one replied confidently, "Why, of course! He's got me." And she was right, too, for the father of a sweet, loving helpful little daughter is richer than some millionaires whose money can not buy them the love of a single heart. How about your father? Does he feel that he is a rich man because of the daughter at home? There are households where it is hard "to make both ends meet" but where there is plenty of that better wealth of love and goodness and loyalty. Is yours one of them?

DEATH OF MISS STANTON.

Member of An Old Garrett County Family.

Miss Isabella Stanton died suddenly on the 30th of March, 1908 at her home at the Little Crossings in Garrett county, after an illness of only a few days. She was somewhere in her fifties, never married, a daughter of Wm. Stanton, one of the best known citizens of the county during his life, but who died about 40 years ago, leaving a large family of sons and daughters. Two of the sons, Eli and Uriah, are prominent citizens of their county, and have filled prominent officers. The deceased and two sisters, Ruth and Mary, together with their brother, Uriah, all lived together in the old Stanton mansion, at the Little Crossings, a most comfortable and desirable home.

Strange as it may seem, these three sisters and brother were all unmarried, and lived together for many years in sisterly and brotherly harmony. The former harmonious quartet, by death, has now been reduced to a trio. The persons forming it are much respected. The death of the one mentioned will be a sorrowful incident to many. The Stanton family is an ancient one, very numerous and all highly esteemed.

FOR SALE.

A good farm of 115 acres, 3 miles from Frankville and 5 miles from Swanton; 60 acres in cultivation; improved by 2 dwelling houses, 3 small barns and other outbuildings; 2 orchards of choice fruit, excellent water and convenient to church and school. Possession given at once, the purchaser to pay for labor and seed for any crop that may have been put in the ground at time of transfer.

Price, $1800; ⅓ cash and balance to suit purchaser.

Apply to Fred. A. Thayer, Oakland, Md. 5-4t

George Weber, of Oakland, Md., was in Grafton several hours today on a business visit. Mr. Weber is a member of the celebrated H. Weber Sons Company, the florists and makes frequent visits to this city where the company has large business. The Weber flowers are known in every state in the Union and are famous for having captured the first prizes at all the leading floral expositions in the country.—Grafton Sentinel.

If you have Catarrh, rid yourself of this repulsive disease. Ask Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis., to mail you free, a trial box of his Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. A simple, single test, will surely tell you a Catarrh truth well worth your knowing. Write to-day. Don't suffer longer. All dealers.

Mr. W. Scott Matthews, native Garrett countian, now a valued resident and ex-County Treasurer of Somerset county, Pa., was in Oakland Monday in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Ulysses S. Frazee, of Selbysport, both having come here on business connected with the settlement of the estate of the Matthews' heirs. Mr. Matthews is well remembered by many residents of Oakland and Garrett county generally. At present he is a candidate for the nomination on the Republican ticket for the Legislature from his adopted county in Pennsylvania. Both Mr. Matthews and Mr. Frazee returned to their respective homes Monday.

We have for years past noticed one very undesirable feature in the attendance of the public school in the higher grade, viz: There are, as a rule many more girls attending than boys. Why is this? Where are the boys? They leave school, many of them early or soon as they are able to get a get position as clerk in some store or office under the impression that they are wasting time by remaining in school longer. The average boy thinks that if he gets some business position that will enable him to earn a few dollars a month, and that looks towards his final occupation in life, while his classmates stick to school three or four years longer, he has just so many years the start of his companion who remains in school. Now the real facts in the case are that the reverse of this is the truth. The boy who remains in school and acquires a thorough education lays a foundation that will surely other things being equal, enable him to surpass his class mate, who left school three or four years earlier.

Resolutions of Oakland High School.

The following resolutions, relative to the resignation of Prof. Morris K. Turner, principal of the Oakland High School, have been handed THE REPUBLICAN for publication:

WHEREAS, It has been the privilege of the Oakland Public School to have as its head Prof. Morris K. Turner, who for the past three years has so efficiently conducted the school; and

WHEREAS, As Prof. Turner leaves us for other labors, be it

Resolved, That we as a school extend to him our hearty well wishes for tuture success and well being.

The above were unanimously adopted by the school.

MABEL PORTER,
ETHEL WILT,
NELL WORKMAN,
Committee.

Another Great Opening.

Friday evening at 6 o'clock and all day Saturday.

It HARRY DAVIS.

Subscribe for the Republican.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. OFFUTT, JOHN M. DAVIS, G. S. HAMILL.
GEORGE W. LEGGE, JOHN T. MITCHELL, S. T. JONES.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, VICE P. S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. FRALEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER

EASTER OPENING.

Tuesday, April 6th.
Wednesday, April 7th,
1908.

Mrs. M. L. SCOTT
Baltimore Store.
Oakland, Maryland.

Bear Range Poultry Farm
W. G. RILEY.
BREEDER OF
High Class Stock.

Winner of First Prizes at Hagerstown and Cumberland.
I have 14 of the leading varieties.
Eggs, $1 for 15.
Lowest price for best quality.
DEER PARK, MD.

DOES IT PAY?

to tramp errands, lose time and suffer inconvenience—to save the cost of a telephone message.

The C. & P. Telephone Co'y
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

An Appetite

No matter how critical your taste or capricious your appetite, we are sure to be able to please you with

Pure Ice Cream.

Our aim is to make it the finest, and we seem to be successful, judging by its great popularity.

Any flavor you may prefer.

Any quantity you want.

Henry Lauer,
4tf Oakland, Md.

A show for the ladies and children as well as the gentlemen, all next week at the Opera House.

ACCIDENT NORMAL.

We will organize April 20th and continue till June 12th.

This work is designed to give teachers and others a thorough knowledge of all branches taught in the Free Schools.

It will be an opportune time for those just entering the profession of teaching.

Those who have taught should make this summer's work a stepping stone to a HIGHER GRADE of work and BETTER SALARIES.

We will endeavor to make it both pleasant and profitable for you. Come and spend a busy session with us.

The Commissioners have arranged a uniform rate of $5 TUITION for the entire time. BOARDING is abundant, cheap and convenient.

For further information address

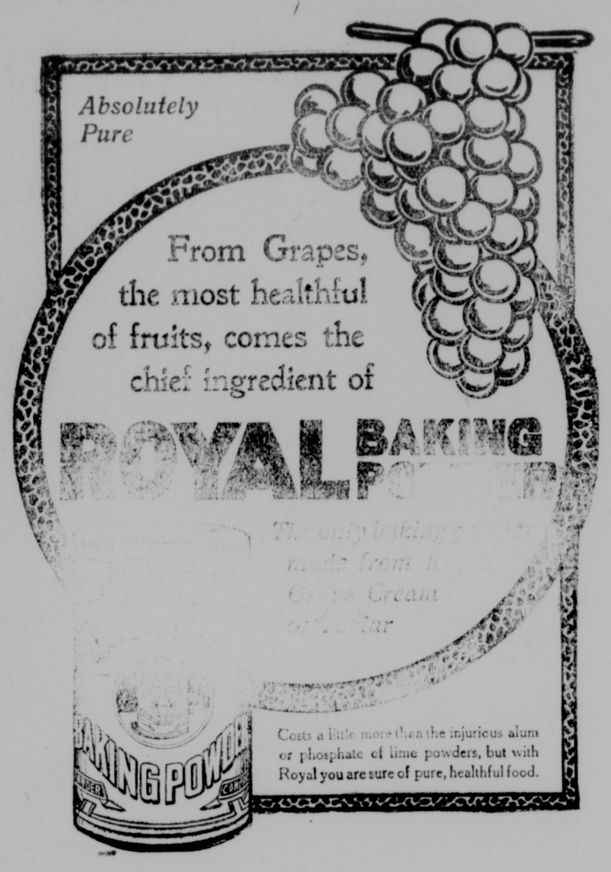
J. C. BEAHM, Principal, Accident, Md.
Or
H. W. BROWNING, Vice-Principal, Friendsville, Md.

Arthur Townshend,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND COUNTRY PRODUCE
First National Bank Building, Main Street, Oakland, Md.

COME AND SEE
WE HAVE IT FOR
Spring Cleaning,
NEAT LINE OF
Mattings,
Table and Floor Oil Cloths,
Lace Curtains,
Dotted Swiss,
Window Blinds,
Sheets and Pillow Cases,
Table Linen, Towels,
Silkolines and Reps.

STILL A FEW
SUITS
AND
OVERCOATS
AT
Away Down Prices.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.



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"Is your father rich?" someone asked a five year old girl and the little one replied confidently, "Why, of course! He's got me." And she was right, too, for the father of a sweet, loving helpful little daughter is richer than some millionaires whose money can not buy them the love of a single heart. How about your father? Does he feel that he is a rich man because of the daughter at home? There are households where it is hard "to make both ends meet" but where there is plenty of that better wealth of love and goodness and loyalty. Is yours one of them?

DEATH OF MISS STANTON.

Member of An Old Garrett County Family.

Miss Isabella Stanton died suddenly on the 30th of March, 1908 at her home at the Little Crossings in Garrett county, after an illness of only a few days. She was somewhere in her fifties, never married, a daughter of Wm. Stanton, one of the best known citizens of the county during his life, but who died about 40 years ago, leaving a large family of sons and daughters. Two of the sons, Eli and Uriah, are prominent citizens of their county, and have filled prominent officers. The deceased and two sisters, Ruth and Mary, together with their brother, Uriah, all lived together in the old Stanton mansion, at the Little Crossings, a most comfortable and desirable home.

Strange as it may seem, these three sisters and brother were all unmarried, and lived together for many years in sisterly and brotherly harmony. The former harmonious quartet, by death, has now been reduced to a trio. The persons forming it are much respected. The death of the one mentioned will be a sorrowful incident to many. The Stanton family is an ancient one, very numerous and all highly esteemed.

FOR SALE.

A good farm of 115 acres, 3 miles from Frankville and 5 miles from Swanton; 60 acres in cultivation; improved by 2 dwelling houses, 3 small barns and other outbuildings; 2 orchards of choice fruit, excellent water and convenient to church and school. Possession given at once, the purchaser to pay for labor and seed for any crop that may have been put in the ground at time of transfer.

Price, $1800; ¼ cash and balance to suit purchaser.

Apply to Fred. A. Thayer, Oakland, Md. 5-4t

George Weber, of Oakland, Md., was in Grafton several hours today on a business visit. Mr. Weber is a member of the celebrated H. Weber Sons Company, the florists and makes frequent visits to this city where the company has large business. The Weber flowers are known in every state in the Union and are famous for having captured the first prizes at all the leading floral expositions in the country.—Grafton Sentinel.

If you have Catarrh, rid yourself of this repulsive disease. Ask Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis., to mail you free, a trial box of his Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. A simple, single test, will surely tell you a Catarrh truth well worth your knowing. Write to-day. Don't suffer longer. All dealers.

Mr. W. Scott Matthews, native Garrett countian, now a valued resident and ex-County Treasurer of Somerset county, Pa., was in Oakland Monday in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Ulysses S. Frazee, of Selbysport, both having come here on business connected with the settlement of the estate of the Matthews' heirs. Mr. Matthews is well remembered by many residents of Oakland and Garrett county generally. At present he is a candidate for the nomination on the Republican ticket for the Legislature from his adopted county in Pennsylvania. Both Mr. Matthews and Mr. Frazee returned to their respective homes Monday.

We have for years past noticed one very undesirable feature in the attendance of the public school in the higher grade, viz: There are, as a rule many more girls attending than boys. Why is this? Where are the boys? They leave school, many of them early or soon as they are able to get a get position as clerk in some store or office under the impression that they are wasting time by remaining in school longer. The average boy thinks that if he gets some business position that will enable him to earn a few dollars a month, and that looks towards his final occupation in life, while his classmates stick to school three or four years longer, he has just so many years the start of his companion who remains in school. Now the real facts in the case are that the reverse of this is the truth. The boy who remains in school and acquires a thorough education lays a foundation that will surely other things being equal, enable him to surpass his class mate, who left school three or four years earlier.

Resolutions of Oakland High School.

The following resolutions, relative to the resignation of Prof. Morris K. Turner, principal of the Oakland High School, have been handed THE REPUBLICAN for publication:

WHEREAS, It has been the privilege of the Oakland Public School to have as its head Prof. Morris K. Turner, who for the past three years has so efficiently conducted the school; and

WHEREAS, As Prof. Turner leaves us for other labors, be it

Resolved, That we as a school extend to him our hearty well wishes for tuture success and well being.

The above were unanimously adopted by the school.

MABEL PORTER,
ETHEL WILT,
NELL WORKMAN,
Committee.

Another Great Opening.

Friday evening at 6 o'clock and all day Saturday.

1t HARRY DAVIS.

Subscribe for the Republican.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

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This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, VICE P. S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. FRALEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER

EASTER OPENING.

Tuesday, April 6th.

Wednesday, April 7th,

1908.

Mrs. M. L. SCOTT

Baltimore Store.

Oakland, Maryland.

Bear Range Poultry Farm

W. G. RILEY.

BREEDER OF

High Class Stock.

Winner of First Prizes at Hagerstown and Cumberland.

I have 14 of the leading varieties.

Eggs, $1 for 15.

Lowest price for best quality.

DEER PARK, MD.

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LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

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No matter how critical your taste or capricious your appetite, we are sure to be able to please you with

Pure Ice Cream.

Our aim is to make it the finest, and we seem to be successful, judging by its great popularity.

Any flavor you may prefer.

Any quantity you want.

Henry Lauer,

4tf Oakland, Md.

A show for the ladies and children as well as the gentlemen, all next week at the Opera House.

ACCIDENT NORMAL.

We will organize April 20th and continue till June 12th.

This work is designed to give teachers and others a thorough knowledge of all branches taught in the Free Schools.

It will be an opportune time for those just entering the profession of teaching.

Those who have taught should make this summer's work a stepping stone to a HIGHER GRADE of work and BETTER SALARIES.

We will endeavor to make it both pleasant and profitable for you. Come and spend a busy session with us.

The Commissioners have arranged a uniform rate of $5 TUITION for the entire time. BOARDING is abundant, cheap and convenient.

For further information address

J. C. BEAHM, Principal, Accident, Md.

Or

H. W. BROWNING, Vice-Principal, Friendsville, Md.

Arthur Townshend,

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Table and Floor Oil Cloths,
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Sheets and Pillow Cases,
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Silkolines and Reps.

STILL A FEW

SUITS

AND

OVERCOATS

AT

Away Down Prices.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

A Cowtown Episode.

By Thomas B. Montfort.

Copyright, 1907, by Thomas B. Montfort.

"SEE them two old plugs over there?" the landlord of the Maverick hotel asked, pointing across the street. The grocery drummer, who had been caught over Sunday in the little Kansas cowtown, looked up and saw two grizzled, gray old men sitting peacefully side by side on a dry goods box in the shade of a building.

"As mild and quiet as a pair of little innocent lambs," the landlord added with a chuckle, "and dwellin' together jest like they was own twin brothers."

The grocery drummer yawned and took up a paper and began to read. The old men did not interest him in the least. It was no uncommon thing in his experience to see a couple of old fellows loafing on a village street.

"But that's jest the way they always are," the landlord went on. "You hardly ever see 'em when they ain't together. Wherever one goes the other goes, and whatever one does the other does. Ever since a feller come along here and put us on to it we been callin' 'em Damon and Pythias. You've heard tell of them chaps, I reckon?"

The drummer nodded.

"Well, these two old cubs is jest like that so far as their friendship goes—stand by each other through thick and thin, and either of 'em would fight to the last breath for the other. And quiet and peaceable! You would naturally think they'd been raised up in a Sunday school and hadn't never heard tell of nothin' but the Bible all their lives."

The drummer made no reply, and a long silence followed. At last, however, the landlord emitted a soft chuckle and, pointing across the street, said:

"You wouldn't ever guess, now, a-lookin' at them settin' there that way, that they used to be two of the toughest cusses that ever run the range and that for two years they tried their very best to kill each other. Now, would you?"

"Hardly," the drummer answered.

"Y-t it's even so. I bet each of 'em has got a pound of lead in him now that the other put there, and as for scars—well, I reckon they've branded each other up about as complete as they could without puttin' the scars on double."

The drummer began to show interest. He laid aside his paper and asked for the particulars.

"Well, it's like this," the landlord began. "Joe Kern—that's the one on the right there—he used to be a cowboy and worked on the Triple X ranch, 'bout twenty miles south of town. And he was shore a holy terror. There was lots of mighty tough cowboys round here in them days, but the toughest of 'em was as mild and harmless as babies compared with Joe. Their little scrappin' and shootin' wa'n't much more than Sunday school work when looked at alongside of what he done.

"Among the eccentric notions Joe got into his head was one to the effect

"THE BALL CUT A LOCK OF HAIR FROM AB'S HEAD."

that this town didn't need no marshal and shouldn't have none. Accordin'ly, as soon as that idea hit him he sent in word to the marshal invitin' him to resign or move away and sayin' that he would be up in a few days and would be under the painful necessity of vacatin' the office with his six shooter if the marshal disregarded his well meant invitation.

"The marshal was a young feller, and he hadn't never felt any special longing to quit this world for another that he didn't know anything about, so he suddenly decided that he'd give up his job and go away to some place that was more conducive to longevity. Accordin'ly, he tendered his resignation and without waitin' for it to be accepted lit out.

"After that there were other marshals, but none of them held the office very long. As fast as they were elected Joe invited them to resign, and they showed respect for his wishes. Some of them were a little slow, though, and he had to come in and press his invitation by figin' a few shots just close enough about their heads to make them nervous and loosen up the muscles of their legs.

"Well, things went along that way for 'bout a year. Then one day a long ganglin' feller with a mild eye, a soft voice and a solemn lookin' face happened into town. His name was Ab Case, and that's him a-sittin' over there on the left.

"Ab he was lookin' for a job, and the town it was lookin' for a marshal jest then, so the two gits together and strikes up a deal. Ab says he ain't never been a marshal, but 'lows he can manage it all right, and the town is findin' it difficult to get anybody to take the job with Joe Kern and shore death hangin' over it, so to speak.

"Well, Ab is sworn in and puts on the star, and then here comes a invite to him from Joe, askin' him to resign. Ab listened to Joe's message, which was delivered by another cowboy, then shrugs his shoulders and replies that he don't never accept invitations second-hand.

"'If Mr. Kern wants me to consider any proposition he has got to offer along that line,' he says, 'he will have to come in and see me pussonally.'

"About three days later Mr. Kern did come in. Down at the saloon he told them why he had come. It was to convince the new marshal that he ought to resign and go away.

"'And I have brought my very best arguments with me,' he finished, 'arguments that ain't never failed as a last resort.'

"He shore had them, too—a Winchester and a brace of six shooters. And he knowed how to handle them arguments 'bout as eloquently as any man that ever lived.

"He irrigated his system at the bar, coolly lighted a cigar and then went out to look up the marshal and pay his respects to him. And he didn't have to go far, either, for he was scarcely out of the saloon when somebody pointed out Ab standin' on a corner 'bout half a block away.

"'Are you shore that's him?' Joe asked. 'I'd rather not make any mistake and kill an innocent man if it can be helped.'

"'That's shore him,' they answered.

"Joe smiled and raised his gun.

"'I'll sorter wake him up,' he said. 'I won't hurt him at first, but jest call his attention that I'm here.'

"He fired, and the ball cut a lock of hair from Ab's head. Ab looked around sort of casual to see what it meant and the next instant sent back an answer to Joe's shot. That answer plowed a furrow along the side of Joe's head.

"From that they went at it in dead earnest. Everybody else got out of the way and give 'em a clear field. There wa'n't no backin' down and no runnin' on the part of neither of 'em. They jest stood up there and pumped lead at and into each other as carelessly and cheerfully as you please.

"After 'bout ten minutes the firin' ceased, and then we all cautiously peered out to see how it had ended. They was both down on the ground helpless, but still tryin' to shoot.

"When we come to examine, we found 'em pretty badly riddled up, but with no wounds that promised to be fatal. We carried 'em off, and the doctors patched 'em up, and for a long time they remained quiet in bed.

"Some of us reckoned the matter would end there, as they had both shorely had enough, but the older men thought different. One of 'em said:

"'It won't ever end while they both live. Kern will never give up, and it's pretty evident Case won't either. When they get out, they'll be at it again, and they'll keep at it till one of 'em is done for.'

"And it proved that he was partly right. The very first time they met after their recovery they took another round of shootin' at each other.

"The result this time was similar to what it had been before. Both were badly used up, but neither injured fatally.

"And so for two years it continued. Every time Joe came up to town there was a shootin' bout. They fought to kill, too, and, both of 'em bein' good shots, we reckoned every time one of 'em would be shore to git it. But, strange to say, neither of 'em ever did. They riddled each other all up, but they was never able to git in a finishin' shot.

"'I'll git him yit, though,' Joe declared. 'I'm jest bound to do it before I quit.'

"Ab made the same declaration, and we was all shore one of 'em would be killed before the thing come to an end. Didn't seem like it could wind up any other way.

"But it transpired that we was all entirely mistaken, as you can see for yourself.

"One day, 'bout three months after the last shootin' scrape and jest when we was expectin' Joe to make another appearance, a covered wagon drove into town and stopped in front of the mayor's office. The wagon was from the Triple X, and we couldn't understand its bein' covered that way, so we all gathered round to see what it meant.

"In the bottom of the wagon was some straw, and lyin' stretched out on the straw was Joe Kern. We see at a glance that Joe was mighty sick, for he jest lay there and moaned and didn't take no notice of nobody nor nothin'.

"While we was standin' there gapin' like a passul of idiots Ab come up and pushed his way through the crowd to the wagon. We 'lowed shore as soon as Ab got his eyes on Joe he'd plug him, but right there we was mistaken some more.

"Ab looks at Joe a minute, then turns to the driver and says:

"'What's the matter of the cuss?'

"'Smallpox,' the driver replies.

"In about half a minute that identical part of town became rather scarce of population. All of us except Ab, Joe and the driver happened to simultaneously remember that we had more pressin' business other places, and we hurried off to tend to it.

"It seemed, as we learned afterward, that Joe had been exposed to the smallpox somewhere and that the first thing they knowed he took down with it. The ranch wa'n't no fit place for a sick man to stay, so they loaded him up and sent him into town, expectin' the mayor to take him in hand and do somethin' with

"IF THERE'S ANY MORE SHOOTIN' DONE, YOU'LL HAVE TO DO IT!"

him. But it happened that the mayor was away from home and wouldn't be back for a week.

"Ab studied a little while. Then he said to the driver:

"'Take him down to my house. I'll keep him and do the best I can for him. That seems to be all there is for it.'

"So the driver went on down to Ab's house, and he and Ab took Joe from the wagon and carried him in and put him in Ab's bed. Ab turned nuss and stayed right there with Joe, sleepin' on a blanket on the floor.

"Of course we was all surprised at Ab doin' that way, seein' that he and Joe were such bitter enemies, and we talked about it and wondered at it. Joe couldn't understand it, either, so one day when he was gittin' better he says to Ab:

"'There's one thing I want to know, Mr. Case. I've puzzled about it a good bit lyin' here, and I can't seem to git the hang of it. I would like to know why you took me in and nussed me this way?'

"'I hope,' Ab replied, 'that you ain't got no notion that I done it for love?'

"'Hardly,' Joe answered. 'But that is what makes it harder to understand.'

"'Then I'll explain,' Ab said. 'First, I wouldn't be brute enough to let a sick dog suffer for attention if I could help it, and, second, I didn't want you to die a natural death and cheat me out of the pleasure of shootin' you.'

"Joe's face broke into a smile, and he reached out and took Ab's hand and pressed it warmly.

"'Your words are a great relief to me,' he said. 'I was afraid you was goin' to place me under obligations not to kill you, and it worried me. But now I understand, and it's all right. As soon as I get out of this we'll take up the fight, and we'll keep it up till I git you.'

"'Till I git you, you mean,' Ab corrected.

"'Do I? Well, you'll see.'

"It went on till at last Joe was able to be up and around; then I'm blamed if Ab didn't turn in and take down with the smallpox. Then them two jest reversed things. Ab took the bed, and Joe nussed him and slept on the floor. Ab was mighty bad off for awhile, but finally he begun to git better.

"One day when Joe was sittin' by the bed Ab broke a long silence by saying:

"'I'll be out soon now, and then I reckon we'll be done with this cussed smallpox.'

"'Yep, I reckon so,' Joe replied.

"'And it won't be long either,' Ab went on, 'till we can resume our little pastime of shootin' each other up.'

"Joe turns around and looks Ab straight in the eyes and says:

"'You may think me a coward if you want to, but I say right now that if there's any more shootin' done you'll have to do it. I'm through for my part. Before I'll shoot a man who took me in and cared for me like you did I'll pull up stakes and leave the country.'

"Ab looked surprised for a moment; then he stretched out his hand and said:

"'Put 'er thar, pard. Them's my sentiments exactly.'

"And from that day them two fellers has been jest like you see 'em now, quiet and peaceful as lambs, the very best of friends and always hangin' around together."

A Well Mannered Bus.

Riding in an omnibus up Regent street recently, an old lady was annoying the other passengers by her remarks. The conductor remonstrated with her, saying, "Ma'am, remember you are in a public vehicle, and behave as such."—London Spectator.

MUNICIPALUNACY.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

Judging from the reports that reach us from various parts of the country as to the condition of civic lighting companies and wilted water plants, we shall soon be relieved of the stigma placed upon us by the British visitor to this country who declared that we had no impressive ruins to attract the traveler. Would it not be a good plan for some munificent millionaire to buy up a few of these, transfer them to the banks of the Hudson and thus put that beautiful waterway into the running in the matter of legendary interest with the Rhine? A few moss and ivy covered ruins of this kind would add much to the scenic beauty of the picturesque river and doubtless inspire our literati with ghastly legendary lore that will make those old stories of the Rhine look like a mark and a half. Here indeed is a chance for Mr. Andrew Carnegie to do something to beautify his adopted native land and to fill the shelves of his many libraries as well with good reading at one fell swoop.

* *

The increase of the public debt of Birmingham, England, from $4,000,000 in the early seventies of the last century to $75,000,000, according to the last available figures, shows how completely municipal ownership wipes out a debt of that kind. Alongside of $75,000,000, a paltry sum of $4,000,000 is not only wiped out, but actually annihilated.

* *

The police of Chicago were assessed in the last elections to pay the expenses of the municipal ownership campaign. This is another point in favor of a comprehensive system of public ownership. After awhile, with the motormen, conductors, watermen, gasmen, ditch diggers, firemen, electricians, and so on, to assess for similar purposes, the public will doubtless enjoy free elections. One might almost hope that such a fund as this would wax so great that after elections are over there would be a balance left to declare a municipal dividend with. The byproducts of the municipal ownership idea grow daily more and more interesting, not to say alluring.

* *

It is nonsense to say that municipal ownership breeds socialism. On the contrary, it is driving people back to individualism. In some European cities people who used to patronize the trolleys now walk because they wish to get where they are going along lines of least official resistance. And in Valley City, N. D., the quality of the service of the public gas plant has driven a number of business men to install gasoline lighting systems of their own on their premises.

* *

Muncie, Ind., has abandoned her lighting plant, but consoles herself with the thought that her bonds remain. As the poet said, or would have said if he had thought of it:

Old ties are hard to sever.
Other ties endure forever.

* *

The city fathers of Brunswick, Mo., have just done a good stroke of business in selling its lighting plant for 85 cents on the dollar, taking pay in light and water. It is fortunate it wasn't a municipal bakery. It would be hard to pay for that by sending large drafts of rhubarb pie and cream cakes to the city treasury, to say nothing of the risk Brunswick would incur of a sudden attack of civic indigestion running into chronic appendicitis from overindulgence in doughnuts. Operations upon the body politic are dangerous things, since the patient is apt to experience ill effects from taking gas.

Can't Do It by Statute.

Any corporation is entitled to a fair return on all its legitimate investments over and above all expenses when these are carefully and economically administered. There are some corporations which are undoubtedly overcharging the public, but there are more whose stock has never paid any dividends whatever, and only an unfortunate aggravation of the present strained relations existing between the people and the public service corporations can result from the expectation of the former that they can through legislative action obtain a universal reduction in the charges made by such corporations.—Municipal Journal and Engineer.

A Danger to Be Avoided.

If a city is not well governed, municipal ownership is the most dangerous thing imaginable and should be carefully avoided. There is always the danger that the public utilities the city is supposed to own will become nothing more or less than the private property of the people at the head of the government, who will work to their own advantage and the enhancement of their private wealth.—William T. Stead.

Only as a Last Resort.

Any city which is getting fair treatment from a privately owned plant should eschew municipal ownership. Except under unusually favorable conditions—conditions that promise to make the proposed plant a positive money earner—municipal ownership should be only a last resort.—Marquette (Mich.) Journal.

Political M. O. Machines.

Municipal ownership of street railways, gas and electric lighting means an enormous political machine with thousands of employees to be voted at the behest of some political party.—Mayor Mahool of Baltimore.

CURED HER JEALOUSY.

How Mrs. Bellefield's Friends Had Fun at Her Expense.

Mrs. Bellefield is very jealous of her husband, and her friends know of her failing. One of them had a little fun at her expense the other day in consequence of this trait.

Toward the close of an afternoon call Mrs. Dukane said to her:

"Oh, by the way, I saw your husband today at the conversazione."

"Yes? He seemed to be enjoying himself, I suppose?"

"He did, indeed. Was he ever in love with Mrs. Dinwiddie before he married you?"

"I'm sure I don't know, but it's quite likely. Was she at the conversazione?"

"Yes, and I saw her bend toward your husband and say something in a confidentially low voice."

"You didn't catch any of the conversation?"

"No."

Mrs. Dukane took her departure, and Mrs. Bellefield waited impatiently for her husband's return home that evening.

"Oh, you shameless man!" she exclaimed as he took off his overcoat and hung it on the hall rack.

"What's the matter now?" he asked in deep surprise.

"There you are, putting on an innocent face, as if the whole town wasn't talking about your flirtations with the Dinwiddie girl."

"Flirtation!" he repeated in a dazed sort of way.

"Yes, flirtation! Now, don't pretend she wasn't at the conversazione today."

"Yes; she was there."

"Oh, you'll admit that much, will you?"

"Certainly."

"Then what were you and she talking so confidentially about?"

"We weren't talking confidentially."

"I suppose she didn't even speak to you?"

"Yes, she did."

"Ah! Now I've got you. Tell me what she said."

"She was one of the waitresses, and she asked me if I would take coffee or tea."—Tit-Bits.

A Distinction Without a Difference.

Five-year-old Deborah had been invited to take luncheon at a restaurant with Miss K.

"Do you like cocoa?" she was asked.

When the answer was "Yes," the beverage was duly brought, but remained untasted.

At last Miss K. said, "Why don't you drink your cocoa, Deborah, when you said you wanted it?"

"I didn't say I wanted it," replied the child politely; "I only said that I liked it."—Woman's Home Companion.

Just the Thing.

Sapleigh (in hat store)—I would—aw—like to get a hat.

Proprietor—What style would you prefer?

Sapleigh—I'm not particulah as to the style, doncher know. I want something to—aw—suit me head.

Proprietor—Just step this way, please, and I'll show you our line of soft hats.—Detroit Tribune.

Came In Handy.

How Mr. Snipp's whiskers served his wife and daughter.—Harper's Weekly.

At Sight.

"So your daughter has married the titled stranger," said the romantic woman.

"Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox, glancing up from his check book.

"Was it a case of love at sight?"

"Yes. Now it's a case of draw at sight."—Washington Star.

Not Cutting Prices.

Caller—Is that the best you can promise me—a wife fifteen years older than I am, with a sharp nose, thin lips and a sour disposition?

Fortune Teller—What more do you expect? Did you think you could get a real affinity for a dollar?—Chicago Tribune.

The Ideal Sermon.

The New Minister—What is your idea of the proper length of a sermon, Miss Deering?

The Choir Singer—Why, I think it should be long enough to get people interested and short enough to keep them so.—Puck.

This Denial Habit.

"How should an engagement be announced?"

"In the fashionable world?"

"Yes."

"By saying there's no truth in the rumor."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Not the Right Phrase.

"Who," asked the minister, "gives this woman away?"

"Hold on, mistaire, if you plis," said the titled foreigner. "Zis woman iss not given away; it iss a trade."—Minneapolis Journal.

A Word In Its Favor.

"That joke has whiskers," said the editor of the comic weekly.

"Maybe it has," replied the contributor, "but it isn't so old that its hair has fallen out."—Pittsburg Post.

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" [illegible] Pneumonia. You may [illegible] after that [illegible] afterwards. [illegible] you have even a deeply [illegible] Preventics—At the sneeze finger—they [illegible] head off these early colds. That's surely better. That's why they are called Preventics.

Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Cocaine, no physic, nothing sickening. Most fine for children—and thoroughly safe too. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, take Preventics. Promptness may also save half your usual sickness. And don't forget your child if there is feverishness, night or day. Remember ably Has Preventics' greatest efficiency. 25c for 50 boxes for the pocket, also in the 25 Preventics. Insist on your druggist giving you

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Office in Garrett National Bank Building
Particular attention given to Conveyar ... Investigation of land titles and collection ... claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice inthe Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907

OAKLAND.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.37 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *3.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *5.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.
For CUMBBELAND and Way Points, Depart †10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.57 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.
For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart †9.26 a. m., †5.26 p. m. Arrive †10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart †9.26 a. m. (local), †3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart †7.26 p. m. Arrive †10.00 a. m.
For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., §3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.37 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

FOR SALE.

We will sell at private sale at our farms between Mt. Lake Park and Oakland.

3 Thoroughbred Jersey Cows.
An excellent opportunity to purchase a good family cow.

1 Dark Bay Yearling Colt.

1 Five Year Old Bay Mare;
Hamiltonian; $250.

1 Gasoline Engine,
8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $275.

1 Hay Bailer,
operated by horse-power. Makes standard size bales.

For further information call on or write
THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
Oakland, Md.

THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
COLLEGE PARK, MD.
MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY
Six Courses of Instruction
Leading to professional degree of "P. S."
Agricultural. Mechanical. Scientific
Horticeural. Civil Engineering. Chemical
Trains for a life's work.
Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.
Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter upon life's work.
Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements—Bathrooms, Steam Heat and Electricity.
New Buildings with modern improvements. Location unsurpassed for health. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Laundry, Board, Medical attention, Annual Deposit, Chemical and Athletic fees All included in an annual charge of $200 payable quarterly in advance. Daily visit by Physician in charge. Sanitarium for isolation of any patient with contagious diseases.
Catalog giving full particulars sent on application.
Attention is called to Short Course of Ten Weeks in Agriculture.
Write for particulars.
Term commences September 19th, 1907.
Early application necessary for admittance.
22-8t R. W. SYLVESTER, Pres't College Park Md.

A Comparison.

"Some years ago, I used

Davis' 100 per cent Pure Paint

on my home, at the same time, several other houses near me were painted with other paints. There is a big contrast today between the appearance of my house and others." J. H. PRUITT, Chincoteague, Va.

If you compare adulterated paint with Davis 100 per cent Pure, you will readily know why my house painted with Davis looks well and wears well.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, Agents

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Enlarging Your Business

If you are in business and you want to make more money you will read every word we have to say. Are you spending your money for advertising in haphazard fashion as if intended for charity, or do you advertise for direct results?

Did you ever stop to think how your advertising can be made a source of profit to you, and how its value can be measured in dollars and cents. If you have not, you are throwing money away.

Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to you will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business.

If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you.

If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.

When You Need Printing Done

You want it to be of the very best kind. As you expect your printed matter to make business it is necessary it should do the talking for you. Poor or indifferent printing cannot do this as it lacks the strong points required to gain and hold the interest of the patron.

¶ In this particular line of work we excel, for several reasons, viz: 1st; we have the largest and best variety of up-to-date type to be found in the western part of the state. 2nd; we carry only the very best grades of papers; and 3rd; the know-how with which to create original and attractive tye display.

¶ You make no mistake when you come to us with an order of printing

The Republican Job Printery
Benj. H. Sincell, Prop.,
Okland, Md.

PHENOMENON OF SHOWER OF STARS

The Thrilling Experience of 1833 Described

BY WITNESS OF THE EVENT.

Great Fear and Excitement All Over the Land—Stage Travelers Were Panic Stricken—Wanted Drivers to Stop at First Inn.

Capt. A. E. Schell contributes the following interesting reminiscence to the columns of the Somerset Democrat of this week:

The falling of the stars at certain seasons and certain periods is a phenomenal problem. Nature designed the advent as a prelude to some mysterious discovery yet to be made. The simple falling of one or two stars is of frequent occurrence and creates no particular interest or alarm. Yet when we recall the downpour during the night of November 15, 1833, we are lost in wonder at the strange discharge from the skies. How vividly I can recall that terrible night—though but a boy. The sky was lighted up with one glare of perpetual fire and the great balls of fire seemed to descend to the very earth, and it looked as though the very heavens and earth would be consumed in one great conflagration. Fear seized the people of the earth, and the men and women sank down on their knees and offered up prayers for their safe deliverance. Consternation spread far and wide among the seemingly doomed populace. That was a dreadful night of suspense and all humanity thought the end was just at hand. But with the dawn of day the fiery elements ceased, and the heavens became more calm and serene and the alarmed citizens became more composed.

I can recall that terrible night from the fact that I was aroused from my childhood slumbers by the great confusion and excitement in my father's house, the old Exchange Hotel in Bedford, and throughout the town

How frequently heard the old timers—the stalwart stage driver, "Billy Waugh," Joseph Creeger agd others whose drive was from Stoyertown down over the mountain to Schellsburg, relate their experiences in coming down over the Alleghany mountain on that dreadful night, and how the balls of fire fell and exploded in the air and frequently — apparently in front of their lead horses; how the horses flew around in their fear and frenzy.

That was a fearful night for the old veterans in the service of the United States, carrying the mails. The passengers in the coaches pleaded and implored the drivers to put up at the country inns by the wayside and await the final result of the dreadful phenomena; but alarmed as they were, they made a desperate effort to reach their station, or the terminus of their drives and homes.

For years after the occurrence, those old veteran stage drivers related their thrilling experience on on that eventful night. And after three quarters of a century I recall the thrilling incident of the mysterious discharge of the heavenly elements. Astronomers of the present age are lost in the midnight hours studying the planets and a new constellation visible in the skies. The theory develops as science advances and the learned men are startled by the discovery of new planets every day. Mars, Jupiter, etc., are visible to the naked eye, the smaller planets are only perceptible by a powerful telescope, while other smaller are so far distant that it requires a still greater telescope to locate them. Theorists have burned the midnight lamp in establishing their fixed location in the firmament.

The sky is covered with brilliant stars, the air is wild, frantic and changeable at certain periods, while the stars are resplendent in the heavens, between the immensity of space, and how we watch those mysterious constellations in the heavenly vault. Mystersously and in sudden flight, a star is detached from the sky and is observed flying through space and dropping toward the earth; again another and another follows into immense depths, and all disappear and vanish in utter darkness.

During the long centuries th science of astronomy advances with the progress of the world. Able and learned astronomers have solved the mystery. The theory of shooting stars or orbits are small bodies, composed mainly of iron carbon. They travel in swarms through space, and like the comets, moved around the sun in very elongated eclipses. When these cross the path of the earth shooting stars become visible their brilliancy is the result of the transformation of their rapid motion into heat and explosion follows and they drop toward the earth and disappear.

Reported an Escape.

One day a tall, gaunt woman, with rope-colored hair; and an expression of great fierceness, strode into the office of a county clerk in West Virginia:

"You are the person that keeps the marriage books ain't ye?" she demanded.

"What book do you wish to see, madam?" asked the polite clerk.

"Kin yiu find out if Jim Jones was married?"

Search of the records disclosed the name of James Jones, for whose marriage license had been issued two years before.

"Married Elizabeth Mott, didn't he?" asked the woman.

"The license was issued for a marriage with Miss Elizabeth Mott."

"Well, young man, I'm Elizabeth. I thought I oughter come come in an' tell you that Jim has escaped!"

What Is Whiskey?

In England they are attempting by means of a Royal Commission to determine what whiskey is. The popt still has called the patent still corrupt, and the controversy which has ensued has evoked a prodigious amount of testimony regarding whiskey-making processes. It is proposed to distinguish the two kinds of whiskey through labels bearing a full description of the materials used and the mode of disillation. Yet as exactly what constitutes whiskey is a verdict of accordance with the evidence is likely to be the Scotch one of "not proven."

The agitation has an interest for this country at a time when Attorney-General Bonaparte is threatening to proceed under the Pure Food law against whiskey concerns which neglect to affix descriptive labels to the product. By the classification of our Department of Justice whiskey must be offered as "straight," "blended" or "imitation," according as it is pure, mixed or compounded or spirits, rye extract, burnt sugar and fusel oil.

It may strike the philosopher as odd that at this time of day we do not know what whiskey is. What we do know and what paternal governments deplore is that a great deal of stuff is put upon the market, and thence finds its way into the national alimentary canal, which, whether it be whiskey or not, is not good to drink. This new British commission proposes to inform the people whether the law should restrict the materials of the processes used in the manufacture of whiskey; to require declarations as to such materials or processes; to require all new whiskey to be matured in bond, and to extend such requirements to all imported spirits. Whiskey is a stubborn fact but it must yield like other things to regulation.

For Sale.

I offer for sale Military Lot No. 791, containing 50 acres, lying about five miles west of Frostburg, and near the old Blocher place in District No. 9 of Garrett county. The property will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to W. E. Wilson, 107 Virginia Avenue, Cumberland, Md.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Enamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.
Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier
DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y

You can buy at Reduced Prices
Grain Drills, Harrows AND Plows
AT NAYLOR & CO.'S

Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

☞ For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell Real Estate Agt and Surveyor
Sincell Building, Oakland, Md.

MR. JABOB BROWN, OF CUMBERLAND

Celebrated His Eighty-Fourth Anniversary Tuesday.

Jacob Brown, Esq., the oldest member of the Allegany county bar and perhaps the oldest lawyer in Maryland celebrated the 84th anniversary of his birth yesterday. In the evening of an honorable and useful career he is still pursuing the practice of his profession.

The subject of this sketch was the youngest of eleven children, and was born on the old Brown farm in Garrett county, April 7, 1824. When sixteen years of age he met with an accident from which he lost an arm. He then gave up farm life and after attending the Washington College in Pennsylvania, studied law and was admitted to the bar of this city in 1847, and is today its oldest, as well as one of its most highly esteemed members.

Mr. Brown has always been conservative in his political views, and although holding to the tenets of the Republican party in national affairs, is generally recognized as an independent in politics, and has never sought office.

For over sixty years Mr. Brown has been identified with the growth and progress to this end of the state, and has contributed greatly to the perpetuation of the local annals of both Allegany and Garrett counties.

Brown's Miscellaneous Writings, which he published in 1896, is a most valuable handbook of family records, and should have a place in every home in Maryland. For many years Mr. Brown has devoted himself quietly to literary pursuits, and is an interesting writer upon any subject that attracts.

There is a charm in his style of composition that impresses the reader with his earnestness and sincerity.

Mr. Brown was elected to the City Council in 1878, at the election where for the first time five councilmen were elected at large. His colleagues were Messrs. K. H. Butler, Jacob Shuck, John Kolb and C. W. Holzshu, all of whom passed away some years ago.—Cumberland News.

FIKE.

The weather conditions last week have been cold with some snow in this section.

The school of this place closed on the 3rd with all the trustees and several of the patrons present.

Mr. L. K. Fike was sick last week and on account of his ailment was obliged to close his school for a few days.

Mrs. Andrew Chrise is no better at this writing.

Misses Martha Chisholm, Cuba Frazee, Daisy Thomas and Nora Fike, attended the entertainment at the McCabe school on last Friday.

We have something in this community that not many communities can boast of and that is a man who is a perfect guide as to wrong and right, for he always is wrong, so if you ask him anything always do the opposite and you will be right.

The Sunday school has been reorganized and we hope for a pleasant and beneficial school this season. The officers of the school are Wm. H. Thomas and Taylor Friend, Superintendents; Nora A. Fike, Secretary; Roy Umbel, Treasurer; Lloyd K. Fike, chorister. All are cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. Wm. L. Thomas has been sick the past week, but is some better now.

Mr. John H. Thomas has returned from his trip to Oklahoma. He reports it very pleasant out there, the corn being about six inches high.

CARTER.

Asked To Be Buried Alive.

Rough justice as it is administered in most parts of China is sometimes tempered by individual tastes, as an incident printed in one of the China port journals attests. A man is Suchien, condemned to die, preferred to be buried alive and his wishes were carried out to the letter.

During the famine two brothers who lived in Sucien fought desperately to stave off starvation from their families and bad blood arose between them. At last the elder brother sold his father's coffin for food. When he refused to divide the proceeds with his younger brother the latter cut off his head with a cleaver.

Because it was too expensive to carry the murderer several scores of miles to the nearest yamen of justice the local elders, including the father of the murderer whose coffin had been sold sat in justice upon the culprit and condemned him to death. He asked that he be buried alive instead of receiving a horrible torture of the "thirty slices." The father interceded with the other elders to get them to grant his son's request.

A grave was dug, and the victim, with his arms and feet securely bound was trundled on wheelbarrow to the edge of the pit by his wife. There upon the murderer's own request his bonds were loosed and he walked to the grave, lowered himself into it and was ready.

The victim's wife put a felt hat over his mouth at his request, and then she helped the elders to fill in the grave with six feet of earth.

ARBOR AND BIRD DAY CELEBRATION

Annual Celebration Will Probably Take Place on Friday, April 17.

Arbor and Bird Day will probably be celebrated on Friday, April 17, although the Governor as is customary, will set the date. A program consisting of songs, readings, recitations, etc., has been arranged by Dr. M. Bates Stephens, state superintendent of education. The program, which will be followed in part or in whole in the public schools, is as follows:

Song, "Maryland, My Maryland;" reading of Scripture selection; roll call, with appropriate questions; reading of President Roosevelt's letter; singing, "Song of Arbor Day," by seven pupils; recitation, "The Schoolhouse Yard;" recitation, "If I Were a Sunbeam," by a primary pupil; short poems; song, "Arbor Day March;" planting exercise; closing exercises.

The program is contained in the Maryland Teachers' Year Book, and is followed by the words of the songs to be sung, a selection from the Scriptures, President Roosevelt's letter, in full, to to the schoolchildren; planting suggestions; history of the liberty tree standing on the campus of St. John's College, Annapolis, and many other selections for reading and recitations.

GORTNER.

Miss Anna Schrock, who has been staying with her sister, Mrs. Joe Yoder, of Meyersdale, Pa., returned home one day last week.

A bouncing big boy was added to the family of Mr. and Mrs. Lichty last Thursday.

Mrs. B. S. Forman and children are spending a few weeks with her parents at this place.

N. C. Slabaugh and family were visitors at Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Killius' Sunday.

Rev. J. A. Brilhart, of Scottdale, Pa., was in this vicinity last Saturday and Sunday.

B. S. Forman left for Cumberland last Monday.

Sunday school next Sunday at 10 o'clock a. m.

Church Services.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Pleasant Valley—Sunday school at 2 p. m.; preaching at 3 p. m.

Loch Lynn—Preaching at 7.30 p. m.

J. F. PRITCHARD, Pastor.

OAKLAND PRESBYUERIAN.

Rev. H. C. Hensley, of Cumberland, will preach in the Garrett Memorial church, Oakland, next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and Sunday evening at 7:30 o'cock. All are most cordially invited to attend these services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching 10:30 a. m., subject "Pure and Undefiled Religion."

Sunday school 2.15 p. m.

Semon at 7:30 p. m. "The Triumphal Entry."

There will be service each evening next week at 7:45. These services will deal with the events in the life of our Savior which took place during the week of His Passion. The public is invited to attend these services and we especially urge our own people to plan to be present at each service.

Junior League Wednesday 2.15 p. m.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows: Preaching at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m.

Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.

Catechise Saturday at 2 p. m.

Luther League every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Preaching at Crellin next Sunday at 2.30 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

Our Millinary Display.

Don't think of buying a hat before seeing Harry Davis's. 3t

Grippe is sweeping the country. Stop it with Preventics, before it gets deeply seated. To check early colds with these little Candy Cold Tablets is surely sensible and safe. Preventics contain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh or sickening. Pneumonia would never appear if early colds were promptly broken. Also good for feverish children. Large box, 48 tablets, 25 cents. Vest pocket boxes 5 cents. Sold by all dealers.

Last Notice to Delinquent Tax Payers.

As County Treasurer my term of office expires during the month of April and I desire to settle up my books at an early a date as possible, I therefore give this as the last notice to delinquent tax payers that if taxes due and in arrear for the years 1906 and 1907 are not paid on or before May 1st next I will collect same in the manner prescribed by law, much as I regret to pursue this course. All delinquents, therefore, will please take notice that unless they make settlement as above I will in justice to myself and the financial interests of the county, be compelled to adhere strictly to the law, which, if invoked will add costs in many cases often exceeding the amount of taxes involved.

Very respectfully,

HORACE R. DEWITT,
Treasurer of Garrett County.

4td

FIRE LOSS PROMPTLY PAID.

Messrs. Mathews & Hamill Complimented For Their Promptness.

BOND, Md., Jan. 1st, 1908.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL, Oakland, Md.

GENTLEMEN:—I am in receipt of your letter of December 31st, enclosing me a draft for two hundred dollars in payment of my recent loss by fire. This draft arrived just fifteen days after the happening of the fire, and I desire to thank you for your promptness in paying the claim. Your promptness in paying losses is to me the best possible evidence that you represent companies which are able to pay their losses, and have no desire to take advantage of those who insure with you. It will give me pleasure to recommend you to those who may desire to insure their properties against loss by fire.

Very truly yours,

E. E. BROWN,
Supt. Bond Mill.

Farm For Sale or Rent.

I have a farm 3 miles north of Oakland and 1½ miles west of Deer Park, containing 126 acres, with new eight-room house and good barn, which I offer for rent or sale.

D. M. DIXON.

For Sale.

I offer for sale Military Lot No. 791, containing 50 acres, lying about five miles west of Frostburg, and near the old Blocher place in District No. 9 of Garrett county. The property will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to W. E. Wilson, 107 Virginia Avenue, Cumberland, Md.

Appeal Session.

The Taxpayers of Oakland will take notice that the Town Council will set at the Council Chamber in said town on

Monday, April 20, 1908,

from 2 to 5 p. m., and from 7 to 9 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers upon the assessment books of said town.

By order of the Council.

6 2t J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

OWN A HOME.

No Matter where you live, we will build or buy you a home. You can pay for it in monthly payments, which will average less than rent. A positive guarantee, secured by first-class real estate, is given every subscriber. Every rent payer should send for our free booklet at once which fully explains the plan.

MUTUAL HOME UNION
33 Builder's Exchange Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
W. R. MCCLANAHAN,
Piedmont, W. Va.
Agent for Western Md.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., December, 26, 1907.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, April 14th, 1908,

as required by law, for the purpose of making the 1908 Levy. All persons having accounts for same are requested to file them on or before above date.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Fred. A. Thayer, Agent, Oakland, Md.

Statement of the Condition of
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Total Admitted Assets	$18,923,073 84
Total Liabilities	13,650,153 39
Surplus to Policy-holders	5,261,450 45

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Office of the State Insurance Department.
BALTIMORE, January 18, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract taken from the Annual Statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford Conn. for the year ending December 31, 1907, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

Statement of the Condition of
THE CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD,
January 1, 1908.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000 00
Reserve for Reinsurance	3,589,757 23
Reserve for all Out standing Claims	318,272 38
Net Surplus	1,118,394 25
Total Assets	$5,817,423 86

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Office of the State Insurance Department
BALTIMORE, January 18, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract taken from the Annual Statement of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., for the year ending December 31, 1907, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

Statement showing the Condition of the
FIDELITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
December 31, 1907.

Capital Stock paid up	$1,000,000 00
Total Assets	2,529,466 17
Total amount of All Liabilities	727,763 59
Surplus as regards policy holders	2,801,701 58
Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company	2,166,950 00

STATE OF MARYLAND
Office of the State Insurance Department.
BALTIMORE, Feeruary 19, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract taken from the Annual Statement of The Fidelity Fire Insnrance Company, of New York, for the year ending December 31, 1907, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

Statement of the Condition of
THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
December 31, 1907.

Total Assets	$16,389,452 10
Total Amount of all liabilities	7,893,860 74
Surplus as regards policy holders	8,505,591 36

State of Maryland, Office of State Insur. Dept. Baltimore, February 19, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract from the statement of the above named company.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

HIS CHOICE.

He used to dance with Annabel, who waltzed with witching grace;
He called upon Elizabeth, who had a pretty face,
And Aurelie he much admired—she'd written once a book—
But, oh, he married Mary Ann, for she knew how to cook!

He gave bouquets to Beatrice and bonbons to Babette;
The songs once sung by Sylvia he thought he'd ne'er forget;
He oft made love to Lilian in cozy corner nook—
But, oh, he married Mary Ann, for sh knew how to cook!

The maids who dance and sing and play and dress in stylish clothes,
Who smile and flirt and oft coquette, all have their share of beaus,
But when in earnest for a bride the swain begins to look
'Tis Mary Ann who wins the game, for she knows how to cook!

—Elsie Duncan Yale in Woman's Home Companion.

A Leap Year Scare.

"That little girl wants to speak to you."

"I know it, but dis is leap year, an' I ain't taking no chances."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

In a Good Cause.

"Cyrus, what kept you out so late tonight? It's after 12 o'clock."

"I know it, Miranda. I've been to lodge. Had to stay till it was over. We had something extra this time."

"What was it?"

"It was a—er—physical exercise demonstration."

"What kind of physical exercise?"

"A sparring match, if you must know."

"Is that a part of your regular order of business?"

"No; that came under the head of 'good of the order.'"—Chicago Tribune.

No Visible Signals.

"Yessum," said Sandy Pikes as he devoured the wedge of pumpkin pie; "I sternly object to the nefarious practice of clipping off de tails of dogs."

"Ah, I am glad you are so tender hearted, my poor man," sympathized the good housewife.

"Well, it ain't exactly dat, mum, but when a dog hasn't any tail I can't tell by de wags if he is in a good humor or not, and it makes me skeery about approaching de house."—Boston Post.

Learned at the Old Swimmin' Hole.

Two children stood in their kitchen watching a pot of chicken soup warming on the stove when suddenly it began to bubble.

"Freddie," inquired the little girl, "what makes it bubble up?"

"There's a chicken in there," explained the little boy, "and it's tryin' to talk under water."—Judge.

Breaking It Gently.

"Pardon me, sir," began the portly person in the railroad train to the man who sat next to him, "but what would you say if I sat on your hat?"

"Suppose you sit on it and then ask me," suggested the other.

"I did," admitted the portly person calmly.—Harper's Weekly.

She's His Wife Now.

Jinks—Before their marriage he used to laud her eyelashes.

Blinks—Well I remember.

Jinks—And does he pay any attention to her eyelashes now?

Blinks—No, poor fellow. He only has time to pay attention to her tongue lashes.—Detroit Tribune.

Traitor to Her Sex.

"She's a horrid child," said six-year-old Elsie. "She's forever wishing she was a boy."

"Well," replied Kitty, also six, "I'm sure I wish I was too."

"Of course, but she wishes it out loud so the boys can hear her."—Philadelphia Press.

New Use For It.

Cholly—Why, old chap, what do you keep that big copying press in your room for? You don't have any letters to copy, do you?

Fweddy—No, deah boy. I use that for creasing my trousahs, don't you know.—Chicago Tribune.

Hard to Controvert.

"Has your father given you that automobile yet?"

"No; it is so difficult to overcome his objections. He says that the gasoline cars are in bad odor and that the electric ones are simply shocking."—Baltimore American.

Way Up In G.

Mrs. Stubb (reading)—John, some of the suits on these new Atlantic liners cost $2,000 for a single voyage.

Mr. Stubb—H'm! Now I know what they mean by the "high seas."—Chicago News.

His First Banquet.

Friend (in whisper)—The toastmaster wants you to get off a good joke.

The Bashful Man—Beg pardon—er—I didn't know I was on it.—Denver News-Times.

ORDER NISI.

James E. Lish et al. vs Teompson Lish et al. No. 1496 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 18th day of March, 1908, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by Julius C. Renninger and William R. Cruit, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 18th day of April, 1908, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett County, once a week for three sucessive weeks before the 11th day of April, 1908.

The report states the amount of the sale to be $425.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Order of Publication.

Ada A. V. Halterman vs Henry H. Halterman,

No. 1524 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree, divorcing the plaintiff, Ada A. V. Halterman, a vinculo matrimonii, from the defendant, Henry H. Halterman.

The bill states that on the 29th day of May, 1875, the plaintiff was married to the defendant at Garrett county, Maryland, where they continued to reside together as husband and wife until the 11th day of February, 1905, and that, although the conduct of the plaintiff towards her husband, the said Henry H. Halterman, has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, the said defendant has without any just cause or reason, abandoned and deserted her, and has declared his intention to live with her no longer, and that such abandonment has continued uninterruptedly for at least three years, and is deliberate and final, and the separation of the parties beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation, and that five children were born to the plaintiff and defendant as the result of said marriage, all of whom are dead, except one son, Lawrason H. Halterman, who is above the age of twenty-one years and resides in Page county, Virginia, and the plaintiff is a resident of Garrett county, Maryland, and that the defendant resides in Tucker county, West Virginia, and is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill then prays that the plaintiff may be vinorced a vinculo matrimonii from the defendant, for general relief and an order of publication.

It is thereupon this 14th day of March, 1908, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 18th day of April, 1908, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning him to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 4th day of May next to show cause, if anythe has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Convenience,
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Economy,

are all combined in Telephone Service. We offer you the many facilities of an efficiently operated and extensively developed system of telephones.

The rates are very low.

THE C. & P. TELEPHONE CO.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JOHN KITZMILLER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 13th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 13th day of February 1908.

WILLIAM CALLIS,
W. J. KITZMILLER,
Executors.
Hoyes, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CHRISTIAN KLOTZ,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1908.

LEWIS KLOTZ,
R. F. D. No. 1, Accident, Md.

Proposals for Building Bridge.

OAKLAND, MD., March 25, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners for Garrett County, Md., will receive sealed proposals until

Tuesday, April 14th, 1908,

at 2 o'clock p. m., at their office in the town of Oakland, Md., for the building of a low truss wrought iron bridge over Cherry Creek on road from Gortner to Sunnyside, said bridge to be of one span, 46 feet extreme length, and 12 feet wide, with stone abutments and to be built according to the plans and specfications now on file in the County Commissioners' office.

The bids submitted shall be for the superstructure separate from the stone work and vice versa.

The County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board.
A. G. Ross, Clerk.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas J. Lowdermilk, late of Garrett County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of Aug., 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1908.

LOUISA A. LOWDERMILK,
Executrix.
McHenry, Md.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ANDREW J. TEATS,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of August, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of February, 1908.

ANASTASIA TEATS,
Administratrix.
Oakland, Md.

Administrator's Notiec.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

LEVI SWEITZER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of January, 1908.

JOSEPH R. GLASS,
Administrator.
Swanton, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Somerset county, Pa., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ANNA BOGER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1908.

WILLIAM E. BITTNER,
Administrator.
Rockwood, Pa.

GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.
Office—"Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Particular Attention Given Railroad & Mine Surveying.
Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

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Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
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FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
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IRON FENCING
Send for prices

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE
Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.
All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.
JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

Land for Sale.

We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:

One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.

Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.

Also 10 acres suitable for building sites just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.

For further information address

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 32. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1908. NUMBER 7

OTHERS OBEYS THE REGULARS.

Every Reason to Look for An Era of Ring Rnle.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 13.—When Gov. Crothers several weeks ago summoned a coterie of the state senate leaders to his office and demanded the passage of a primary election law in accordance with the spirit of the plank in the party platform he aroused hopes in the breasts of democrats who believe in fair play. Later he announced in an interview that he would rather resign his office than sign a bill not in accordance with the pledges made prior to election. It is now generally understood that the governor was speaking in Pickwickian sense, for during the past ten days he has signed bills which he penly declared were bad and sustained is record for helping to make vicious aws. As a prominent Democrat put , "You cannot teach an old dog new ricks. Austin Crothers," he continued, has been a machine politician all his 'e and he will continue to be a maine politician until the end of his days. is wholly subservient to the will of ring bosses and can be depended n to carry out their orders to the r. He knows that there are no her political honors ahead of him he is therefore, callous to public nion. It is painfully evident that n Senator Smith picked Crothers he gubernatorial chair he knew his

y election law, which Cro- last week, legalizes for the plan employed by the sses last November in the e law is purely local in its ids successful candidates ture to vote for the candi- United States Senate who iority of the votes cast in or legislative districts of . Thus, while half of the ublica.. democratic voters of the te resides in Baltimore, their votes count in the aggregate less than -fourth of the vote of the counties. timore has twenty-eight members of two house, while the counties have ty-nine. The law does more than tically disfranchise Baltimore voters onceded democratic counties like cester, Wicomico, Howard and rs of the right to express a choice senator, as that choice is generally erstood in a primary election. In republican strongholds as Garrett, gany and Charles and other counties democrats will likewise be practicalsfranchised. This law was favory Senator Smith, State Senator an and other county bosses. And, efore, it was good enough for Cros, who is himself a county boss.

The governor made many promises of a square deal for Baltimore city, both before and after election, but when the bill came before him the "ring" blood welled up in his veins, and he affixed his signature without a tremor.

This primary election law, as is well known, is designed to aid the candidacy of State Senator Arthur P. Gorman for the United States Senate next year over Senator Rayner. Young Gorman long ago made up his minn to capture the toga and his first movement in this direction was made last falk when he espoused the cause of Col. Smith in the senatorial primary. In Howard county young Gorman has succeeded in displacing all of the old leaders and putting in their places young blood that will do his bidding to any extent. The young senator from Howard is a keen and sagacious ring politician, having inherited his political tricks from his father; but he wholly lacks the quality of statesmanship which his father possessed in large degree. Gorman, pere, was a politician and statesman, but Gorman, fils, is a politician, pure and simple, with but one desire, and that to occupy a seat in the upper house of Congress. In the furtherance of this ambition he will be aided by the state boss, Senator Smith, who is in more absolute control of the party machinery today than was the elder Gorman in recent years. Young Gorman, too, is setting his sails to succeed Senator Smith as boss of the state when the man from Worcester shall have passed from the scene of action.

Much hostile criticism of the governor is heard regarding his use of the veto power in the interest of economy. The veto power thus far has been used principally to cut down appropriations for worthy charities, but not to squelch any really big political scheme. Gov. Crothers' power in this respect has been directed against the insane, the blind and the sick, but to the ringsters and their schemes he has been very kind. Crothers bases his actions regarding certain worthy institutions on the plea of economy, but this will hardly be accepted in good faith, because he had a mighty good chance to prove his sincerity by vetoing the extra appropriation of $30,000 to defray legislative extravagances. During the session of the legislature Gov. Crothers was continually ranting about economy in the public press and urging the legislators to be careful of the public moneys, but the people have come to understand that his words were only a play to the galleries, and he is now known at his true worth. The governor's "economy" has a purpose. The good roads law, which is his pet hobby, will require a great deal of money to meet interest payments and sinking fund requirements. There is a prospect that an increase in the state tax rate may be necessary two years hence to meet the drain upon the state treasury because of the bond issue for good roads. This increase, the governor foresees will not aid the democrats in their campaign in 1911. Hence he is looking ahead and is piling up a surplus in the treasury with which to meet payments and thus avoid an increase in the tax rate.

LEVY BEING MADE.

Commissioners' Board Hard at Work Providing For Next Year's Expenses.

The annual levy meeting of the Board of County Commissioners is being held this week at the court house in Oakland, with all members of the Board present. The levy will probably be signed tomorrow, but this is not a certainty by any means.

This year the Board, under various laws passed by the Legislature, will be compelled to make some extraordinary appropriations, among the amounts being $6,338 additional for the court house commission, which amount will be used in finishing and furnishing the building. An additional sum is also asked by the Board of School Commissioners approximating some three thousand dollars, but the Caunty Commissioners nave not yet given this matter definite consideration.

Besides the two items above the sum of $3,000 must be levied to pay off the accuring interest coupons on the court house loan.

Last year the county rate of taxation was 95 cents on the $100; this year the rate will be slightly higher, but it is thought by the Commissioners that it will not exceed the sum of one dollar.

Maryland Evangelistic Association.

Baltimore, Md., April 13.

Editor of THE REPUBLICAN:

This organization closes its fiscal year with a record of remarkable usefulness. Its annual report embraces accomplishments which commend it to the favor of friends of neglected childhood. Its work is done principally among the submerged the very element that especially appealed to the sympathy of the Master—the denizens of the slums. It means more to enter a home which intemperance and poverty have blighted and robbed of its refinement and comfort, bringing into its dark the light and hope of the gospel, than to enter a well-to-do home, with its luxurious appointments and its cared for childhood. There is no place too low and debased for these representatives to go with helping hand and cheering word. It is the only inter-denominational organization that does this character of work. It is also the only organization that labors in behalf of the neglected colored children of alleys, many of whom are being reared under vicious and crime-breeding conditions. It has nothing to do with the social and political phases of the problem, but believes that the moral and religious training of the colored child will lessen crime and add to the industrial power and security of the state.

This institution is getting ready to do a still more aggressive work on the mountains and islands, especially those localities remote from centres of population. Last year one of its agents organized a Sunday school about six miles from Cumberland, which has developed into a permanent religious interest, with a new chapel for the accommodation of the school and a prospective congregation for regular preaching.

The institution holds conferences for the quickening of church and Sunday school life, and mothers' meetings for the betterment of the home. While it does not ignore the educational in its Sunday school work, it strongly emphasizes the spiritual as the prime consideration.

I thought that the many who know me in Garrett county would be pleased to know that I am associated with so great a work, and that God is giving us such signal evidences of His favor.

Fraternally,
GEO. H. NOCK, State Supt.,
423 Courtland St., Baltimore, Md.

Obituary.

Miss Alice Elizabeth Friend, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Friend, of Loch Lynn, died Sunday, April 5, 1908, aged 26 years, 9 months and 2 days. She had been a great sufferer from early childhood and death, instead of being an affliction, was a relief to her. Her funeral was preached by Rev. C. W. Hudson, the pastor of the Loch Lynn Baptist church, assisted by Rev. C. B. Falls, of Westernport, and Rev. N. Hart, of Loch Lynn. She was buried Tuesday, April 7, in the White's family burying ground on the farm now occupied by J. W. Beckman. There on a knoll overlooking Pleasant Valley she lies at rest awaiting the resurrection day. She leaves to mourn their loss many relatives and friends whose grief is tempered by the thought that though they may sorrow she now rejoices with her Savior in that land where pain and sorrow are unknown.

C. W. H.

Call for Your Letters.

Mr. L. Cach, Miss Louise Chambers, Mr. L. Hyde, Ed. Nannan, Mr. Sammie Simmonds, Mrs. Martha Wilson.

GARRETT COUNTY'S NEW HIGHWAY LAW.

Some of the Provisions of the Measure Passed by the Recent Legislature

ROAD ENGINEER TO BE APPOINTED

By the Board of County Commissioners and also One Supervisor for Each Election District—Engineer will Have Complete Charge.

The new road law for Garrett county, which is printed in its entirety in another column of this paper today, at the request of the Board of County Commissioners, which will become effective on September 1st next, changes in nearly every respect the mode of constructing, maintaining and supervising the public highways of county, and also the manner of expending the funds for their construction, maintenance, etc.

The terms and language of the law are exceedingly plain and will not be hard to understand.

The law was drafted by Senator W. McCulloh Brown, who expended much labor in its preparation and followed it diligently from its introduction in the Senate until it was signed by Governor Crothers and the presiding officers of Senate and House.

Under the provisions of the new law the appointment of numberless road supervisors for each Election District by the Board of County Commissioners is done away with and the office of District Supervisor is created, the appointee to be selected by the Commissioners for each district from a list of four names from the respective districts, which persons (two from each of the dominant parties) shall be selected and voted for at the primaries in each district and their names certified to the Board of Commissioners.

The office of Road Engineer is also created, whose appointment is also made by the Commissioners. The engineer must have certain prescribed qualificatians prior to his appointment, and is to have complete charge and supervision of all the roads in the county.

The law makes it incumbent upon the County Commissioners to levy fifteen cents upon each $100 of assessable property in each district for the district road fund and provides for an additional amount to be voted by any district requesting that the question be submitted at any general election hereafter to be held.

The amount of money to be expended in the various districts under the provisions of the law, will be very materially changed, some of the more populous sections having the road funds more than doubled, while the less favored sections will be cut out of a considerable sum. However, the law provides that the road tax levied in each district must be expended in that particular district, so that the people paying the road taxes into the county treasury will derive the benefit of the funds in a direct manner.

The following comparative table of the taxable basis of each district, the amounts the various districts have been receiving for road construction and maintenance in the past and the amount to be expended under the new law has been compiled by THE REPUBLICAN:

District	taxable basis.	Levy for 1907.	Under new law.
No. 1,	$ 587,665	$ 575.00	$ 781.40
No. 2,	715,603	1,500.00*	1,073.40
No. 3,	811,199	1,175.00§	1,216.78
No. 4,	355,602	700.00	533.00
No. 5,	553,213	950.00	829.81
No. 6,	357,362	750.00	536.98
No. 7,	1,125,507	750.00‖	1,688.75
No. 8,	677,312	1,100.00	1,015.96
No. 9,	242,684	350.00§	364.02
No. 10,	584,895	600.00‡	877.34
No. 11,	235,436	650.00	353.20
No. 12,	307,300	625.00	460.95
No. 13,	214,339	150.00†	321.50
No. 14,	1,240,097	750.00	1,860.05
Tot'l	$8,008,214	$11,505.00	$11,913.23

*Exclusive of $100 levied to the Mayor and Council of Friendsville.

§Exclusive of $880 for use on the National Road which passes through Districts Nos. 3 and 9, and $150 levied to the Commissioners of Grantsville.

‖Exclusive of $800 levied to the Mayor and Council of Oakland; $100 to the Mayor and Council of Loch Lynn, and $200 to the Mt. Lake Park Community.

‡Exclusive of $100 levied to the Mayor and Council of Deer Park.

†Exclusive of $150 levied to the Mayor and Council of Kitzmillerville.

Estray Notice.

There came to the Mountain View Stock Farm, eight miles south of Oakland on April 12th, a roan and white, dehorned three-year old cow. The owner will please come forward, pay all costs and damages, prove property and take the same away.

F. W. CHASE, Manager.

KILLED IN OAKLAND.

Albert Atkinson, of Cranesville, Fell Under Train and Fatally Injured.

Last Monday evening Albert Atkinson, aged twenty-three years, son of Charles Atkinson, of Cranesville, Preston county, West Va., was injured so badly by falling beneath the wheels of a west bound freight train, that his death ensued within an hour or less after the accident.

The young man was here several hours before the accident and visited a drinking establishment where he partook of some liquor, besides purchasing two bottles. Leaving the saloon he attempted to catch the hand bar of one of the passing cars when he either slipped or fell under the wheels, which passed over his lower limbs, crushing one to a pulp almost its entire length. In addition to this his skull was badly fractured and he was entirely unconscious when his body was picked up nearly in front of the Rhoages' restaurant, and taken to the office of Dr. Legge, where he expired shortly afterward.

On his person two bottles of liquor, a revolver, a number of revolver cartridges and one cent in money were found.

The remains of the young man were prepared for burial at the undertaking establishment of Mr. D. E. Bolden and shipped to his late home Tuesday morning.

The deceased was a son of Charles Atkinson, well remembered by many Oakland people as a painter who resided in Oakland a number of years ago and who came here as soon as the death of his son was announced and accompanied the remains home.

SWANTON.

Rev. Geo. C. Show, of Cumberland, Md., will conduct a service in Anderson chapel, Swanton, at 7:30 o'clock Good Friday evening, April 17th.

Mr. William N. Sharpless, of Blaine, W. Va., a son of the late Mr. John L. Sharpless, died after a brief illness at the home of his mother in Blaine last Saturday, April 11th, 1908, in the 22nd year of his age, and was buried in the family cemetery at Mt. Zion church the following Monday. Rev. Johnson, of the U. B. church conducted the funeral services.

Swanton holds out a beckoning hand for a good resident physician. There is much sickness in the community and the field for medical practice is wide and unoccupied.

Mr. Frederick Broadwater, of the "O'Haver Settlement," has the best worked road on Dry Run this observer has seen in the county.

Farm for Sale—I offer my firm, located near Herrington Manor school house, for sale; contains 52 acres 35 clear; good six-room dwelling; small barn; well watered; young orchard. Address J. S. Hardesty, Oakland, Md. 50-13

DWELLING BURNED.

Home of Ex-Coanty Commissioner Adernathy Consumed Sunday Afternoon.

Last Sunday afternoon between twelve and one o'clock the residence of ex-County Commissioner Isaac W. Abernathy, located in Election District No. 8, near Wilson, caught fire from a defective flue and was entirely consumed, destroying much of the furniture, clothing and household effects generally belonging to the family.

Mr. Abernathy, who was in Oakland Tuesday, stated that the fire had its origin in the attic and when discovered the ceiling of the second floor rooms as well as the roof were in flames and were burning very rapidly owing to the high wind prevailing at the time. Only a portion of the furniture and effects were gotten out of the building. No insurance was carried on the property and as a result the loss will be a total one.

At present Mr. Abernathy and family are staying with one of their neighbors and he may rebuild later.

The Cement Industry In 1905.

The advance statement given below has been prepared for the press, and is issued in this form for the benefit of the producers, whose prompt returns have facilitated its complications.

The following statement, issued by the United States Geological Survey, shows the total production of Portland, naturalrock and puzzolan cements in the United States for the calendar year 1907.

This statement is issued in advance of the annual report on the production of hydraulic cement in the United States, which is now in preparation, and is based on the returns from all the active cement plants in this country.

The total production of all kinds of hydraulic cement in 1907 was 52,230,342 barrels, valued at $55,903,851.

Of the above total quality of cement manufactured in 1907 in the United States, 46,785,390 barrels were Portland cement, with a value of $53,992,551; 2,887,800 barrels were natural rock cement, with a value of $1,467,302, and 557,252 were puzzlan cement, with a value of $443,998.

The total production of hydraulic cement in 1906 was 51,000,445 barrels, valued at $55,302,277. Comparison of these totals with those above given shows an increase in quantity in 1907 over 1906 of 1,229,897 barrels, and in value of $601,574.

Four Per Cent. Interest.

The First National Bank, Friendsville, pays four per cent. interest on time deposits. Place your money in this bank where its earning capacity will be greater than in any other banking institution in the county.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Friendsville, Md.

DIXON & KELSO

SALE OF SHOES

BEGINNING SATURDAY, APRIL 11.

Every pair of Shoes in stock will be reduced.

We have the largest and best line of Shoes in town.

If we can't please you it is useless to go elsewhere.

Our Ladies' Oxfords are better than ever, and with each pair of AMERICAN LADY OXFORDS we will give you a pair of good Hose.

Don't forget we have the

CROSSETT SHOE

for Men—the best Shoe on the market for the money today.

Also a complete line of Misses and Children's Oxfords and Shoes

P. S. Wanted 1000 Bushels Potatoes and 25 Country Cured Hams.

Yours to Please,

DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

MR. H. B. STURTEVANT.
representing
L. E. HAYES & CO.,
TAILORS,
of Cincinnati, O., will be pleased to meet you at my store
Friday and Saturday,
APRIL 17 AND 18
to take your orders for
Spring and Summer Clothing
for immediate or future delivery

Mr. Sturtevant carries one of the finest lines of Woolens and Worsteds for Men's wear that has ever been shown in this town or any other. Perfect fit and satisfaction assured.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.
NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE. OAKLAND, MD

CALLS ON CONGRESS TO CRUSH ANARCHY.

"Compared With This, Every Other Question Sinks into Insignificance," The President Declares.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In one of the shortest messages he has yet transmitted to Congress, President Roosevelt today called attention to the necessity for further legislation on anarchy. The message reads:

"I herewith submit a letter from the Department of Justice which explains itself. Under this opinion, I hold that existing statutes give the President the power to prohibit the Postmaster-General from being used as an instrument in the commission of crime, that is to prohibit the use of the mails for the advocacy of murder, arson and treason, and I shall act upon such construction.

"Unquestionably, however, there should be further legislation by Congress in this matter. When compared with the suppression of anarchy, every other question sinks into insignificance. The Anarchist is the enemy of humanity, the enemy of all mankind and this is a deeper degree of criminality than any other. No immigrant is allowed to come to our shores if he is an anarchist, and no paper published here or abroad should be permitted circulation in this country if it propagates anarchistic opinions."

Besides his direction to the Postmaster-General to exclude from the mails such publications as La Questione Sociale. President Roosevelt in his letter to Attorney-General Bonaparte, asking for an opinion on the legal phase of the subject, says he has had the particular case called to the attention of the Governor of New Jersey by Secretary Root, that the Governor may proceed under the State laws.

The opinion of the Attorney-General, which the president transmits to Congress, embraces a discussion of the whole subject from many legal angles. His first conclusion is that the article in question, which advocates the use of arms and dynamite in annihilating police and soldiers that anarchy may prevail, constitutes a "seditious libel" and "is undoubtedly a crime at common law."

He declares that there is no Federal statute which makes such publications an offense against the United States, and the Federal Courts consequently have no jurisdiction in the matter. That there is full power in the possession of Congress to make such publications criminal the Attorney-General asserts, and quotes Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court and Mr. Justice Field as authority.

The greater portion of his opinion is devoted to the question whether' in the absence of legislations by Congress, the Postmaster-General has the right to exclude such publications. On this point his conclusion is:

"The Postmaster-General will be justified in excluding from the mails any issue of any periodical otherwise entitled to the privileges of second-class mail matter which shall contain any article constituting a seditious libel, and counselling such crimes as murder, arson, riot and treason."

In arriving at the latter conclusion the Attorney-General makes a clear distinction with reference to the authority of postal officials over sealed and unsealed mail matter. In conveying letters and newspapers to persons to whom they are directed, he says the United States "undertakes the business of a messenger." He adds:

"In so far as it conveys sealed documents, its agents not only are not bound to know, but are expressly forbidden to ascertain, what the purport of such messages may be; therefore neither the Government nor its officers can be held either legally or morally responsible for the nature of the letters to which they thus, in intentional ignorance, afford transportation. But in the case of printed matter, intended for general circulation and which, by virtue of the statutes above mentioned, and in consideration of the reduced rate at which it is transported, the officers of the Post-office Department have the legal right thoroughly inspect, it seems obvious that neither these officers nor the Government which employs them, can escape responsibility for the consequences if they knowingly transport matter which they must know might be reasonably expected to become, a cause of crime."

Honest effort will be made to frame some measure to check the spread of anarchy in the United States. There is a wide difference of opinion as to just now this can be done. Many suggestions have been made in the past, but all were pronounced unconstitutional by legal experts.

THE CELLAR HOLE AND THE SEWER HOLE.

BY HERBERT KAUFMAN.

A coal cart stopped before an office building in Washington and the driver dismounted, removed the cover from a manhole, ran out his chute, and proceeded to empty the load. An old negro strolled over and stood watching him. Suddenly the black man glanced down and immediately burst into a fit of uncontrollable laughter, which continued for several minutes. The cart driver looked at him in amusement. "Say, Uncle," he asked, "do you always laugh when you see coal going into a cellar?" The negro sputtered around for a few moments and then holding his hands to his aching sides managed to say, "No, sah, but I jest busts when I sees it doin' down a sewer."

The advertiser who displays lack of judgment in selecting the newspapers which carry his copy often confuses the sewer and the cellar.

All the money that is put into newspapers isn't taken out again by any means. The fact that all dailies possess a certain physical likeness doesn't by any means signify a similarity in character, and it's character in a newspaper that brings returns. The editor who conducts a journalistic sewer finds a different class of readers than the publisher who respects himself enough to respect his readers.

What goes into a newspaper largely determines the class of homes into which the newspaper goes. An irresponsible, scandal-mongering, mack-raking sheet is logically not supported by the buying classes of people. It may be perured by thousands of readers but such readers are seldom purchasers of advertised goods.

It's the clean-cut, steady, normal-minded citizens who form the bone and sinew and muscle of the community. It's the sane, self-respecting, dependable newspaper that enters their homes and it's the home sale that indicates the strength of an advertising medium.

No clean-minded father of a family wished to have his wife and children brought in contact with the most maudlin and banal phases of life. He defends them from the sensational editor and the unpleasant advertiser. He subscribes to a newspaper which he does not fear to leave about the house.

Therefore, the respectable newspaper can always be counted upon to produce more sales than one which may even own a large circulation but whose distribution is in ten editions among unprofitable citizens.

You can no more expect to sell goods to people who haven't money than you can hope to pluck oysters from bushes.

It isn't the number of readers reached but the number of readers that constitutes the value of circulation. It's one thing to arouse their attention, but it's a far different thing to get their money. The mind may be willing, but the pocketbook is weak.

If you had the choice of a thousand acres of desert land or a hundred acres of oasis, you's select the fertile spot, realizing that the larger tract had less value because it would be less productive.

Just so the advertiser who really understands how he is spending his money does not measure by bulk alone. He counts productivity first. He takes care that he is not putting his money into a sewer.

IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

Contrasts Between the Eastern Shord and the Alleghany Hills.

This first week in March and the last of the Maryland Institute season finds me from two thousand to three thousand feet above sea level, among the Alleghany Mountains, in the counties of Allegheny and Garrett, in Northwestern Maryland. What a contrast to the southern part of the state, with its balmy air, long seasons, level fields and easily tilled lands, suitable for many crops, to these snow covered, rocky fields, restricted as to their crops because of the altitude, character of the soil and short season!

Cumberland, the county seat of Allegheny County, is a city of seventeen thousand, on the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; a railroad town, the outlet of the soft coal that abounds here and in Pennsylvania, only a few miles to the north. Here is an excellent market for products of the farms. Only 30 per cent of the land in this county is devoted to agriculture, the balance being woodland. Heretofore the forest products have exceeded the agricultural ones. From now on the former will decrease and the latter increase. Like most who have had timber in abundance, they have been prodigal of it, both in indiscriminate, wasteful cutting and in not guarding against forest fires. It is pitiable to see great tracts that have been burned over, full of blackened trunks and scrubby trees, with the vegetable matter beneath them entirely destroyed. The state has taken up and appointed a state forester, F. W. Besley, who is traveling with us. He has fire wardens in all the timber counties of the state, and the annual loss by forest fires, which was as high as $250,000, has been reduced to $50,000. There is a good local demand for fence posts, telegraph poles, railroad ties and mine props, not to speak of lumber for building.

Much of this land grew beautiful white pine, but little of it is now left, for where the fires have been the pine seeds were destroyed and hardwoods take their place. We now find maple, chestnut, two or three varieties of oak, with some beech. Most of this is small. With proper care they will be of immense value to the next generation. It is said the Appalachian range, of which the Alleghanies are the beginning, contains all the available hardwood timber in this country. Mr. Besley advises the planting of locust; in only a few cases does the locust borer do injury here. He advises using the cheaper soft woods for posts, for by treating them with creosote, at a cost of 10 cents each, they will last for twenty years; and the more valuable woods may thus be saved for more profitable uses.

I spent last night in Frostburg, a mining town of five thousand inhabitants. I noticed many comfortable, modern houses, and was told they were the homes of miners. They receive 60 cents a ton for getting out the coal. Little blasting is necessary, and they often earn from $4 to $5 a day. From this town are often loaded one hundred heavy railroad cars daily. The mines are all underneath the town; one extends into the earth five miles. When the veins run not very deep underground, after they have been worked out and the mine props have rotted away, the land sinks down and becomes worthless for agricultural purposes, as the water leaches through and it will no longer produce crops.

There is also a large disillery here, but it receives most of its grain from the West. These five thousand hungry mouths make a fine market for what the farmers raise, and the coal at $2 a ton at the mouth of the mines and 4 cents a bushel from small private mines is cheaper than the cost of cutting and preparing wood. Fire clay is also mined near here.

Early this morning we left the railroad and started by team fifty miles through the hills, making two stops by the way, in little towns, until we reached Oakland, on the other side of the county. It is a steady drive up the mountains, with an occasional drop into the valleys. A heavy body of snow makes progress very slow. The great stumps indicate what trees once grew here. Now and then one sees quite large areas of cleared land, with good buildings, indicating thrift and prosperity, but such farms are the exception. Ones rides for miles among second growth timber and stumps, now and then a log house may be seen. One "schoolhouse by the wayside stands," also built of logs, but there was no school: evidently it was too difficult to get through the snow. These people seem contented and happy, what there were of them: telephones connect most houses. Yet the line keeps running through my head: "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay." Were I to substitute Sunnyside and Garrett County for Europe and Cathay, it would express my feeling exactly.

Such conditions always makes me ashamed when I see what these peoples and others like them are doing under adverse conditions with their short seasons, rocky, circumscribed fields, and miles away from railroads, and how eager they are to get information from the great outside world and to put to use. There is a pathos about it, too, that impresses me to do my best to help them and to make more out of my own "lines that have fallen in pleasant places."

Grantsville, where we made our first stop, is becoming quite a resort for city people in summer. The town boasts of three excellent hotels, and not a few farmers open their homes, with the natural advantages of fine, bracing air, pure water and wholesome food, on the one hand, and a source of needed cash and pleasant and helpful association on the other.

Another source of profitable income is the maple sugar orchard. I was told that in the northern part of Garrett county, about ten miles south of the Pennsylvania line, their annual output is about fifty thousand pounds of sugar and thirty thousand gallons of syrup.

Hay is grown for market. Oats and buckwheat are the chief grain crops. Most of the former is wisely fed on the farm. Some sheep are kept, and there is a small dairy on almost every farm, the product of which is made into butter, which finds ready sale in the towns. I was rather impressed to find the centrifugal separators in general use. Many calves are raised, mostly of nondescript breeding, although there are some Jerseys and Shorthorns, the latter raised for steers in the mountain pastures. There are some apple orchards, but the trees showed a good deal of fungus.

Now and then a tannery is passed. The trunks of immense hemlocks and oaks rotting where they fell mark the havoc that has been made in the past with the forests.

At Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, the soil and lay of the land are not dissimilar to that of the rest of the county, of which I have written. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad runs through the town and passes through a most picturesque country, threading its way along the steep hillsides. On one side the rocks are walled up in great layers by the gigantic upheavals of this planet in some of its later birth throes in the ages past. Away down in the valley below runs the Potomac, like a thread of silver. One can scarcely realize that this is the beginning of the mighty river which flows past the capital of the nation. In the misty past there were many lakes on these mountain tops, which long since have disappeared, leaving swamps as one evidence of their existence. Interesting as is the study of these geological changes in the centuries past, whose story is written in the soil and in the rocks, which the careful student may read, the things of vital interest to-day are men and their conditions.

There are large summer hotels at Oakland and Deer Park, just to the south, whither flock the city dwellers. A few, wise in their generation, are catering to this trade by growing berries and vegetables, which find here a ready market at first hand. Some fifteen years ago there settled here a German named Weber, with a family of boys and girls. He had little else of this world's goods, but was blessed with good health, common sense and a determination to succeed—all most desirable qualities. He purchased some of these old lake beds and forest lands for a small price an acre. The swamps were drained and are growing the finest of cabbage, cauliflower and celery. They were the pioneers in the berry business. A small greenhouse was put up to grow the plants for setting. That this might not be idle when not needed for plants, they began to grow some lettuce. Having the German's natural love for flowers, they grew a few carnations. Those did so well that their cultivation has been extended until now they have several acres under glass and rank with the best carnation growers in the country. They have their own sawmill, where the material for their houses as well as their shipping boxes is got out from timber from their own trees.

The father died some years ago, but the three sons and two daughters are carrying on the business. Each has his or her particular work. One son has charge of the carnations, another the truck crops and berries, another the teams, cattle and construction, and the daughters attend to the office work. All work for the common good. This subdivision of work accounts for their success along so many different lines. Many acres have been added to the original purchase, and a fine house among the trees attests to their prosperity.

The success of these men in a locality where ordinarily the field would seem to be limited is another illustration of what industry and intelligent effort in improving opportunities as they exist will always accomplish.—Edward Van Alstine in New York Tribune.

Subscribe for the Republican.

"SPEAK SOFTLY: CARRY STICK."

A Roosevelt Maxim As Delivered To A French Reporter.

Andre Tardieu, foreign editor of the Temps, gives in that newspaper his impressions of Theodore Roosevelt gained during several conversations with the President of the United States when M. Tardieu was in America recently.

"I was struck by Roosevelt's alert vigor and youthfulness," writes Tardieu. "He looks to be only 40. He speaks French with force and color."

In asking Tradieu to dine with him the President told him he would meet Archbishop Ireland, Bishop O'Gorman and the Protestant Bishop of Boston, and added:

"I am a Calvinist, but I detest religious tyrants as much as I detest ecclesiastical tyranny."

At the dinner Mr. Roosevelt remarked:

"In the United States we are liberal, not anti-clerical. In my Cabinet there is one Catholic and one Jew; the others are Protestant. Everyone agrees splendidly with the others."

Later Mr. Roosevelt said:

"You know the crusade I am leading and the attacks with it brings upon me, but in my struggle against plutocracy I am the enemy of socialism and of anarchism. Plutocracy is the worst regime for a people; there is only one other so detestable, and that is demagogy—the reign of money or mob law—one is as bad as the other.

"Plutocracy is the best ally of socialism and anarchism. I am in my way, conservative; that is why I denounce plutocratic abuses."

"Mr. Roosevelt ceased to ea[t]," writes Tardieu. "He spoke with energetic gestures of head and arms and even of his body. One gesture was a downward cut of the hand, like a guillotine blade falling. Again he formed a canal with both hands, as if to carry his argument to his interviewer."

Again quoting the President:

"I know that in Wall street they denounce me as a Judas Iscariot. But that is because I speak to Americans as a truthful man and a good patriot. Moreover, I am not supersensitive. Let them attack me; I will defend myself by appealing to the spirit of justice of my country. I will return the blows."

"The joy of combat breathed in these words," Tardieu comments. "Theodore Roosevelt's animation is almost exaltation. He returned to the directing idea of his home policy."

"What do I say to workman?" he asked, "I tell them that i[n] their favor I will do all that d[e]pends on me; but that if progre[ss] and reforms be possible, there [is] one essential condition—or[der]. The first duty of the head of [a] state is to guarantee order. Whe[n] during a strike, there have be[en] threats of disorder I have sen[t] the scene even more troo[ps] were needed to preserv[e] did that to show that [I] a force; I did it in the [in]terest the workmen themse[lves] the best method to pr[o]tect der. There can be [no] without order.

"As for the plutoc[rats] people who would m[ake] Tyre or Carthage, they ... mak[e] of anarchy. If one gave them free hand they would bring [the] country to anarchy. That is w[hy] I fight them."

In general conversation the I[-]sident repeated that the two gr[eat] dangers in the United States [are] the plutocrats and the dema[gogues]. Against these dangers [his] idea is to combine the honest [men] in the country's great centers.

"This is not only a matte[r of] politics, but of political morali[ty]," he said.

"In answer to a remark al[l] sending the whole fleet," w[rites] M. Tarbieu, "the President st[ood] his right hand on his left and s[aid]:

"'Send part of the fleet? [No], no; I would never have d[one] that. That is a method too c[on]demned by experience. [No] doubt we will have two fleet[s] the future, but until then no[t] tle parcels," as you say in Fra[nce].

"'In America we say "Sp[eak] softly and carry a big stic[k]. That is the best method in h[is] affairs, and it is also best as a [for]eign policy. Prevention is be[tter] than cure. Even immigrants [will] similate these ideas in a gen[era]tion or two; America has a s[tro]ng digestion.'"

The President uttered s[ome] warm expressions of admira[tion] and friendship for France.—[Special] Correspondence, New York Wo[rld].

Stop that tickling Cough! Dr. Sho[op's] Cough Cure will surely stop it, and [with] perfect safety. It is so thorou[ghly] harmless, that Dr. Shoop tells mot[hers] to use nothing else even with [the] young babies. The wholesome g[reen] leaves and tender stems of a lung h[ealing] ing mountainous shrub furnish the c[ura]tive properties to Dr. Shoop's C[ough] Cure. It calms the cough, and h[eals] the sensitive bronchial membra[nes]. No opium, no chloroform, not[hing] harsh used to injure or suppress. [De]mand Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. [Sold] dealers.

For Sale.

Arnold cottage, at Mt. Lake P[ark] Md; 13 rooms and attic; used as b[oard]ing house and has good patronage; [large] ground; splendid location; two b[locks] from new auditorium; city water [and] of the best built houses in the [town] about 75 feet of porches. Will [ex]change for smaller property. A [great] bargain. Address F. P. Arnold, **Lake Park, Md.**

lills and Home

BY LULU JOHNSON.

Copyrighted, 1903, by Homer Sprague.

The porter smiled cheeringly as Miri- emerged from her berth and made : way down the aisle toward the essing room.

'Good mawnin'," he observed as he ang to take her bag. "This yer's a ore bad day. Th' dinin' cah 'll be on ha'f an hour."

Ie surrendered her bag at the door the dressing room and returned to work. There were few berths left make up, and Miriam had been the last to rise.

Another woman and half a dozen men constituted the passenger list on the through car, so when Miriam returned to her berth it was all in order. The car, too, was deserted, as the first call for breakfast had summoned all

'M SURE OBLIGED TO THAT CHAP MEEKER."

fellow passengers to the diner, l of any break in the monotony of avel.

Miriam followed the others, rejoic- g in the conductor's assurance that the evening she would eat her supr on firm land, for at nightfall they ere due at Schofield, the little station here Miriam Bradley was to change the slow stagecoach that would carher to Muddy Bend and her new ld of labor.

She was glad that there remained but hours of train travel. It had proved tiresome trip, though back home she looked forward with eagerness to journey.

nce she had run down from her rmont home to Boston, and there been short visits to nearby smaller es, but she had never traveled so and naturally had anticipated much asure in the novelty.

ut, after all, she had found the long rney disappointing. The long, bare tches of prairie were a novelty at t to this girl brought up in the heart the Green mountains, but they be- ie interminable, and now her eyes gered for the sight of her native ls.

Under the driving rain the sodden in looked more dreary than it had day before. She tried to fix her oughts on a book, but the letters nced before her eyes, and she caught rself looking through the car win- w and wondering if there were no lls at all in this dreary expanse.

Back home there must be snow on ground, and the boys and girls e doubtless enjoying the coasting, ile the evenings would call out the bobs, and her own crowd would e their part in the fun. Vaguely wondered if these children of the ins ever knew the delights of the g, swift journey down the glitter- white incline, and she sighed for little valley she had always known home.

Yet she thought sternly that she had ne the one possible thing. The field the east was already overcrowded th teachers, and she had heard that ly in the great and growing w I a newcomer have a chance for ncement. And teaching it must be marriage with Jimmy Meeker. ven now, with hundreds of miles been them, she could feel her face ush as she recalled how he had asked r to marry him that she might have ome and his protection.

He had meant well, no doubt, and er since they had gone to school toether he had shown his manly prefence for her, but he had put it rawly t evening, to say the least. With nerves still stinging from the shock discovering that her entire heritage d gone down with the local bank, his oposal, so awkwardly worded, had en the final straw. Indignantly she minded him that he had not spoken ntil her need of support made his offr ring with pity, and she wanted not ty, but love, from the man she marsd.

It had all seemed very dignified, alost heroic at the time, but now, with e vastness of the unbroken prairies ttling down upon her like a black adow, her heart somehow had room ly for his answering plea that he uld not ask her to be his wife while was a struggling lawyer and she the only heiress of the comfortable Bradley estate.

As the day passed and she was hurried through the flat, dismal country both her reason and her heart rose in rebellion, and when the call for luncheon was sounded nervousness had done its work. She wanted nothing to eat.

The porter had seen just this brand of homesickness before, and he asked permission to bring some tea and toast, at least, to her section. Abashed by the tears that came to her eyes at his friendly suggestion, he sought another car and the conductor. Then this kindly official sat down beside his tired young passenger and tried to make conversation. They were just passing a section house with its few surrounding buildings and tiny schoolhouse. Near the latter was an improvised "slide."

"That's the way the prairie children make hills," he said, little dreaming that he was touching a very raw spot in his companion's heart. "They pile up the snow industriously, pour water on it just before sundown, and in the morning it is a jolly fine slide."

After that Miriam watched for the manufactured hills. The pitiful substitute for the sport of her girlhood somehow made her feel more desperately than ever the mighty chasm she was cutting between her old life and her new.

And when she was not watching for "hills" she was trying to drown the recollection of a certain tender, pleading voice in the incessant, insistent song of the revolving wheels beneath her.

It was an actual relief when Schofield was reached and she stood on the narrow strip of platform in front of the station. She peered through the dusk in a vain search for some break in the level stretch of plain. A man in rough, heavy clothing came forward bashfully.

"You Miss Bradley, for over to Muddy Bend?" he asked, with hat awkwardly uplifted. Miriam merely nodded.

"Well, I'm on the school board," he said in some embarrassment. "I come over a-purpose to see you and mebbe save you the long stage ride."

"That was very kind of you," said Miriam, trying to be cordial. "But I was fully resigned to the stage."

"Oh, I don't mean that," said the man, with growing nervousness. "But, you see, there's been some mistake—I don't know as you'd call it that either—but something happened unexpected since we wrote you. Kate Higgins, our old teacher, was all right. We liked her well enough, but our doc said she'd have to go south for her throat. When she got as fur as St. Louis a doctor there said it wasn't her throat at all, and he fixed her up. And, being as Kate was all satisfactory and she wants to stay—well, we were wondering if we couldn't make some arrangement with you to get another school round here somewheres, or we'd pay your fare back and give you whatever you thought was right. You see, we don't feel like going back on Kate"—

"Certainly not," replied Miriam, with such warmth that the brawny westerner, as he said afterward, was "plum locoed" for a few seconds. "I think you should pay my fare both ways, and then we will call it square. I could not have stayed very long anyhow. You see, I am to be married soon. May I send a telegram before I go to the hotel?"

Her interested host followed her into the station, protesting that the school board must put her up at the hotel until the Overland passed through in the early morning, eastbound. And so he heard the telegram which the operator read aloud for verification:

James Meeker, Wellington, Vt.:

Am returning at once to where there are hills—and homes. MIRIAM.

"I'm sure obliged to that chap Meeker, whoever he may be," the westerner mused as he led the way across the rain soaked road to the hotel. "I wonder what she meant about the hills?"

But, being courteous, he did not ask, and Miriam did not offer an explanation. She was content to think that within twelve hours the Overland Limited would be scurrying her across the deserted plains toward the happiness which she had so foolishly fled.

Shakespeare's Wild Animals.

Shakespeare makes use of no fewer than twenty species of British wild animals. Of these the badger, the otter and the water rat are once each employed by name merely as terms of abuse. The polecat and hedgehog are also terms of abuse, but are so far "described" as to be called respectively "stinking" and "thorny." The dormouse and ferret are each used once as adjectives for "sleepy" and "fierce." The shrew gives its name to a play, but is never mentioned as an animal. The mole is mentioned twice as being "blind," the wildcat once as "sleeping by day," the cony as "struggling in the net" and "dwelling where she is kindled" and the squirrel as "the fairies' coachmaker" and as having already hoarded that year's nuts on May day.

The rat and the mouse, being only the M. domesticus, required no "observation" by the poet, so that the above represents the total of Shakespeare's natural history with regard to all but six of his British quadrupeds. The poet's only "original" references to the weasel are [illegible] mentioned three times, making it the animal—once wrongly as a [illegible] the swallow, [illegible] fancifully as the "martlet," one of whose "[illegible] wings" [illegible] made the [illegible] and [illegible] the bat [illegible] "blind flight," as flying the hour of Duncan's murder.

The fox of course affords endless opportunities for metaphor and simile, and Shakespeare's description of it as the fox of fable and tradition could not be surpassed.—London Saturday Review.

What the Filipinos Want.

By BENITO LEGARDA, Delegate to Congress From the Philippine Assembly.

THE FILIPINOS LOOK FORWARD TO THE TIME WHEN THEY WILL BE ABLE TO GOVERN THEMSELVES. IT IS THE FOND HOPE OF EVERY FILIPINO TO TAKE PART IN A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT, BUT THE IDEAS PROPOSED ARE VARIED.

Owing to an unusually long drought the rice and other crops have been poor this year, but the islands are ADVANCING STEADILY. The street railway in Manila has been completed, and new sections of the islands are being opened up by steam roads. WE WANT FREE TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES and believe that we have the right to ask for it. There should be no tariff on products shipped to the United States. Our lumber industry is increasing very rapidly, and a great deal of American capital is being invested in the islands.

Progress is in evidence throughout the islands, and we see GREAT PROSPERITY AHEAD OF US if we can secure the repealing of the tariff on our products.

As soon as the president announced that he was going to send the Atlantic fleet to Pacific waters all talk regarding war with Japan was dropped by our newspapers, and, in fact, the various rumors were given little or no credence in our country. The Japanese are NOT POPULAR with us, and for some reason they do not stay long in the Philippines. The supposition that we need Japanese laborers is very erroneous. We have PLENTY OF LABORERS and of a standard equal, I believe, to that in the United States.

WE ARE NOT SEEKING ANYTHING THAT WOULD PROMOTE INCREASED TRADE WITH JAPAN, BUT WE DO WANT AN OPPORTUNITY TO INCREASE OUR TRADE WITH THIS COUNTRY, OF WHICH WE ARE NOW A PART.

The "New Federalism" and Its Dangers.

By Dr. HENRY WADE ROGERS, Dean of the Yale Law School.

A TENDENCY HAS DEVELOPED WITHIN A FEW YEARS TO INCREASE THE POWER OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AT THE EXPENSE OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT, AND IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO ENHANCE THE POWER OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT AT THE EXPENSE OF BOTH THE JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

* * *

A disposition has also manifested itself to ignore the canons of constitutional construction WHICH HERETOFORE HAVE GUIDED THE COURTS OF THIS COUNTRY and to establish a new theory which shall give to the constitution that quality of ELASTICITY which is the characteristic of the common law. There also appear an increasing antagonism to the courts and an attempt to create a feeling that they are ANTIDEMOCRATIC and should be shorn of their power to nullify unconstitutional legislation. An antipathy is expressed to the limitations of power which the constitution has imposed and which the fathers reverenced and deemed necessary. These tendencies are found to some extent in both the great parties and in all sections of the country.

ONCE THE QUESTION WAS WHETHER THE STATES WOULD DESTROY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. NOW THE QUESTION IS WHETHER THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT SHALL BE PERMITTED TO DESTROY THE STATES. ACTUAL ABOLITION OF THE STATES IS IMPOSSIBLE. THERE ARE, HOWEVER, FORCES IN OPERATION WHICH SEEK TO REDUCE THE STATES TO ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENTS LIKE THOSE OF FRANCE.

* * *

We are threatened with a revival of federalism, and with a FEDERALISM THAT IS MORE EXTREME AND RADICAL than the leaders of the old Federal party ever sanctioned. The argument proceeds on the assumption that the states have failed to perform their duty properly, so that great EVILS have grown up which the states cannot or will not properly remedy and from which we should have been free if only the federal government had exercised the authority and not the states.

A Man Can Do Little Without Friends.

By HERBERT H. VREELAND, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, New York City.

INEXORABLE AS THE RULE IS THAT A MAN MUST DO HIS OWN WINNING, THERE IS LITTLE HE CAN WIN WITHOUT FRIENDS. THEY WILL NOT SUPPLY THE ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS—INDUSTRY, INTEGRITY, ABILITY—BUT EVEN WITH ALL OF THESE HE MUST HAVE FRIENDS. THERE MUST BE THOSE AT HAND WHO WILL SAY THE RIGHT THING FOR HIM AT THE RIGHT TIME IN THE RIGHT PLACE. NO MAN'S ABILITY WAS EVER GREAT ENOUGH TO GIVE HIM FORTUNE OR POWER UNLESS SURROUNDING AND SUSTAINING HIM WAS THE FAVOR OF A FEW LOYAL FRIENDS.

It is the marvel of human nature that so PRICELESS a jewel is so easily achieved. All that a man must do to make friends IS TO BE SINCERE. We live in a practical world. It concerns itself with the present. It does not look far ahead nor far behind. It likes a man that can turn to and DO THINGS.

* * *

It will accept leaders and let them make the pace, but they MUST LEAD IN THE DIRECTION WHERE IT WANTS TO GO. It is jealous of its comfort. It will consider reforms, but they must not be too inconvenient. It possesses a great capacity of righteous indignation, but it should not be provoked PREMATURELY. The man who would avail himself of its strength, who would summon its affection, its valor and its resources to the aid of his ambition, must be, ITS SINCERE FRIEND, must see with its eyes, feel with its heart and speak the language of its hopes and fears.

THAT KICKER EDITOR

He Has Another Great Scheme as a Benefit to Mankind.

WANTS MOUNTAINS REMOVED

Gets the Opinion of a Large Number of Individuals and Newspapers on the Project—Would Add $20,000,000 Yearly to Wealth of Country.

[Copyright, 1908, by T. C. McClure.]

We have long felt that the Rocky mountains and other mountain ranges in the west took up room that should be devoted to agriculture and other things to increase the population and prosperity of the country, and a few days since, after securing the closest estimate possible, we addressed the following inquiry to a large number of individuals and newspapers:

"It is estimated that the mountains of the west cover 60,000,000 acres of land, capable of supporting 2,000,000 people and adding at least $20,000,000 of wealth to the country every year. It will cost $1,000,000,000 to level these mountains and make farming lands of the sites. Are you in favor of the government entering upon the work as a case of philanthropy?"

Up to the present date we have received over forty replies to the above and have selected the following samples for publication:

Not by a durned sight! If the government has got $1,000,000,000 to give away, let it pass the plunks over to us. We are out of coal and have only one tail left to our coat.—Hon. Thomas Renfew.

We have to meet a note at the bank tomorrow and haven't got a plunk to

"WE HAVE A NOTE DUE TOMORROW."

do it with and are therefore thinking of something besides mountains. We can only say that we think it a reasonably fair scheme. We hope some of the new settlers will have money to lend.—Judge Hansen of California.

In leveling the mountains spare at least one tree and on that hang the living carcass of Jim Heliso of the Arizona Kicker. That's all we have to say about it.—Idaho Tribune.

In going into the thing the government should stipulate that the occupants of the land should devote their entire energies to raising pumpkins and preparing a new kind of breakfast food of the rinds. We haven't enough of them. Otherwise we shall fight the idea tooth and nail.—Judge Sherwin of Ohio.

We like the scheme in a general way, but there are bears in the mountains, and what about digging them out and turning them loose upon a cold and unfeeling world? We have been without a home ourself and know what it is. Provide for the bears and then go ahead.—Ex-Senator Bailey.

Favors Scheme on One Condition.

We shall favor the scheme only upon one condition, and that is that every other settler on the new site has got to raise cocktails for the market and keep the price down to a reasonable figure. We have always believed that philanthropy and cocktails were one and inseparable.—Montana Magnet.

No, sir; we can't favor your little scheme. For one thing, there's not enough graft in it to go round, and again the moment a competitor in philanthropy steps in Andrew Carnegie is going to throw up his job, and the beef trust is sure to raise prices. Let the old mountains alone and give more attention to your back yards.—Professor Swayzee of Harvard.

By John, but it's a scheme to beat the band! How did you ever think of it? Yes, sir; dump those mountains into the holes and valleys and send to Italy for three or four million of its population and let 'em all go in for raising peanuts and bananas. In time those things would no longer be luxuries and out of my reach. You have solved the problem for the poor men of this country.—John D.

No, sir! No, sir! Let the mountains remain right where they are. To go at it and destroy all the spots in the United States where a soap manufacturer can advertise his wares would make a desert of a continent and retard the cause of education 10,000 years. You are a villain for suggesting such a thing, sir—an unhung villain!—Professor Melish of Yale.

We have given your scheme some thought, but can't make up our minds as yet. Why not be more explicit? Why not make an estimate of what there is in it for us? In your estimating estimate that we should have to buy up part of congress and at least five state legislatures. Do they know anything about "Where did you get it out west?" Awaiting your early reply, we remain, Graft & Gobble, contractors.

Odell Doesn't Favor It.

For heaven's sake don't appeal to me nor try to draw me into any new scheme. Go to grass with your old mountains! Things have got so mixed up in this state that it will take me two years at least to find out where I am at. Why in blazes can't you let things alone at a time like this?—Odell.

How much is there in it for me?—Senator Blank.

If there's a whole page of advertising in it for us for six months at regular rates, count on our support. If not, we are agin it and will beat the game.—California Advertiser.

I can't favor your scheme because I have a better one. Instead of grading the mountains down why not lift the whole of the United States up to their level and thus reach a higher plane as a nation? Don't try to hog my idea, now, for I have it patented.—J. H. H., Grandson of Thomas Jefferson.

There's something in it. At first we smiled in derision, but after reading your letter a second time we became satisfied that you had the interests of the country at heart. If the government takes the scheme up, which it doubtless will, you as the originator will have a good deal to say about it. Please speak for a job for us. Let it be an inside job at about $10 per, with more per on the outside. We are quite willing to divvy with you, but shouldn't want any scandal to arise, as we are supposed to be strictly honest and have a family of thirteen children to look at us accusingly in case we are caught with the goods on us. Keep us posted, Mr. Heliso, and we will do our best to aid you. We are now making out a list of legislators who can be bought for from $50 up and will have it finished in a few days. Remember, an inside job and $10 per; also please arrange that my accounts are not to be audited. That auditing nonsense has spoiled many a good thing. This is all at present. With love, Nevada Times.

M. QUAD.

Had Showed Him the Right Way.

The colored boy was up in the children's court for the fifth time on charges of chicken stealing. This time the magistrate decided to appeal to the boy's father.

"Now, see here, Abe," said he to the old darky, "this boy of yours has been up in court so many times for stealing chickens that I'm sick of seeing him here."

"Ah don't blame you, sah," returned the father. "Ah's sick ob seein' 'im hyah too!"

"Then why don't you teach him how to act? Show him the right way, and he won't be coming here."

"Ah has showed 'im de right way, sah," declared the old man earnestly. "Ah has suttenly showed 'im de right way, but he somehow keep gittin' caught comin' 'way wid dose chickens!"—Woman's Home Companion.

Too Suggestive.

Dusty Dan—Sometimes I wish I could stop riding fast freights and ride in a first class passenger coach.

Wintry Walter—Well, you don't know when you are well off, pard. Why, in each passenger coach der is an ax and saw to remind you of a woodpile.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

New Duties.

"You want a job as a racing chauffeur, eh?"

"Yessir."

"What are your recommendations?"

"I know all about autos, an' I'm a champeen ice cutter an' snow shoveler."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Then He Catches It.

Towne—Luschman is troubled a great deal by his wife's insomnia.

Browne—I didn't know that before.

Towne—Yes; she usually has a severe attack of it every night when he comes in late, and then the trouble begins.—Philadelphia Press.

Expansive Possibilities.

"It is said that some of our greatest financiers go around with only a few dollars in actual cash."

"Yes. But think what a real financier can do with a few dollars in actual cash!"—Washington Star.

All Golfers Are.

Scotch Caddie (after listening to a good deal of swagger from total stranger)—Man, I dinna ken what sort of a gowfer you are, but you're a maist interesting spectacle!—Scraps.

Imperfect Sight.

The Benedict—My wife is a woman who knows a good thing when she sees it.

The Bachelor—Possibly; but, judging from her choice of a husband, she is evidently nearsighted.—Chicago News.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1908.

DEMOCRATIC GAG.

Under the editorial caption, "What the Democratic State Machine is Aiming At," the Baltimore News, independent in politics, lays bare the object of the recent Democratic legislature in passing the State Primary Election Law. The News says:

"Having signed the State primary-election bill which directly repudiated the pledge of his party, there was no reason to think that Governor Crothers would hesitate to sign the Senatorial primary-election law because it did the same thing. The Democratic party, therefore, has the unique distinction of having met in convention, issued a declaration of principles, made its campaign before the people upon them, elected its ticket, and then with full power to carry out its pledges of having deliberately refused to do it. For cynical disregard of the promises of a platform, it would be difficult to show a parallel to the record of the recent Legislature.

"The provisions of the Senatorial primary law are so well understood that it is unnecessary to explain them. We have been through one election, and know how it works. The law aims, as does pretty much everything else the state machine does these days, to minimise the influence of Baltimore in the selection of State candidates and in the conduct of the State government. The reason for this is that the group of men who dominate the party realize that their grip on the machine depends upon keeping the city under. Heretofore Baltimore has been able to make its voice heard, even though its representation in the State Convention is pitiably small, by the threat that unless it received a square deal the independent vote would swing to the Repudlican ticket. Nobody questions that what political progress has been made in the past dozen years has been due to fear on the part of the Democratic machine of a revolt which would overwhelm it. It yeilds as much as and no more than it feels it is forced to yield to save its skin.

"The things which the leaders are now bent upon doing is to free themselves from the constant fear of what Baltimore city may do by making Maryland a one-party State. They propose to accomplish this by eliminating the negro vote. With the Republican party shorn of this part of its strength, years would elapse probably before it would be in position again to offer formidable opposition. It would still have within its ranks negro voters, and the negro-vote bugaboo would still be worked for all it is worth, just as it is now.

"With the Republican party thus crippled, with Baltimore city bound hand and foot by a primary-election law for the nomination of State officers and of United States Senators which gives the city but one-fourth of the representation in the State Convention and in the Legislature, the select coterie of gentlemen which now dominates the Democratic party of this State would be about as safely intrenched as is the Republican machine in Pennsylvania or Tammany Hall in New York city. And that is the end to which all the moves that are now being made on the political chessboard are directed."

GOV. CROTHERS' CLAIMS.

In vetoing the Sinnepuxent Bay Oyster Bill Governor Crothers takes occasion to reply to his critics. His veto is commendable, although it is impossible to see that he could have done anything else in the face of the promises of his party and his own positive pledges. His only escape would have been in the agreement claimed to have been made when the Haman bill was passed, but that would have been utterly inadequate, and he very sensibly said that even if such an agreement existed it was in nowise binding on him. But aside from all excuses and entanglements, his action is extremely gratifying, because it gives us the hope that the oyster culture law is to have a fair trial and is not to be amended into innocuous desuetude.

We regret that we cannot follow him in his laudation of the recent legislature, and it is rather disastrous to his purpose that in the evident desire to impress the public he has sadly overdone it. A eulogy of that kind must hold together; like a chain its strongest part is its weakest link, and the Governor slips up dismally when he commends the Primary Election Law, except that it is "not in exact accord with the platform" of the Democratic party, and when he says: "We promised to pass a United States Senatorial Primary Election Law. Whatever I may say in reference to the same from a personal standpoint, it is in absolute and exact accord with the plank in the platform in reference to the same." Let us place the words of the platform in contrast with the Governor's words:

We favor the passage of a primary election law for the whole state which shall provide that aspirants for state offices shall have the right to submit their candidacy to a direct vote of the people, and that candidates for the United States Senate may submit their candidacies to the people of the state at a primary election.

The simplest will understand that it pledges the party to a primary election law providing for a direct vote of the people of the whole state. Instead of that, the new law perpetuates the old county and direct system, by which Baltimore city with 650,000 of the population has twenty-eight votes and the counties with 650,000 population have 100 votes. Hairsplitting may separate the platform pledge so as to claim that the phrase "direct vote" does not occur in the part of the sentence referring to the senatorial primaries, but fair-minded persons will take it all together and get a different meaning.

It is very evident that the people of the state will not be impressed by this method any more than they will be led to believe the claim of economy for the session that grabbed $170,000 as a beginning and added $30,000 to it at the close, nor will they forget that the $300,000 the Governor says he sayed from appropriations came from the needs of some of our most useful institutions.

GRANTSVILLE.

There will be communion services in the M. E. Church of Grantsville Sunday morning, April 19, instead of the regular Easter program.

Mr. James Bevens and son Joseph, of Grafton, W. Va., formerly of this place, were here calling on old friends. They will return later and make a more extended visit.

Dr. Oliver Getty and wife, of Meyersdale, were here to see their mother, Mrs. Getty, who is still very ill.

Miss Blanch Miller is home again.

Miss Nellie Bevans spent Sunday with her people here.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustine are entertaining some of their grandchildren—a little son and daughter of Mr. Englehart, of Accident, and Master Paul McMillen.

Mrs. Salhe Slicer is moving to Addison, to reside with some relatives.

Mrs. Mary Miller and danghter, Mrs. Mathew, have gone to Keyser to visit relatives.

There will be a temperance rally in Grantsville at the M. E. church on Sunday evening, May 3rd, Hon. Lawrence Green being one of the speakers.

The fever patients at Mr. Durst's are doing nicely.

Dr. Robinson is back home.

With joyful Easter wishes for our editor.

B.

FIKE.

The weather conditions have been the past week, very unpleasant. We hope for more sun shine shortly.

Wm. H. Thomas was helping J. A. Fike one day last week to construct a telephone line.

Mr. Lloyd K. Fike was at Markleysburg, Pa., on business one day last week.

Mr. Hiram Fike was helping W. H. Thomas last week.

Mrs. Isaiah Umbel has been sick but is some better at this writing.

Mr. Roy Chisholm is the champion fisher of this vicinity, as we understand he was fishing and brought home fifteen or twenty pounds of large fish, while those that were with him only caught a few small fish.

Mr. J. A. Fike made a business trip to Kingwood, W. Va., one day last week.

Mr. James Evans started last Monday to buy and trade horses, as he is our professional horse trader.

Dr. H. P. Meyers sold his stock in the Connecting Telephone Co. to Mr. M. N. Thomas.

Nearly every one around here complain of having bad colds.

CARTER.

BITTINGER.

The continued mild weather, with an unnsual lack of frost at night, has brought the maple sugar season to a close and many camp owners are closing up their camps and storing away their equipment.

Thomas B. Wiley shipped a large quantity of fine maple syrup to customers in New Jersey and Florida last Monday.

Miss Myrtle Wiley left her home last Monday for a few weeks stay in Cumberland.

Oliver Heyward and daughter, Miss Beatrice, of Bond, were visiting here last Sunday.

Salem Broadwater, of New Germany, passed through this village last Monday morning.

Messrs. P. G. Stark and O. C. Buckle shipped a consignment of maple sugar and syrup from Swanton last Monday.

Solomon Orendorf and Miss Amanda Brenneman were married in the Amish church near this place last Sunday morning.

Messrs. Albert Brenneman and Melchor Hetrick made a business trip to Oakland last week.

Subscribe for the Republican.

LAW PROTECTS THE LAWYERS.

No Person Else Can Perform Services of Attorney at Law.

It is announced that the Legislature has passed a law prohibiting anyone but a lawyer from writing deeds, wills, etc., for pay or reward. Local attorneys have copies of the law. The bill was introduced by a Harford county member of the Legislature, and provides that no person shall practice the profession or perform the services of an attorney at law within this state without being admitted to the bar, as required by the old law, and any person who shall give any legal advice, represent any person, in the trial of any case at law or equity, or perform any written instrument affecting the title of real estate, for pay or reward shall be deemed an attorney at law for the purpose of the article.

The penalty is a fine of not more than $100 or not more than 30 days in jail, or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

NORTH GLADE.

We are glad to observe that we have a good prospect for fruit this year.

Our farmers are beginning to plant potatoes and sow oats.

Wm. Brenneman, as well as several others, have been putting up a large amount of wire fence.

W. H. O'Brien is building a fine new house. Clyde Knox is doing the work.

Jamie Mason, son of John Mason, has been seriously ill for some time.

We wish to congratulate Lloyd Winters and Miss May Rhodes, who were married recently.

C. S. Harvey and Louis Beckman will put in new telephones shortly.

Elijiah Moon has moved his family to Jennings where he and his boys have good positions.

Rev. Manges, of Oakland, conducted the funeral services of Mrs. Knox last week at the Lutheran chapel.

Rev. Engle preached a good sermon for us Sunday morning, after which our Sunday school was reorganized with the following officers, viz: Geo. W. Moon, Supt., C. T. Rhodes, Ass't; Gussie Rhodes and G. B. Moon, secretaries; Jno. I. O'Brien, Treas., and Lista Lee, libraian. All are cordially invited to attend and help make our Sunday school a success.

GORTNER.

A. T. Baker was rusticating among the West Virginia Hills Sunday.

S. W. Slabach and R. D. Becker were pleasant callers at the home of H. L. Killius Sunday last.

Daniel Lichty and sister, Miss Lizzie, went to Bittinger last Saturday to be present at the Orendorf Brenneman nuptials, which was celebrated at the above place on Sunday.

Miss Barbara Gortner, who has been staying at Kingwood, W. Va., returned home last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Swartzentruber were calling on Aurora friends last Sunday.

Ben DeWitt was a pleasant caller at D. W. Dodge's recently.

The following officers were elected by the Gortner Sunday School for the ensuing year: Superintendent, Jacob Shettler; assistant superintendent, S. W. Slabach; secretary, A. W. Killius; treasurer, Frank Gortner; librarians, Will Sanders and Harvey Gortner; chorister, Laura Sanders. Sunday school meets at at 9.30 a. m. and everyone is earnestly invited to come and help along. Preaching at 10.30.

WILLIE.

Pipe-Line Finished.

The Pure Oil Pipe Line Company which for the past year has been engaged in building a pipe-line system through this State and Pennsylvania to Marcus Hook on the Delaware River has finally completed the work and a test of the system will be made as soon as the weather is suitable. For some time the line has been finished save for a short section west of Waynesboro where legal proceedings had held up the work. This section was laid within the past few weeks and the line is now complete throughout a distance of 219 miles.

Now that the line is completed the company is only waiting for suitable weather conditions to make a test of the line, pumping water through it. The water will be pumped in at the western terminus of the line, and with men patrolling the entire line watching for leaks, water will be forced through for some days in order that any leaks may be discovered and repaired before oil is turned in.

The line consists of one line of six-inch pipe and will have a capacity of 100 barrels of oil an hour.

"Health Coffee" is really the closest Coffee Imitation ever yet produced. This, the finest Coffee Substitute ever made, has recently been produced by Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis. Not a grain of real Coffee in it either. Health Coffee is made from pure toasted cereals, with malt, nuts, etc. Really it would fool an expert—who might drink it for Coffee. No twenty or thirty minutes boiling. "Made in a minute" says the doctor. All dealers.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. IDA ABERNATHY.

Mrs. Ida Abernathy, widow of the late Arthur S. Abernathy, son of Rev. and Mrs. Isaac W. Abernathy, of near Wilson, died at her home in Thermopolis, Wyoming, of pneumonia and peritonitis, on March 6th, 1908, and was buried at the Abernathy cemetery in this county on March 12th. She left one son, aged 13 years, who is making his home with his grandparents. Concerning Mrs. Abernathy the Thermopolis Record of March 14th, contained the following, which was contributed to that paper by Mrs. Eugene McCoy, a resident of Thermopolis: "How still the river flows as it nears the boundless waters of the mighty deep, where the roses shower its bosom with scented blossoms and the tumult of the human world breaks over its course, slowly moving, silently, surely, until lo! how still and deep and grand. And over it rang the voice of God speaking over the deeps of creations, and the music of the shining spheres thrilled from Heaven, to the Heaven of Heavens, and the song reached the earth. The river has widened and the current of a young and generous life is swallowed up in the glories of the eternal world. Death, do you call it. Nay, nay, not so! She did not deem it as such, and if she could speak to us from the bright world to which she has gone, she would say, 'I am so happy! All is beautiful here! Do not mourn. My sorrow, my pain, my disappointment, are all gone. I did not mean to leave you, but I fell asleep that morning and the Angels awoke me with the sweetest song I ever heard, and lo! I was in Paradise. I am studying the pictures of Heaven. Love is supreme and the place is full of God. I shall wait for you.'

"The beauty of her character was that of a Christian lady, always ready to lend a helping hand, to comfort, to uplift, and as her suffering drew to a close a Heavenly voice seemed to speak to her, 'It is enough, tired soul! What is unfinished I will finish for you, and you may repay me with service in the brighter world.' Welcome to her was the morning bright on the golden hills beyond the river. The spirit took its flight and the tired soul went home to God to finish her work. She has gone, but from the brink of the river where the throne light and sunlight is blending in colors of Heavenly delight she calls back to us, 'do not mourn because I died.'"

As the shadows seemed to flee
When she heard the Angels call;
Then she closed her dear, tired eyes,
Clinging to the Crucified
She awoke in Paradise.

Did we weep? Forgive the tear;
When we saw our dear friend there
In the casket, white as snow,
Beautiful as a lovely bride.
"Do not mourn because I died."

Mrs. Abernathy was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Moreland, of Fort Pendleton, this county.

MRS. MARY HOLLY BROWNING.

Died, on Monday, April 13th, after an illness of two or three months resulting from paralysis, at her home in Kitzmillerville, this county, Mrs. Mary Holly Browning, beloved wife of Mr. Meshack A. Browning. Mrs. Browning, while on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. B. F. Laughlin, at the time residing in Kingwood, W. Va., suffered a stroke of paralysis. Later she was conveyed to her home and everything possible was done for her that medical skill could suggest, but she gradually grew weaker until death relieved her. The deceased lady was a most amiable woman, a consistent Christian, a devoted mother and a loving wife. She was the mother of four daughters and one son, namely: Mrs. Edward J. Hamill, Mrs. R. A. Smith, Mrs. V. G. Pew, all of Kitzmillerville, Mrs. B. F. Laughlin, of Deer Park, and Russell. Mrs. Browning's funeral occurred on Tuesday afternoon from the Methodist Episcopal church of Kitzmillerville, of which she was a member for many years. The services were conducted by Rev. J. W. Funk, the paster, in the presence of a large concourse of friends and neighbors. As a mark of respect to the deceased lady all the public works of Kitzmillerville and Blaine were closed down for the day and business was generally suspended. The interment was made in the Hamill cemetery near the town.

Labor Still Homing East.

The exodus of foreign born laborers continues. Including the departures yesterday the record for the year so far is 111,234 greater than it was in a similar period last year. The Barbarossa of the North German Lloyd fleet will take out about 2,000 on Thursday and the Prinzess Irene, which sailed yesterday for the Mediterranean, carried away 900. Gustav H. Schwab of the North German Lloyd Line said that many foreign laborers now temporarily employed would take advantage of the low rates to the Mediterranean, which will enable them to spend the time at sea as cheaply as they could at home. Only 67,193 immigrants arrived in the last three months. In the first three months of last year there were 251,861 arrivals.—New York Sun.

WANTED—A good team suitable for farm work. Apply to Wm. M. Kelley, Coketon, W. Va.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time f you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the u and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all the tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of o Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.
R. C. McCandlish, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. Friend, Merchant.
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

COAL TRADE HAS GREATLY REVIVED.

Consolibation Mines Worked To The Limit Last Week, Making Full Time.

Not in many weeks has the coal trade been so active in the Georges' Creek field. Last week the mines of the Consolidation Coal Company, which employs about 2,200 men have been working full time and the indications are that the prosperous condition will continue. The lake trade has opened up after having been closed by ice since November, and this week the Consolidation Coal Company shipped to the lakes alone seven thousand tons. This company produces about 8,000 tons a day so the output last week has been almost a record breaker.

Other mines along the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad, including those of the Black-Sheridan-Wilson Company have also been very busy. The total daily output of the Georges Creek field when the mines are busy is about 17,000 tons. An official said yesterday: "Coal trade could not have been better this week. We could hardly have filled any more orders. Business has certainly picked up and we have every reason to hope for very busy times in our line."

License Remains at $1,000.

The council at Grafton, W. Va., having aroused a storm of indignation by voting to reduce the annual liquor license fee from $1,000 to $600 met and reconsidered its action. After some members had explained why they had voted for the reduction, it was decided by a unanimous vote to let the fee remain as at present $1,000. One of the councilmen said he had been misinformed, that he had been told that if the license remained at $1,000 but five saloons would take it out, while at $600 twelve saloons would keep in business. There are now fourteen applicants for licenses at the $1,000 rate.

Odd Fellows Anniversary Service.

Oak Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F., w celebrate the eighty-ninth anniversa of the order in America in the I Lynn United Brethren church, S day, April 25th, at 8 o'clock There has been an elaborate pr arranged and an enjoyable time ticipated. The speakers will be Philip Willett, a noted lecturer fo ly of Pennsylvania now of Mt. Park; Rev. Chenoweth, a Baptist ter from Terra Alta, and Dr. H McComas whom we all know an to hear at any time. Good vocal will be furnished. All members o Lodge are requested, and other bers of the order are invited to n Odd Fellows Hall, Loch Lynn, a p. m. The public is cordially inv come and enjoy the evening with

JOHN W. REAM,
ENOCH E. KESNE
HARVEY N. CUPE
Commi

Have Returned Home.

Mrs. Mary Browning of Oaklan who was called here some weeks the accident that befell her so Robert Browning, a B. & O. bra who had the misfortune to fal a train and have his foot so badly ed that amputation was found sary, departed last evening accon by the son, for home. Mrs. Br desires us to thank all who have k kind to her since coming to Graft well as the many friends who wer tinuous and faithful in extending ever aid they could to her sufferin Both mother and son are very gr for the kind treatment they re especially are they grateful to the and officials of the City Sanitari are glad to note that the conditio young man has greatly improv that he is now able to go a crutches. Mrs. Browning mad friends while in Grafton, and all o will be pleased to have her vis in the future and under happier stances.—Grafton Republican.

Most people know that if they have been sick they need *Scott's Emulsion* to bring back health and strength.

But the strongest point about *Scott's Emulsion* is that you don't have to be sick to get results from it.

It keeps up the athlete's strength, puts fat on thin people, makes a fretful baby happy, brings color to a pale girl's cheeks, and prevents coughs, colds and consumption.

Food in concentrated form for sick and well, young and old, rich and poor.

And it contains no drugs and no alcohol.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

ENGLAND SAYS
NO ALUM
IN FOOD

and strictly prohibits the sale of alum baking powder—

So does France
So does Germany

The sale of alum foods has been made illegal in Washington and the District of Columbia, and alum baking powders are everywhere recognized as injurious.

To protect yourself against alum, when ordering baking powder,

Say plainly—

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

and be very sure you get Royal.

Royal is the only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar. It adds to the digestibility and wholesomeness of the food.

Prof. J. C. Beahm, of Accident, spent a day or two in Oakland this week.

Miss Nell Browning, of Elkins, West Va., is here for a week as the guest of relatives.

Mr. Charles A. Deffinbaugh, of the Democrat, spent Sunday in Cumberland with friends.

Mrs. R. T. Browning, of Thayerville, has been in Oakland a few days visiting relatives and friends.

Attorneys John T. Mitchell and E. H. Sincell returned to Oakland last Thursday from a business trip east.

Wanted at Dixon & Kelso's pin oak, white oak and rock oak street car ties, 7 in. face, 6 in. thick and 8 ft. long.

Mrs. Owen T. Treacy and little daughter went to Baltimore Tuesday afternoon to visit relatives and friends.

Mr. Jonas Glotfelty, one of our good friends from nown McHenry-way, was in the city Tuesday when he called at this office.

Surveyor of the Port R. A. Ravenscroft, of Baltimore, who spent a week in Oakland, returned to Baltimore Thursday afternoon last

Mas. Leah F. Sincell, who spent the winter with her daughters at Cumberland and Lonaconing, returned to her home in Oakland Monday morning.

Dr. W. W. Davis, superintendent of the Mountain Lake Park Association, who was in Oakland a day or two last week, went to Baltimore Saturday afternoon

Mrs. Agnes Wolf-Sauerwald, of Baltimore, arrived in Oakland Tuesday afternoon to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Wolf, at their home on Oak street.

Mrs. H. A. Loraditch, who went over to Kitzmillerville last Saturday and remained there as the guest of relatives until yesterday, when she returned to her home in Oakland.

Dr. W. Ravenscroft and Mr. Samuel Lawton went to Hagerstown yesterday where they will represent Garrett County in the Congressional Convention, which assembles there today.

Mr. George L. Michaels and Mr. William H. Jacobs and son Frank, of the eastern section of Garrett county, who spent the winter in Florida, returned to their respective homes on Saturday last.

The Misses Ellery, of Wheeling, who have been residents of Oakland for a number of years past, left here yesterday afternoon for the home of their brother in Pittsburg, where they will reside.

Some magnitude of the growth of the Christian Endeavor society can be seen from the statement that in this country alone there has been a gain in membership of 60,000 during the last six months.

Mrs. Elizabeth Townshend and son Mr. Robert C. Townshend, who spent several weeks recently at Parsons, West Va., where they visited Mrs. Charles D. Smith, returned to their home in Oakland Tuesday afternoon.

For Sale or Exchange for good Jersey Cows—Two Jersey Bulls; pure St. Lambert breed; registered A. J. C. C.; age 2 years. For information and price address Walter Sanders, Foreman, Brookside Dairy Farms, Brookside, W. Va. 7-3t*

Dr. A. J. Mason and Mr. R. C. McCandlish, both af Friendsville, came up to Oakland from that place Tuesday afternoon and atttend the Masonic lodge here that evening, when Mr. McCandlish was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft.

Finley C. Hendrickson, of Cumberland, went through town Tuesday, toward Garrett county on a fishing tour, but how a prohibitionist can amuse himself when fish do not bite no mere States' Rights democrat appears to know.

Mr. S. G. Ashby, who recently came to Oakland from Bond and opened a lumber brokerage office here, returned Saturday from a week's business trip to Pittsburg, in which city he sold a number of cars of lumber and lumber mill products.

At St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church and St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church services are being held every night this week by the pastors of these congregations, to be followed on Sunday morning by the administration of the Holy Communion.

The day of cheap newspapers is drawing to an end. The postoffice department has decided to refuse second class rates of postage to papers and magazines furnished below cost and giving premiums to secure subscribers, and the result will be the death of many papers run only for advertising purposes.

If you have Catarrh, rid yourself of this repulsive disease. Ask Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis., to mail you free, a trial box of his Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. A simple, single test, will surely tell you a Catarrh truth well worth your knowing. Write to-day. Don't suffer longer. All dealers.

While we beautify our gardens and premises we should not forget our relatives and friends who are at peaceful rest. There are more little mounds in our cemetery than there are residents in our city and it is fitting that our Silent City should be kept in order. None of us are too poor to plant a rose above the resting place of a relative or friend.

CAPITAL 50,0 0,.0 THE SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent.

on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

ANOTHER DWELLING BURNED.

Fire on the Dixon Farm Near Oakland Destrored New Building.

At an early hour yesterday morning the dwelling house on the farm belonging to Mr. D. M. Dixon, which was recently vacated by his brother, James Dixon, Esq., who moved his family to Keyser, West Va., was completely destroyed by fire, which evidently had its origin in an incendiary manner, as the dwelling had been vacant for more than a week.

The house was erected four years ago at a cost of about $3,000 and was insured in a company represented by Mr. Fred. A. Thayer for the sum of $1,400.

This office was visited Tuesday by Misses Allie and Estelle Hart and Mr. Daniel Shaffer, the latter being home for a few days pending his transfer as a Baltimore and Ohio train auditor with Pittsburg as his headquarters to a branch line of the same company reaching Kenova, West Va., from Wheeling, when the latter city will become his headquarters.

Miss Anna Manges will leave Oakland on Tuesday next for York, Pa., where, on Thursday evening, she will recite at an entertainment to be given under the auspices and for the benefit of the Young Woman's Christian Association of that city. Before returning to Oakland Miss Manges will visit friends and relatives in Harrisburg, Lancaster and Philadelphia, Pa.

A barber in Grantsville, it is reported, has a sign out which announces—"Satisfaction Guaranteed, or Your Whiskers Refunded." Which probably induced a Frostburg minister of humorous turn to tell the Journal of how gilt letters had fallen from a shoe-store window, owned by several splendid bachelors, until it reads—"Fine H E S."—Frostburg Journal.

The three men, two of them named Robinett and the other named Green, who were arrested three or four weeks ago charged with having stolen a pair of rubber shoes from a rack in front of Mr. J. N. Robinson's store on Second street, were released from jail last Thursday by the committing magistrate upon bond in the amount of $300 for their appearance at the June term of court being furnished. Mr. D. E. Offutt, of Oakland, became their bondsman.

A subscriber once received a dun through the postoffice, and it made him mad. He went to see the editor about it, and the editor showed him a few duns of his own—one for paper, one for type, one for fuel and several others. "Now," said the editor, "I didn't get mad when these came because I knew that all I had to do was to ask several reliable gentlemen like you to come and help me out, and then I could settle all of them." When the subscriber saw how it was he relented, paid up, and renewed for another year.

The last of the series of articles on Maryland and its productive soils, which have been reprinted in this paper from the columns of the New York Tribune, to which paper they were contributed by Mr. Edward Van Alstine, of Kinderhook, N. Y., one of the Maryland Farmers' Institute workers, appears in THE REPUBLICAN today. Mr. Van Alstine's last article deals primarily with Garrett county farms and forests. It is a very readable article and should be studiously scanned by the agriculturalists of Garrett county.

Ex-Senator U. G. Palmer, of Hutton, who will have charge of the Oakland Normal Sceool this summer, returned to his home at Hutton from a ten days' visit to various Normal schools in the States of Pennsylvania and New York. Among the schools visited by Mr. Palmer were those located at Tiago, New Castle and Titusville, Pa., and Elmira and Corning, New York. At those schools Mr. Palmer received many new ideas connected with Normal school work which he will put into practice when the school opens in Oakland on next Monday.

Miss Louise W. Brooks, of New York City, executive secretary of the National Young Woman's Christian Association, was in Oakland and at Mountain Lake Park on Friday and Saturday completing arrangements for the summer conference of the society she represents which will meet at the the Park on August 28th for a ten days' session. Miss Brooks was very much gratified with the Park and did not hesitate in pronouncing it most attractive and the accommodations afforded for the gathering far surpassing those of many other places where such conferences are annually held.

A weak Stomach, means weak Stomach nerves, always. And this is also true of the Heart and Kidneys. It's a pity that sick ones continue to drug the Stomach or stimulate the Heart and Kidneys. The weak nerves, not the organs themselves, need this help. This explains why Dr. Shoop's Restorative has, and is promptly helping so many sick ones. It goes direct to the cause of these diseases. Test this vital truth, and see. All dealers.

Farm For Sale.

I offer for sale the Joseph WeWitt farm, containing 78½ acres, located one and a-half miles northeast of Hoyes. For information, terms, etc., address Mrs. Maggie DeWitt, 45 Golf street, Dayton, Ohio.

WILL BE IMPROVED.

Heating Plant to Be Installed in Presbyterian Church This Summer.

A contract has been let for the installation of a heating plant in the Oakland Presbyterian church, work upon which will be commenced within a short time.

For the accommodation of the boiler and as a storage room for fuel excavation beneath the building will be made on the west side and a flue will be erected along the outside wall of the church.

The church has been heated by two large stoves ever since its erection a great many years ago, and while always comfortable the dust and cold dirt has to some extent marred the walls. With the installation of the heating plant this trouble will be obviated.

Young Men's Christian Society.

Subject for next Sunday afternoon's lecture, Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, lecturer, in the rooms of the Association, Mitchell building, Second street, to which all or cordially invited: Jesus Teaches Humility—John 13, 1-20.

The Oakland Normal.

The prospects of a large attendance at the Oakland Normal are flattering. Already teachers are arranging for board and in some instances families are coming for the season in order to obtain the full benefit of the school privileges for their children.

Inasmuch as all the schools are to be merged into one at Oakland for the last three weeks students evidently consider it will be an advantage to attend the full session here.

Oakland, with its good school equipment, reasonable prices for board, excellent church facilities and central location, is an ideal place to spend ten weeks in study.

The people of Oakland manifest a great interest in the public schools and are always glad to accord the teachers of Garrett a kindly welcome.

Prof. Gibson and Miss Phoenix, who are foremost among teachers in this country in their line of work, have been heard from and will be on hand promptly at the beginning of the three weeks session.

Their instruction will be of the highest order and for practical everyday work in the school room, and no teacher who wishes to keep abreast of the times can afford to miss a single lecture by them. The work by Miss Phoenix in Physical Culture, while somewhat of an innovation, will be very practical and beneficial She will also give a library recital on one Friday evening and Prof. Gibson a concert on anoth during the term.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

The semi-monthly session of the Orphans' Court for Garrett county was held on Tuesday of this week with Judges Fitzwater, Kamp and Moon on the bench and Register Friend in attendance, when the following business was transacted:

Letters of testamentary were granted to Thurman and William M. Umbel on the personal estate of their recently deceased father, Isaac M. Umbel; also to William H. Wilson on the personal estate of the late Jacob Wilson.

Isaac W. Abernathy was appointed guardian of Keith Abernathy, son of the late Arthur S. and Ida Abernathy.

The first and final account of Ephraim and Ezra Lee, administrators of James W. Lee, was ratified.

First and final account of Catharine Teats, administratrix of the late Jonas Teats, ratified.

First and final account of William A. Smith, administrator of Minnie M. Smith, ratified.

FOR SALE.

A good farm of 115 acres, 3 miles from Frankville and 5 miles from Swanton; 60 acres in cultivation; improved by 2 dwelling houses, 3 small barns and other outbuildings; 2 orchards of choice fruit, excellent water and convenient to church and school. Possession given at once, the purchaser to pay for labor and seed for any crop that may have been put in the ground at time of transfer.

Price, $1800; ⅓ cash and balance to suit purchaser.

Apply to Fred. A. Thayer, Oakland, Md. 5-4t

The Exchange.

The exchange to be conducted at the store of H. C. Sincell & Co., by the ladies of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, Sunday morning, afternoon and evening, where you can buy your Easter dinner, consisting of dressed chickens, home made bread, pies, rolls, Maryland biscuit, cakes of all kinds, cookies, hermit cakes, ginger snaps, old-fashioned ginger bread like our mothers used to make; also colored eggs in every color, so don't color them at home. Fancy articles will also be on sale. If you don't want to buy call upon the ladies anyway.

Church Bazar and Supper.

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's M. E. church will hold a bazar and supper in the Townshend store building on Alder street, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week. Many domestic ane fancy articles will be offered for sale at reasonable prices.

Your presence and patronage is kindsolicited.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. OFFUTT, JOHN M. DAVIS, G. S. HAMILL.
GEORGE W. LEGGE, JOHN T. MITCHELL, S. T. JONES.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, VICE P. S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. FRALEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER

SPECIAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Will Be Held in Oakland to Pass Upon The Question of Issuing Bonds.

A special meeting of the Town Council was held Tuesday night of this week when judges and clerks were appointed to conduct a special election to be held Monday, May 4th, when the residents of the town will vote upon the question of issuing bonds to the extent of $60,000 for the purpose of erecting a system of water works and sewerage for the town.

As yet the provisions of the Act empowering Council to call for this election are unknown to the people generally. The Act has been signed by the Governor but has not been transmitted to the local authorities.

The officials appointed by Counsel to conduct the election were: Judges, Dr. E. H. Bartlett, George W. Legge and John Helbig. Clerks, Arthur Lawton and Thomas E. Flanigan.

Eggs For Easter.

Garthright wants all the eggs in Garrett county for Easter. He will pay the highest market price for them either in cash, part cash and part trade or all trade. Take the eggs to Garthright; he will handle all that may come.

Bear Range Poultry Farm

W. G. RILEY.

BREEDER OF

High Class Stock.

Winner of First Prizes at Hagerstown and Cumberland.

I have 14 of the leading varieties.

Eggs, $1 for 15.

Lowest price for best quality.

DEER PARK, MD.

DOES IT PAY?

to tramp errands, lose time and suffer inconvenience—to save the cost of a telephone message.

The C.&P. Telephone Comp'y

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

An Appetite

No matter how critical your taste or capricious your appetite, we are sure to be able to please you with

Pure Ice Cream.

Our aim is to make it the finest, and we seem to be successful, judging by its great popularity.

Any flavor you may prefer.

Any quantity you want.

Henry Lauer,

4tf Oakland, Md.

ACCIDENT NORMAL.

We will organize April 20th and continue till June 12th.

This work is designed to give teachers and others a thorough knowledge of all branches taught in the Free Schools.

It will be an opportune time for those just entering the profession of teaching.

Those who have taught should make this summer's work a stepping stone to a HIGHER GRADE of work and BETTER SALARIES.

We will endeavor to make it both pleasant and profitable for you. Come and spend a busy session with us.

The Commissioners have arranged a uniform rate of $5 TUITION for the entire time. BOARDING is abundant, cheap and convenient.

For further information address

J. C. BEAHM, Principal, Accident, Md.

Or

H. W. BROWNING, Vice-Principal, Friendsville, Md.

Arthur Townshend,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

First National Bank Building, Main Street, Oakland, Md.

COME AND SEE

WE HAVE IT FOR

Spring Cleaning,

NEAT LINE OF

Mattings,
Table and Floor Oil Cloths,
Lace Curtains,
Dotted Swiss,
Window Blinds,
Sheets and Pillow Cases,
Table Linen, Towels,
Silkolines and Reps.

STILL A FEW

SUITS

AND

OVERCOATS

AT

Away Down P...

Su'

NEW ALIGNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATS

Senatorship The Prize For Which Fight Will Be Made In Two Years.

INDEPENDENTS AGAINTS CROTHERS

Feel That They Were Deceived In The Last Campaign—Republicans Are Pleased.

A new line up in the Democratic party is indicated as a result of the recent Legislature's work and the political battles in prospect, and the wiseacres are scheming it our as follows:

One the one side:
Senator John Walter Smith,
Governor Crothers,
John J. Mahon,
Arthur P. Gorman.
On the other side:
Senator Rayner,
Ex-Governor Warfield,
Ex-Governor Frank Brown,
The Independents.

In the last election Governor Crothers had the support of a united party. His action in connection with the primary election and Senatorial primary laws, however, has had the effect of alienating many of those who were with him in that campaign. The Governor's action in ignoring ex-Governor Brown of the prominent part which that gentleman took in the campaign, it may be assumed has not made Mr. Brown more friendly to the dominent faction of the party. Senator Rayner is bound to be antagonistic to that faction because it proposes to send Mr. Gorman to the Senate to succeed Mr. Rayner, and the latter intends to succeed himself if he can.

The independents are thoroughly sore with the controlling spirits of the party organization because of the ruthless way in which the party pledges were disregarded by the Legislature, particularly in connection with the primary election and the oyster laws. In Baltimore city this feeling is enhanced because of the discrimination shown against the city.

It is realized by the anti-organization element that the primary election law passed by the Legislature puts an enormous power into the hands of the organization. It has the right to decide whether direct or convention primaries be held, and in Baltimore county it has the appointment of the election officials. In the other counties and in Baltimore city the election officials are appointed by the party members of the Supervisors of Elections. This virtually puts the matter of good officials up to Governor Crothers, who appoints the Supervisors and can remove them if they violate their oath of office.

The anti-organization forces, however, proposes to make a weapon of public opinion. The Republican party will be held up as a menace. "If you don't give us a square deal, we will vote the Republican ticket," will be the threat.

In this connection, it is the opinion of many of the best-informed men that the disfranchising amendment is as good as dead already. It will be opposed by many Democrats who would have supported it had a fair direct-primary law been passed, but who do not care to make a one-party State of Maryland until such a time as every element in the party is given a chance to make its influence felt.

Republicans are feeling very cheerful over the Legislature's record. They say that they have got enough campaign material for a dozen elections. The one element of doubt as to the fate of the suffrage amendment lies in the uncertainty regarding the operation of the new Wilson law. Its provisions have been extended to ...hester and Queen Anne's ...d that feature of it re... ballots has been ... this will ... few Republican votes remain to be seen.

There are three big political campaigns in prospect—the Presidential election, that in which the suffrage amendment will be approved or disapproved, and the Senatorial primaries, which will determine the man to succeed Senator Rayner. Local politicians are less interested in the Presidential election than the other two.

THE WORLD IS NOT ALL A STAGE.

Error of Shakespear's Pointed Out by a Square Jawed Woman.

"The children of the stage may be the little angels they are represented in print to be, but I want to be shown," said the man with the Florida coat of tan. "Here's one reason why:

"During the bathing hour at Palm Beach one forenoon last month a number of ladies, most of them the mothers of children, were seated in reclining chairs on the beach, watching the bathers, when a fresh youngster of 8 or 10, flashily but expensively togged out, turned up and started to have fun with them. They were all sitting facing the sea of course, and it struck this sooner kid that it would be heaps of larks for him to sneak up behind their chairs and yank at the loose wisps of their back hair.

"Maybe he didn't know those loose wisps of back hair on women are called 'scolding locks,' but there were heaps of things he didn't know, that was plain. So he started in to enjoy himself, slinking up behind the women, one after the other, pulling their heads by grabbing hold of their loose back hair and then darting off in his merry little laughing way.

"The annoyed women turned around in their chairs and glared at the impudent snip, but their glares had no effect upon him. He would simply wait until they'd quieted down and forgotten about him and then he'd creep up and take a grab at another woman's back hair.

"Finally he picked a loser, as everybody must who sticks around with one game too long. He made a grab at the back hair of a square jawed woman with iron rimmed spectacles, who had a large grown family of her own in bathing out in front of her, and the square jawed woman was waiting for him.

"He didn't get within a foot of catching hold of her hair before she had him in a grip in which she showed she'd had plenty of practice when she was raising youngsters herself away back yonder.

"'Now,' she said, to the squirming tyke as he tried to break loose from her, 'what kind of a monkey are you, anyhow, and why can't you behave instead of making such a nuisance of yourself?'

"The spoiled kid tried his best to strike and kick her, but she had him in an iron grip and he couldn't get his hands or feet into action. Then the snoozer, finding that he could not break loose, struck an absurdly theatrical attitude and vipped at her:

"'You let go of me! You don't know who I am! I am——— and he squeaked the name of a well known kid of the stage, 'and I play leads! You let go of me!'

"'Oh, you're an actor, and you play leads—whatever that is—do you?' She said, and then she began to place him over her knee with the greatest deliberation in the world. 'Then, my son, you need to be taught about two minutes at least that all the world is not a stage, in spite of what Mister Shakespeare had to say on that subject. I don't play leads, my fresh little friend, but I imagine I haven't forgotten how to play the kind of a tattoo that you need more than any boy of your age that ever I saw.'

"And despite his frantic struggles and wailing she clapped him across her ample knees and proceeded, with her business-like right hand working like a flail, to teach that too previous youngster of the stage more about the necessity of good manners than he'll ever know until he's grown up. It is about 100 to 1 that he had never felt the weight of a punishing hand in all his mollycoddled and spoiled young life.

"The other women in the chairs looked on approvingly, and the men who had watched the performance from the beginning clapped their hands.

"The kid slouched off blubbering and knuckling his eyes and all of the freshness for the time being taken out of him, when the woman with the square jaw set him on his feet with a jolt that must have jarred his milk teeth and turned him loose.

"A few minutes later the stage youngster's wild eyed and utterly unreasonable mother came flaring and fronting down to the beach, but the square jawed woman had left for the golf links, for she looked as if, had it come to that, she wouldn't have hesitated to spank the mother just as she had spanked the brat."—Philadelphio Record.

VENERATE THE HYMN

Sailors Show Respect And Love For National Anthem.

The sound of the first bar of the national hymn brings every naval man who hears it to attention. The mental attitude is one of intense respect as well. That anthem never becomes a bore to the officers and men. Its notes are a call to duty, and, and the salute, when it is ended, is a public pledge of fealty to the flag. No music is played on ship more carefully and with more earnest effort to get shade of feeling out of the notes. Reverence for the time is a living thing, and after one has been on shipboard for a week he begins to feel ashamed of the public indifference to the tune ashore.

Let one incident reveal the regard for the hymn on shipboard. We were steaming just below the equator on the way to Rio Janeiro one evening, when showers made it impossible for the band to play on deck. The concert was held in a casement and the humidity added great discomfort to the intense heat. The members of the crew off duty had stripped to their undershirts and trousers. The musicians had also thrown off their coats. Their faces ran with sweat as they played.

Every concert ends with "The Star Spangled Banner." It was the time to play it. All the musicians stood up and the men who had crowded in to hear the music came to attention, but not one move toward lifting his baton would the bandmaster make until every one of his men had put on his coat and hat. They might play Strauss waltzes and even Wagnerian selections in their undershirts, but no note of the national hymn could be played until every man was in dress befitting the occasion. All this is nothing unusual, but it is imprsssive to the man who sees it for the first time.

So, although there is no place for comfortable loafing and sometimes it is lonely, a civilian passenger on one of these ships after all can find entertainment and other things to interest him. Day by day he feels his patriotic impulses xuickened. Day by day he is more and more glad that he is an American citizen. And when taps is sounded and he knows that the men not on duty are swinging quietly in their hammocks, tired out from their work, he can understand and appreciate the full significance and beauty of the refrain which sooths one and all with its soft goodnight: "Go to sleep! Go to sleep! G-o t-o s-l-e-e-p!"

All the News Everything that happens in the home town; the births, marriages, deaths, the social affairs, the comings and goings of the people—your neighbors; the notes of the schools and churches; all these and many other new and interesting things this paper will give you **All the Time**

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

Beany Hendrix Of the Big Y.

By CLARISSA MACKIE.

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It was while he was riding down Little Bear trail that Beany Hendrix saw her. She was riding up the trail, and they met at the narrowest point, where the steep walls of the canyon shut out the sunlight, leaving a gloomy tunnel through which there was barely room for two riders to pass. Hendrix backed his cayuse against the rocky wall and tried to shrink his huge form into smaller compass.

She, Edith Van Tine, looked at him from the level of grave, gray eyes questioningly. She bowed politely and then smiled. All women smiled when they met Hendrix's genial gaze. They smiled in approval of the warm kindliness of his good looking face, at the strength of his great body and at the good heart shining through his honest brown eyes.

Miss Van Tine's smile faded, however, as she saw the narrow trail that became almost a footpath as it wound up the canyon, and her cheek paled. In spite of this formidable outlook she urged her horse forward, bravely determined not to reveal her cowardice to this big cow puncher, who sat, hat in hand, waiting for her to pass.

"You're not afraid, are you, ma'am?" he drawled as she hesitated.

"Not in the least, thank you," she replied crisply.

"I was about to say," he continued soberly, "that if you're a stranger in these parts this is a nasty bit of country for a lady to get about in alone."

"Thank you," she repeated, still more coldly, "but I—was only resting my horse."

Hendrix looked curiously solemn; indeed, his features assumed a rigid expression. One who knew might have said that Hendrix was suppressing a smile. He threw one leg over the pommel of his saddle, thus permitting his cayuse to hug the wall more closely, and looked amiably upon the pretty stranger. Pretty girls were rare in the Bear creek district.

She flushed under his frank, admiring gaze and dug her spurred heel into her horse's flank with angry impatience. The animal bounded forward, striking fire with his scattered hoofs. There was a faint cry from the girl

"LET US GO TOGETHER ALWAYS," HE SAID CONTENTEDLY.

as she dashed away, and instantly Hendrix turned his mount and followed her.

It was impossible for him to pass her on the narrow trail without inflicting serious injury to either one of them, but somehow he managed to extend his length along his horse and grasp the bridle rein of her terrified animal.

"Now," he said kindly, "just you let me follow you up till you get out of this hole. As I said before, this is a nasty bit of country for a lady to get about in."

"And as I said before," she began tartly, with eyes fixed toward the mouth of the canyon, "I'm not afraid."

"We won't quarrel about that, ma'am," returned Hendrix calmly. "There isn't room for two to quarrel here."

Edith smiled faintly. Beany Hendrix, riding at her horse's flank, could see the dimple in her cheek and the curl of her lip, and a troubled look came into his eyes, and a deep wrinkle found place between his brows.

As they passed out of the canyon and into the open she turned toward him. The smile had fled from her face, and there was a cold, hard look in the gray eyes.

"Thank you, sir, for your kindness. I believe I shall get along famously now."

Hendrix removed his hat and passed a bronzed hand through his shock of sunburnt hair. "If you will excuse me, ma'am," he said, with his slow drawl, "I'd like to say that you better ride home by the long trail; it's easy riding, and it's safer than the canyon."

"But I don't know the long trail. I have never been about here before," she returned blankly.

"I should be pleased if you will let me take you to the other trail. Oh, I'm all right," he added hastily as she turned a doubtful glance in his direction. "I'm Beany Hendrix, from the Big Y outfit."

"Beany Hendrix!" she repeated, suppressing a smile.

"You never heard of me before, I dare say, ma'am. I'm only a cow puncher," said Hendrix, with a dogged look about his pleasant mouth.

"Your name sounds familiar," she said, with a return to her stiff manner. "I will be very grateful if you will show me the other way around."

"Certainly." He fell into line at her side, and they rode in silence for several miles. Presently Edith became conscious that the cow puncher was observing her furtively, and her cheeks flushed. She turned indignantly toward him, but he was gazing fixedly away across the plain, although there was that tense line about his jaw which indicated some repressed feeling.

"I believe he is laughing at me," she thought angrily, and then, mindful of his gentle courtesy and of the fact that he was going out of his way to make her journey safe and pleasant, she turned a softened face toward him. "I am afraid I am making you a great deal of trouble," she said.

"Not at all," he returned. "I was out looking for some stray critters. If I don't round 'em up today I will tomorrow."

"That is what I like about this western country," she said wistfully. "There isn't the hurry and bustle of the east and the undying conviction that what isn't done today will never be done at all. Every day is so crowded with events that there is no time to really live!" She spoke bitterly now, and her eyes were turned away toward the low line of serrated hills before them.

"I thought you were from the east," he said quietly. "Where are you staying?"

"At Anderson's. You like the west better than the east?" she asked timidly.

He removed his hat and looked about the level expanse of country that was visible from the slight rise they had gained, at the bending blue sky, the gray green of the sagebrush and the greener slopes of feeding grounds dotted with cattle.

"Who wouldn't?" he replied briefly.

She sighed softly. "I didn't know it was so beautiful—out here," she said, rather sadly, he thought. "They said I must come for my health, and here I am."

"I came—because—somebody in the east was tired of me—said she never wanted to see me again," drawled Hendrix, turning his eyes away from her downcast face.

"Oh, no!" she exclaimed warmly. "Not that"— She flushed vividly.

"Something like that," he returned calmly.

There was silence for a time, she riding with drooping head and sad mouth and he watching her with tender pity in his eyes.

"Here is your trail, ma'am," he said at last, drawing in his horse with sudden energy.

There was a startled look in her face as she raised her eyes to his and then glanced at the well defined trail that led to Anderson's.

"It's easy to follow and will take you straight as a die to Anderson's." He pulled his horse to one side and removed his hat.

"It—it is safe for me to go—alone?" she faltered as she turned her horse into the trail and glanced appealingly at him.

Hendrix hesitated. She saw the red creep into the bronze of his cheek and a strange light invade his eyes. "Safe as time, ma'am," he said stubbornly, facing his horse about and preparing to leave her.

She rode a few paces away from him and then stopped. "Benforth," she said tremulously over her shoulder, "I don't want to go alone—any longer. I want you to come with me!"

He was at her side instantly.

"Do you mean it, Edith?" he questioned eagerly. "Do you mean it?"

"Yes," she whispered softly. "I came after you, Benforth. I wanted you! Will you come with me—now?"

"Let us go together—always," he said contentedly.

Gave Her Carte Blanche to Eat.

A woman who has been a victim of indigestion and is kept to a dyspeptic's diet most of the time was invited to a dinner which she was anxious to attend.

She went to her telephone, and, trusting to a somewhat unreliable memory, she asked to be connected by the ever obliging "central" with telephone 2394. When the connection had been made she began her plaintive query without any prefatory, "Is that you, doctor?"

"I want very much to go to a little dinner tomorrow night," she began rapidly, "and do you think it would hurt me if I ate just a taste of soup and perhaps a little fish or the least trifle of game and a bit of salad or ice? I really think my stomach"—

Here she was interrupted by a voice from the other end of the wire.

"Madam," it said softly, "eat whatever you choose and as much as you choose. The more you eat the better it will please me. I am not your doctor, but I'm Burriam, the undertaker."—Exchange.

Harrow Etiquette.

Harrow is not strong in customs, but even the school on the hill has a few peculiar to itself.

One of the most singular is that which strikes every visitor—the hugging of the wall in the street by small boys, whether they are in flannels or out of them, whether they are covered with mud or immaculately clean and smart, whether other and older pedestrians are elbowed into the gutter or not.

Never do you see the younger Harrovians walking in the road. Why? Because that is "swagger," a crime of the first magnitude.

No; custom prescribes that the place for any boy who is not a "three-yearer" is as close to the wall as he can possibly get.—London Chronicle.

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" stamp out fever for Pneumonia. To stop a cold with Preventics is easier than to be sick and obliged to stay in afterwards. To begin with Preventics will cause a deeply seated cold to be taken early—at the sneeze stage—they break up head colds in early stages. That's surely better. That's why they are called Preventics.

Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Quinine, no physic, nothing sickening. Nice for the children—and thoroughly safe too. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, think of Preventics. Promptness may also save half your usual sickness. And don't forget your child, if there is feverishness, night or day. Herein probably lies Preventics' greatest efficiency. Price 25 cents for 25 boxes for the pocket, also in 25c boxes of 10. Preventics. Insist on your druggists giving you

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Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.34 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive 9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart 9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.56 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.34 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

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3 Thoroughbred Jersey Cows.

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8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $75.

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Write for particulars.
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Early application necessary for admittan
R. W. SILVESTER, Pres'
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A Comparison.

"Some years ago, I used

Davis' 100 per cent Pure Paint

on my home, at the same time, sev other houses near me were painted other paints. There is a big cont today between the appearance of house and others." J. H. PRUIT
Chincoteague,

If you compare adulterated paint v Davis 100 per cent Pure, you will r ily know why my house painted w Davis looks well and wears well.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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If you are in business and you want to make more money you will read every word we have to say. Are you spending your money for advertising in haphazard fashion as if intended for charity, or do you advertise for direct results?

Did you ever stop to think how your advertising can be made a source of profit to you, and how its value can be measured in dollars and cents. If you have not, you are throwing money away.

Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to you will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business.

If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you.

If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.

When You Need Printing Done

You want it to be of the very best kind. As you expect your printed matter to make business it is necessary it should do the talking for you. Poor or indifferent printing cannot do this as it lacks the strong points required to gain and hold the interest of the patron.

¶ In this particular line of work we excel, for several reasons, viz: 1st; we have the largest and best variety of up-to-date type to be found in the western part of the state. 2nd; we carry only the very best grades of papers; and 3rd; the know-how with which to create original and attractive tye display.

¶ You make no mistake when you come to us with an order of printing

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TAFT ANSWERS BRYAN'S QUESTIONS

War Secretary Answered Even Before Questions Were Asked.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Recently while upon his continuous campaign speech-making tour, William J. Bryan stopped off in Kansas City long enough to make an address. At that time he took occasion to propound certain questions concerning William H. Taft as to what he stands for and what he would do in regard to certain matters of public policy.

Herewith appended are some of the questions which Mr. Bryan asked, and the answers of Mr. Taft, given in each instance in his public utterances before they were propounded by the Democratic leader:

"What does Secretary Taft stand for?" says Mr. Bryan.

One thing which Secretary Taft stands for is well-ordered, well-safeguarded liberty against state socialism and government ownership. Said Mr. Taft in his address in Boston on Dec. 30, last:

"If the abuses of monopoly and discrimination cannot be restrained, if the concentration of wealth made possible by such abuses continues and increases, and it is made manifest that under the system of individualism and private property the tyranny and oppression of an oligarchy of wealth cannot be avoided, then socialism will triumph and the institution of private property will perish. The administration has been thus far successful in showing that dangers from individualism can be effectively regulated, and that the abuses in the exercise of private property can be restrained. Thus a great conservative victory has been won and the coming of socialism has been stayed.

"The question which you have ultimately to meet is not whether we shall return to a condition of unregulated railways and unregulated trusts, but is whether we shall maintain a strict system of regulation of railways and trusts, or whether we shall turn the country over to the advocates of government ownership and state socialism. Any one who seeks a retrograde step from the policy of the administration is blind to every political sign of the times."

"What would he do with the trusts?" asked Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Taft in his speech at Columbus on August 19, last said:

"I would restrain unlawful trusts with all the efficiency of injunction process and would punish with all the severity of criminal prosecution every attempt on the part of aggregated capital through the illegal means I have described, to suppress competition. The attitude of the government toward combinations of capital for the reduction in the cost of production should be exactly the same as toward the combinations of labor for the purpose of bettering the conditions of the wage-worker and of increasing his share of the joint profit of capital and labor. They are both to be encouraged in every way so long as they conduct themselves within the law."

"What does he propose on the tariff question?" asked Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Taft proposes a revision of the Dingley schedules next year by a republican Congress. He believes in the protection of American wage-earners, and reasonable but not exorbitant profits for American manufacturers. In his Columbus speech, referred to concerning the coming of tariff revision, Mr. Taft said:

"It will affect only those persons injuriously who are making an unreasonable profit out of an excessive rate. It now seems to me that even most of the extremists in the matter of tariff are of the opinion that it would not only be unwise, but unsafe, for the party to fail in its next national platform to pledge itself to a revision of the tariff as soon after the next presidential election as possible. Those of us who favor immediate revision can well afford to wait until after the next presidential election in order to secure substantial acquiescence by all republicans."

"What reform does Secretary Taft propose for the benefit of labor?" asks Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Taft has expressed the conviction that a law can be enacted regulating the liability of interstate railroad companies to employes injured in their service that will have nothing to fear from the scrutiny of the Supreme Court.

Upon the subject of injunctions Mr. Taft in his Cooper Institute speech on January 10, 1908, said:

"Upon the original Federal judiciary act, it was not permissible for the Federal courts to issue an injunction without notice. There had to be notice and, of course, a hearing. I think it would be entirely right in this class of cases, to amend the law and provide that no temporary restraining order should issue at all until after notice and at hearing. Then the court could be advised by both sides with reference to the exact situation, and the danger of issuing a writ too broad or of issuing a writ without good ground would generally be avoided."

He also expressed himself as favoring "a provision allowing the defendant in contempt proceedings to challenge the judge issuing the injunction and to call for the designation of another judge to hear the issue."

At the conclusion of that speech he was asked by one in his audience why a blacklisted laborer should not be allowed an injunction as well as a boycotted capitalist. To this Mr. Taft replied promptly, "He ought to be and if I were on the bench, I would give him one mighty quick."

"What relief does Secy. Taft propose to give us from the burdens which imperialism has imposed upon us?" asks Mr. Bryan.

In his McKinley birthday anniversary speech at Cleveland last January, Mr. Taft referred to the fact that "imperialism" so-called, had added to the country's trade something like $100,000,000. He added: "I do not think that is important except as a beginning. If the government continues its friendly policy toward Porto Rico, and the Philippines, this trade will double and quadruple in a marvelously short time, so that merely from the standpoint of material progress, the mutual benefits for the people we are helping and ourselves will be no mean justification for the policy."

Here epitomized are Mr. Taft's answers to Mr. Bryan's questions.

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If you are a business man, did you ever think of the field of opportunity that advertising opens to you? There is almost no limit to the possibilities of your business if you study how to turn trade into your store. If you are not getting your share of the business of your community *there's a reason*. People go where they are attracted — where they *know* what they can get and how much it is sold for. If you make direct statements in your advertising see to it that you are able to fulfill every promise you make. You will add to your business reputation and hold your customers. It will not cost as much to run your ad in this paper as you think. It is the persistent advertiser who gets there. Have something in the paper every issue, no matter how small. We will be pleased to quote you our advertising rates, particularly on the year's business.

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We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

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TAKE our advice — buy now, don't wait, but come and see

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FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

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HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

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A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

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☞For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell, Real Estate Agt and Surveyor
Sincell Building, OAKLAND, MD.

Transferred to Baltimoro Presbytery.

The officials of the Oakland Presbyterian church have been advised that at the meeting of the Grafton Presbytery in session at Fairmont, West Va., this week, the petition of the local church asking that it be allowed to withdraw from the Grafton Presbytery and join the Baltimore Presbytery, was granted.

Fire Destroys Valuable Property.

A large barn on the property of Mr. Robert L. Green, known as Detmold Farm, was destroyed by fire at an early hour Saturday morning. Two valuable horses, a large stack of hay, 100 bushels of oats, 100 bundles of straw, 2 wagons, about 100 chicken and a reaper, are counted among Mr. Green's losses. The loss exceeds one thousand dollars. It is reported that the building was not protected by insurance.—Lonaconing Star.

Church Services.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching at Elder Hill at 11 a. m. and at Deep Creek church, Thayerville at 7:30 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows: Early pray and praise service at 6 a. m.; sermon 10.30, "The Master's Easter Command"; Sunday school at 2.15; p. m.; preaching at 7.30 p. m. Special music will be be rendered by the choir.

Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE.

Services next Sunday as follows:

Wesley Chapel—Sunday school 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m.

Class meeting, at Mt. Lake Park at 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2.30; preaching, 8 p. m.; Epworth League, 7 p. m. Junior League, 3.30 p. m.

All are welcome.

E. J. WESTFALL, Pastor.

OAKLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

Dr. J. H. Flanagan, of Grafton, will preach in the Oakland Presbyterian church Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Immediately following the services a congregational meeting will be held for the purpose of extending a call for a pastor to serve the congregation regularly.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.

Reception of new members, preparatory services and communion at 10:30 a. m.; Easter services by the Sunday school scholars at 7:30 p. m.; the announced service for Deer Park is revoked.

Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

Last Notice to Delinquent Tax Payers.

As County Treasurer my term of office expires during the month of April and I desire to settle up my books at an early a date as possible, I therefore give this as the last notice to delinquent tax payers that if taxes due and in arrear for the years 1906 and 1907 are not paid on or before May 1st next I will collect same in the manner prescribed by law, much as I regret to pursue this course. All delinquents, therefore, will please take notice that unless they make settlement as above I will in justice to myself and the financial interests of the county, be compelled to adhere strictly to the law, which, if invoked will add costs in many cases often exceeding the amount of taxes involved.

Very respectfully,
HORACE R. DEWITT,
4td Treasurer of Garrett County.

Grippe is sweeping the country. Stop it with Preventics, before it gets deeply seated. To check early colds with these little Candy Cold Tablets is surely sensible and safe. Preventics contain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh or sickening. Pneumonia would never appear if early colds were promptly broken. Also good for feverish children. Large box, 48 tablets, 25 cents. Vest pocket boxes 5 cents. Sold by all dealers.

Found in The Chip File.

A Schell correspondent of the Keyser Echo says: The pocketbook that Tom Blackburn thought he lost on the train last fall whilst coming up from Cumberland, was found by Mrs. Blackburn this spring when the snow melted. It was among the chips at the woodpile. The pocketbook was badly damaged, but his $50 was O. K., and now Tom is rejoicing and says "the prodigal son has returned."

Protection Against Loss By Fire.

Is your property insured? If not, could you afford to lose your home or your place of business at this time by fire? If such a misfortune should overtake you are you able to rebuild without borrowing money and putting a mortgage on your premises? If not, then insure your property at once in one of the large and reliable Fire Insurance Companies represented by our Agency, and in case of fire you will be promptly paid the amount of loss sustained under your policy, and it will not be necessary to borrow. Combined assets of Companies represented, more than $85,000,000. Write for information and rates.

FRED A. THAYER, Agent.
52-2t4s Oakland, Md.

CHAPTER 391.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments Sections 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, and 206 of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," sub-title "Roads," and to add new sections to be numbered 206A, 206B, 206C, 206D, 206E, 206F, and 206G, and to provide for the submission to the voters of the several Election Districts of said County seperately, when petition is made to the Board of County Commissioners, whether or not an additional assessment shall be made for roads, on the taxable basis of the district so petitioning.

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That sections 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, and 206 of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," sub-title "Roads" be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments, and that new sections be added to said Article 12 to be known and designated as Sections 206A, 206B, 206C, 206D, 206E, 206F, and 206G, and that provision be made for the submission to the voters of the several Election Districts of said County seperately, when petition is made to the Board of County Commissioners, whether or not an additional assessment shall be made for Roads, on the taxable basis of the district so petitioning.

200. The Board of County Commissioners are hereby authorized to appoint annually one Road Supervisor for each Election District; and to remove any supervisor at any time, at the pleasure of said Beard, and appoint his successor.

201. The Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County shall appoint a Road Engineer for the County, who shall hold office for a term of four years, unless removed by a unanimous vote of the board. Before appointment he must present to the Board of County Commissioners a certificate setting forth his competency to perform the work required of him. The Board shall fix his annual compensation, and allowance for expenses, and determine the amount of bond that shall be required of him.

202. The Road Engineer shall have direct and complete charge and direction of the opening and repair of all roads and bridges in the county; he shall advise with, and direct the work of all District Supervisors; he shall furnish estimates and specifications for all new construction or repairs to roads and bridges, and shall supervise their construction whether done by labor, or contract; he shall act as surveyor to the Board of Viewers, in the opening or relocation of roads or bridges, and make plats and profiles of the same without extra charge to the county; he shall care for all tools and machinery and other material owned by the County, and see that the same is kept in repair, inspecting all bridges of twenty-five feet or over in length, at least twice annually; he shall issue an illustrated book, to be paid for by the County, giving full and detailed rules and illustrations of the methods to be followed in the making of roads by District Supervisors; he shall, between the first day of April and the first day of September in each year, keep in constant touch with District Supervisors, and go from one district to another while the work of repairs is in progress; by and with the consent of the Board of County Commissioners, he may contract for any work or material which shall not cost upward of two hundred dollars; he shall in the fall of each year make a detailed report to the Board of County Commissioners of the work which has been done in each Election District, and the cost of the same, the condition of the roads and bridges, and make any recommendationss for the ensuing year which in his judgment will be of benefit.

203. In January of each year the Board of County Commissioners shall appoint one Road Supervisor for each of the Election Districts of the county, the appointee to be named from a list furnished them as hereinafter provided in Section 206G; but nothing shall prevent their filling a vacancy at any time. They shall fix the per diem of supervisors, which shall not be less than two dollars, and determine the amount of the bond which shall be required; they shall also fix the rate per diem of hired labor, teams with driver, etc., for the ensuing year. Upon recommendation of the Road Engineer they shall purchase all necessary tools, machinery, material or other things advisable or necessary for the opening or repairing roads or bridges, and they shall at any time advertise and let all contracts for improvements costing upwards of two hundred dollars.

204. District Road Supervisors shall qualify by taking oath of office and giving bond to the County Commissioners as soon as may be after their appointment; they shall have charge of the working and repair of all roads in their respective districts, under the general direction of the Road Engineer, and may contract for the building or repair of any culvert or bridge that shall not exceed in cost the sum of ten dollars; they may hire, and pay for out of funds in their hands, such men and teams as shall be necessary for the proper working of their roads; and shall annually render an itemized statement under oath with vouchers, to the Road Engineer to be by him transmitted to the Board of County Commissioners setting forth the number of men and teams employed, with the number of days for each, and the amounts paid to each, (his own account being given separately), the total amount received by him, or placed to his credit, and the amount expended; the amount of statute labor employed and the road assessment collected by him and from whom.

205. District Supervisors shall in April in each year, or earlier if possible, make a general inspection of all the roads in their districts, noting carefully the flow of water, and the drainage that will be necessary; they shall consult abutting property owners, and may if they see fit contract for a sum less than ten dollars, with owners for doing certain specified work and repair to roads and culverts bounding upon their lands, such work to be finished not later than May thirtieth; they shall pay for all hire of men and of teams, and for material purchased, from the road funds placed to their credit with the Treasurer of Garrett county, or in their hands, and shall take receipts for all money thus paid out; they shall consult the Road Engineer upon all important repairs and shall follow wherever possible the printed instructions which the engineer shall furnish them in regard to the methods and manner of making roads.

206. The Board of County Commissioners shall annually levy upon the taxable basis of the county such an amount as they may deem necessary for the construction, maintenance, and repair of roads and bridges; when this levy is made fifteen cents on each one hundred dollars of the taxable basis of each and every separate Election District shall be set aside to the exclusive use of the roads and bridges in that particular district, the increase above that rate only going into the general road fund of the county; they shall cause the amount thus apportioned to each district to be placed in the hands of the County Treasurer, subject to the order of the Supervisor of the District.

206A. When the District Supervisors shall have given the bond required of them by the County Commissioners, all funds shall be placed to their credit, and subject to their order in the hands of the County Treasurer.

206B. Each of the District Supervisors shall do, or cause to be done all the regular annual repairs upon the roads and bridges under his control before the first day of September in each and every year; each of the District Supervisors shall be required to set aside five per cent of all the monies coming into their hands from time to time for general road repair, this money so set aside shall be used only between the first day of September and the first day of April of the following year, for the unforseen and accidental repairs of roads or bridges and for draining of roads, opening of breakers and culverts and snow drifts. Any money remaining in the hands of the County Treasurer to the credit of any District Supervisor at the expiration of the latter's term of office, shall be placed to the credit of the succeeding supervisor of that District.

206C. Every resident of Garrett county who shall habitually use a wagon wearing tires of three inches in width for all loads of one to two thousand pounds, and tires of four inches in width for loads of over two thousand pounds, shall receive a credit of five per cent on his annual road tax.

206D. When a public road forms the dividing line between Election Districts the County Commissioners shall apportion and designate what part of said road shall be worked by the several supervisors.

206E. Upon the petition of fifty voters, who are taxpayers of any Election District in Garrett county, addressed to the Board of County Commissioners, asking that an additional levy be made upon the taxable basis of the district so petitioning, for the repair and improvement of the roads or bridges in that district, it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners to certify the fact in accordance with law, to the Supervisors of Elections, who shall advertise the same as in case of the submission of other questions, and shall at the next ensuing election provide for the submission of the question to the voters of that particular district only, whether or not the County Commissioners shall at their next annual levy, levy upon the taxpayers of that particular district an extra amount to be named in the petition and indicated upon the ballot, for the repair and improvement of the roads or bridges in the district so petitioning and voting. The Supervisors of Election shall have printed on the official ballot of the district to which the proposition of an extra levy is to be submitted the words "For Proposition of Levy for Roads;" and "Against Proposition of Levy for Roads."

206F. In case the vote in accordance with the preceeding section 206E, shall be "For Proposition of Levy for Roads" then the Board of County Commissioners shall make the extra levy for roads or bridges upon the total taxable basis of the district so voting, and shall place the funds when collected, in the hands of the County Treasurer to the credit of the Road Supervisor of that district, to be worked out by him under the direction of the Road Engineer; but if the vote be "Against Propsition of Levy for Roads" then the County Commissioners shall not levy an extra amount for roads in that district.

206G. At the respective District Primaries of the two dominant political parties of the state, held in each Election District next preceding the annual Noyember election, the qualified voters of each of said parties, attending such party primaries shall nominate by ballot two taxpayers of their party whom they consider qualified to act as Road Supervisors from their district; and shall cause their names to be certified to by the Chairman and Secretary, or other officers of the Primary in writing, and have the same forwarded to the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county, to be put upon file by him, for the use of the Board, during the ensuing year.

SECTION 2.—And be it further enacted; That this Act shall take effect on the first day of September, 1908.

Approved April 8, 1908.

FIRE LOSS PROMPTLY PAID.

Messrs. Mathews & Hamill Complimented For Their Promptness.

BOND, Md., Jan. 1st, 1908.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL, Oakland, Md.

GENTLEMEN:—I am in receipt of your letter of December 31st, enclosing me a draft for two hundred dollars in payment of my recent loss by fire. This draft arrived just fifteen days after the happening of the fire, and I desire to thank you for your promptness in paying the claim. Your promptness in paying losses is to me the best possible evidence that you represent companies which are able to pay their losses, and have no desire to take advantage of those who insure with you. It will give me pleasure to recommend you to those who may desire to insure their properties against loss by fire.

Very truly yours,
E. E. BROWN,
Supt. Bond Mill.

Farm For Sale or Rent.

I have a farm 3 miles north of Oakland and 1½ miles west of Deer Park, containing 126 acres, with new eight-room house and good barn, which I offer for rent or sale.

D. M. DIXON.

For Sale.

I offer for sale Military Lot No. 791, containing 50 acres, lying about five miles west of Frostburg, and near the old Blocher place in District No. 9 of Garrett county. The property will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to W. E. Wilson, 107 Virginia Avenue, Cumberland, Md.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., December, 26, 1907.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, April 14th, 1908,

as required by law, for the purpose of making the 1908 Levy. All persons having accounts for same are requested to file them on or before above date.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Proposals for Building Bridge.

OAKLAND, MD., March 25, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners for Garrett County, Md., will receive sealed proposals until

Tuesday, April 14th, 1908,

at 2 o'clock p. m., at their office in the town of Oakland, Md., for the building of a low truss wrought iron bridge over Cherry Creek on road from Gortner to Sunnyside, said bridge to be of one span, 46 feet extreme length, and 12 feet wide, with stone abutments and to be built according to the plans and specifications now on file in the County Commissioners' office.

The bids submitted shall be for the superstructure separate from the stone work and vice versa.

The County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Convenience.
Protection,
Economy,

are all combined in Telephone Service. We offer you the many facilities of an efficiently operated and extensively developed system of telephones.

The rates are very low.

THE C. & P. TELEPHONE CO.

THE OLD RELIABLE

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Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

Fred. A. Thayer, Agent. Oakland, Md.

Statement of the Condition of
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Total Admitted Assets	$18,920,603 84
Total Liabilities	13,650,153 39
Surplus to Policy-holders	5,261,450 45

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Office of the State Insurance Department.
BALTIMORE, January 18, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract taken from the Annual Statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford Conn. for the year ending December 31, 1907, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

Statement of the Condition of
THE CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD.
January 1, 1908.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000 00
Reserve for Reinsurance	5,380,757 25
Reserve for all Out standing Claims	318,272 38
Net Surplus	1,118,394 25
Total Assets	$5,817,423 86

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Office of the State Insurance Department
BALTIMORE, January 18, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract taken from the Annual Statement of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., for the year ending December 31, 1907, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

Statement showing the Condition of the
FIDELITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
December 31, 1907.

Capital Stock paid up	$1,000,000 00
Total Assets	2,529,466 17
Total amount of All Liabilities	727,763 59
Surplus as regards policy holders	2,801,701 58
Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company	2,166,950 00

STATE OF MARYLAND
Office of the State Insurance Department.
BALTIMORE, Fecruary 19, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract, taken from the Annual Statement of The Fidelity Fire Insurance Company, of New York, for the year ending December 31, 1907, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

Statement of the Condition of
THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
December 31, 1907.

Total Assets	$16,389,452 16
Total Amount of all liabilities	7,895,960 74
Surplus as regards policy holders	8,503,591 50

State of Maryland, Office of State Insur. Dept.
Baltimore, February 19, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract from the statement of the above named company.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

ORDER NISI.

James E. Lish et al, vs Teompson Lish et al, No. 1496 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 18th day of March, 1908, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by Julius C. Renninger and William R. Offutt, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 18th day of April, 1908, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett County, once a week for three sucessive weeks before the 11th day of April, 1908.

The report states the amount of the sale to be $425.

E. Z TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Order of Publication.

Ada A. V. Halterman vs Henry H. Halterman.

No. 1520 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree, divorcing the plaintiff, Ada A. V. Halterman, a vinculo matrimonii, from the defendant, Henry H. Halterman.

The bill states that on the 20th day of May, 1875, the plaintiff was married to the defendant at Garrett county, Maryland, where they continued to reside together as husband and wife until the 11th day of February, 1906, and that, although the conduct of the plaintiff towards her husband, the said Henry H. Halterman, has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, the said defendant has without any just cause or reason, abandoned and deserted her, and has declared his intention to live with her no longer, and that such abandonment has continued uninterruptedly for at least three years, and is deliberate and final, and the separation of the parties beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation, and that five children were born to the plaintiff and defendant as the result of said marriage, all of whom are dead, except one son, Lawrason H. Halterman, who is above the age of twenty-one years and resides in Page county, Virginia, and the plaintiff is a resident of Garrett county, Maryland, and that the defendant resides in Tucker county, West Virginia, and is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill then prays that the plaintiff may be vinculo matrimonii from the defendant, for general relief and an order of publication.

It is thereupon, this 18th day of March, 1908, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 18th day of April, 1908, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning him to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 4th day of May next to show cause, if any, he has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JOHN KITZMILLER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 13th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 13th day of February 1908.

WILLIAM CALLIS,
W. J. KITZMILLER,
Executors,
Hoyes, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CHRISTIAN KLOTZ,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1908.

LEWIS KLOTZ,
R. F. D. No. 1, Accident, Md.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

Notice is here given to the qualified voters of the Town of Oakland, Maryland, that a Special Election will be held at the Office of the Supervisors of Election in said town on

Monday, May 4th, 1908,

from 8 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of submitting the question, as to whether the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at its January Session, 1908, with reference to issuing Municipal bonds to the amount of $60,000 for the purpose of installing and maintaining a system of Water Works and Sewerage in said town, shall be enforced or vice versa.

By order of the Council.

J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk,
Town Council of Oakland.

Appeal Session.

The Taxpayers of Oakland will take notice that the Town Council will set at the Council Chamber in said town on

Monday, April 20, 1908,

from 2 to 5 p. m., and from 7 to 9 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers upon the assessment books of said town.

By order of the Council.

6-2t J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

OWN A HOME.

No Matter where you live, we will build or buy you a home. You can pay for it in monthly payments, which will average less than rent. A positive guarantee, secured by first-class real estate, is given every subscriber. Every rent payer should send for our free booklet at once which fully explains the plan.

MUTUAL HOME UNION
33 Builder's Exchange Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
W. R. McCLANAHAN,
Piedmont, W. Va.
Agent for Western Md.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas J. Lowdermilk, late of Garrett County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of Aug., 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1908.

LOUISA A. LOWDERMILK,
Executrix,
McHenry, Md.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ANDREW J. TEATS,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of August, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of February, 1908.

ANASTASIA TEATS,
Administratrix.
Oakland, Md.

Notiec to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Allegany County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Testamentary on the personal estate of

JACOB WILSON,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 16th day of April, 1908.

WM. H. WILSON,
Executor.
7-6t Frostburg, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Somerset county, Pa., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ANNA BOGER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1908.

WILLIAM E. BITTNER,
Administrator.
Rockwood, Pa.

GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.

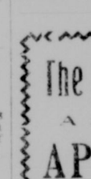
Office—"Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Particular Attention Given
Railroad & Mine Surveying.

Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies



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APPEARANCE

is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould in to the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Land for Sale

We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:

One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.

Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.

Also 10 acres suitable for building site just East of Oakland on the North side of Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.

For further information address

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.
6-tf Oakland, Md.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL

Successors to Charles A. Tower

General Fire Insurance
OAKLAND, MD.

We offer the best possible protection.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 32. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1908. NUMBER 8

ANOTHER DWELLING BURNED.

One of Judson Foster Was Destroyed Friday Morning Last.

Last Friday morning the home of Mr. Judson Foster, residing on the Nelson Ervin farm, a few miles north of Oakland was completely destroyed by fire, the flames having their origin near a flue, which evidently was defective.

With Mr. Foster and family his grandfather, Mr. J. Nelson Ervin, resided, who is quite aged and broken in health.

Mr. Foster succeeded in saving some of the affects contained in the building, but all the bed clothing, wearing apparel, contained in rooms on the second floor of the building were destroyed. Mr. Foster places his loss at $1000 with no insurance.

THE DEATH RECORD.

DAVID SLOAN.

Daved Sloan, one of the most widely known citizens of Allegany county, died at his home, Lonaconing, Thursday morning, aged 63 years. Mr. Sloan was born at Mount Savage, and when a youth worked at mining at various places in the county. In 1863 he located at Lonaconing, and soon became prominent in the business affairs of that place, and, in fact, one of its leading spirits. He is survived by an aged mother and two brothers (Duncan Sloan and ex-Senator James M. Sloan).

At the time of his death, and for many years previous, he was president and manager of the Lonaconing Savings Bank. Mr. Sloan, while an ardent Republican, never sought office but once, when he accepted the Republican nomination for the House of Delegates. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum and other societies.

Mr. Sloan took a prominent part in banking affairs, not only county, but state and national. He was for a number of years a director in the Second National Bank of Cumberland, until the organization of the Lonaconing Savings Bank, about 15 years ago, when he became its first president, which office he had held continuously ever since. He was a member of both the State and National Bankers' Association, and served as a member of the executive council of the national, and also served as president of the Maryland Bankers' Association.

Mr. Sloan was twice married, and leaves the following children by his first marriage: Alexander, Douglas, Percy, Eleanor and Anna, all at home.

Estray Notice.

There came to the Mountain View Stock Farm, eight miles south of Oakland on April 12th, a roan and white, dehorned three-year old cow. The owner will please come forward, pay all costs and damages, prove property and take the same away.

F. W. CHASE, Manager.

COL. GEORGE A. PEARRE RENOMINATED THURSDAY

By The Republicans of The Sixth District at Hagerstown.

THE DISTRICT IS FOR TAFT.

Delegates to National Convention Elected Dr. Webster Ravenscroft of Oakland Elected An Alternate to Attend Big Gathering.

At Hagerstown on last Thursday Congressman George A. Pearre was unanimously renominated by the Republicans in the Sixth district, the Montgomery delegation withdrawing the name of Brainard H. Warner, Colonel Pearre's only opponent, after a vote had been taken.

Brainard H. Warner, Jr., son of the candidate, who was a member of the delegation, made a strong and effective speech, counseling harmony and pledging the support of his father and Mr. Warner's friends in electing the ticket from top to bottom.

The action taken was in keeping with the statement made by Colonel Warner and serves to restore the harmony which was temporarily threatened and which the Democrats had hoped would result in a permanent break. Colonel Pearre will receive the undivided Republican vote in the district and his majority will be as great if not greater than it was two years ago.

The only ripple in the proceedings was caused by the remarks of A. A. Braddock, of Montgomery, who openly stated he was opposed to Colonel Pearre's nomination and also to that of Secretary Tatt. The objection to the Congressman was evidently based on an alleged failure to properly recognize Montgomery in the distribution of offices and against Secretary Taft because of a fancied grievance on the part of the Typographical Union at Washington. No other delegate from Montgomery made a direct objection. W. Tyler Page, who placed Colonel Warner in nomination, devoting his presentation entirely to his candidate for the position.

Mr. Page also endeavored to have considered a resolution attacking the critics of the Supreme Court, but the convention, not understanding its import, declined to report it back.

Aside from these happenings, nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the proceedings.

The convention was the best attended of any held in years. Nearly every county sent a mass delegation, and the Courthouse in which the convention was held was filled in every part. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested, every reference to President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft and Congressman Pearre being greeted with vociferous applause.

Colonel Pearre remained at the hotel while the convention was in progress, and after adjournment was surrounded by the enthusiastic delegates and heartily congratulated.

The convention was called to order by Charles D. Waggaman, chairman of the county committee, who proceeded to effect a temporary organization.

Alexander Armstrong, of Washington county, was unanimously elected temporary chairman, and Richard J. Bruce, of Allegany, and George R. Dennis, of Frederick, were elected temporary secretaries.

Mr. Armstrong made a short but vigorous speech, in which, after thanking the convention for the honor conferred, he called attention to the importance of the work of this convention, inasmuch as it would assist in naming the next standard-bearer of the Republican party, who will be elected in November. His reference to the administration of President Roosevelt was greeted with enthusiasm, the warmth of which was only exceeded when he followed this with a splendid tribute to Secretary Taft. In conclusion, he complimented the district's representative in Congress, who should be returned so that he might in the future as in the past lend his efforts in carrying out the policy of the administration.

Nominations for Congress were declared to be in order, and Allegany first called, presented through Fred N. Zihlman, of Cumberland, the name of Col. George A. Pearre. Mr. Zihlman paid a high tribute to the Congressman, and when he mentioned his name the convention broke into prolonged applause.

The nomination was seconded by Col. John R Rouzer, on behalf of Frederick, by Senator Wm. McCulloh Brown for Garrett and by Capt. Leander H. Kuhn, of Washington.

W. Tyler Page presented the name of Brainard H. Warner, of Montgomery. He made a strong speech in behalf of Montgomery's candidate and predicted the district would ultimately recognize his worth and send him to Congress.

Mr. Page was followed by A. A. Braddock, who convulsed the convention with a poetical effusion which was intended to second the nomination of Mr. Warner, and indirectly cited a grievance because of a lack of recognition.

The vote was then taken by counties. Before it was announced Mr. Brainard H. Warner, Jr., arose, and in a speech fraught with much feeling withdrew the name of his father and requested the delegation to permit him to make the nomination of Colonel Pearre unanimous. Tremendous applause followed, which was continued when Mr. Page, on behalf of the delegation, moved that the nomination of Colonel Pearre be made unanimous.

District delegates to the national convention were next chosen. Only the names of Senator John P. H. Mathias, of Frederick, and William U. Roulette, of Washington, were presented, and they were unanimously elected. The alternates chosen were Dr. Webster Ravenscroft, of Garrett, and William Snouffer, of Frederick, neither of whom was opposed.

For presidential elector Moses Bomberger, of Washington county, was hosen.

FRIENDSVILLE.

Miss Iva McCullough's music class gave a recital on Friday and Saturday nights, April 17th and 18th, which was well attended and enjoyed by all.

Messrs. White and Whiley of Connellsville, Pa., were guests of the Central Hotel on Friday of last week and while here caught forty-five trout.

B. & O. Superintendent Drescoll spent Thursday with his old friend, Leo L. Long, at the Central hotel.

Our hello girl is back to the switch board after a week's vacation at her home.

Dr. Mason and Mr. Bartol made a flying trip to Bittinger on insurance business.

Mr. Taylor Friend, ex-County Commissioner, who has been very sick, is slowly improving.

Quite a number of our people went to Frazee Ridge to attend Easter service. They report an excellent program.

Miss Carrie Frazee, of Somerfield, spent Friday and Saturday visiting her many friends here.

Mr. A. T. Mathews and Mr. E. I. West, of Oakland, were guests of the Crawford house Monday and Tuesday of this week.

Married.

WAGNER—KENEDY—At the Lutheran Parsonage in Oakland, by Rev. E. Manges, April 13th, Albert Washington Wagner of Cacapehon, Hampshire Co., W. Va., and Lovinia Kenedy of Deer Park, Garrett Co., Md.

OAKLAND'S DESTINY.

A Pioneer Resident Gives His Views on Water Works and Sewerage.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Only one week from Monday next the citizens of Oakland will be called upon to decide by their ballots whether Oakland is to retrive her lost prestige as a summer and health resort or forever sink into oblivion as the country home of a few old time residents who seek to defeat the laudable efforts of its enterprising citizens and bring the town back to its former status as a splendid health and summer resort.

The motives of some opposing municipal improvements are not hard to understand as they have "an ax to grind" or owning considerable real estate are fearful of an increaseed tax rate to cover the costs of these improvements. A few of them are now washing their clothing, cooking their victuals and drinking polluted water from the Little Yough or from ancient wells that have not been cleaned for years. The open streams flowing through our town are nothing more or less than running sewers of pollution and filth and the past few years have shown that they are the deadly couriers of disease from which we shall have no relief until we stop drinking this death dealing pollution.

A number of Oakland's enterprising citizens have recently secured a charter to utilize the wasted water power of Swallow Falls which would furnish sufficient power to propel trolley cars or other machinery and the chief engineer has recently, after a careful test, stated that it will develop power enough to generate electricity with which to light several towns and besides operate heavy machinery and would thus supply a very cheap power for the development of coal, iron ore, glass sand and other deposits which are found in this section of the country. This superb power could be utilized for furnishing plenty of pure water from the mouth of Herrington creek or any other stream which is known to be pure and free from pollution and give us a plenteous supply in case of fire which the town stands badly in need of at this time.

There is no disputing the fact, that the future of Oakland and this section of Garrett county depends largely on on the development of this wonderful water power.

The old foggy argument, that paying interest on money used in municipal improvements for a long term of years does not enhance the value of real estate proportionately is a most preposterous idea. Modern sewerage and water would be worth many thousand dollars to the taxpayers of our town and property owners could not help but get a handsome return in the matter of reduced insurance rates and protection against the destruction of our town by fire, disregarding the great conveniences to be derived to every resident.

Only one week remains to think and discuss this most vital improvement for our town which means so much for its future welfare and I hope the enterprising citizens will see to it that the bonding law is approved at the polls and that our town may be put on the level of other towns in the state which are blessed with good sewerage and water works.

PIONEER RESIDENT.

FIKE.

The farmers are planting potatoes and will soon sow oats.

The condition of the weather has been favorable during this week.

Some unknown parties carried one of Mr. Bert Watson's out buildings a few hundred yards from where it was built and sawed the roof off of the building.

Mr. Isaac Frazee will in the near future move in with his parents.

Mrs. Andrew Chrise, who has been ill for some time was taken last Thursday to the Mercy hospital in Pittsburg, Pa., and we all hope for her speedy recovery and return home.

Mrs. Silbaugh who was sent to the hospital some time ago and was operated on, has returned to her home. She is in fair condition for complete recovery.

Mr. Benj. Bruner, a coal miner in this section, went to Friendsville one day last week and got drunk. While under the influence of liquor interrupted Mr. Wm. Sprucer on the public high way. Bruner was arrested and tried before Squire Hardie, was fined and not being able to pay the fine he will be sent to the county jail.

Mrs. Jasper Barnthouse is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. Wm. H. Thomas has made his last shipment of furs for this season.

Mr. F. T. Fike is building his lime kiln.

CARTER.

JURY FOR JUNE TERM OF CIRCUIT COURT

Was Drawn Last Saturday By Associate Judge R. R. Henderson.

INCLUDES MEN OF ALL CALLINGS.

A Majority Being Farmers, Some are Merchants, One an Ex-Sheriff and Three Are Now Postmasters at Different Points in The County.

Last Saturday morning Associate Judge Robert R. Henderson, of Cumberland, who came to Oakland the evening before to attend a meeting of the Garrett County Court House Commission, which was held upon his arrival here, drew the jurors to serve at the June Term of the Circuit Court. The drawing was conducted in the office of Clerk E. Z. Tower of the Circuit Court in the presence of the members of the local bar and the court attaches.

In the list, which is printed below, appears the names of many of the best citizens of the county, many of them being prominent farmers and business men, while there is also one ex-Sheriff, Mr. Albert L. Lee, of Kitzmillerville, and three postmasters viz.: William W. Sweet, of Swanton; Jacob Stump, of Bloomington, and Asa E. Riley, of Selbysport.

The jurors drawn by Judge Henderson are as follows:

District No. 1, William S. Beaver, Matthias Barker, William W. Sweet.

No. 2, Jefferson Guard, William Plasket, William F. Hone, Jacob S. Myers, Edward M. Liston, Jacob E. Bowser, Asa E. Riley, F. S. Raybeck.

No. 3, Martin L. Winterberg, Charles C. Hanft, Milton W. Kinsinger, Chas. H. Younkin, Samuel E. Broadwater, Henry C. Butler.

No. 4, Jacob Stump, Edward E. Brown.

No. 5, Solomon Glass.

No. 6, Edgar F. Jenkins, Dougald McLean, Ami D. Lewis.

No. 7, Albert A. Smouse, Erastus C. Cuppett, James L. Bernard, Edward S. Sembower.

No. 8, Calvin Anderson, Frank W. Chase, John H. Roth, George H. Gauer, Michael S. Harvey.

No. 9, Michael Cunningham.

No. 10, Sebastian Hinebaugh, John W. Comp.

No. 11, Levi Bittinger.

No. 12, James Bowser, Levi Resh.

No. 13, Albert L. Lee, Richard Tasker, Winfield S. Pew.

No. 14, John A. Grant, William J. Sowers, Isaac R. Hoge, Ernest Townshend, Alpha Hinebaugh, Charles L. Wamsley, Martin A. Carney.

Subscribe for the Republican.

BITTINGER.

Easter Sunday passed off very quietly in this village. There were no seasonable celebrations and the belles were not permitted to display their new Easter bonnets on account of the falling rain and high wind which prevailed all day.

Edward S. Brenneman and Agnes Bittinger, two popular young people of this place, as well as successful teachers in this county, drove up to Oakland last week and were quietly married and returned to their home at this place on Sunday afternoon. We extend our hearty congratulations and best wishes for a pleasant voyage through life and we hope to hear their young friends show their appreciation of the event by making the town ring with the horrible noises of a rural serenade.

The new road law for Garrett county drafted by Senator Brown and enacted by the Legislature does not seem to meet the approval of our best thinking people and is receiving very severe criticism.

Master Harry Davis and his grandfather, of near Markleysburg, Pa., were visiting Master Paul Davis of this place last week.

Mrs. F. M. Bittinger and Miss Estelle Reckner were visiting over in Somerset county, Pa., last Saturday and Sunday.

Master Austin Bittinger, who is living with his grandparents at this place, was considerably hurt last Monday evening while feeding cattle in his grandfather's barn. The lad became entangled in a rope by which he was leading a calf and but for the timely assistance of the grandfather the boy might have been seriously injured.

Thomas Swan and his sister, Miss Helen, of Bloomington, Md., were the guests of the Misses Ralston on Easter Sunday and Monday.

Madison Durst, of New Germany, passed through here last Monday.

Mrs. James O'Brien of Beckman, was visiting her parents here last week.

Wade H. Lohr, of Swanton, made a brief visit to this place last week.

Oliver Heyward and daughter, of Bond, spent last Sunday night in town.

Young Men's Christian Society.

Subject for next Sunday afternoon's lecture, Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, lecturer, in the rooms of the Association, Mitchell building, Second street, to which all or cordially invited: Our Heavenly Home.—John 14, 1-31.

Four Per Cent. Interest.

The First National Bank, Friendsville, pays four per cent. interest on time deposits. Place your money in this bank where its earning capacity will be greater than in any other banking institution in the county.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Friendsville, Md.

DIXON & KELSO

SALE OF SHOES

BEGINNING SATURDAY, APRIL 11.

Every pair of Shoes in stock will be reduced.

We have the largest and best line of Shoes in town.

If we can't please you it is useless to go elsewhere.

Our Ladies' Oxfords are better than ever, and with each pair of AMERICAN LADY OXFORDS we will give you a pair of good Hose.

Don't forget we have the

CROSSETT SHOE

for Men—the best Shoe on the market for the money today.

Also a complete line of Misses and Children's Oxfords and Shoes

P. S. Wanted 1000 Bushels Potatoes and 25 Country Cured Hams.

Yours to Please,

DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

Now is the time to buy your

LOW SHOES

FOR SUMMER

while Stock is Complete.

I have a large stock in the best styles for every member of the family. There is a great demand for TANS, so I think it wise to get them early as indications are that there will be a shortage in the supply later on. I have plenty of them now.

COME AND SEE.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.

NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

FACTS ABOUT OUR CONGRESSMEN.

Allegany County Has Had More Than Her Share.

HAD ONE GOVERNOR AND SENATOR

Only Once—Frank Thomas Had Most Terms—Pearre Comes Next—Some Interesting Historical Facts About Sixth District.

The approaching Congressional election is and will be one of considerable interest and I might say of animation. Never was there such a turnout of voters at primary election before. It was in appearance much like an actual election.

Some historical facts in regard to this Congressional district and the names of persons elected to Congress therefrom might be of some interest to readers and voters. The main facts will be to show who has been elected in three or four generations. Michael C. Spriggs of this county, was the first elected in 1827 and 1829. Next came the well-known and remembered Frank Thomas of Frederick county, elected in 1831-33-35-37-39; followed by Jno. Thompson Mason, of Washington county in 1841. Then F. Brengle, of Frederick county, in 1843, and then Allegany's favorite, Thomas Perry, in 1845, for one term. The next was J. Dixon Roman, of Washington county, in 1847. Then followed W. T. Hamilton, from the same county, for three terms, 1839-51-53. The next was H. W. Hoffman, of our county, in 1855, for one term. Then Jacob Kunkle, of Frederick county, in 1857-59.

Then the return of Frank Thomas, this time from Allegany, elected in 1861-63-65. Next came Patrick Hamill of our own county, elected in 1868, for a single term; followed by John Ritchie, of Frederick, in 1870. Then came our own Lloyd Lowndes in 1872 for one term; followed by William Walsh, of Cumberland, elected in 1874 and 1876, two terms. Milton G. Urner, of Frederick county, elected in 1878-80, two terms. Louis E. McComas, of Washington county, elected, in 1882-85-86-88; Wm. M. McKaig, of this county, elected in 1890-92; Geo. L. Wellington, of our city, elected in 1804, and the following year to the U. S. Senate for six years. He was succeeded as Congressman by Capt. Jno McDonald, of Montgomery county, in 1896, for a single term. And lastly the present incumbent, Col. Geo. A. Pearre, since 1898, five continuous terms, with wishes and bright prospects of the sixth election. He is now the second in seniority of Congressional honors to Governor Frank Thomas.

It will thus be seen that Allegany county has had ten different Congressmen in its life time—all since the year 1827. Washington county four since that date and Frederick county four, Montgomery county only one, but that county has not belonged to the district many years.

Allegany county, 118 years old, was slow in getting an M. C., but is now largely ahead of any other county in the district. Indeed one more than all the rest within the time named. Garrett county is now 35 years in age, had never had a member. But it can be truthfully said, that Frank Thomas while in Congress from Allegany was a resident of the territory that later formed Garrett county. Frankville was his lonely abode, where he was accidently killed by the railroad cars in 1876. He served longer in Congress than any other member from the district, perhaps in the State—about 16 years in all. The next in time length is our present able and active member, Geo. A. Pearre, with five successive elections, with prospect of another election, the coming Novem- which he is now seeking with much energy.

Besides these Congressional honors, Allegany can boast of a Governor for four years in the person of Lloyd Lowndes, from 1896 to 1900, and a U. S. Senator, George L. Wellington, a native of Cumberland, from 1896 to 1900. Still active in political, as well as financial life. So Allegany county has considerable to excite county pride.

It can here be stated as a historic fact that our State in times past, with a population of less than one third of that of the present, had nine members in the Lower House of Congress. Now only six members, with a population of a million and a quarter of people. This may seem strange to some, yet it is true. As population increased the basis for Congressional representation was diminished. I would say six fit Congressmen can attend to all our national affairs in that body. A number of other old states have lost representatives in the same manner and without detriment to public interests.

It might be stated in conclusion that by an act of the Legislature in 1868, our members of Congress were made elective in the even years, instead of the odd ones, as before, beginning with the November election of 1868. Patrick Hamill was the first to be elected under the changed law. J. B.

Cumberland, Md., April 17.

SOLDIER'S WIDOWS.

Nobody will begrudge the increase of the pension of the soldier widow to $12 a month from a paltry $8. The widows of the veterans have been insufficiently provided for in the pension laws and appropriations heretofore, and the increase now given them is tardy justice. Widows of veterans, also, except those who married them since July 27, 1890, will not lose pensions because of remarriage after the death of the soldier husband. Nearly 182,000 widows of soldiers of the civil war will benefit from the act, besides some thousands of widows of other ways.

The widow of the veteren soldier is as worthy of her pension as the the veteran himself if she lived with him through his youth and cared for him in his age. Many a wife kissed the husband goodbye with a brave heart as he went to war, not knowing whether he would return or find a grave in a southern trench. Many a sweetheart sent her soldier boy to glory or the grave, and then waited in maiden widowhood. Husband and lover were cheered with messages of hope and affection as they fronted the enemy. Many a heart and arm were strengthened for the fray by the letter from home. How much of victory was due to these women behind the guns only the soul of the poet knows. They helped mightily.

The woman who was widowed by war, the one who received her husband back from the slaughter maimed, perhaps, and broken in health, the maiden who waited her soldier boy and became his bride until death did part them—all these are worthy of the new mark of the nation's appreciation (it is small enough) of a sacrifice that was no less real than that of the man who faced the volley and charged rampant on entrenchment, or stood with his comrades as a stone wall against the sweep of confederate brigades and divisions.

More hearts bled in the time that tried men's souls than the ones that were hit by the bullets of the enemy; often the bullet that buried itself in the breast of a man gave a death wound to another breast. The women of this nation suffered and died with the men who fell in battle or survived to cherish those who returned, giving their lives as truly in the one instance as in the other. All honor to them, living or gone beyond, and praise to congress for its recognition, little as it is, of the worth of the army of them yet with us, the mothers of the restored union, whose gray hairs are as a silver crown of glory.

Wanted at Dixon & Kelso's pin oak white oak and rock oak street car ties, 7 in. face, 6 in. thick and 8 ft. long.

Subscribe for The Republican.

TRAGIC STORY OF "BEN HUR"

How Ganeral Lew Wallace Came to Write This Religious Romance.

The influences that lead one to great achievements are always of interest, and how the late General Wallace came to write "Ben-Hur" is especially so to every one who has read the story, or who have seen it in dramatic form.

The first chapters of the book which refer to the meeting of the three wise men and the appearing to them of the Star of Bethlehem was written and published before General Wallace conceived the idea of writing "Ben-Hur." He was journeying from Chicago to Indianapolis many years ago, when in passing the door of a stateroom in his sleeper in the early morning he heard a familiar voice. He rapped and partly entered in response to a cheery "Come in." Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll was the occupant.

"I will come in," said Wallace "If I may choose the subject of conversation."

"You certainly may," replied Colonel Ingersoll, undoubtedly thinking that the "Mistakes of Mose" and "Creeds" were to be barred from the conversation.

General Wallace seated himself opposite Colonel Ingersoll and looking him square in the face, he asked: "Is there a God?"

Without an instant's hesitation Colonel Ingersoll replied: "I don't know, do you?"

"Was Christ divine?"

Again, "I don't know, do you?"

"The floor is your's Colonel," remarked General Wallace, settling himself back in his seat in anticipation of the brilliant discourse he knew that he was to listen to, and for which he had laid the foundation.

It was many years before General Wallace spoke of that conversation, and it was not until after the production of "Ben-Hur" as a drama that he went into details. He then stated that he was amazed by his own ignorance of the subject he had led Colonel Ingersoll to discuss. When he parted with the Colonel it was with the determination to know more of it. It was this study of Christianity that led him to believe in the divinity of Christ and indirectly inspired him to write "Ben-Hur."

For years General Wallace was besought by managers and actors for the right to present "Ben-Hur" as a drama. Lawrence Barrett was particularly anxious to portray its hero, but General Wallace declined to entertain any proposition. No one who approached him could explain a practical way in which the great sea-fight and the rescue of Arrius by Ben Hur, the chariot race and the miracle scene could be presented as incidents of a dramatic story, or how the religious atmosphere of the story could be maintained in its entirety without offence to Christian people. For twenty years he turned a deaf ear to all applicants, until Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger begun negotiations with him. They approached him in a practical way. They had already solved all the mechanical difficulties, and could demonstrate how the sea-fight and chariot race could be presented as realities, or so cleverly mimicking realities as to seem real.

"But what about the Nazarene? The story of 'Ben-Hur' cannot be told in a play without the miracle scene," remarked General Wallace. His main objection to the dramatization of his work had always centered in this incident. He would never consent to the story being dramatized in a form that involved the appearance of Christ as a personality. The difficulties attendant upon the presentation of a realistic rea-fight and chariot race he had always made secondary to a reverent interpretation of the touching incident of the healing of the lepers on the Mount of Olives, where he believed the tale of "Ben-Hur" for dramatic purposes should end.

"True," was the reply to the General's ocjection, "but we have a plan which will be perfectly effective and yet treat the subject with all possible reverence and respect. We would represent the miracle incident but instead of the Nazarene appearing as a personality we would simply suggest His presence with a shaft of light." Genneral Wallace sat for some time in deep study. Finally he raised his head.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I think that you have devised plans which will lead to a perfect presentation of 'Ben-Hur' on the stage. For years I have refused to consider such propositions, because those who made then could not demonstrate to me how my own conception of this story as a play could be realized. You have done so completely, and I will accept your proposition."

The contract signed that day has resulted in the greatest artistic and financial success that the stage has ever known—in an exhibition of the most exalted dramatic and scenic art that has held the stage in all the important cities of the United States and Canada as well as historic Drury Lane in London.

Maple Sugar Making.

The maple sugar season is with us once more (the sweetest time of all the year). I would like to offer a few suggestions which may prove helpful to the readers of this page in regard to making a superior quality of syrup and sugar—at sight of which people will exclaim: "Oh, my! how nice! That's too white for maple; it must be half granulated sugar." Never mind what people say, as long as you can make the desired product with a clear conscience. But this requires pains taking in every detail of work. All will notice as the sap flows from the tree it is pure, clear and transparent. If you can keep it in this state from start to finish you will have a fine product of delicious flavor, which appeals at once to the most fastidious lover of sweets.

To begin with, tap the trees very shallow, as the deeper the boring the darker the flow of sap. Use small metal spiles and tin sap buckets. Avoid wood as much as possible. You should have a sap house, well filled with seasoned wood and with good top ventilation for the escape of steam; a tight, well built arch for the accommodation of an evaporator, or clean, bright sap pans, which must be well washed after each day's using. If scum arises while boiling have this removed with a long handled skimmer. Syrup off in small batches, as the color and flavor depend largely on the period of time over the fire. Syrup must be strained through woolen or linen cloth as it is taken from the arch. On reaching the house the sap should be turned immediately into a large tin (or cans) and allowed to stand undisturbed from twelve to twenty-four hours, so that every particle of dust, dirt or foreign substance will fall to the bottom. By this method your syrup will need no further cleansing or skimming until you near the bottom of the can.

Make sugar in small cakes from one to two and a half pounds. Ours are made mostly two and a half pounds, as that is a good shipping weight. Have two small sugar pans. Begin by dipping from the top of the can to the sugar pan just enough for one cake; set over the stove with a hot fire. It should be done in fifteen or twenty minutes. Pour into a small sized tin pan and stir with a maple spoon. Have your cake tin brushed with butter or sweet cream; turn the sugar into it just before granulation begins; let it remain in the tin till cold. It will keep you busy making only one cake at a time, but you will be amply repaid as you take each white glistering cake from its tin and place on edge with air space between each cake on your pantry shelf. Just try it. It is not heavy work, and with each cake you can make three or four patty cakes, which always command a fancy price.

To make syrup put double the quantity of sap in the sugar pan and test with the syrup tester. When of proper thickness turn into a long, deep tin can till full. Let it stand twenty-four hours. Then fill your gallon cans from this until you come near the bottom of the can, which always contains more or less sugar, grit and sandy substance. In this way your syrup will be pure and wholesome, the last spoonful being as clear as the first. So many people can their syrup boiling hot, thinking it will keep no other way. It is a mistake, as the resin and surplus solder enter the syrup and your can is never full when the syrup becomes cold, thus leaving space for the accumulation of dry mould. And as the consumer reaches the bottom of the can she finds a goodly portion which she must throw away or use with injurious effects. The settlings of large cans above mentioned I turn into another can or pail used for the accumulation of these. When you have a spare day this can be thinned with sap and cleansed with milk or white of eggs.

I will not mention storing and shipping, as my letter is already too long. Suffice it to say, never offer for sale what you would not use yourself.

Delhi, N. Y. MARION KEMP.

MEETING TO BE IN FAIRMONT

Program of the Allegany Conference Maryland Synod, Lutheran Church.

Allegany Conference, Maryland Synod, Lutheran Church, will meet at Fairmont, W. Va., June 8-10, in Grace Lutheran church, Rev. A. G. Null, pastor. The conference had intended to meet at Clarksburg, but as the church there is without a pastor the cordial invitation to Fairmont has been accepted. Following is the program:

Monday Evening.—7.30, conference sermon, by the president, Rev. J. Wm. McCauley, Cumberland, Md.

Tuesday Morning—9.00, devotional services, Rev. C. J. Hines, Huntington, W. Va.

9.30, organizetion, election and business.

Tuesday Afternoon—2.00, "The Laymen's Movement," in charge of lay delegates. (1) The General Movement; (2) The Local League.

3.00, Mt. Lake Reunion. "Young Lutheran" and District Missions.

Tuesday Evening—7.30, sermon by Rev. Wm. C. Ney, Elkins, W. Va.

Wednesday Morning—9.00, devotional services, Rev. E. Manges, Oakland, Md.

9.30, business.

10:00, practical Discussion, Ministerial Acts." (1) Baptismal Obligation and Home Training, led by Rev. A. Jugel, Bittinger, Md. (2) Pastoral Visitation, led by Rev. J. S. Braren, Cumberland, Md. (3) Marriage and Divorce, led by Rev. C. P. Bastian, Keyser, W. Va. (4) The Funeral Service, led by Rev. Wm. A. Wade, Westernport, Md.

Wednesday Afternoon.—2:00, closing business session and trip to Monongah.

Wednesday Evening.—7:30, addresses, "The Temple of God." (1) The Church ("My House Shall be Called a House of Prayer"), Rev. F. R. Wagner, Frostburg, Md. (2) Man ("Ye Are the Temple of the Holy Ghost"), Rev. A. F. Richardson, W. Va.

Presentation of resolutions and adjournment.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Farm For Sale.

I offer for sale the Joseph WeWitt farm, containing 78½ acres, located one and a-half miles northeast of Hoyes. For information, terms, etc., address Mrs. Maggie DeWitt, 45 Golf street, Dayton, Ohio.

AT HOME AGAIN.

The fleet is at home again. After months of absence and thousands of leagues of cruising through three zones it has cast anchor once more in the coastal waters of the United States. True, it is thousands of miles from its starting point, off a coast on which Coronado raised the flag of Spain two generations before John Smit first traversed Hampton Roads, and a coast which was still alien and all but unknown to us long after Virginia became the Mother of Presidents. These circumstances strikingly impress the imagination with the magnitude of the American domain and with the extent of its conquests in tha era of expansion before the word "expansion," suggested by some petty and unsought acquisitions, became conspicuous in our political vocabulary. It is no small thing to have two home ports twenty-two hundred miles apart in the same continental fatherland. There are other countries which can make the same boast, but they are very few.

No less impressed, but far less gratifying, is the fact that in order to get from a Virginian to a Californian port less than eight hundred leagues away our fleet was compelled to steam past the shores of nearly a score of alien lands and a distance of half way round the world. "Thou art so near and yet so far!" might well be the cry of Hampton Roads to San Diego Bay. It is true that the long cruise has been accomplished in perfect safety, and a capacity for making it in record breaking time has been evinced. The fact remains to gall us that our two shores, less than eight hundred leagues apart as the crow flies, are still four thousand leagues apart as the ship sails. Nature decreed it so, but the greatness of man is in his conquests of adverse nature. We know of no more welcome pendant to the news of the fleet's arrival at San Diego than that which provided in the news from Panan that the actual excavation work on the canal last month amounted to 3,480,270 cubic yards, and that of the excavation needed when we acquired the incomplete French enterprise nearly one-fourth has now been done.

It is cause for profound congratulation that the fleet has pursued its course thus far without disaster, or even mishap, and without delay. Those who are wise after the event may glibly say that this is only what was to be expected, and anything else would have been discreditable, but against that we may place the vaticinations of disaster which were with equal glibness made at the time of starting. There are no such slighting comments made abroad. The other great naval powers of the world appreciate what it is for so great a flotilla to be conveyed half round the globe without a hitch or a single breakdown. It is cause for sincere regret that the infirmities which are a part of the penalty of devotion to the public service have prevented the distinguished commander of the fleet from remaining to the end in the place of immediate direction which he occupied at the beginning of the cruise, but the honor and credit of the achievement are his just the same, and are as cordially given to him by his subordinates of every grade as by the admiring public.

Stop that tickling Cough! Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure will surely stop it, and with perfect safety. It is so thoroughly harmless, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers to use nothing else even with very young babies. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung healing mountainous shrub furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Co Cure. It calms the cough, and h the sensitive bronchial membra No opium, no chloroform, no harsh used to injure or suppres mand Dr. Shoop's. Take no oth dealers.

For Sale.

Arnold cottage, at Mt. Lake Md; 13 rooms and attic; used a ing house and has good patrona ground; splendid location; two from new auditorium; city wa of the best built houses in th about 75 feet of porches. change for smaller property. bargain. Address F. P. Arn Lake Park, Md.

Dorothy's Dime.

By CARL WILLIAMS.

Copyrighted, 1907, by M. M. Cunningham.

Grayce looked grim as he threw open the door and stumbled over the roll of rugs that lay just within.

"Another night has come, and that landlord still lives his evil life," he called, and from the dimly lighted parlor came an answering sniff.

Bert Grayce hung up his coat on the half shrouded hatrack and entered the room. The furniture was swathed in burlap and excelsior, and the piano was covered with old blankets and other soft wrappings, and trunks and boxes were piled with some attempt at order along the bare walls and upon the equally bare floor.

On top of the upturned soap box a group of candles guttered dismally, their feeble rays serving to accentuate the absence of gas. Desolation—the desolation of an exodus—brooded everywhere, even upon the face of the woman who sat in a low rocker beside the candles and vainly made pretense of reading.

Hers was a lovable face, framed in masses of silver hair, and Grayce's

THE LONG, SLENDER HAND WAS CLASPED IN BERT'S OWN.

smile softened and grew more tender as he bent to kiss the still smooth forehead.

"Cheer up, mother mine," he said laughingly. "All is not yet lost, though the painters remain on strike. Tomorrow the new home will be painted. By Saturday we shall be comfortably settled."

"Are you sure?" demanded Mrs. Grayce wistfully. "If you are, we will not have the gas turned on again."

"There are electric lights in the new home," he reminded. "You will forget these nights of Egyptian darkness, and the next time we move we shall not order the current turned off until we are safely out of the house."

"To think that at the last moment, with all packed and ready to move, this strike should have come up!" said Mrs. Grayce, with a groan. "Are you positive, Bert, that the painter you have engaged will not be won over by the strikers?"

"Never more certain of anything in my life," was the laughing response. "The painter is no less a person than your accomplished son. I stopped in and ordered the paint sent over this morning. Tomorrow I shall go and wield the brush, so you must wake and call me early. I must put in a full day."

Bert passed on to his own room, lighting his way with matches, and his mother heaved a sigh of relief. For eight days they had virtually camped in the apartment they had given up waiting for their new quarters to be finished. The packers had done their work, the man had come to cut off the gas and the moving vans were backed up to the door when a telephone message came to the effect that, owing to a strike of the painters, the new rooms were not yet ready for occupancy. From day to day the landlord had promised that something would be done at once, but now a full week had passed, and hope had commenced to fail until Bert decided to do the work himself.

He made an early start, and 8 o'clock found him in a suit of jeans applying the paint with as skillful a brush as though painting were his regular occupation. He worked rapidly and well and the rooms had begun to assume a habitable aspect when he heard the hall door open and close and looked up, expecting to see the landlord.

Instead he faced about to encounter the gaze of a pair of brown eyes which seemed to pierce his paint stained jacket and give him an oddly queer sensation about the heart. The possessor of the eyes was a fragile slip of a girl whose pure oval face was oddly like a picture by some old master. The slender form was wholly concealed by a brown holland pinafore, and this was splashed with color. A dab of blue which had sought a higher resting place made a saucy beauty patch against the dimpling chin.

"So you have come," she said at length. "I was beginning to think that you would be out on strike all winter. I was promised that my floors should be shellacked first."

"Yes, but"— began Bert.

"I want no answers," said the girl, with a stamp of her tiny foot. "I am have an exhibition day after tomorrow, and the floors must be done then, do you hear?"

Yes, ma'am," said Bert meekly.

Then pick up your pail and brush I come along," was the quiet command. "If I had not smelled the paint the hall you would have spent the day here, when I need you so much more. Come on, please."

She turned to lead the way as though there was no argument to be made, and Bert, grinning over the ridiculousness of the affair, followed after. He saw with pleasure that the other apartment was only across the hall from his own. It was a much smaller place, and it did not take Bert long to paint the floors. The girl stood in the doorway superintending the work, and Bert was sorry when at last he rose from his knees and announced the completion of the job.

"You will still have time to finish the other apartment," said the girl severely. "Next time do as you are told, and you will have less trouble. You know very well that the agent told you to do this apartment first. He promised me that he would."

"He'll promise anything," began Bert grimly, but the tiny foot stamped a warning. The girl did not care to argue the point with a workman, and she dismissed him with a nod.

"Come in tomorrow and give it a second coat," she commanded. "Wait a moment," she added as Bert turned to go. "Buy yourself a good cigar," she finished as she handed him a coin.

Bert dropped the dime in his pocket with a murmured word of thanks and backed out of the door. Once on the other side, his embarrassment died down, and he paused long enough to ascertain from the card on the door that it was Dorothy Remsen who occupied the apartment. That she was a china decorator he already knew, and vaguely he remembered having heard of her skill.

He was tired when he sought his home that night, but the thought that he would see the girl again on the morrow gave him a feeling that the day had been well spent. He carefully slipped the dime in a locket which he wore on his watch fob and smiled as he thought of his "tip."

He painted the studio floors the first thing next morning and then turned his attention to his own apartment. It was late in the afternoon when he had finished and was cleaning up. There came a ring at the door, and he opened it to confront a young woman who radiated confusion and penitence.

"I have come to apologize," she said, blushing redly. "I stopped in to thank the agent for sending me a painter, and he did not know that my floors had been done. Then he recalled that you were painting your own place and explained my error."

"It's a very natural one," he said, with a laugh. "If you were half as desperate as my mother, I should not blame you for kidnaping me with a full knowledge of the facts. I am only glad that I have been of service to you."

"You don't know how greatly you have aided me," she cried. "I can never repay your kindness. I am so sorry that I was abrupt yesterday. Will you pardon me?"

The long, slender hand was clasped in Bert's own, and he smiled down into the brown eyes that dropped shyly before his gaze.

Dorothy slipped back into her own apartment, and Bert, closing his door, drew the dime she had given him from his locket.

"The job's going to cost you more than that, little woman," he said as he smiled to himself. "It's going to cost you your heart and hand, and they are worth millions of dimes."

As It Happens.

They parted as girls; they met as women.

"And what of all your sweethearts?" asked the old time chum at length.

"Gone the way of all good things," answered the captivator.

"That tall, lanky blond with the fierce mustache, for instance?"

"Went insane!"

"Gracious! And Jimmie Bowles—'the little muskrat,' as you used to call him—who was so devoted?"

"Killed in an auto accident trying to save my life."

"Dear me! And your needy artist swain, who found in you the only customer for his wonderful paintings?"

"Became a waiter and married an heiress!"

"And the kinky haired little French count?"

"Ran away with my maid!"

"Worse and worse! And how about Reggie? You did profess to love him, you know."

"Now my brother-in-law!"

"Never! Well, that Mr. Hardflint, who used to snub us all, yourself included? I hope he met his deserved finish."

"He did. Come up to the house and I'll introduce you to him. He's my husband!"—Young's Magazine.

How the Other Half Gives.

"That sentiments of tender charity are innate among the poor can be seen from a case which presented itself among a group of little children at a school where we visited," writes Mrs. John Van Vorst in Woman's Home Companion. "They were of the most destitute, this little class, but as regular as soldiers in attendance. After an unusual absence of two days one of the small pupils, Mary by name, was closely questioned by the teacher on her return. Very reluctantly she responded that they had been without food at home and that she was obliged to come hungry to school.

"No comment was made before the other children. Nothing further was said.

"The following morning a small procession filed before the teacher's desk—a procession of little people, tiny, poor, ignorant. Yet not one of them came empty handed. One brought an apple, one a piece of cheese, one a roll, one a slice of meat. And each as she put her meager offering down whispered to the teacher, 'It's for Mary.'"

Man's Place In the Universe.

By Sir OLIVER LODGE, English Scientist.

ON this planet we are the highest of the forms of life that we see. You are apt to think that you are the highest that exists, whereas THERE IS NO REASON FOR THINKING SO at all. We are sometimes asked whether other planets are inhabited. I think we may say we know that the moon is not. Any life there may once have been on it appears now to be extinct. Its whole surface looks dead and inert.

WE SOMETIMES THINK THAT THE PLANET MARS IS INHABITED. PERHAPS IT IS, BUT I VENTURE TO THINK THAT ON THE WHOLE IT IS MOST PROBABLE THAT WE ARE AT THE PRESENT TIME THE ONLY INTELLIGENTLY INHABITED PLANET IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Men have not been here long. I do not pretend to say how long. I may take it that the earth has gone through a LONG LABOR OF PREPARATION for the existence of the human race. We know less about the history of the human race than we know about the history of the planet.

* * *

Thus, then, the chances are that if we visit a planet chosen at random we shall find it either in the labor of preparation or in the state of rest after activity. The duration of the existence of a race akin to the human race may be but AN EPISODE IN THE LIFE OF A PLANET, and if the earth has been inhabited for only 1,000,000 out of 200,000,000 years it may be conjectured that there is a chance of only 1 in 200 in favor of any other planet chosen at random being similarly inhabited.

* * *

In our solar system, however, there are planets of all sizes, ONE A THOUSAND TIMES BIGGER THAN THE EARTH—namely, Jupiter—others smaller than the earth, and there are still smaller lumps of matter careering around the sun, of which one occasionally falls on the earth and can be dug up. There are also large quantities of minute particles down even to separate atoms. The sun is so large that it has not had time to cool even on the surface. It is a BLAZING MASS OF GAS and is not likely to be inhabited, nor is Jupiter. Others are cool enough to be inhabited, but it is not clear whether they have reached the period of the human race. One or two may have reached a period at which SOMETHING RECOGNIZABLY HIGHER THAN THE HUMAN RACE is existing upon it.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM IS BUT A FRAGMENT OF THE UNIVERSE. EVERY STAR IS A SUN WITH A SOLAR SYSTEM. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THERE MAY BE MILLIONS OF PLANETS INHABITED BY BEINGS HIGHER OR LOWER THAN OURSELVES. WHAT WE SEE GOING ON IS WHAT WE CALL THE PROCESS OF EVOLUTION—FROM BROKEN FRAGMENTS TO COHERENT MASSES AND TO INHABITED WORLDS, FROM CHAOS TO COSMOS. A STRUGGLE UPWARD OF THE UNIVERSE, FROM SOMETHING LOWER AND DISORGANIZED TO SOMETHING HIGHER AND ORGANIZED.

As to how life ORIGINATES on these planets science is ignorant at present. IT IS AN ENTIRE MYSTERY. I would not have you build too much on that. I do not think it will always remain a mystery.

No Real Representatives of The People In Congress.

By WILLIAM M. IVINS, Prominent Lawyer of New York City.

WITHIN the last few years we have seen grow up a condition distinctly peculiar to our country. Great corporations have seen fit to PERVERT THE LAW by securing legislation for their own ends without thought of the interests of the community as a whole.

THE RESULT IS THAT THE STATE HAS CEASED TO REPRESENT THE PEOPLE AND THAT LEGISLATORS HAVE CEASED TO REPRESENT THE PEOPLE. WE HAVE TODAY IN OUR CONGRESS AT WASHINGTON NO REAL REPRESENTATIVE. WE HAVE IN OUR LEGISLATURE AT ALBANY ONLY A FEW MEN WHO REALLY REPRESENT THE FOUR AND A HALF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE OF NEW YORK CITY.

We have seen the passage of laws by CORPORATION INFLUENCE—laws passed only for those who see fit to take part in the speculation of purchasing legislation. There has been a complete perversion of power. Corporations have been trying to reap REWARDS AND PROFITS THAT DO NOT BELONG TO THEM. We have come to the point where we are on the eve of what would be, were we not the people that we are, a REVOLUTION. Instead we will have an evolution worked out on lines which look to those things that concern the GOOD OF THE ENTIRE PUBLIC.

Woman's Interest In Country Equal to Man's.

By JULIA WARD HOWE, Author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," Etc.

THE RELIGION WHICH MAKES ME A MORAL AGENT EQUALLY WITH MY FATHER AND BROTHER GIVES ME MY RIGHT AND TITLE TO THE CITIZENSHIP WHICH I AM HERE TO ASSERT. I OUGHT TO HAVE EQUALLY WITH THEM ITS PRIVILEGES AND ITS DUTIES.

No man can have more at stake in the community than I have. Imposition of taxes, laws concerning public health, order and morality AFFECT ME PRECISELY AS THEY AFFECT THE MALE MEMBERS OF MY FAMILY, and I am bound EQUALLY with them to look to the maintenance of a worthy and proper standard and status in all of these departments.

With EQUAL MORAL AND MENTAL CAPACITY we now have education equal to that enjoyed by men. Where is the deficit, where the deficiency, which bars our way to the full exercise of our social and political efficiency?

BOWSER'S CHANGE.

Sudden Access of Good Nature Greatly Alarms His Wife.

SHE FEARS THE WORST.

Week Goes by Without a Kick From the Old Man—Doctor Reassures Mrs. Bowser—All Men, He Says, Occasionally Act That Way.

[Copyright, 1907, by T. C. McClure.]

It was Sunday evening that Mrs. Bowser observed the change in Mr. Bowser. He found two clothespins in the back yard, but he did not come in and charge her with being the most reckless housekeeper in town and talk about the poorhouse.

He discovered that a pane of glass in one of the bay windows was loose, but he did not charge her with having dug out the putty and sold it.

He found the tack hammer lying around with the head off, but he drove in the handle without a word. Mrs. Bowser couldn't make it out and was worried.

Monday.—Mr. Bowser got up and dressed without finding any holes in his socks or jawing around about his collar and tie. The breakfast bacon was fried too hard, but he didn't seem to notice it. When he came home in the evening a policeman called and wanted him to run for mayor at the next campaign, but Mr. Bowser firmly declined. He further absolutely declined to invest in a patent four handled jug that the inventor brought around. He denied to Mrs. Bowser that he had a headache or had been attacked by a new sort of rheumatism. He offered to go into Green's and play

HE WAS BEATEN TWENTY-EIGHT STRAIGHT GAMES OF EUCHRE.

poker for a couple of hours, but his conduct was so unusual that Mrs. Bowser made an excuse not to go. He held the cat on his lap all the evening and made no remark when a boy threw a stone and hit the front door.

Tuesday.—Mr. Bowser dressed without ripping off any buttons or doing any cussing. He had put one of his socks in the pocket of his nightshirt on going to bed and had to hunt for it for ten minutes, but he displayed no impatience.

Made no assertions that the world was cold and unselfish and that Mrs. Bowser would be glad to collect his life insurance.

Cook had got up late and in her hurry had mixed the tea and coffee together, but Mr. Bowser drank the compound and never made complaint.

During the evening of that day a man called to sell him a Jersey cow, but he wouldn't even go around into the alley to look at her.

Another man called with an invention to throw cats off the back fence, but his reception was so chilling that the cats rejoiced.

Mrs. Bowser said that some furnace coal must be ordered at once and then stood by for an outbreak, but none followed.

Wednesday.—Mr. Bowser was awakened half an hour ahead of his usual time by a row between two milkmen, but he did not blame Mrs. Bowser for it. On the contrary, he got up and looked out of the window and really enjoyed the scrap. Some change had fallen out of his pantaloons, but he didn't charge Mrs. Bowser with having tried to rob him during the night.

Turns Down a Good Thing.

When he reached home that evening he found a man at the gate who wanted to sell him a cannon that would shoot twenty-four miles, but he turned him down with a smile and wouldn't even invest at half price.

On the front steps was a second man who had a fire escape that could also be used as a spare bed in case company arrived, and he wanted to sell a half interest. He was waved aside.

In the hall sat a man who had been waiting a whole hour for Mr. Bowser to tell him that he had discovered on his farm a spring the waters of which would grow hair on a fence rail. He was asked to take a walk.

As there was no growling at dinner on account of the bone the butcher had sent with the meat, Mrs. Bowser became alarmed and suggested cards for the evening. Mr. Bowser was willing. He sat down with her and was beaten twenty straight games at eucher and never yelled out. In some of the hands she deliberately "nigged" in hopes to arouse him, but he refused to see it. On the contrary, he praised her for a good player and criticised himself.

When through playing, she showed him the gas bill for the previous month and characterized it as an outrage, but he said he had changed his mind about such things. There was a time when he looked upon the gas man as a highway robber and a liar, but he had come to the conclusion that he had done him gross injustice.

The cook called Mrs. Bowser up to her room and said that she was afraid to stay in the house overnight. She once worked in a family where the man of the house made just such a sudden change, and after a week he got up one night and killed four people with an ax.

Thursday.—Still the meek and uncomplaining Mr. Bowser. There were only toast and coffee for breakfast, and by Mrs. Bowser's orders the toast had been burned, but nothing whatever was said. Indeed, Mr. Bowser ate with hearty enjoyment.

The Smile Won't Come Off.

Coming home on the car that evening the conductor short changed him out of 10 cents, but he got off the car smiling.

On the car a fat woman poked an elbow into his ribs and asked him why he didn't wear a wig and keep his vest pulled down, but he let it all go without a word.

He had only got into the house and hung up his overcoat and hat when a man called and sought to interest him in a refrigerator that used cobblestones instead of ice, but he was worked out doors in the midst of his guarantee that there was at least $5,000,000 in it.

Mrs. Bowser had determined that something must be done. At dinner she suggested the theater. Her suggestion was at once accepted. Mr. Bowser got ready without the slightest fuss. On the car going down he had to stand up, and a man beside him called him "old man" and asked him to get off and have a drink, but there was no row.

It was a poor play, and Mrs. Bowser fell asleep, but Mr. Bowser stayed awake and endured it without a complaint. While those around him were wishing they had potatoes to throw at the actors he simply felt sorry for the whole cast and wished he could find them jobs in a sawmill.

Plenty of provocation, but no row going home. On the steps was a man who had been waiting for three hours to sell Mr. Bowser a soup ladle that turned with a crank, like an egg beater, but he was gently lifted up and deposited outside the gate, and his feelings were not hurt by any hard words.

Friday.—A heavenly calm before breakfast, a heavenly calm during the meal, a bland smile on Mr. Bowser's face as he left home. He hadn't got to the corner when Mrs. Bowser called up the doctor by telephone and related affairs and asked what should be done.

He replied that he was busy, but would read up on the case and let her know as soon as possible.

When Mr. Bowser came home at night he was followed from the car by three men who wanted to sell him chicken farms, but he smiled benevolently and turned them down.

No finding fault with the dinner.

No startling remarks when told that the cook had given notice.

No observations of any sort when told that the iceman had sent in his bill and that it was a dollar too much.

Mr. Bowser Holds the Cat.

Mr. Bowser held the cat and read his newspaper during the evening. Men called to offer him investments in strawberry farms, war balloons, hair dyes and pitchforks that would pitch a ton of hay over the barn, but by his orders Mrs. Bowser met them at the door and kindly replied, "Nothing wanted tonight, thank you."

Saturday.—No trouble with Mr. Bowser before breakfast.

Not an unkind word at breakfast.

Same blandness, some beatitude.

At noon the doctor called and heard the story. When all the symptoms had been specified he burst into a laugh and said to the tearful Mrs. Bowser:

"Suffer no more anxiety. This is what the medical profession terms a lucid interval. Nearly all husbands have them. Bowser will probably come home tonight to fling down his hat in the hall, kick over a chair or two in the sitting room and then go down to dinner to yell at you and ask what in blazes you have got corned beef for when you know that he wanted roast mutton."

"Do you really believe he will, doctor?"

"Of course I do."

"Then I am so glad—so very, very glad! I thought sure that he was going to die!" M. QUAD.

Not In It.

Especially Little Brothers.

Stella—Children should be seen and not heard.

Bella—I believe they should be compelled to give warning, like autos.—Harper's Weekly.

Coming to This?

First Broker—How is business?

Second Broker—Improving a little. I've got a good barker out in front of my office now.—Brooklyn Life.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1908.

FOR CONGRESS,

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

CONGRESSMAN PEARRE.

At Hagerstown on last Thursday afternoon the Republicans of the Sixth District of Maryland conferred a merited honor by renominating Col. Pearre for the position he has so acceptably filled for a number of years past as the Representative of the people of this section of the State in the National Congress.

The Republicans of the Sixth District have always been true to the principles of the party; they are unqualifiedly thorough in their endorsements of men and measures, leaving nothing to be inferred or doubted as will readily be seen by glancing back over the political history of the party in this District for a number of years past.

In the support at Hagerstown on Thursday the Republicans paid a splendid tribute to Col. Pearre's faithful and efficient servcie as a public official. Each time he has been returned to Congress he has been given a greater majority, and, judging from present indications the best record in this respect will be broken at the November election of 1908.

Having done full justice to Col. Pearre, new forward lines were marked in the matter of endorsement of a Presidential candidate, the delegates to the National Convention being instructed "to vote for the nomination of Hon. William H. Taft as the Republican candidate for President until the said William H. Taft received the nomination of said convention, for the office of President of the United States or has been clearly and unquestionably defeated therefor."

We recall no similar resolution and it may be taken as a proof of the deep earnest sentiment of Maryland for the Ohio statesman. Unquestionably Western Maryland will give him an unprecedented majority, the bulk of the votes coming from the hills and vales of patriotic, zealous and enthusiastic Garrett.

Swanton Easter Festival.

A bright and very delightful Easter commemoration was enjoyed by the Protestant Episcopal Sunday school of Anderson Chapel, Swanton, Sunday morning, April 19th, 1908.

The morning did not wear an inviting outlook and was rather a damper upon Easter anticipations of flooding sunshine, opening flowers and spring in her loviest raiment, but the spirit of attendance and expectancy of observance reached the homes and moved their inmates, and, while sunbeams and rain clouds were alternating in fitful chases of light and shadows over the April skies, the children with parents and friends, irrespective of denominational affiliations, gathered at the appointed hour for an occasion simple in form but interesting from start to finish.

Age and custom were relegated generally and hopelessly to the back ground while young pioneers occupied the front no less as chiefs in the various features than as Easter buds of today to grow among the monarchs of tomorrow in the human forest. All faces were bright and all spirits in happy keeping with the gladsome season. Easter music, recitations and readings filled out an excellently designed and successfully rendered programme; after which eggs in such a variety of beautiful hues as might have excited the envy of Joseph in his coat of many colors, oranges of deep red and lucious flavor and other gifts were distributed to the members of the school. At the shanks of the ending programme, the superintendent tried an attestation of a few facts prominent in the Easter lesson but all had been so winsomely touched and brought out in the children's song and said that either reprodvction or repetition was beyond his reach.

RELLIM.

Protection Against Loss By Fire.

Is your property insured? If not, could you afford to lose your home or your place of business at this time by fire? If such a misfortune should overtake you are you able to rebuild without borrowing money and putting a mortgage on your premises? If not, then insure your property at once in one of the large and reliable Fire Insurance Companies represented by our Agency, and in case of fire you will be promptly paid the amount of loss sustained under your policy, and it will not be necessary to borrow. Combined assets of Companies represented, more than $85.000.000. Write for information and rates.

FRED A. THAYER, Agent.

52-2t4s Oakland, Md.

MUNICIPAL LICENSE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned will be at the Council Chamber in the opera house in the town of Oakland, Md., on

Monday, May 4, 1908,

from one until four o'clock p. m., for the purpose of issuing licenses to those who under the law are required to take out same.

By order of the Town Council.

JOHN C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

Sheriff's License Notice.

To Merchants, Traders and Others:

All persons and bodies corporate or politic of Garrett county who are or shall be exercising or pursuing any business, or shall be in the occupation at any house or place for any purpose for which license is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a license or renew the same on or before the

First Day of May

next ensuing under the penalties prescribed by the said laws for the infraction thereof.

The attention of all persons proposing to engage in the sale of spirituous, fermented and intoxicating liquors is especially called to the provisions of the Acts of Assembly.

AUSTIN BROWN, Sheriff.

CHAPTER 639.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments Section 6 of Chapter 71 passed at the present session of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland for the year 1908.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 6 of Chapter 71 of the Acts of 1908, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendment so as to read as follows:

SECTION 6. No spirituons or fermented liquors or alcoholic bitters shall be sold in any Election District of said County except as provided for by Section 5 of this Act; and also upon the following terms, viz: Each and every applicant, person or persons, house, corporation, company or association shall be recommended to said Clerk by at least seven respectable free-holders, assessed for at least two thousand dollars, living in the Election District in which said saloon is to be located and with in two miles of the place where said liquors or alcoholic bitters are to be sold, as a fit person to traffic in the article, and until such applicant or applicants applying for such license, shall file with said Clerk a bond with at least two sureties to be approved by said Clerk in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, conditionally to the payment of all fine, penalties, costs and damages to which the person or persons obtaining said license may become liable for any violation of any of the license laws of this state and said Clerk is hereby prohibited from approving any bond under this Section, unless it shall appear to him by good evidence that the sureties on said bond are worth in real estate double the amount of the penalty of such bond; and that in no event shall any person sell such article on the Sabbath day, commonly called Sunday, and for violation of this provision such person, natural or artificial, shall be subjected to the penalties provided for in Section 4 of this Act, provided that the exception made by the last clause of Chapter 554 of the Acts of 1904, shall still remain in full force and virtue in law, (and provided further that this Act shall not apply to any incorporated town having a paid police force).

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 8, 1908.

LEVY LIST, 1908.

Annual Levy for Garrett County, Maryland, Levied on the 18th Day of April, 1908, by the Board of County Commissioners for Garrett County, Marvland.

GENERAL ROAD LEVY.

Levied as per Act of Legislature.

Dist. No. 1—Swanton	$	881 50
" 2—Selbysport		1,073 40
" 3—Grantsville		1,216 80
" 4—Bloomington		533 40
" 5—Accident		829 82
" 6—Sang Run		536 04
" 7—East Oakland		1,688 26
" 8—Ryans Glade		1,015 97
" 9—Johnsons		364 03
" 10—Deer Park		877 24
" 11—Elbow		353 15
" 12—Bittinger		460 95
" 13—Kitzmillersville		321 51
" 14—Oakland		1,860 15
Total		$12,012 32

CORPORATIONS.

Mayor and Council of—	
Oakland	$ 800 00
Deer Park	100 00
Loch Lynn	100 00
Friendsville	300 00
Kitzmillersville	150 00
Commissioners of Grantsville	150 00
Mt. Lake Park Community	200 00
Total	$1,800 00

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

E. Z. Tower, use Garrett National Bank	$ 600 00
Same, use Davis Nat'l Bank	700 00
Same, balance	440 25
Total	$1,740 25

COURT FUND.

Estimate to pay expenses for June, September and December, 1908, and March Term, 1909	$3,085 00

ORPHANS' COURT.

Estimate to pay Judges	$464 64
E. E. Friend, Register of Wills	175 10
Total	$639 74

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

A. L. Lee, late Sheriff, use Garrett National Bank	$ 500 00
Same, use Dixon & Kelso	852 11
Same, balance	1,358 46
Estimate to pay Sheriff's salary, prisoners' board, etc., for 1908, subject to order	3,000 00
Estimate to pay Warden's salary, subject to order	900 00
Estimate to pay Jail Cook's salary, subject to order	300 00
E. I. West, taking care of David Saucer at jail, use First National Bank of Oakland	17 50
C. J. Brown, taking care of David Saucer at jail, use of First National Bank of Oakland	22 00
Daniel Vaughn, taking care of David Saucer at jail, use First National Bank of Oakland	30 00
Daniel Jamison, taking care of David Saucer at jail	7 50
J. W. Purnell, taking care of C. C. Michael at jail	42 00
Total	$7,029 57

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Public School Commissioners for support schools	$17,000 00
To build new school houses	3,000 00
Total	$20,000 00

PUBLIC PRINTING & PUBLISHING.

Benj. H. Sincell, publishing and printing, use Garrett National Bank	$ 462 50
James D. Hamill, publishing, use Garrett National Bank	262 50
Chas. A. Deffinbaugh, publishing	116 65
Total	$841 65

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Estimate to pay same for 1908	$3,800 00

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Estimate to build same for 1908	$4,000 00
Mayor and Town Council of Loch Lynn, part payment for bridge over Little Yough near Loch Lynn	125 00
Total	$4,125 00

FOX AND CAT CERTIFICATES.

Estimate to pay same for 1908	$250 00

ALMSHOUSE AND ASYLUM FUND.

Estimate for 1908	$2,600 00

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

Estimate for 1908	$1,050 00

STATE WITNESSES BEFORE J. P.

Estimate for 1908	$100 00

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Estimate for County Commissioners	$1,000 00
A. G. Ross, Clerk, balance	600 00
F. A. Thayer, Attorney	150 00

NEW ROADS.

Road Case No. 187—	
A. C. Mason, surveyor	$ 10 00
Chauncey Kimmell, examiner, 2 days	4 00
Eugene Teats, examiner 2 days	4 00
W. T. Sines, " 2 days	4 00
Samuel Kimmell chainman, 1 day	1 50
Guy Kimmell, chainman, 1 day	1 50
J. S. Hardesty, axeman, 1 day	1 50
Road Case No. 188—	
C. M. Miller, surveyor	15 25
Rudolph Beckman, examiner, 3 days	6 00
J. L. Fitzwater, examiner, 3 days	6 00
P. P. McAndrews, " 3 "	6 00
Jno. A. Beckman, flagman, 2 "	3 00
Jas. W. Kisner, axeman, 2 "	3 00
Stuart A. Paugh, chainman, 2 "	3 00
Luther C. Winter, " 2 "	3 00
Road Case No. 190—	
P. C. Boucher, surveyor	10 00
H. S. Coleman, examiner, 1 day	2 00
David Popp, " 1 day	2 00
B. F. Michael, " 1 day	2 00
Noah McKenzie, chainman, 1 day	1 50
Jos. Minnick, " 1 day	1 50
Road Case No. 191—	
W. McCulloh Brown, surveyor	20 00
Jas. W. Harvey, examiner 4 days	8 00
James Lish, " 4 days	8 00
L. C. Hamill, " 3 days	6 00
L. C. Hamill, roadman, 3 days	4 50
George Plum, axeman, 2 days	3 00
Richard Bray, chainman, 3 days	4 50
Clever Pool, " 2 days	3 00
Hamill Coal & Coke Co., damages	1 00
Manor Mining & Mfg Co., "	22 15
Garrett County Coal Co., "	20 45
Road Case No. 192—	
Getty Browning, surveyor, use Garrett National Bank	35 00
Jonas Glotfelty, examiner, 1½ days	3 00
F. D. Dewitt, examiner, 1½ days	3 00
W. A. Smith, " 1 day	2 00
Lee Browning, chainman, 4 days	6 00
Fred. Shank, " 4 days	6 00
Road Case No. 193—	
James A. Sincell, surveyor	15 00
Martin Hughes, examiner, 2 days	4 00
P. H. Rodeheaver, " 3 days	6 00
Henry Myers, " 2 days	4 00
W. M. Lawton, chainman, 1 day	1 50
Delbert Rodeheaver, " 1 day	1 50
Edmund Jamison, " 1 day	1 50
Total	$279 85

SPECIAL ROAD APPROPRIATIONS

Districts Nos. 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 14, subject to order	$1,378 89
Districts Nos. 3, 9, 11 and 12, subject to order	500 00
Districts Nos. 2, 5 and 6, subject to order	400 00
Total	$2,278 89

ATTORNEYS' FEES.

F. A. Thayer, late State's Attorney	$1,339 47
J. T. Mitchell, 2 misdemeanors	10 00
C. G. Watson, 2 "	10 00
Thos. J. Peddicord, 1 felony	10 00
Gilmor S. Hamill, 4 misdemeanors and 2 felonies	40 00
Norman S. Heindel, 1 felony	10 00
Renninger & Offutt, 1 "	10 00
E. H. Sincell, 1 misdemeanor	5 00
G. S. Hamill & Ferdinand Williams, 1 felony	10 00
Ferdinand Williams, 2 misdemeanors	10 00
Asa T. Matthews, 1 felony	10 00
S. F. Hamill, 1 "	10 00
G. S. Hamill, Jr., 1 "	10 00
Hamill & Matthews, 1 felony	10 00
J. C. Renninger, State's Attorney	15 00
Total	$1,519 47

CONSTABLES' FEES.

Dist. No. 1—Jos. R. Glass	$ 11 60
" 2—Chas. H. Liston	10 95
" 4—Jac. Stump, special	3 75
" 7—Wm. A. Maffett	280 15
" 10—E. G. Miller	8 70
" 14—J. H. White, special	45 05
" 14—Wm. Newman, "	24 40
Total	$384 60

MAGISTRATES' FEES.

Dist. No. 3—Peter Nathan	$ 44 40
" 5—Henry Kahl	7 95
" 7—A. S. Teats	130 29
" 10—Wm. D. Hoye	18 00
" 14—Andrew B. Gonder	60 40
Total	$261 04

OUTSIDE PENSIONERS.

John Kanada, support Frances Cooper, subject to order	$ 25 00
Sarah Sanbower, support Hubert Sanbower, subject to order	50 00
Silas Cuppett, support Emily Forsythe, subject to order	100 00
Jacob Beeman, support Elizabeth Spiker, subject to order	25 00
Francis Fike, support Nancy Vansickle and daughter, subject to order	120 00
Esther Glotfelty, support self, subject to order	96 00
Simon Nair, support self, subject to order	60 00
J. I. Ringer, support John R. Ringer, subject to order	120 00
Amelia Turney, support self, subject to order	50 00
Alpheus and Mary Yeast, support self, subject to order	150 00
James W. Gilpin, support self, subject to order	100 00
Estimate for others	200 00
Total	$1,096 00

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

On the body of Anna Boger—		
Philip Georg,	Juror	$ 1 00
Samuel Mosser,	"	1 00
Louis Durst,	"	1 00
Floyd Deahl,	"	1 00
Valentine Kahl,	"	1 00
William Bowman,	"	1 00
Daniel Bowman,	"	1 00
Solomon Glass,	"	1 00
Newton Geis,	"	1 00
Smith Friend,	"	1 00
William Garringer,	"	1 00
J. P. Spiker,	"	1 00
Dr. H. R. Boyer		10 00
Leonard Shartzer, summoning jurors		1 50
On body of George H. Marville		
Samuel P. Specht,	juror	1 00
William H. Clary,	"	1 00
George Marley,	"	1 00
James T. Shaffer,	"	1 00
Walter C. Bowman,	"	1 00
Sanson S. Savedge,	"	1 00
George L. Coffman,	"	1 00
F. L. Warnick,	"	1 00
Chas. B. Savedge,	"	1 00
Alex. C. George,	"	1 00
Enoch R. Clark,	"	1 00
John Snyder,	"	1 00
Dr. J. K. Cole		10 00
G. W. Haulenbeck, for team		50
On body of Joseph Harris—		
George T. Miller,	juror	1 00
James Coffman,	"	1 00
Jesse Harris,	"	1 00
Edward Miller,	"	1 00
George Moorehead,	"	1 00
Lawrence Garvey,	"	1 00
Robert Moorehead,	"	1 00
Lewis Mitter,	"	1 00
Daniel Raley,	"	1 00
Adam Elliott,	"	1 00
James Spence,	"	1 00
James Reynolds,	"	1 00
Marcus M. Fazenbaker, coroner		5 00
Dr. H. M. Kemp		10 00
Thomas Burk,	Witness	33
J. P. Cleary,	"	33
Gilbert Warnick,	"	33
Harmon Elliott,	"	33
R. A. C. Howard,	"	33
Thomas Moorehead,	"	33
Dominick Flynn,	"	33
Edward Devine,	"	33
Russell Patterson,	"	33
Frank Flynn,	"	33
Stephen Flynn,	"	33
Lewis Baldwin,	"	33
Lon Buckhannon,	"	33
Renx Buckhannon,	"	33
Charles D. Moorehead,	"	33
Thomas P. Swan,	"	33
Charles Brentlin,	"	33
Michael Flynn,	"	33
Joseph Paugh,	"	33
Lewis Mitter,	"	33
Cole Duckworth,	"	33
Joseph Moran,	"	33
William Elliott,	"	33
Charles Flynn,	"	33
Mrs. John Howell,	"	33
Charles H. Hill,	"	33
Gus Wilson,	"	33
George Ward,	"	33
Andy Hotchkiss,	"	33
Charles Ball,	"	33
Scott Elliott,	"	33
Howard Miller,	"	33
Mrs. Gilbert Warnick,	"	33
Mrs. C. D. Moorehead,	"	33
Benj. Fazenbaker,	"	33
On body of Robert E. Clingan—		
Edward J. Frantz,	juror	1 00
W. A. Maffett,	"	1 00
G. M. Mason,	"	1 00
J. N. Robinson,	"	1 00
D. M. Mason,	"	1 00
W. Ravenscroft,	"	1 00
John Sweeney,	"	1 00
R. K. Maroney,	"	1 00
Owen Tracy,	"	1 00
Thomas Little,	"	1 00
Charles Liller,	"	1 00
W. H. Hinebaugh,	"	1 00
Dr. H. W. McComas		10 00
Dr. J. E. Legge		10 00
J. A. Cross,	Witness	33
Mattie Cross,	"	33
Holmes Browning,	"	33
Charles Whetsell,	"	33
James Frantz,	"	33
Philip Davis,	"	33
On body of John Collins—		
George Mason,	juror	1 00
Edward J. Frantz,	"	1 00
Daniel Vaughn,	"	1 00
George Geissman,	"	1 00
B. H. Sincell,	"	1 00
E. A. Weimer,	"	1 00
E. Baumgartner,	"	1 00
D. M. Mason,	"	1 00
George D. White,	"	1 00
Charles Liller,	"	1 00
Robert Townshend,	"	1 00
James A. Sincell,	"	1 00
Earl Durst, witness		33
Dr. John E. Legge		10 00
On body of Bartholomew Hileman—		
D. M. Mason,	juror	1 00
L. J. Brown,	"	1 00
J. M. Stanton,	"	1 00
A. J. Harne,	"	1 00
E. J. Frantz,	"	1 00
Austin Brown,	"	1 00
W. A. Maffett,	"	1 00
Elwood Offutt,	"	1 00
Benj. H. Sincell,	"	1 00
Samuel Rodeheaver,	"	1 00
Clyde C. Liller,	"	1 00
Harper Bartlett, use Chas. Liller		1 00
Dr. Mahlon Hinebaugh		10 00
Total		$162 86

COURT HOUSE BONDS.

To pay bond No. 1	$5,000 00
" " interest from Aug. 1st, 1908, to July 31st, 1909	3,000 00
Total	$8,000 00

COURT HOUSE COMMISSION.

Deficiency in bond sale	$3,138 50
To be used for the necessary grading, steps, walks and approaches on court house lot, (as per Act of Legislature)	5,000 00
Total	$8,138 50

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

Dr. J. E. Legge, Health Officer	$ 100 00
Same, Physician to jail	100 00
James Denmark, scavenger, subject to order	25 00
Wm. H. Walker, janitor to c.h.	200 00
Henry M. Casteel, coal for c.h. and jail, use Garrett N. Bn'k	110 51
Same, for same, balance	51 17
Lincoln Callis, repairing road machines	21 21
Oakland Pharmacy, medicine for paupers and at jail	29 80
W. M. Thayer, hauling lumber for culverts	4 00
A. G. Sturgiss, stationery and medicine for paupers	45 60
D. E. Offutt & Sons, supplies furnished Mrs. Gilpin	15 00
Same, electric lamps, etc.	2 95
The Falconer Company, stationery for Clerk of Court	44 25
Lantz Bros., supplies for c.h.	10 91
Thomas Harne, hauling	6 00
G. A. Shirer, supplies for jail	4 95
Wm. J. C. Dulany Co, stationery for Clerk of Court	46 84
J. M. Davis & Sons, supplies for jail and court house	39 70
Corlies, Macy & Co., stationery for court house	188 25
James D. Hamill, stationery for Clerk's office	5 00
Alva Bushnell Co. same	15 75
W. H. H. Friend, issuing burial permits	6 80
Sines & Fries, coffin for pauper	20 00
A. D. Naylor & Co., repairs and supplies jail sewer pipe	355 26
Baltimore Office Supply Co., supplies for Clerk's office	37 45
D. E. Bolden, repairs at c.h. coffins for paupers, etc.	168 63
George Geissman, coal for jail	18 75
Felty & Co., lumber for court house platform	9 96
Dixon & Kelso, supplies court house and jail	52 90
John W. Maroney, digging pauper graves	4 00
M. E. Frazee, coffin, pauper, &c	15 00
J. M. Jarboe, kindling for c.h.	4 00
E. W. Helbig, wood for jail	10 50
Garrett Co. Telephone Co. rent of 'phone at jail	6 50
E. W. Helbig, paper hanging at jail	39 85
M. A. Rhoages, support Anna R. Maust	31 10
The Corkins Chemical Co., disinfectant for jail	23 50
Oakland Electric Co., light for court house and jail	552 55
Total	$2,445 64

COUNTY TREASURER.

William H. Hollinger, commissions on county tax	$1,337 92
Same, commissions on state tax	183
Total	$1,521 07
Contingent Fund	$4,215 62

RECAPITULATION.

General Road Levy	$12,012 32
Corporations	1,800 00
Clerk of Circuit Court	1,740 25
Court Fund	3,085 00
Orphans' Court	639 74
Sheriff's Office	7,029 57
Public Schools	20,000 00
Public Painting & Publishing	841 65
Election Expenses	3,800 00
Bridge Account	4,125 00
Fox and Cat Certificates	250 50
Almshouse and Asylum Fund	2,600 00
Maryland Hospital	1,050 00
Est. to pay J. P. Witnesses	100 00
Commissioners' Office	1,750 00
New Roads	279 85
Special Road Appropriations	2,278 89
Attorneys' Fees	1,519 47
Constables' Fees	384 60
Magistrates' Fees	261 04
Outside Pensioners	1,096 00
Coroners' Inquests	162 86
Court House Bonds	8,000 00
Court House Commission	6,138 50
Miscellaneous Account	2,445 64
County Treasurer	1,521 07
Contingent Fund	4,215 62
Total	$89 127 07

To pay this amount it was ascertained that the taxable property as shown by the Assessment Books amounts to $8,408,214.00, which at $1.06 on the $100 will make the above amount for County purposes $89,127.07.

Deducting $734,866.00 for Corporations paying direct to the State Treasurer leaves the basis $7,673,348.00 at 16 cents on each $100 makes $12,277.36 and this added makes the taxes for State and County purposes $101,404.43.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.
R. C. McCandlish, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. Friend, Merchant,
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

Most people know that if they have been sick they need *Scott's Emulsion* to bring back health and strength.

But the strongest point about *Scott's Emulsion* is that you don't have to be sick to get results from it.

It keeps up the athlete's strength, puts fat on thin people, makes a fretful baby happy, brings color to a pale girl's cheeks, and prevents coughs, colds and consumption.

Food in concentrated form for sick and well, young and old, rich and poor.

And it contains no drugs and no alcohol.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

ENGLAND SAYS NO ALUM IN FOOD

and strictly prohibits the sale of alum baking powder—

So does France
So does Germany

The sale of alum foods has been made illegal in Washington and the District of Columbia, and alum baking powders are everywhere recognized as injurious.

To protect yourself against alum, when ordering baking powder,

Say plainly—

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

and be very sure you get Royal.

Royal is the only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar. It adds to the digestibility and wholesomeness of the food.

Mr. J. Arthur White of Allegany, Pa., is home on a vacation.

Mrs. Paul White and little child, of Keyser, are here as the guests of relatives.

Dr. W. W. Davis, of the Park, was here yesterday and today, leaving on train No. 55 for points west.

Miss Joe Robinson returned to her home in Oakland Tuesday from a short visit to friends in Paw Paw, W. Va.

Mr. John Helbig, of near Mouat Savage, Allegany county, visited his father, Mr. John Helbig, and other relatives in Oakland last Sunday and Monday.

Miss Anna Manges left Oakland Tuesday afternoon for York, Pa., where she will give a recital tomorrow evening under the auspices of the Young Woman's Christian Association of that city.

Mrs. Mary A. Byrne and daughter Miss Julia, of Kingwood, who have been staying during the winter with Mr. and Mrs. Benj. H. Sincell, will go to their home over at Kingwood this afternoon, being accompanied by Mrs. Sincell.

St. Paul's M. E. Sunday school made the largest offering for Missions last Sunday ever made in its history, the total being $83.19. The infant department gave almost $18, while a class of six young ladies gave $10.81. They are to be congratulated.

Mr. C. J. Burkholder, of near Grantsville, who has been suffering many weeks with an attack of rheumatism, was taken to the Western Maryland Hospital in Cumberland on last Friday, being conveyed to that city in an ambulance over the old National Road.

The Oakland Normal School, with Messrs. U. G. Palmer and W. E. Bishoff, instructors, opened on Monday with an enrollment of forty in the advanced grades. This number has been slightly increased since the opening day and a large school is anticipated by the teachers.

Mr. Charles A. Wilt, once a resident of Garrett county, moving from here to Elk Lick, Pa., and thence to Bayard, West Va., where he is at present engaged in the general merchandising business, was in Oakland on last Thursday and Friday, when he made this office a brief business visit.

Mr. E. R. Jones, a son of merchant W. C. Jones, of Deer Park, who is now student of Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, has been elected alumni editor of the Tpanscript, the weekly publication of the college students. All places on the staff are competitive and are considered among the most prominent in the University.

Mr. Henry Lauer, of Oakland, who was in Baltimore last week attending the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, as a representative of Garrett Lodge of Oakland, has returded to his home and at the next meeting of the local lodge he will make a verbal report of the proceedings of the grand lodge, at which time all members are requested to be present.

Mr. D. E. Bolden, the furniture and carpet man of Oakland, returned to his home here on last Saturday after an absence of a week spent in Philadelphia and New York where he made purchases of furniture, carpets, etc., for immediate delivery. The visit to New York was of less than a day's duration, but Mr. Bolden says he saw enough of the town to impress him with its greatness.

We very much regret to note the very serious illness of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Renninger, of Oakland, who was taken ill at Eglon a week or two ago with typhoid fever. The condition of he little one this morning is such that the attending physician has but little hope for its recovery. Our sympathy goes out in a great measure to the sorrowing parents.

For Sale or Exchange for good Jersey Cows—Two Jersey Bulls; pure St. Lambert breed; registered A. J. C. C.; age 2 years. For information and price address Walter Sanders, Foreman, Brookside Dairy Farms, Brookside, W. Va. 7-3t*

A ten days' meeting closed at Crellin on last Wednesday, which was conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. M. Lister. The meetings were all well attended. On Tuesday evening Mr. S. A. Kendall, president of the Kendall Lumber Company, made a very forceful address to a large audience. His talk was much appreciated by his auditors, the majority of whom being employes of the Kendall interests.

Messrs. Thomas B. Wiley, Albert Brenneman and Amos Recknor, all of the sugar producing section of Garrett county in District No. 12, were in Oakland yesterday, having brought to town some of the products of their camps. Mr. Wiley brought 700 pounds of sugar and 14 gallons of syrup; Mr. Recknor's load amounted to about 1500 pounds of sugar and Mr. Brenneman brought thirty gallons of syrup.

If you have Catarrh, rid yourself of this repulsive disease. Ask Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis., to mail you free, a trial box of his Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. A simple, single test, will surely tell you a Catarrh truth well worth your knowing. Write to-day. Don't suffer longer. All dealers.

CAPITAL 50,000.00 — **THE** — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

Easter Service At Swanton.

The Methodist Episcopal Sunday school did not have its usual Easter service this year, but the Epworth League (which by the way is one of the best Leagues in the county) held on Sunday evening one of the best and most interesting Easter services that we have ever had in Swanton. The program consisted of addresses, recitations, select reading and good live appropriate singing. Notwithstanding the muddy roads the congregation was a large one and for nearly two hours the people gave careful attention to the very interesting and instructive program. The children had been well trained by Mrs. Oliver G. Sweitzer and they certainly performed their part with credit. One feature of the program was the presentation by the president, W. W. Sweet, of a beautiful card to each person present. G.

At the congregational meeting of the Oakland Presbyterian church held on Sunday evening last after the preaching services conducted by Dr. Flanagan, of Grafton, a call was extended Rev. L. B. Hensley, at present pastor of Southminister Presbyterian church, South Cumberland, which church Rev. Hensley built. Rev. Hensley has also received a call to serve the Presbyterian church at Cairo, West Va., and is holding both calls under consideration.

A weak Stomach, means weak Stomach nerves, always. And this is also true of the Heart and Kidneys. It's a pity that sick ones continue to drug the Stomach or stimulate the Heart and Kidneys. The weak nerves, not the organs themselves, need this help. This explains why Dr. Shoop's Restorative has, and is promptly helping so many sick ones. It goes direct to the cause of these diseases. Test this vital truth, and see. All dealers.

The compositorial force of THE REPUBLICAN office this week has had more than the accustomed portion of typesetting to do owing to the local laws and the annual levy which we print today. With this great mass of matter to handle and get in the proper shape for publication within a space of two days has served to crowd out of our columns some news items and other things which we had intended publishing today, but the laws and county levy has the right of way, hence our columns are "scarce of news but long on law."

"Health Coffee" is really the closest Coffee Imitation ever yet produced. This, the finest Coffee Substitute ever made, has recently been produced by Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis. Not a grain of real Coffee in it either. Health Coffee is made from pure toasted cereals, with malt, nuts, etc. Really it would fool an expert—who might drink it for Coffee. No twenty or thirty minutes boiling. "Made in a minute" says the doctor. All dealers.

Mr. W. E. Hollinger, the new County Treasurer, will take charge of the affairs of his office on Tuesday, at which time Mr. H. R. DeWitt, who served as such for the past two years, will retire as a public official and return to private life on his farm near Hoyes. Mr. DeWitt has been a most excellent officer and has given his undivided time to the financial affairs of the county. Mr. Hollinger, the new treasurer, will have as his deputy Mr. James W. White, of Oakland, whose past experience in the office well qualifies him to fulfill the duties with honor to himself and credit to the county.

Grippe is sweeping the country. Stop it with Preventics, before it gets deeply seated. To check early colds with these little Candy Cold Tablets is surely sensible and safe. Preventics contain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh or sickening. Pneumonia would never appear if early colds were promptly broken. Also good for feverish children. Large box, 48 tablets, 25 cents. Vest pocket boxes 5 cents. Sold by all dealers.

We understood that there is a strong likelihood of the congregation of St. Paul's M. E. church making a material addition to its property holdings in the very near future. The old parsonage, which has stood the storms of some forty winters, is not in keeping with adjacent property, nor is it comfortable as a home for the pastor of the church. there is talk of either a new building or else the purchase of the Ison residence on 4th street for a home for the pastor at present. An option has been secured on the Ison property, we understand, at a reasonable figure, but just what action will be taken will be determined a congregational meeting that church on Sunday night.

Odd Fellows Anniversary Service.

Oak Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F., will celebrate the eighty-ninth anniversary of the order in America in the Loch Lynn United Brethren church, Saturday, April 25th, at 8 o'clock p. m. There has been an elaborate program arranged and an enjoyable time is anticipated. The speakers will be Hon. Philip Willett, a noted lecturer formerly of Pennsylvania now of Mt. Lake Park; Rev. Chenoweth, a Baptist minister from Terra Alta, and Dr. H. W. McComas whom we all know and glad to hear at any time. Good vocal music will be furnished. All members of Oak Lodge are requested, and other members of the order are invited to meet at Odd Fellows Hall, Loch Lynn, at 7:30 p. m. The public is cordially invited to come and enjoy the evening with us.

JOHN W. REAM,
ENOCH E. KESNER,
HARVEY N. CUPPETT,
Committee.

SHORT RUN.

What has become of our village boy? We have not heard from him for sometime. I suppose that he, with the rest of the farmers, are very busy plowing for their spring crops.

There is a good prospect for a large yield of all kinks of fruit this year.

Mr. A. E. Harvey and his son George have just completed a blacksmith shop at Kitzmillerville. Alf will continue blacksmithing at Dodson and George will run the new shop at Kitzmillerville. We wish him much success.

Our school has closed under the instruction of Miss Merle Fowler. All were sorry to see her go, and would like to have her with us again next winter.

Mr. Burt Wilson, who has been home on a vacation, has returned to his work.

Mr. Ney Wilson, of Elkins, was here on business last Saturday.

Leap year has not deprived us of any of our old bachelors yet. Instead of decreasing they have increased two.

Mr. Alex Wilson, who was in Florida, has returned home bringing an alligator with him. He says it is "lonely to travel alone."

Prof. Chas. W. Moore is not working for Judge Wilson.

Mr. J. T. Harvey, one of our hustling farmers, is building a large barn.

Mrs. Geo. W. Moon and Miss Helen Harvey were visiting Mrs. Stullenbarger last week. They reported a good time.

Miss Ida Wilson expects to attend normal this year.

Mrs. Bertha Harvey was visiting her mother last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Sharpless of Wildell, W. Va., were visiting here last week.

Miss Emma Harvey, who taught school at Hubbard, is at home now.

The grange has purchased a cemetery near the Short Run church.

Let us here from Mildred Howe again.

GERALDINE VEILLE.

Died.

At her home in Grantsville yesterday Mrs. Wm. R. Getty, relict of the late Hon. Wm. R. Getty, who represented Garrett county in the Senate of Maryland for many years in its early history Deceased was a prominent lady especially in the northern section of the county where she spent most of her long life. She leaves a number of children and other relatives to mourn their loss.

FOR SALE.

A good farm of 115 acres, 3 miles from Frankville and 5 miles from Swanton; 60 acres in cultivation; improved by 2 dwelling houses, 3 small barns and other outbuildings; 2 orchards of choice fruit, excellent water and convenient to church and school. Possession given at once, the purchaser to pay for labor and seed; for any crop that may have been put in the ground at time of transfer.

Price, $1800; ⅓ cash and balance to suit purchaser.

Apply to Fred. A. Thayer, Oakland, Md. 5-4t

Church Services.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Preaching at Lyndale at 10.30 a. m.; Loch Lynn at 7:30 p. m.

J. F. PRITCHARD, Pastor.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE.

Services next Sunday as follows:

Wesley Chapel—Sunday school 10 a. m.; class meeting at 11 a. m.

Mt. Lake Park—Class meeting at 10 a. m.; preaching 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 2.30 p. m., Junior League 3.30 p. m., and Epworth League 7.30 p. m.

Cottage prayer meeting at the home of J. W. Feather tonight, April 23.

Deer Park—Sunday School at 10 a.m.; Epworth League at 7, and preaching at 8p. m.

All are welcome.

E. J. WESTFALL, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows: At 10.30 a. m. the Sacrament of The Lord's Supper will be administered.

Sunday school at 2.15 p. m.

Evening Devotion and Song service at 7.30 p. m. Following the devotional service there will be a business meeting of the membership of the church to take action on the purchase or building of a parsonage property. The entire membership is or should be interested in this meeting and is urged to be present.

Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:

Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.

Preaching 10:30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m.

No Catechise.

Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching at Deer Park at 11 a. m.; at Loch Lynn 3 p. m., and at Ferndale at 8 p. m.

A Sunday school will be organized at Deep Creek (Thayerville) church 2 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

Farm For Sale or Rent.

I have a farm 3 miles north of Oakland and 1½ miles west of Deer Park, containing 126 acres, with new eight-room house and good barn, which I offer for rent or sale.

D. M. DIXON.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. OFFUTT, JOHN M. DAVIS, G. S. HAMILL.
GEORGE W. LEGGE, JOHN T. MITCHELL, S. T. JONES.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, VICE PRESIDENT
S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. [illegible], ASSISTANT CASHIER

H. C. Sincell & Co.

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THE Clothing we are handling this Season is that distinguished kind which you see so many well dressed gentlemen wearing, and gives them that appearance of refinement that no other line of Clothing imparts. It is the Hart Schaffner & Marx kind. Come to our store and we will be pleased to exhibit the full line of this incomparable Clothing built scentifically for wear and appearance.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., April 23, 1908.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, May 12th, 1908,

to transact any business that may be brought before it.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

School Board Meeting.

The Board of School Commissioners will meet in their office on

Tuesday, May 5, 1908,

for the purpose of appointing Trustees and transacting routine business.

By order of the Board.
ED A. BROWNING,
County Superintendent.
26

CHAPTER 505.

AN ACT to provide for the appointment of a deputy sheriff and a cook to the jail in Garrett county by repealing Sections 2, 3 and 4, of Chapter 17, of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland for the Session of 1906, entitled An Act to repeal Chapter 285 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, and re-enacting the same with amendments, and to add a new section to said Act to be known as Section 4A.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted be the General Assembly of Maryland, That Sections 2, 3, and 4, of Chapter 17, of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, for the Session of 1906, entitled An Act to repeal Chapter 285 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, and re-enact the same with amendments, so as to read as follows:

SECTION 2. The Sheriff of Garrett county shall appoint a fit person as Deputy Sheriff of said county, who shall also act as Warden of the Jail of said county, and who shall perform the services of said jail as Janitor and Warden, and shall have charge of said jail in keeping it heated and cleaned, and of the care and custody of prisoners therein, and shall be responsible for escapes of prisoners occasioned in the same manner and to the same extent as the Sheriff of said County and shall perform all duties required of him by the Sheriff of said County.

SEC. 3 The said Deputy Sheriff, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall take the same oath before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of said county, as now required by law to be taken by Sheriffs, and shall give such bond to the State of Maryland with sureties to be approved in due form, in the sum of three thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as such Deputy Sheriff, which bond shall when approved be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court and disposed of as the Sheriff's bond is disposed of.

SEC. 4. The first Deputy Sheriff appointed under this Act, shall be appointed to serve until the first day January, 1910, unless removed sooner for cause, and appointments shall be made thereafter for the term of two years, unless sooner removed by the Sheriff for incompetentcy, disobedience or neglect of duty, or other causes, which in the judgment of the said Sheriff may be sufficient for such removal; and in case of removal as hereinbefore provided, the new appointee shall be appointed for the unexpired term of the person removed, and the salary of said Deputy Sheriff shall be not less than nine hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars in each year, and shall be levied for and paid by the County Commissioners of Garrett county in monthly installment.

SEC. 4A. And be it enacted, That the County Commissioners of Garrett county shall allow the Sheriff of Garrett county the sum of three hundred dollars per year for a cook to the jail, which sum shall be paid in monthly installments to the Sheriff.

And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6, 1908.

Subscribe for The Republican.

A Social Impossibility

By Donal H. Haines.

Copyright, 1907, by Donal H. Haines.

DESBRO shifted in his seat, settled his eyeglasses more firmly upon his nose and, with his gloved hands folded on the top of his cane, turned his glance again to the field of play. On all sides of him men and women were abandoning themselves to excesses of enthusiasm, but his cold neutral tinted eyes followed the movements of the muddy figures on the gridiron without a trace of excitement, though they lost no details of the play.

"I beg your pardon"—Desbro's high pitched, nervous voice cut incisively into the throaty cheer of which the man next to him was delivering himself—"but can you tell me who is the black haired man at tackle?"

"Babbington," snapped the other shortly and turned again to his cheering, while Desbro murmured courteous thanks.

Turning a pair of fieldglasses upon the field, Desbro watched the struggling figures intently for a few moments; then, laying the binoculars aside and lighting a cigarette, he commenced to talk to himself in a low tone, oblivious of his surroundings.

"A matchless physique," he muttered, "coupled with a face which might have been Adam's—as devoid of the spark of intelligence as an ox's—the very embodiment of the game he is playing."

His intent gaze noted a sudden congestion of the padded figures below him and an eager craning of necks from the seats of the big stand. One of the opposing players lay stretched on the turf writhing in pain, while a group of the visiting eleven's supporters leaned from their seats and pointed impotently accusing fingers at the man called Babbington, who stood looking down at the prostrate figure with his hands on his massive hips.

A cold little sneer gathered about the corners of Desbro's mouth as he watched the incident.

"What callousness," he exclaimed softly, "what savagely unconscious callousness! Is the man an anachronism or only a brute? Such simple minded unconcern for physical agony caused by one's own hands is the mark of mere coarseness or a throwback.

"I must see more of this strange man," he told himself and walked to the gymnasium, where he sat for an hour gazing at the ceiling with a preoccupied air. When Babbington's great bulk emerged from the door leading to the baths an hour later, Desbro rose and walked to meet him.

"Mr. Babbington?" he asked. The other nodded.

"My name is Desbro," he went on rapidly, his suddenly keen eyes searching the other's face. "I come from the same part of the country that you do,

"NO," HE ANSWERED; "THIS IS WHAT I CAME FOR."

and I thought possibly you might give me news of an old friend, Morton—Harold Morton. Did you happen to know him?"

"Morton?" he said slowly. "Morton? No, don't believe I know him."

"Ah, of course," Desbro hastened to say, "I thought perhaps"— And he wove a few sentences of easy fiction before turning abruptly on his heel.

A few hours later he sat in the billiard room of his fraternity house listening curiously to the talk of the men which centered about the game of the afternoon. The comments were all lively, enthusiastic, on the team's chances, on the individual prowess of the men, and constantly recurring in the hum of conversation was Babbington's name.

"The finest type of a player the crop of new men has produced," a fair haired man with a big voice called from one end of the smoky room.

"Right you are!" Desbro broke in suddenly. The men around the tables turned in astonishment, for to have Desbro offer comment on matters of this nature was unusual.

"Right you are, I say," he repeated, leaning back in his chair and surveying the curious faces through his glasses. "This man is the very embodiment of the spirit fostered by this beautiful game of yours—built for a human chopping block or battering ram, as the case may demand! By the exertion of those muscles for which he is no more responsible than Thompson there for his red hair he brings down on his richly undeserving head the frenzied cheers of a sport crazed crowd. He sends a man less fortunately endowed physically than himself into a few moments of unhappy oblivion and then grins at you with crass satisfaction when you cheer him—not for himself or because his name means anything, but simply for what he has done.

"This Babbington comes out of nowhere," Desbro continued, "a graceless, coarse fibered clod, with a giant's strength and the broad ideas of a goat, hungry for notoriety of the sort his great muscles can command, and you pamper his cheap cravings with unction. You sit in the stands and shout yourselves hoarse while he is battering some poor fellow in the arena, and you will go further. You will desire the capture of this athletic lion in spite of the fact that he is a—a social impossibility, and you will be crowding around trying to put your fraternity pins on his coat. Bah!

"I talked with the man, looked into his great, oxlike eyes—dead, devoid of the spark of real life"—

The unfinished sentence broke abruptly, and every eye in the room followed Desbro's startled glance to the doorway, where, turning his cane in his hands and staring at the speaker with an expression wholly indescribable, stood Babbington. For a moment there was the dead silence of utter embarrassment; then one by one the men turned to the tables, while Babbington cleared his throat and spoke.

"I came to see if possibly I hadn't misunderstood you," he said, turning to Desbro. "That name you mentioned was Morton, wasn't it?"

Desbro, redder than any man had ever seen him, nodded without speaking.

"I thought possibly I hadn't understood," Babbington explained, backing awkwardly out of the door, "and I did know a man named Horton."

A few moments later Desbro passed the door of the billiard room, wearing the raincoat and slouch hat which he invariably wore on the evening walks which were as much a part of his existence as his meals.

No man pretended to know the object of these nightly walks of Desbro's. To all inquiries he responded that "they gave him a chance to think without interruption."

At the gate Desbro paused to light a cigarette, and the flare of the match as he shielded it from the snappy October wind brought his thin features into prominence against the darkness. Babbington, standing under a tree not a dozen yards away, turned as the sulphur sputtered and saw. His great hand clinched instinctively into a fist, and he had already taken a step forward when Desbro turned and started quickly down the street.

Babbington waited a few moments, then stepped lightly on to the sidewalk and followed, quietly at first and then without caution as Desbro paid no attention to the footfalls behind him. He glanced now and then at the receding lights and then increased the length of his strides as Desbro's phrases throbbed through his mind.

"Social impossibility!" he muttered, gritting his teeth over the phrase. "I'll teach the little whelp!"

His eyes never left the little spark which marked the other's position, but every time he started to close the gap between them something checked him. His thoughts refused to run to any but a given point—a fierce desire to get his hands upon the man who had held his ignorance up to a roomful of men while he stood and listened helplessly. As he had stood under the tree in front of the house he had felt only a sense of impotency, of shame, a gulping feeling of disappointment which was not easy to understand, a sickening realization that some of Desbro's words had rung true.

Block after block the man in front walked, turning now to the right and now to the left, sometimes walking rapidly and again idling along at a snail's pace. They passed through the business streets, lonely and deserted under the harsh glare of the arc lights. Here Desbro paused to talk with a policeman with whom he seemed to be on excellent terms, and, turned suddenly cold at the sight of the patrolman, Babbington crossed the street and nearly lost his man, who wheeled abruptly into a dark side street.

Babbington was conscious that a struggle had commenced within him and that the first heat of anger was passing. He grew ashamed of his growing calmness, fearful lest the cooling influence of the walk rob him of the merited retaliation which he knew his massive arms could administer.

Desbro stopped abruptly to light another cigarette, and his pursuer halted in the midst of a stride. For an instant he paused irresolute, divided between the lingering desire to close his fingers on Desbro's neck and a sudden impulse to run, to get away from everything, back to the life where other men had lived and talked like himself. The hotter sensation triumphed, and Babbington had taken three quick, elastic steps toward his victim when, silent as the shadows from which they sprang, a little knot of men threw themselves at Desbro.

The shock of the attack not only drove from Babbington's mind every vestige of his own wrath, but bereft him for an instant of the power of motion. He heard Desbro give a low exclamation and saw by the last flicker of the match the slight figure attempting to shield itself by leaping behind an iron pole. In another instant he found himself in the center of a press of struggling figures. He received blows and felt the impact of his hand against flesh as he returned them.

"Where are you, Desbro?" he shouted. "Sing out!"

"Here," came a choking voice from behind him, "quick!"

A club struck Babbington's arm with a numbing shock, but he kicked the man who wielded it into insensibility and the next instant was tearing another ruffian from off Desbro's prostrate form. Two of the assailants lay on the ground, mere blotches in the darkness. The others had disappeared.

Desbro rose to his feet slowly and took a step toward his rescuer.

"I say," he commenced, then stopped abruptly. "So this is the cheap 'coals of fire' method you pursue, is it?" he continued, with a sneer.

A sudden easy smile passed over Babbington's face.

"No," he answered shortly; "this is what I came for," and he struck Desbro squarely in the face, felling him instantly.

For an instant the knowledge of the strength in his great muscles frightened him, and he leaned over Desbro anxiously. Satisfied that he had struck

"WILL YOU SHAKE HANDS, BABBINGTON?" HE ASKED.

no harder than he intended, he leaned against the iron post panting from his exertions. The two roughs on the ground recovered their senses and scuttled off into the night. He could hear Desbro's watch ticking and kept track of the seconds for two full minutes. Then he noticed that the fallen man was bareheaded and puttered about on his hands and knees in the dead leaves and the filth of the gutter until he found Desbro's hat.

"Can you walk?" he asked shortly. The disheveled figure nodded, and in silence they made their way back through the deserted streets. In front of the fraternity house they separated without words.

Desbro gave up his nightly walks for a week and was seen but little outside his room. He explained his marred cheek and a stiffness in one leg by a fall through a broken crossing.

* * * * * * *

"Going to make another character study of the game, Desbro?"

Desbro shook his head and smiled.

"I'm continuing one," he answered shortly.

It was with a more interested, less coldly critical expression that he followed the movements of the men on the white striped field beneath him. The problem confronting the varsity team was a different one from that which Desbro had watched on the first occasion, for instead of feeble opponents who would only afford them good practice they faced an eleven of their own class.

From the first the enemy's tactics had been obvious. They realized that in Babbington there was a living opposition which barred all progress to the varsity's goal line, and toward the wearing down of his great strength they had directed their efforts. Men had been led to the side lines pale and bleeding, and the list of the visitors' substitutes was diminished, but still Babbington formed the center of every attack and was the rock about which split the enemy's onslaughts. It was not a showy exhibition, but it was a splendid piece of physical stamina, and the great crowd was appreciative. They saw that Babbington's endurance would make victory possible, and they rose in a great wall of color and cheered him furiously.

"Babbington! Babbington!"

Close to the goal posts Babbington raised his great frame from the tangle of the last attack which had shattered its force upon him and faced the shouting crowds. Slowly he raised a huge fist and shook it in the face of the multitude, which grew wonderingly silent.

"Curse you," he shouted, and the sound of his hoarse voice carried to every part of the stands, "leave my name alone!"

Desbro smiled quietly.

"In the term 'social impossibility,'" he muttered, "I was guilty of gross injustice."

When the whistle sounded the end of the half, he scrambled down from his seat, climbed the wire fence inclosing the field and walked toward Babbington, who, with hanging head, was walking slowly toward the side lines.

"Will you shake hands, Babbington?" he asked, smiling.

Babbington looked up in surprise. Then his somewhat heavy features lighted up, and the big hand shot out.

Last Notice to Delinquent Tax Payers.

As County Treasurer my term of office expires during the month of April and I desire to settle up my books at an early a date as possible, I therefore give this as the last notice to delinquent tax payers that if taxes due and in arrear for the years 1906 and 1907 are not paid on or before May 1st next I will collect same in the manner prescribed by law, much as I regret to pursue this course. All delinquents, therefore, will please take notice that unless they make settlement as above I will in justice to myself and the financial interests of the county, be compelled to adhere strictly to the law, which, if invoked will add costs in many cases often exceeding the amount of taxes involved.

Very respectfully,
HORACE R. DEWITT,
4td Treasurer of Garrett County.

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The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Land for Sale.

We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:

One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.

Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.

Also 10 acres suitable for building sites, just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.

For further information, address
THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL,
Successors to Charles A. Tower,
General Fire Insurance,
OAKLAND, MD.

We offer the best possible protection.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Somerset county, Pa., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ANNA BOGER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1908.

WILLIAM E. BITTNER,
Administrator.
Rockwood, Pa.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

Notice is here given to the qualified voters of the Town of Oakland, Maryland, that a Special Election will be held at the Office of the Supervisors of Election in said town on

Monday, May 4th, 1908,

from 8 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of submitting the question, as to whether the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at its January Session, 1908, with reference to issuing Municipal bonds to the amount of $80,000 for the purpose of installing and maintaining a system of Water Works and Sewerage in said town, shall be enforced or vice versa.

By order of the Council,
J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk,
Town Council of Oakland.

GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.
Office "Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Particular Attention Given
Railroad & Mine Surveying.
Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

Fred. A. Thayer, Agent, Oakland, Md.
Statement of the Condition of
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Total Admitted Assets..... $18,920,603 84
Total Liabilities..... 13,659,153 39
Surplus to Policy-holders..... 5,261,450 45

STATE OF MARYLAND.
Office of the State Insurance Department.
BALTIMORE, January 18, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract taken from the Annual Statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford Conn. for the year ending December 31, 1907, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

Statement of the Condition of
THE CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD.
January 1, 1908.

Cash Capital..... $1,000,000 00
Reserve for Reinsurance..... 3,580,757 25
Reserve for all Out standing Claims..... 318,272 38
Net Surplus..... 1,118,394 25
Total Assets..... $5,817,423 86

STATE OF MARYLAND.
Office of the State Insurance Department
BALTIMORE, January 18, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract taken from the Annual Statement of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., for the year ending December 31, 1907, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

Statement showing the Condition of the
FIDELITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
December 31, 1907.

Capital Stock paid up..... $1,000,000 00
Total Assets..... 2,529,466 17
Total amount of All Liabilities..... 727,763 59
Surplus as regards policy holders. 2,801,701 58
Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company..... 2,166,950 00

STATE OF MARYLAND
Office of the State Insurance Department.
BALTIMORE, Feeruary 19, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract, taken from the Annual Statement of The Fidelity Fire Insurance Company, of New York, for the year ending December 31, 1907, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

Statement of the Condition of
THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
December 31, 1907.

Total Assets..... $16,399,452 10
Total Amount of all liabilities..... 7,895,860 74
Surplus as regards policy holders. 8,503,591 36

State of Maryland, Office of State Insur. Dept.
Baltimore, February 19, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract from the statement of the above named company.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas J. Lowdermilk, late of Garrett County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of Aug., 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1908.

LOUISA A. LOWDERMILK,
Executrix.
McHenry, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JOHN KITZMILLER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 13th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 13th day of February 1908.

WILLIAM CALLIS,
W. J. KITZMILLER,
Executors.
Hoves, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CHRISTIAN KLOTZ,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1908.

LEWIS KLOTZ,
R. F. D. No. 1, Accident, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ANDREW J. TEATS,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of August, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of February, 1908.

ANASTASIA TEATS,
Administratrix.
Oakland, Md.

Notiec to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Allegany County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Testamentary on the personal estate of

JACOB WILSON,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 16th day of April, 1908.

WM. H. WILSON,
Executor.
5-3t Frostburg, Md.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" and save danger for Pneumonia. We say it with confidence, for we have found it fully equal to cure it afterwards. Preventics are little Cold Cure Candies. Tasteless and pleasant to take—all the sneezy grippy symptoms break up at the head of them early. That's grandly better. That's why they are called Preventics.

Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Quinine, no physic, nothing sickening. Nice for the children—and thoroughly safe too. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, think of Preventics. Promptness may also save half your usual sickness. And don't forget your child if there is feverishness, night or day. Herein probably lies Preventics' greatest efficiency. 25 cents for 50 boxes for the pocket, also in 25c tins of 8 Preventics. Insist on your druggist giving you

Preventics
"ALL DEALERS"

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North Third street.
Office in McComas Building.

DR. J. F. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

NORMAN S. HEINDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building,
KLAND, MARYLAND.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Schedule effective June 2, 1907.
OAKLAND.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.
For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *9.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.
For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *9.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.
For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.25 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

FOR SALE.

We will sell at private sale at our farms between Mt. Lake Park and Oakland,

3 Thoroughbred Jersey Cows.

An excellent opportunity to purchase a good family cow.

1 Dark Bay Yearling Colt.

1 Five Year Old Bay Mare;

Hamiltonian; $250.

1 Gasoline Engine,

8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $275.

1 Hay Bailer,

operated by horse-power. Makes standard size bales.

For further information call on or write to
THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
Oakland, Md.

THE MARYLAND
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
COLLEGE PARK, MD.
MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY
Six Courses of Instruction
Leading to professional degree of "P. S."
Agricultural. Mechanical. Scientific.
Horticural. Civil Engineering Chemical.
Trains for a life's work.
Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter upon life's work.

Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements—Bathrooms, Steam Heat and Electricity.

New Buildings with modern improvements.

Location unsurpassed for health. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Laundry, Board, Medical attention, Annual Deposit, Chemical and Athletic fees All included in an annual charge of $200 payable quarterly in advance. Daily visit by Physician in charge. Sanitarium for isolation of any patient with contagious diseases.

Catalog giving full particulars sent on application.

Attention is called to Short Course of Ten Weeks in Agriculture.

Write for particulars.

Term commences September 19th, 1907.

Early application necessary for admittance.

22-8t R. W. SILVESTER, Pres't.
College Park Md.

A Comparison.

"Some years ago, I used

Davis' 100 per cent Pure Paint

on my home, at the same time, several other houses near me were painted with other paints. There is a big contrast today between the appearance of my house and others." J. H. PRUITT, Chincoteague, Va.

If you compare adulterated paint with Davis 100 per cent Pure, you will easily know why my house painted with Davis looks well and wears well.

J. M. DAVIS & SON,
Agents.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregorie, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Enlarging Your Business

If you are in business and you want to make more money you will read every word we have to say. Are you spending your money for advertising in haphazard fashion as if intended for charity, or do you advertise for direct results?

Did you ever stop to think how your advertising can be made a source of profit to you, and how its value can be measured in dollars and cents. If you have not, you are throwing money away.

Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to you will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business.

If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you.

If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.

When You Need Printing Done

You want it to be of the very best kind. As you expect your printed matter to make business it is necessary it should do the talking for you. Poor or indifferent printing cannot do this as it lacks the strong points required to gain and hold the interest of the patron.

¶ In this particular line of work we excel, for several reasons, viz: 1st; we have the largest and best variety of up-to-date type to be found in the western part of the state. 2nd; we carry only the very best grades of papers; and 3rd; the know-how with which to create original and attractive tye display.

¶ You make no mistake when you come to us with an order of printing

The Republican Job Printery

Benj. H. Sincell, Prop.,

Okland, Md.

PIE AND ETIQUETTE.

Story of a Sentry Who Had Not Quite Learned His Business.

Captain Roald Amundsen, Norway's famous explorer, tells this story about a national guard encampment last summer:

"A new volunteer, who had not quite learned his business, was on sentry duty one night when a friend brought a pie from the canteen.

"As he sat on the grass eating the pie the major sauntered up in undress uniform. The sentry, not recognizing him, did not salute, and the major stopped and said:

"'What's that you have there?'

"'Pie,' said the sentry good naturedly—'apple pie. Have a bite?'

"The major frowned.

"'Do you know who I am?' he asked.

"'No,' said the sentry, 'unless you're the major's groom.'

"The major shook his head.

"'Guess again,' he growled.

"'The barber from the village.'

"'No.'

"'Maybe'—here the sentry laughed—'maybe you're the major himself.'

"'That's right; I am the major,' was the stern reply.

"The sentry scrambled to his feet.

"'Good gracious!' he exclaimed. 'Hold the pie, will you, while I present arms!'"—Harper's Weekly.

Never Could Catch 'Em.

"Yes," said Miss Passay, "I discovered a burglar in our parlor last night."

"My gracious!" put in Miss Pert. "Did you faint?"

"No; I tried to catch him, but"—

"Ah, your usual luck with men, eh?"—Philadelphia Press.

The Objection.

"Nearly everybody makes mistakes at some time or another," said the philosophic person.

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne; "you can forgive anybody for making mistakes if he isn't so egotistic as to insist on your admiring them."—Washing Star.

The Play.

Manager—Now, as to the moral quality of the piece, we wish that to be very conspicuous.

Playwright—By its absence?

Manager—Oh, when it comes to mere details of method we leave everything to you, of course. We don't care how you manage it.—Puck.

A Lover's Suggestion.

"Might I suggest, sir, as long as I am going to court your daughter regularly, that you place a new comfortable armchair in your parlor? I have to work hard at the office all day, and I can't afford to have my framework worn out at night."—New York Life.

Presence of Mind.

The gallant rescue of a shipwrecked mariner.

Not Tactful.

"I met Mrs. Hardup the other day, and she looked queer and evaded me when I asked her what her husband was doing now."

"No wonder."

"Why, what is he doing?"

"Time."—Baltimore American.

Reformed.

"Do you think horse racing a crime?"

"Sure."

"But you owned a string of horses last season."

"That's just it. I was referring to the way in which my horses raced."—New York Telegram.

More Up to Date.

De Style—They say that in Mexico now the bull fighters enter the arena in automobiles.

Gunbusta—Then I suppose the toreadors will now call themselves motoreadors.—Harper's Weekly.

Popular.

Clara—What kind of face powder do you use?

Maud—Why do you ask?

"Charlie Spooner says it's the best he ever tasted."—New York Life.

The Frame.

He sent to her his photograph.
'Twas in a frame of gold,
With butterflies and ivy leaves
And starry lilies scrolled.
He went without cigars a week
And lunched on apple pie
And to and from his office walked,
The costly thing to buy.

She thanked him in a charming note
That filled his soul with bliss,
And then she took his picture out—
Oh, sly, deceitful miss!
She put her own, in regal pose,
With opera cloak and fan,
In that expensive frame and sent
It to another man.
—Minna Irving in New York Press.

Bear Range Poultry Farm

W. G. RILEY.

BREEDER OF

High Class Stock.

Winner of First Prizes at Hagerstown and Cumberland.

I have 14 of the leading varieties.

Eggs, $1 for 15.

Lowest price for best quality.

DEER PARK, MD.

DOES IT PAY?

to tramp errands, lose time and suffer inconvenience—to save the cost of a telephone message.

The C.&P. Telephone Comp'y

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

An Appetite

No matter how critical your taste or capricious your appetite, we are sure to be able to please you with

Pure Ice Cream.

Our aim is to make it the finest, and we seem to be successful, judging by its great popularity.

Any flavor you may prefer.

Any quantity you want.

Henry Lauer,

4tf Oakland, Md.

Arthur Townshend,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

First National Bank Building, Main Street, Oakland, Md.

COME AND SEE

WE HAVE IT FOR

Spring Cleaning,

NEAT LINE OF

Mattings,

Table and Floor Oil Cloths,

Lace Curtains,

Dotted Swiss,

Window Blinds,

Sheets and Pillow Cases,

Table Linen, Towels,

Silkolines and Reps.

STILL A FEW

SUITS

AND

OVERCOATS

AT

Away Down Prices.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.

FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING

Send for prices

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on

2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.

2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.

2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank

Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.

Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.

C. H. JENNINGS, - - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.

C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y

You can buy at Reduced Prices

Grain Drills, Harrows AND Plows

AT NAYLOR & CO.'S

Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,

Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell, Real Estate Agt and Surveyor, Sincell Building, OAKLAND, MD.

CHAPTER 370.

AN ACT to authorize and empower the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county to levy certain sums of money for use upon the building and grounds of the new court house in said county.

WHEREAS, By Chapter 788 of the Acts of 1906 a Commission was created to contract for the erection of a new court house for Garrett county, and the Board of County Commissioners were empowered to issue bonds bearing interest at the rate of five percent. to the amount of $75,000 for that purpose; and

WHEREAS, The Court House Commission entered into contracts based upon an expenditure of the above sum of $75,000; and

WHEREAS, When the bonds were offerred for sale by the County Commissioners, it was their judgment to place the interest at four per cent, thereby making a material saving to the county in the total interest to be paid, but on this account causing the bonds to sell below par, thus reducing the amount available to the use of the Court House Commission by $3138,50; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary that the Commission have not less than $75,000 available to meet the necessary expenses of the construction of the Court House; therefore

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Board of County Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to levy upon the taxable basis of Garrett county the sum of three thousand one hundred and thirty eight dollars and fifty cents ($3138.50) to be expended upon the new Court House, and that this amount be placed to the credit of the Court House Commission for Garrett county.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Board of County Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to levy upon the taxable basis of Garrett county the sum of three thousand dollars ($3,000) or so much thereof as in their judgment may be necessary, for the substitution of stone columns in place of wood columns in the portico of the new court house; and for the necessary grading of the court house lot, after the building is completed; and for the building of necessary steps, walks, and approaches to said new building.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage,

Approved April 8, 1908.

CHAPTER 514.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments section 111J of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," sub-title "Friendsville," and add two new sections thereto designated as section 111J½ and 111J¾.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 111J of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," sub-title "Friendsville," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendment, and two sections added so as to read as follows:

111J. The Mayor and Council of Friendsville shall have power and authority to pass ordinances to locate and condemn lands inside the corporate limits of the town of Friendsville, for sites for any public works or improvements in said town, and repairing roads, streets, lanes and alleys, and to open, locate, close, alter, widen, lengthen and relocate the same; and that whenever they shall pass an ordinance to open, locate, widen, alter, lengthen or relocate a public street, lane, road or alley, or condemn any land for a building site or other purposes, they shall immediately appoint three examiners who shall be voters and freeholders of said town, who after being sworn, and giving two weeks' notice of their appointment and time and place of meeting, go upon the ground to be condemned, or upon the street, lane, alley, or road, so proposed to open, locate, widen, lengthen, alter, or relocate such streets, lanes, alleys or roads, and shall cause the same to be surveyed by a competent surveyer, and shall estimate the damages or benefits if any, to the person or persons who own said lands so condemned, or over whose lands the proposed street, lane, alley or road, passes or whose land is in any way affected by the proposed opening, locating, widening, altering, lengthing or relocating, and shall return an account of the proceedings, under their hands to the said Mayor and Council, who before actually using said land so condemned, or opening, widening, lengthing or altering said streets, lanes, alleys, or roads as the case may be, shall pay or tender to the person or persons, his or their agents, or legal representatives, the amount of damages so awarded; and if any person shall feel aggreived by the award of said examiners, he may take an appeal to the Circuit Court for Garrett county within ten days after said award is returned by the said examiners, and the said Mayor and Council shall thereupon file the said return in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, and the court shall as soon as convenient thereafter hear and determine upon the said award, affirm the same or remand it for a new hearing, nothing herein shall prevent the said Mayor and Council from opening, locating, widening, lengthing or altering any street, lane, alley or road with the consent of the owner of the land, which shall be taken for said purposes, and to agree and pay said owner a reasonable sum therefor.

SECTION 111J½. And be it enacted, that the County Commissioners of Garrett county shall retain jurisdiction over the county roads and bridges inside the corporate limits of the town of Friendsville, and the Mayor and Council of Friendsville shall have jurisdiction and supervision over all sidewalks along said county road, and regulate the speed of travel of persons on horse back or in vehicles over the county roads and bridges in Friendsville by ordinance and impose and collect fines for a violation of said ordinances.

SEC. 111J¾. And be it enacted, That at the time of making the county levy in each year the County Commissioners of Garrett county shall levy three hundred dollars to be collected by the County Treasurer and turned over to the Mayor and Council of Friendsville to be applied to and used on the road beds in the town of Friendsville.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6, 1908.

CHAPTER 391.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments Sections 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, and 206 of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," and to add new sections to be numbered 206A, 206B, 206C, 206D, 206E, 206F, and 206G, and to provide for the submission to the voters of the several Election Districts of said County seperately, when petition is made to the Board of County Commissioners, whether or not an additional assessment shall be made for roads, on the taxable basis of the district so petitioning.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That sections 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, and 206 of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," sub-title "Roads" be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments, and that new sections be added to said Article 12 to be known and designated as Sections 206A, 206B, 206C, 206D, 206E, 206F, and 206G, and that provision be made for the submission to the voters of the several Election Districts of said County seperately, when petition is made to the Board of County Commissioners, whether or not an additional assessment shall be made for Roads, on the taxable basis of the district so petitioning.

200. The Board of County Commissioners are hereby authorized to appoint annually one Road Supervisor for each Election District; and to remove any supervisor at any time, at the pleasure of said Beard, and appoint his successor.

201. The Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County shall appoint a Road Engineer for the County, who shall hold office for a term of four years, unless removed by a unanimous vote of the board. Before appointment he must present to the Board of County Commissioners a certificate setting forth his competency to perform the work required of him. The Board shall fix his annual compensation, and allowance for expenses, and determine the amount of bond that shall be required of him.

202. The Road Engineer shall have direct and complete charge and direction of the opening and repair of all roads and bridges in the county; he shall advise with, and direct the work of all District Supervisors; he shall furnish estimates and specifications for all new construction or repairs to roads and bridges, and shall supervise their construction whether done by labor, or contract; he shall act as surveyor to the Board of Viewers, in the opening or relocation of roads or bridges, and make plats and profiles of the same without extra charge to the county; he shall care for all tools and machinery and other material owned by the County, and see that the same is kept in repair, inspecting all bridges of twenty-five feet or over in length, at least twice annually; he shall issue an illustrated book, to be paid for by the County, giving full and detailed rules and illustrations of the methods to be followed in the making of roads by District Supervisors; he shall, between the first day of April and the first day of September in each year, keep in constant touch with District Supervisors, and go from one district to another while the work of repairs is in progress; by and with the consent of the Board of County Commissioners, he may contract for any work or material which shall not cost upward of two hundred dollars; he shall in the fall of each year make a detailed report to the Board of County Commissioners of the work which has been done in each Election District, and the cost of the same, the condition of the roads and bridges, and make any recommendationss for the ensuing year which in his judgment will be of benefit.

203. In January of each year the Board of County Commissioners shall appoint one Road Supervisor for each of the Election Districts of the county, the appointee to be named from a list furnished them as hereinafter provided in Section 206G; but nothing shall prevent their filling a vacancy at any time. They shall fix the per diem of supervisors, which shall not be less than two dollars, and determine the amount of the bond which shall be required; they shall also fix the rate per diem of hired labor, teams with driver, etc., for the ensuing year. Upon recommendation of the Road Engineer they shall purchase all necessary tools, machinery, material or other things advisable or necessary for the opening or repairing roads or bridges, and they shall at any time advertise and let all contracts for improvements costing upwards of two hundred dollars.

204. District Road Supervisors shall qualify by taking oath of office and giving bond to the County Commissioners as soon as may be after their appointment; they shall have charge of the working and repair of all roads in their respective districts, under the general direction of the Road Engineer, and may contract for the building or repair of any culvert or bridge that shall not exceed in cost the sum of ten dollars; they may hire, and pay for out of funds in their hands, such men and teams as shall be necessary for the proper working of their roads; and shall annually render an itemized statement under oath with vouchers, to the Road Engineer to be by him transmitted to the Board of County Commissioners setting forth the number of men and teams employed, with the number of days for each, and the amounts paid to each, (his own account being given separately), the total amount received by him, or placed to his credit, and the amount expended; the amount of statute labor employed and the road assessment collected by him and from whom.

205. District Supervisors shall in April in each year, or earlier if possible, make a general inspection of all the roads in their districts, noting carefully the flow of water, and the drainage that will be necessary; they shall consult abutting property owners, and may if they see fit contract for a sum less than ten dollars, with owners for doing certain specified work and repair to roads and culverts bounding upon their lands, such work to be finished not later than May thirtieth; they shall pay for all hire of men and of teams, and for material purchased, from the road funds placed to their credit with the Treasurer of Garrett county, or in their hands, and shall take receipts for all money thus paid out; they shall consult the Road Engineer upon all important repairs and shall follow whereever possible the printed instructions which the engineer shall furnish them in regard to the methods and manner of making roads.

206. The Board of County Commissioners shall annually levy upon the taxable basis of the county such an amount as they may deem necessary for the construction, maintenance, and repair of roads and bridges; when this levy is made fifteen cents on each one hundred dollars of the taxable basis of each and every separate Election District shall be set aside to the exclusive use of the roads and bridges in that particular district, the increase above that rate only going into the general road fund of the county; they shall cause the amount thus apportioned to each district to be placed in the hands of the County Treasurer, subject to the order of the Supervisor of the District.

206A. When the District Supervisors shall have given the bond required of them by the County Commissioners, all funds shall be placed to their credit, and subject to their order in the hands of the County Treasurer.

206B. Each of the District Supervisors shall do, or cause to be done all the regular annual repairs upon the roads and bridges under his control before the first day of September in each and every year; each of the District Supervisors shall be required to set aside five per cent of all the monies coming into their hands from time to time for general road repair, this money so set aside shall be used only between the first day of September and the first day of April of the following year, for the unforseen and accidental repairs of roads or bridges and for draining of roads, opening of breakers and culverts and snow drifts. Any money remaining in the hands of the County Treasurer to the credit of any District Supervisor at the expiration of the latter's term of office, shall be placed to the credit of the succeeding supervisor of that District.

206C. Every resident of Garrett county who shall habitually use a wagon wearing tires of three inches in width for all loads of one to two thousand pounds, and tires of four inches in width for loads of over two thousand pounds, shall receive a credit of five per cent on his annual road tax.

206D. When a public road forms the dividing line between Election Districts the County Commissioners shall opportion and designate what part of said road shall be worked by the several supervisors.

206E. Upon the petition of fifty voters, who are taxpayers of any Election District in Garrett county, addressed to the Board of County Commissioners, asking that an additional levy be made upon the taxable basis of the district so petitioning, for the repair and improvement of the roads or bridges in that district, it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners to certify the fact in accordance with law, to the Supervisors of Elections, who shall advertise the same as in case of the submission of other questions, and shall at the next ensuing election provide for the submission of the question to the voters of that particular district only, whether or not the County Commissioners shall at their next annual levy, levy upon the taxpayers of that particular district an extra amount to be named in the petition and indicated upon the ballot, for the repair and improvement of the roads or bridges in the district so petitioning and voting. The Supervisors of Election shall have printed on the official ballot of the district to which the proposition of an extra levy is to be submitted the words "For Proposition of Levy for Roads;" and "Against Proposition of Levy for Roads."

206F. In case the vote in accordance with the preceeding section 206E, shall be "For Proposition of Levy for Roads" then the Board of County Commissioners shall make the extra levy for roads or bridges upon the total taxable basis of the district so voting, and shall place the funds when collected, in the hands of the County Treasurer to the credit of the Road Supervisor of that district, to be worked out by him under the direction of the Road Engineer; but if the vote be "Against Propsition of Levy for Roads" then the County Commissioners shall not levy an extra amount for roads in that district.

206G. At the respective District Primaries of the two dominant political parties of the state, held in each Election District next preceding the annual November election, the qualified voters of each of said parties, attending such party primaries shall nominate by ballot two taxpayers of their party whom they consider qualified to act as Road Supervisors from their district; and shall cause their names to be certified to by the Chairman and Secretary, or other officers of the Primary in writing, and have the same forwarded to the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county, to be put upon file by him, for the use of the Board, during the ensuing year.

SECTION 2.—And be it further enacted; That this Act shall take effect on the first day of September, 1908.

Approved April 8, 1908.

CHAPTER 67.

AN ACT to designate and define the boundarins of the fourteen election districts of Garrett county as now existing.

WHEREAS, No Act of the General Assembly has been passed since the formation of Garrett county in 1872, which described or defined the boundaries of all the election districts, the terms of Chapter 369 of the Acts of 1874, being very vague and unsatisfactory, and

WHEREAS, Many of the original districts have had portions of territory cut from them to form other districts, leaving their present limits without adequate description, therefore

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the boundaries of the fourteen election districts now existing in Garrett county shall be as follows:

SEC. 2. District Number One (1) shall be known as the Swanton District and shall begin on the State line upon the right bank of the Potomac river opposite the mouth of Three Forks run near Chaffee, and run up the south prong of said run a westerly direction to where the mud bridge crosses said run branch on the Wilson and Kitzmiller county road; then with said road crossing the top of Backbone mountain to Wilson store upon the Baltimore and Ohio railway; then by a staight line to the head of Deep creek; then down Deep creek to the mouth of Meadow Mountain run; then up Meadow Mountain run to its head; then by a straight line to the head of north branch of Middle Fork run near Buckner Mason's; then with said north fork to the mouth of Black Hawk run, north of Tom Ridge; then down Middle Fork run to its junction with Crab Tree creek; then by a line south 12 degree east to Thomas' Dump on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; then westward along said railroad 140 perches to a point 15 perches west of the Frankville depot; then leaving the railroad and running by a line south 20 degrees east 248 perches to four bounded chestnut trees, near the laurel thicket at McRobie's Path; then running along the north side of the Westernport and Clarksburg road, westerly to Folly run; then down with the meanders of said run to the State line upon the right or east bank of the Potomac river; then up the right or east bank of the Potomac river to the beginning opposite Three Fork run near Chaffee.

SEC. 3. District Number Two (2) shall be known as Selbysport District and shall begin at or near the summit of Winding Ridge, where said ridge is crossed by Mason and Dixon's line, and run with the summit of said ridge in a southwesterly direction to Bear creek; then by a straight line to a spring upon the west side of the county road at Elder; then by a straight line to the Youghiogheny river at the mouth of White Rock run; then with the State line due north to Mason and Dixon's line; then due east with the Pennsylvania line to the point of beginning on Winding Ridge.

SEC. 4. That District Number Three (3) shall be known as the Grantsville District and shall begin at the bridge over Savage river near the John Wilhelm place and run with the Barton and Lonaconing road to Mrs. Hanson Brown's place on Pea Ridge; then south on Pea Ridge with the Barton road and on to Henry Broadwater, Jr., at the head or Harton Hollow; then across to William W. Broadwater; then across to the headwaters of Bear Pen run near James Reshe's place in the "Backwoods"; then to Horse pond or Poplar run by way of Ashford Warnick's at old lumber camp near Perry Broadwater's; then with said run to one of its springs at James Madison Durst; then running in a straight line to the top of Meadow mountain; then with said mountain to James Ross' residence; then by a direct line to Charles O. Warnick's residence; then by way of Jacob Hoover's to county road near Benedict Beachy's farm; then to top of Negro mountain by Rushe's mill and John Spiker's former place where the county road from Bittinger to Engles Mills crosses the mountain top; then in a straight line in a northerly course to the forks of the Morgantown road and the National Pike west of Keyser; then due north to the Mason and Dixon's line; then with it due east to a point which is due north of the west side of what was formerly know as Recknor's tavern upon the old National Pike; then by a due south line from the above point and round west of Recknor's Tavern south to the intersection of said line with Mud Lick run; then down Mud Lick run to its mouth at Savage river; then down Savage river to the bridge over said river near John Wilhelm's place, the point of beginning.

SEC. 5. District Number 4 shall be known as Bloomington District and shall begin in the State line on the Potomac river opposite the mouth of Folly run, and run thence down the Potomac to a point south of the center of the mouth of Savage river; then north to the center of the mouth of Savage river; thence with the line of Allegany to the intersection of said line with Mill run; then up Mill run to the head of the west fork of said run; then by a straight line to the old ford in Savage river; then up said river to the mouth of Bear Pen run; then up Bear Pen run to its head near James Reshe's place; then by a straight line to the mouth of Black Hawk run, north of Tom Ridge; then down Middle Fork run to its junction with Crab Tree creek; then by a line south 20 degrees east to Thomas Dump on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; then westward along said railroad 140 perches to a point 15 perches west of the Frankville depot; then leaving the railroad and running by a line south 20 degrees east 248 perches to four bounded chestnut trees, near the laurel thicket at McRobie's Path; then running along the north side of the Westernport and Clarksburg road westerly to Folly run; then down with the meanders of said run to the State line upon the right or east bank of the Potomac river, the point of beginning.

SEC. 6. District Number 5 shall be known as Accident District and shall begin at or near the summit of Winding Ridge, where said ridge is crossed by Mason and Dixon's line, and run with the summit of said ridge in a southwesterly direction to Bear Creek; then in a straight line to a spring upon the west side of the county road at Elder; then by a straight line to the Youghiogheny river at the mouth of White Rock run; then by a straight line to the summit of Bishoff's hill; then by a straight line east to the forks of county roads at the old West place; then by a straight line in an easterly direction to the summit of Negro mountain where the county road leading from John Harman's to Accident crosses said mountain; then with the crest of Negro mountain in a northerly direction to where the county road from Bittinger to Engle Mills crosses said mountain; then by a straight line a notherly direction to the forks of the Morgantown road and the old National Turnpike, west of Keyser; then due north to the Mason and Dixon line; then with it due west to Winding Ridge and the point of beginning.

SEC. 7. District Number 6 shall be known as Sang Run District and shall begin at the mouth of White Rock run on the Youghiogheny river and run thence by a straight line to the top of Bishoff's hill; then by a straight line east to the forks of the county road at the old West place, then by a straight line in an easterly direction to the summit of Negro mountain where the county road leading from John Harman's to Accident crosses said mountain; then with said road east to the forks of the road leading toward McHenry near John Harman's; then by a straight line to the headspring of Meadow Mountain run on east side of Meadow mountain; then down Meadow Mountain run to Deep Creek; then down Deep Creek to its mouth on the Yohghiogheny river; then up the said river to the mouth of Muddy creek; then up Muddy creek to the mouth of Hoyes run: then west up Hoyes run to its intersection with the State line; then due north with the State line to its intersection with White Rock run or a point due west of the head of said run; then to and down White Rock run to its mouth on the Youghiogheny river.

SEC. 8. District Number 7 shall be known as East Oakland District and shall begin at the forks of the West Union and Mason county roads at Gortner, and run in a northerly direction with the West Union and Oakland road to Oakland; then passing through Oakland by Third street to the Hoop-pole Ridge road and with it to Deep Creek; then up Deep Creek to the State dam; then by a straight line to a point designated as "the burnt school house"; then by a straight line to the Head spring on Broad Ford run; then with Broad Ford run to its mouth on Little Youghiogheny river; then to the Ryans Glade county road as formerly located east of Mountain Lake Park and Loch Lynn, and running with the Ryans Glade road crossing the Back Bone mountain at Kelso gap to the summit of the mountain; then running along the crest of the Back Bone mountain in a southwesterly direction to the point where the old Moorefield turnpike formerly crossed said mountain; then with the outline of the old Moorefield turnpike in a westerly direction to the Mason county road; then with the Mason road to the forks of the West Union and Mason roads at Gortner, the point of beginning.

SEC. 9. District Number 8 shall be known as Ryans Glade district and shall begin on the State line where that line crosses the Rhine fork of the Youghiogheny river, and run down said river to the mouth of Cherry creek; then up Cherry creek to the mouth of Bungey's run; then up Bungey's run to where that run was formerly crossed by the old Moorefield turnpike; then by a straight line to the forks of the West Union and Mason roads at Gortner; then with the Mason road to where the old Moorefield road crossed the said Mason road; then with the old Moorefield road eastward to the summit of the Back Bone mountain; then with the crest of the said mountain northeasterly to the county road leading from Mountain Lake to Ryans Glade; then with said Ryans Glade road to the forks of the road at the M. E. church; then along the Altamont road to the bridge over Laurel run near the Davis mill; then down said Laurel run to the State line upon the right or east bank of the Potomac river to its source; then with the State line due north to the beginning at the intersection of Rhine fork of Youghiogheny river

SEC. 10. Be it enacted, That District Number 9 shall be known as Jonnson District and shall begin on the summit of Great Savage mountain where said mountain is crossed by Mason and Dixon's line and run with the line of Alleghany county to where said line intersects Wrights run; then up said run by its west fork to the head thereof; then by a straight line, crossing Savage mountain to the bridge over Savage river near the John Wilhelm place; then up Savage river to the mouth of Mudlick run; then up said run to a point from which a line drawn due north will pass just west of a point which was formerly known as the Recknor tavern upon the old National Pike; then from the above described point, on Mudlick run due north to Mason and Dixon's line; thence with Mason and Dixon's line due east to the summit of Savage mountain, the point of beginning.

SEC. 11. District Number 10 shall be known as Deer Park District and shall begin at the State dam across Deep creek east of Thayerville and run by a straight line to the burnt school house on Hoop-pole Ridge; then by a straight line to the head of Broad Ford run; then with said run to where it empties into Little Youghiogheny river; then to the Ryans Glade county road as formerly located east of Mountain Lake Park and Loch Lynn; then running with the Ryans Glade road crossing the Back Bone mountain at Kelso's gap to the M. E. church in Ryans Glade at the forks of the Ryans Glade and Altamont roads; then along the Altamont road to the bridge over Laurel run near the Davis mill; then down said Laurel run near the Davis mill; then down said Laurel run to the State line upon the right and east bank of the Potomac river near Schell; then down the right or east bank of the river to a point opposite the mouth of Lost Land run; then up the north prong of Lost Land run to the summit of the Back Bone mountain; then along the crest of the mountain in a northeasterly direction to where the county road leading from Kitzmillerville to Wilson's store crosses said mountain; then with the county road to Wilson's store upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railway; then by a straight line to the head of Deep Creek; then down with Deep Creek to the State dam, and the point of beginning.

SEC. 12. District Number 11 shall be known as the Elbow District and shall begin on Mill run at a point where the line dividing Allegany and Garrett counties intersects said run; and run with the line of Allegany county to the intersection of said line with Wrights run; then up said run by its west fork to the head thereof; then by a straight line crossing Savage mountain to the bridge over Savage river near the John Wilhelm place; then running with the Barton and Lonaconing road to Mrs. Hanson Brown's place on Pea Ridge; then south on Pea Ridge with the Barton road and on to Henry Broadwater, Jr., at the head of Horton Hollow; thence across to William W. Broadwater's; thence across to the headwaters of Bear Pen run near James Reshe's place; then down Bear Pen run to Savage river; then down with said river to the old ford; thence by a straight line to the head of the west fork of Mill run; then down Mill run to the point of beginning.

SEC. 13. District Number 12 shall be known as Bittinger District and shall begin at the head of Bear Pen run near the James Resh place in the Backwoods, and run thence to Horse Pond, or Poplar run by way of Ashford Warnick's at old lumber camp near Perry Broadwater's; then with said run to one of its springs at James Madison Durst; then running in a straight line to the top of Meadow mountain; then with said mountain to James Ross residence; then by a direct line to Charles O. Warnick's residence; then by way of Jacob Hoover's to county road near Benedict Beachy's farm; then to top of Negro mountain by Rushe's mill and John Speicher's former place; then with the top of said mountain southward to the county road leading from John Harman's to the town of Accident; then with said road east to the forks of the road leading toward McHenry near John Harman's; then by a straight line to the head spring of Meadow mountain run on east side of Meadow mountain; then to the head of north branch of Middle fork, near Buckner Mason's; then with said North fork to the month of Black Hawk run; then by a straight line to the head of Bear Pen run at James Reshe's, the point of beginning.

SEC. 14. District Number 13 shall be known as Kitzmillerville District and shall begin on the State line on the Potomac river opposite the mouth of Three Forks run near Chaffee, and run thence with said Three Forks run in a westerly direction up the South prong to where the said bridge crosses said branch on the Wilson and Kitzmillerville county road; then with said road to the top of Back Bone mountain; thence with the crest of said mountain in a southwesterly direction to a point due north of the north-east branch of Lost Land run; then to and down with the meanders of said run to its mouth and to the State line upon the right or east bank of the Potomac river; then down with the river to the beginning opposite the mouth of Three Forks run.

SEC. 15. District Number 14 shall be known as West Oakland District and shall begin on the State line where that line crosses the Rhine Fork of the Youghiogheny river, and run down said river to the mouth of Cherry creek; then up Cherry creek to the mouth of Bungey's run; then up Bungey's run to where that run was formerly crossed by the old Moorefield turnpike; then by a straight line to the forks of the West Union and Mason county roads at Gortner; then in a northerly direction with the West Union and Oakland road to Oakland; then passing through Oakland by Third street to the Hoop-pole Ridge road and with it to Deep creek; then down Deep creek to its mouth on the Youghiogheny river; then up said river to the mouth of Muddy creek; then up Muddy creek to the mouth of Hoyes run; then west up Hoyes run to its intersection with the State line; then due south with the State line to the beginning, on Youghiogheny river.

SEC. 16. Be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 10, 1908.

CHAPTER 550.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments Section 2 of Chapter 792 of the Acts of 1906, entitled "An Act to Prohibit the Pollution of Streams of Water in Garrett County."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 2 of Chapter 792 of the Acts of 1906, entitled "An Act to Prohibit the Pollution of Streams of Water in Garrett County," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace or the Circuit Court for Garrett county, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars and stand committed until said fine and costs are paid or be released by due process of law.

SEC. 3. Be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6, 1908.

CHAPTER 6.

AN ACT for the further protection of pheasant, partridges or quail, woodcock, wild turkeys and rabbits in Garrett County.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That no Person, corporation or company, shall at any time kill or expose for sale, transport, have in possession any pheasant, partridge, or quail, Woodcock, wild turkey and rabbit, after the same has been killed for any purpose, except for consumption or food within Garrett county; nor kill, expose for sale, or have in possession any of the above named game, with the intention of sending or transporting or having the same sent or transported beyond the limits of said county; provided that nothing herein shall prevent the barter or sale of such game for house consumption only by residents of said county, provided also, that nothing herein shall prevent non-residents who have taken out license to hunt in said county from taking with them out of said county any of the above named game which they may have killed in said county.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, that any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before any Justice of the Peace of Garrett county, or before the Circuit Court of said county, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, and not more than one hundred dollars, for each offence, and stand committed to the county jail until the fine and costs are paid, or until released by due process of law. One half of said fine to go to the informer or informers, upon whose evidence the conviction is obtained.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect on the date of its passage.

Approved February 25, 1908.

CHAPTER 564.

AN ACT to repeal Section 183 and the five succeeding Sections of Article 81 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, known as Poe's Code, Edition of 1904, title "Revenue and Taxes," sub-title "Tax on Mortgages," in so far as said sections apply to Garrett county.

SEATION 1. And be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That section 183 and the five succeeding section of Article 81 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Revenue and Taxes," sub-title "Tax on Mortgages," be and the same are hereby repealed in so far as they relate to Garrett county, as to which county the mortgage tax is hereby repealed, but this repeal shall not affect the mortgage tax in Worcester, Wicomico, Somerset, Garrett, Carroll, Howard, Montgomery, Frederick and Dorchester counties but shall be and remain in full force and effect in said counties.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6, 1908.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 32. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1908. NUMBER 9

MRS. MARGARET C. GETTY.

Tribute to The Memory of an Amiable Lady.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN:

Margaret Cross Getty, widow of the late Hon. Wm. R. Getty, deceased on the 22nd of April, 1908, at her quiet home in Grantsville, Garrett county, from a long and wasteful sickness of a complicated nature, in her 71st year. Death was slow in its arrival, but sure with many warnings of the sad event, but not of the day or hour. Yet she was prepared and willing to answer the summons which has brought sadness and grief to many hearts. Many are they who have lost a devoted friend in the death of Margaret Getty. She was kind, amiable, friendly and sociable in her ways, and manners, at all times, hence the plentitude of friendship for her. Nature had granted her a full share of womanly ladyship, which she kept to the end.

Her husband, W. R. Getty, died in September, 1902, at the ripe age of 70 years. His loss is still felt by the whole people of the county and the vacuum caused by his death is still unfilled. No extended remarks as to him need be made here. His useful life still speaks for him and itself.

Mrs. Getty was happily married under the name of Margaret Cross to her late husband in July, 1854, in what is now Garrett county. Her father was Uriah Cross, who died several years ago, a veteran soldier in the civil war. Five willing sons, brothers of this subject, followed him in the same service. A fine exhibit in the line of patriotsm. She was tenderly put away to her final rest in the Grantsville cemetery, by the side of her departed husband.

The two parents left eight children, six sons and two daughters: Dr. Oliver G. Getty, Alvin F., J. Clarence, deceased, John O., Charles B. and Leonard E., a minor. The daughters are Ellen B., wife of Dr. G. Keller, and Francis B., wife of Dr. Bruce Leichty.

OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

April 24, 1908.

Building An Addition.

Rev. John M. Davis is having an addition of two rooms and bath erected to his residence on Second street. To make room for the new building the old portion of the house had to be razed. That part torn down was probably the oldest building in the town. It originally stood near where the Baltimore and Ohio station is now located and was moved to the Davis lot many years ago. The timbers were in a splendid state of preservation.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Frank Collins, Mr. W. E. Crawford, Miss Vena Kennedy, Miss Lee Kesner, Mr. T. L. Martin, J. O. Teats, Miss Edna Ward, Mrs. Flora Wolf.

Subscribe for the Repubilcan.

THE COUNTY TAX RATE WAS FIXED AT $1.06.

Notwithstanding Extraordinary Appropriations The Rate Kept Down.

COMMISSIONERS ARE COMMENDED

Indreased Appropriations Amount to More Than $14,000. The Bulk of Which Will Be Used For Court House and to Pay Off Bonds.

The following was prepared for publication in this paper last week, but owing to a press of other matter it was crowded out:

The Board of County Commissioners, which was in session last week making the annual levy, adjourned on Friday, after having provided for the financial needs of the county for the year.

The levy was signed early on Friday morning, the tax rate for county purposes being fixed at $1.06 on the $100. The state rate of taxation being 16 cents on the $100 the taxes for state and county purposes for the present year will therefore be $1.22, a net increase over the rate last year of 13 cents.

The Commissioners had a number of extraordinary appropriations to make, namely: One of $5,000 to pay off accruing bonds for the new court house; $6,133.50 as an additional fund for the completion and furnishing of the court house; a levy of nearly $2,500 in excess of last year's figures for road purposes, and an additional levy of $1,000 for the public schools, which totals $14,600 more than was appropriated last year. In addition to these figures many other items of less amounts, but aggregating a considerable sum had to be provided for.

In view of the above exposition of the work done by the Board they are to be congratulated for keeping the rate as low as it is.

Must Pay Full Rate.

G. L. Potter, third vice president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, has issued an order that hereafter employes of that road must pay the full express rates and that no more express matter will be carried free of charge. This order is said to be the result of complaints made by the express companies and will effect every trainman on the line, as well as some of the higher officials. It has been customary for the men in charge of baggage and express cars to handle express matter for trainmen without charge. The practice was extended to all parts of the system and the express companies claim to have lost thousands of dollars.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

GARRETT COUNTY'S OLDEST CITIZEN DEAD.

James Kisner, Aged One Hundred Years, Died Sunday Near Deer Park.

On Sunday last, at the home of Samuel Williams, near Deer Park, Garrett county's oldest citizen, in the person of James Kisner, died of infirmities incident to advanced age. The deceased was one hundred years old and was born in this county, where he resided his entire lifetime. His funeral took place on Tuesday, the interment being made near the home where his death occured.

THE DEATH RECORD.

H. BECKWITH MORELAND.

On April 22nd, at the age of 81 years, eleven months and twenty-two days, H. Beckwith Moreland died at the home of his son Mr. J. E. Moreland, near German, Garrett county.

BABY LOWER.

At Loch Lynn Heights on last Saturday, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Lower died after a short illness. The funeral took place Sunday afternoon, being conducted by Rev. E. J. Westfall, of the M. E. church.

EMORY E. HINEBAUGH.

Died, Saturday last, at his residence in Baltimore, after many months of suffering with tuberculosis, Emory E., son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hinebaugh, of Oakland, aged forty years. The deceased was the third eldest son of this well known and highly respected Christian couple. He was a member of one the Lutheran churches in Baltimore. The funeral took place in that city Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, the services being conducted by Rev. P. A. Hileman, of the Lutheran church.

MRS. THOMAS CARR.

Died, at her home in Morgantown, W. Va., on Thursday of last week, Mrs. Thomas Carr, aged 71 years. The deceased lady will be remembered by many of Oakland's residents as the wife of the late Thomas Carr, who for many years was supervisor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, being stationed and residing in Oakland. Mr. Carr died several years ago at Morgantown, to which city the family removed from Piedmont, W. Va. In the latter place Mrs. Carr's funeral took place on Saturday. She leaves a large family of grown children.

THOMAS BENTON FLOWER.

Thomas Benton Flower, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Flower, of Alexander, W. Va., formerly of Garrett county, died at his home in Gassaway, W. Va., March 28th, 1908, of typhoid-pneumonia and complication of diseases, aged 37 years and 9 days, after a lingering illness of three months. He was patient throughout his entire illness and was ready to meet his Master. He was loved and respected by all who knew him.

Mr. Flower was twice married, his first wife being Miss Ella McDonnell of Grafton, deceased, and his second wife was Carrie Martin, of Minneapolis, Minn.

He leaves to mourn his sad taking away a wife, father, mother, four brothers and five sisters.

His funeral service was conducted by Rev. Clark, of the M. E. church, of Buckhannon.

JOSEPH KENNETH RENNINGER.

In the death of Kenneth, the twenty-months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius C. Renninger, of Oakland, which occurred at the residence of Mr. Julius Scherr, at Eglon, the loving parents of this bright little jewel suffered a sorrow which comes sooner or later to all, for death is a certainty. The little one was taken ill two weeks prior to its demise with typhoid fever and while everything that medical skill could suggest was done for the relief of the child it gradually grew weaker until its sufferings were released by the visitation of the Death Angel, which came with the setting of the sun on Thursday April 23rd, and bore its spirit to the eternal home above. To Mr. and Mrs. Renninger the sympathy of THE REPUBLICAN is extended. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon, being concucted by Rev. E. Manges, of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church of Oakland, the interment being made at Eglon.

CONRAD C. MICHAEL.

Died, at the county hospital where he had been cared for since being brought to Oakland from Allegany City, Pa., several weeks ago, Conrad C. Michael, aged seventy-four years. The deceased had been a great sufferer from epilepsy for many years and his demise was not at all surprising to his friends and relatives. Mr. Michael was an ex-Union soldier, having enlisted at the age of 27 years in Co. O, Sixth West Virginia Infantry, and at the close of the war he was honorably discharged from service. During his period of enlistment the command to which Mr. Michael was attached rendered valuable service to the Government by partolling the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, over which great masses of men and munitions of war were transported from the east to the west and vice versa. The deceased was a corporal of his company for a period of several months prior to his discharge. His funeral took place from St. Paul's M. E. church in Oakland on Monday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock, the services at the church being conducted by Revs. John M. Davis and J. B. Workman. At the cemetery the members of the Grand Army Post of Oakland conducted the service. Mr. Michael leaves a wife, two sons and three daughters and hosts of friends to regret his death.

JOHN CROWE.

Mr. John Crowe, one of the best known and oldest residents of Garrett county, died at his home on Little Savage Mountain about five miles west of Lonaconing about 3 o'clock last Wednesday afternoon, at the age of 89 years. Mr. Crowe was one of the pioneers of that section and was one of the oldest citizens of the county. Mr. Crowe was the owner of one of the finest farms in that section of Garrett county, and was considered to be quite well-to-do. He is survived by his wife and a large family of grown children, most of them married and having families of their own. The funeral took place Friday morning at ten o'clock from the home. The interment was made in Blocher's cemetery.

Resolutions of Respect.

The following resolutions were adopted by Potomac Castle No. 17, A. O. K. of M. C., of Blaine, W. Va., April 21st, 1908.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His wise and infinite wisdow to sever our chain and take therefrom one of our links in the person of our beloved brother Wm. Sharpless; therefore be it

Resolved, That we murmer not against the command of our Supreme Ruler, realizing that our brother has just been transfered to and made a part of that eternal chain that will never be severed, but the links remain continually bright; and be it further

Resolved, That while we miss his form and voice from our Castle chamber and his home has a vacant chair, that it remains for us to decide whether we will meet the departed where fraternal nor kindred ties are never broken; and be it further

Resolved, that we as a fraternity extent the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and cause to be sent to them a copy of these resolutions and cause the same to be printed in our local papers and spread on the minutes of our Castle

Submitted in L. O. & F.

L. C. HAMILL,
D. W. WILT,
S. C. RICE,
Committee.

GRANTSVILLE.

Don't forget the temperance rally on the night of May 3rd, in the M. E. church at Grantsville.

Our community has been saddened by the death of Mrs. Wm. R. Getty. She leaves to mourn her loss seven children and several brothers and sisters. That she was well and favorably known was witnessed by the large concourse that followed her to her last resting place. She had been a faithful member of the Reformed church for a number of years, attending the services whenever it was possible to do so. The family have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.

Mrs. Josiah Durst died Saturday morning, April 25. Interment will be made in our home cemetary this morning, 27th, at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Durst died of typhoid fever. She leaves eight children, and several brothers and sisters to mourn her loss. Mrs. Durst was a kind and faithful wife and mother and had many friends. She was a member of the Lutheran church and was regular in her attendance. The bereaved ones have the sympathy of the community.

We are glad to have Prof. Loraditch with us again.

Miss Joe Callahan, of Ohio, is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Englehart, of Accident, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Augustine.

Misses Nannie and Grace Yutzy are in town.

Normal here started off very favorable with about thirty scholars. We hope to see many more.

METHODISTS WILL BUY THE ISON PROPERTY

Located on Fourth Street As a Home For The Minister.

OLD PARSONAGE ANTIQUATED.

Needed Repairs to Present Building Considered a Waste of Money and a Structure to Harmonize With Surroundings Urged.

The congregational meeting of the membership of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church held on Sunday evening last to consider the advisability of purchasing a new home for the pastor of the church or to have the old parsonage repaired, decided upon the former proposition and instructed the Board of Trustees of the church to purchase the Ison residence on Fourth street, upon which an option at a stipulated price has been held by the church officials for a month past.

The matter of providing for the comfort of the pastor and his family in the way of a home commensurate with their needs and to be in harmony with the surrounding property, has been a most vexatious one for a long time past. The old building has been in use for nearly half a century, and in that length of time has become antiquated and badly in need of repairs. To make the house comfortable would require the expenditure of a considerable sum and in the end the property would not be architecturally modern or convenient.

The Ison property is well adapted to the requirements and with the expenditure of a few hundred dollars the property can be put in the best of repair.

The purpose of the congregation in making the purchase of the Ison house is to hold it until the church is financially able to erect a new parsonage on the site now occupied by the old one, at which time the property authorized to be purchased will be disposed of and the new building erected.

Young Men's Christian Society.

Subject for next Sunday afternoon's lecture, Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, lecturer, in the rooms of the Association, Mitchell building, Second street, to which all or cordially invited: The Mission of the Holy Spirit.—John 16, 1-24.

Farm For Sale or Rent.

I have a farm 3 miles north of Oakland and 1½ miles west of Deer Park, containing 126 acres, with new eight-room house and good barn, which I offer for rent or sale.

D. M. DIXON.

SAW MILL FIRE.

In Which Local People Lose Considerable Property.

The saw mill located at Rowan's Siding, on the Western Maryland Railroad, two miles south of Bloomington in this county, was completely destroyed by fire of unknown origin Monday night of this week. The mill had not been in operation since Saturday, the engine having been dismantled and taken to Piedmont for repairs, and there is little possibility of the fire having been otherwise than of an incendiary nature.

The mill was recently purchased by the Ashby Lumber Company of Oakland, which corporation operated it with a large force of men. Nothing but oak and other hardwoods were manufactured at the plant, the product being sold for export.

By the burning of the mill a number of men will be thrown out of employment, among them being several who moved to the place from Oakland and vicinity when it was acquired by the Ashby Company.

So far as can be learned there was no insurance and the loss will probably be three thousand dollars.

FRIENDSVILLE.

Mrs. Geo. Frazee is visiting her parents and friends at her old home, Addison, Pa.

Miss Minnie Liston, who has been in Watsondale for some time, made her parents a visit Saturday and Sunday, returning on Monday morning.

Our sick list includes Mrs. Mary Frantz, acute tonsilities, and Bula Ross, typhoid fever.

Mr. Thos. Fike opened a summer school here on Tuesday morning, April 28th. We hope he may have a successful school as he is a very good instructor, and well able to manage same.

Mr. Bruce Mitchel and wife were in in Romney, W. Va., last week attending the funeral of his grandmother.

Mr. Geo. D. Browning, who has been spending a few days in town returned to Swallow Falls on Monday.

Clarence Nicklow, who was visiting friends in Confluence and Addison last week, returned on Saturday.

Mrs. Geo. R. Long and little daughter are visiting friends and relatives in Connellsville and Uniontown at this writing.

Mrs. Arthur Chisholm gave a party, to her young friends on Tuesday of last week, which was well attended and all reported a fine time.

Four Per Cent. Interest.

The First National Bank, Friendsville, pays four per cent. interest on time deposits. Place your money in this bank where its earning capacity will be greater than in any other banking institution in the county.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Friendsville, Md.

DIXON & KELSO

Will make a cut of 20 per cent. on their $2,000.00 Clothing Stock consisting of Clothing of every description.

Yours to Please,
DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

Dessirable Clothing For Boys

Is one of my specialties. I have been very particular in the selection of my line to get only goods of dependable quality.

My suits for LITTLE BOYS 3 to 7 years in Eton, Buster Brown and Sailor styles at $3.00 to $5.00 are hard to beat.

Suits from 8 to 16 year sizes in either plain knee pants or Knickerbocker style at $4.00 to $7.50 I believe to be the best to be had in this range of prices. I also have a lot of cheaper suits if you want them.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.
NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

FUNNY STORIES EMINATED FROM THE CLOAK ROOM

At Least That is The Popular Impression of Congressional Anecdotes.

MINISTER WU WANTS TO KNOW.

The Distinguished Chinese Diplomat Who Resolves Himself Into An Animated Interrogation Point Upon All Occasions.

Washington, April 28.—He wore a frock coat, a wide-rimmed, soft black hat and his shoes squeaked. He wanted to see the cloak room of the Senate.

"I've read so many funny stories about Senators" he said, "and every one of them happened in the cloak room—except a few which were told at the water-cooler," he added, on reflection.

When he was shown the cloak room, he was surprised. Evidently he had pictured in his mind's eye a cloak room all cluttered up with assorted garments, no matter what the weather was, and made uninhabitable by mud-splattered goloshes, damp, smelly raincoats, umbrellas in corners and all that sort of thing.

This visitor is only one of those who have an imaginative idea of what the cloak room is like. It is doubtful whether half a dozen people outside of those who live in Washington, or who have been here in a more or less intimate capacity have ever seen the cloak room.

The reality is much different from the imagined. The cloak rooms, as all who have seen them know, are furnished with great attention to solid comfort. They are good places to lounge about and tell stories—that's why so many stories are "hung" on the cloak rooms.

Some of the lounging rooms of fairly prominent clubs are insignificant compared to the government cloak rooms. The thick carpet is scrumptions; there is a profusion of chairs, every one of them inviting and comfortable, and a half a dozen comfortable davenports are scattered about.

In the old days, when a member could register as John Smith and Jag, the davenports about the cloak rooms—both Democratic and Republican — worked overtime. One could often see a statesman having his nap. Nowadays, when nothing stronger than tea is served in the Capitol restaurants and drunkenness is looked upon as bad form in a legislator, there is little sleeping in the cloak room. But they are popular places.

In these rooms the burdens roll away from the minds of the statesmen; the legislative back unbends and a smile chases away the wrinkles of dignity and deep thought. They tell stories, laugh at jokes, josh one another, and, if they are in the mood, sometimes broil everyone from the President to the page boy, from the Constitution to the eighteenth assistant secretary of state who does not know his place.

Sometimes they fry each other on the pan and there is generally an interested audience when one Senator has a little something to say to another.

Correspondents who are keen for good stories usually pay great attention to the cloak room gossip. There is always something interesting being talked about. And, again, correspondents know that the cloak room is the proper place to mention as the scene of a funny incident or a comic story.

Minister Wu, who has been back in Washington as the representative of the Chinese government for several weeks, is a much-changed man. He has not been asking questions.

While his disposition to interrogate is not entirely suppressed, he does not seek nearly as much information as when he was here before.

Several years ago on meeting an admirer, Minister Wu would look blandly and innocently while he asked, without any preliminary leading up to the subject: "How old are you?"

On being informed, he would ask in what month his visitor was born. Then he would follow with a half hundred other questions, many of them rather puzzling, but in the end, the visitor was rather pleased than otherwise that the Chinese minister was sufficiently interested to interrogate.

Senator Burkett, of Nebraska, caused the Senators to sit up and take notice a few days ago when he shatteree a tradition by deliberately proceeding to flay Senator Hale, of Maine. Senator Hale is the second or third oldest Senator, but he is more—he is the custodian of traditions and the emeritus of the dignity of the Senate.

Senator Burkett is scarcely 40 years old. He had often heard that Senator Hale represents as does no other man—and as no other man ever did—the theory that to the elders belong all the rights of the Senate. He knew it was regarded as a fearful and awesome thing to be called down by the elderly Senator and he knew that few courted this fate. Senator Burkett did not care very much, however, for when he considered that it was necessary he essayed a little calling down himself.

Senator Hale had moved a reconsideration of the army appropriation bill. Incidentally, in making that motion, he mentioned that the country was running riot with extravagance in its war department.

Mr. Burkett frankly accused Senator Hale of withholding his criticisms until after the bill was passed and then using his position to play politics on the floor.

Everyone expected to see Burkett struck by lightning—but he wasn't.

The recent feeling developed by disputes with Venezulela recalls the fact that it is now three years since President Castro, of Venezuela, announced that he had serious designs of landing at New Orleans with an army of 100,000 men and proceeding on a triumphal contest through the United States.

At that time, the assertion accredited to Castro was regarded as a huge joke, notwithstanding that those who know the man could well understand that he might, possibly, really believe such a campaign possible.

But the fact remains that the United States army and navy authorities have since taken steps to figure out how to handle any possible disturbances with Central American countries. The war department is marvelously well-informed concerning the rest of the three American.

Cuba was the first foreign soil to be brought under the observation of American engineers and map makers. Then the whole Caribbean region was charted. Trouble in South America might eventually result from enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine, therefore it was deemed expedient to map that country. And now, if it is found necessary to send an expedition to Venezuela, there would be a plan waiting for handling every detail.

Stop that tickling Cough! Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure will surely stop it, and with perfect safety. It is so thoroughly harmless, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers to use nothing else even with very young babies. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung healing mountainous shrub furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sensitive bronchial membranes. No opium, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Demand Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. All dealers.

Farm For Sale.

I offer for sale the Joseph WeWitt farm, containing 78½ acres, located one and a-half miles northeast of Hoyes. For information, terms, etc., address Mrs. Maggie DeWitt, 45 Golf street, Dayton, Ohio.

PROJECT THAT PAYS.

Make Your Town the Heart of the Community.

CO-OPERATION A BIG FACTOR.

How a Town and the Surrounding Country Are Dependent on Each Other—Value of Loyalty to Home Institutions.

Does the average individual owe allegiance to any body or anything? Is he always sufficient unto himself, or is he dependent upon and does he likewise contribute to others efforts?

These are questions which can best be discussed by considering the conditions as they are found in any prosperous community, and one will answer for all, says Guy T. Mitchell in Maxwell's Talisman. We will assume that the native resources of this particular locality are ample. The soil is fertile and mellow, the methods of farming are good, the crops are uniformly heavy, and the farmers are prosperous. Under normal conditions the towns of such a rural district should share this prosperity. Here we find one which partakes of this condition. The visitor observes that the houses are well built, the grounds well kept and the homes attractive and artistic. He is impressed at once with the fact that the value of the beautiful is appreciated by the citizens and that the spirit of co-operation is abroad. But why should perhaps the very next town or village, not ten miles distant, surrounded by the same good farming land, support conditions the exact reverse? Why should its houses and stores be so poorly built, inartistic, gauch and with no attempt at beauty, with no idea that the mellowing influence of time shall enhance rather that diminish their attractiveness? Why are there so few yards well kept, with shade trees and green lawns and ornamental shrubs and flower beds, and why, in every way, should there be such a general appearance of neglect and unthrift.

What is the reason for the difference?

Because it will be found that in every progressive community a small coterie of energetic, public spirited men and women have systematically gone about the improvement of their homes. They have set examples; they have devoted themselves to fostering the spirit of local pride, of home town work; they have determined to make their town a place most satisfactory to live in, a town of beauty, convenience and health; they have directed their energies toward making their town the real heart of the surrounding community. Every town, every village, is the center, the heart of the surrounding country. It may be a weak, inactive heart, scarcely carrying its feeble impulse into the arteries which ramify to the country-side, or it may be a strong, enthusiastic, pulsating heart, carrying the current of its influence vigorously into the remotest corner of the territory it dominates.

Just as we are considered as a nation practically sufficient unto ourselves, so as citizens of different states we are loyal to home institutions—state pride is a most healthy attribute—and to carry the idea still further we may with profit support the institutions of our individual communities. But as individual citizens we are incomplete. For a full measure of prosperity we must depend upon us. As every dollar that is sent out of the United States to Europe or elsewhere for the purchase of things which we have at home is a distinct loss to the country, so money sent out of our particular state into another state enriches that state at the expense of our own, which it is equally true that our individual community suffers to the same extent through the purchase of goods in distant places which we might buy at home.

The heart of the community is worth stimulating, worth nourishboth from within and without, for it is the central force which makes of the community a virile, active and aggressive place. As an instance of the value to the entire community of the activity of the heart, take the case of an up to date Iowa town of some 18,000 to 20,000 population. A few years ago the place supported two miserable little hotels. On the road, among the traveling men, that great moving army throughout the west, this town was known as "rotten." The drummers skipped the town when possible, or if they had to make it they came in on one train and out on the next. They got through their business as expeditiously as possible, even slighting it to get to the next place on their route, where good meals and a good night's lodging could be had; then the town concluded that its business required a good hotel, and while the people were about it they put up a "swell" one. Now every traveling man likes to make ——. He stays over Sunday there. He stays there as long as he can and canvasses every store for the sale of his goods. What is the result of simply having this fine hotel? The stores have a full line of goods of all descriptions, the people of the community come to town to buy, for they can get what they want, and the merchants do a big business.

A good farming community buys much. The people live well and raise a wholesome variety of products, but they buy through the year many things. According to census statistics, the average of the farmers of the United States spends $627 a year for supplies—clothing for the family, household utensils, food that is not raised at home, farm implements, etc. This is the average. Some buy more, some much less. Now, this means a large circulation of money, perhaps $300,000 or $400,000 expended annually by the farmers within five or six miles of any small town. How and where do they spend it? Is the town itself such as to impress them with the feeling that it is the real heart of their community? Is it a pretty town, a beautiful town, in which they cannot but feel just pride? Has it wide, well kept streets and good roads leading into it over which it is a delight to drive either with a light buggy or a heavily laden wagon carrying a load of produce to market? Has it long rows of shade trees and some public parking to make it attractive? Are its citizens taking a pride in making their own grounds and yards beautiful and their houses vine covered and not commonplace? In short, is it such a place as a man may be glad to visit, to patronize and to call "his town" and where as he retires in his later years from the active work of farm life he may move or look forward to moving into and be coming himself a resident?

The poorer classes of Italian and Chinese laborers earn their wages in our country and send it away—to their homes. For that reason they are not desirable citizens. The member of the community who sends his money out of the community either for investment or to purchase the necessities and luxuries of life is pursuing a course as detrimental to the community as does the foreigner who sends his money away. And he is acting against his own best interests. Take the outlying farms of any small town. They will not have to be exceptionally rich to produce half a million dollars' value from the soil in a year over and above the home consumption. Can any one doubt that with that sum flowing through the heart of the community year after year the heart will not strengthen and grow—double—and be able to send back through its channels a stream of prosperity and increased value to the farms out of which it is the growth, that the entire community will not be the stronger? The community will become a better place to live, in both the town and country section. The town will afford a better market for the sale of the products of agriculture, and it will be a better place in which to buy things. It will have better schools, more churches, and if the spirit of local civic improvement is fostered it will become constantly more beautiful, more attractive, more influential.

With the spirit of co operative effort stimulated in a community, great things have been accomplished. Through persistence in pulling together communities have grown and thrived where the natural advantages have been poor. They have forged ahead and passed other communities with far greater natural advantages where the spirit of co-operation has been dormant.

The man who has pride in his home town and who, if it does not meet his ideal, works and strives to arouse enthusiasm in others to make it such is the best of citizens. He is worth dollars to the community. He may be advancing his own interests, but he is likewise increasing the market value of the community. He is helping his town, the heart of the community, and therefore the community. He is entitled to the support of its citizens, their enthusiastic support and co-operation.

C. O. D. LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

An Industry in West Virginia Finally Suppressed.

A consent order has been entered by Judge Nathan Goff, of the United States Circuit Court for this circuit whereby the United States Express Company may not longer receive or deliver in any part of West Virginia C. O. D. shipments of intoxicating liquors.

The case in which this has been ordered is the injunction suit of the Crescent Liquor Company et al vs. the United States Express Company, which has been pending in the Federal Circuit Court for a year or more. At the institution of the suit the federal court granted the plaintiff liquor companies a temporary injunction, by which the express company was compelled to accept and deliver C. O. D. liquor pending the hearing of the case. Judge Alston G. Dayton, of the Federal District Court, of this district, had decided shortly before in other cases that the express company and its agents were indictable in particular instances for delivering C. O. D. liquor, so the conflict between the two federal courts was marked.

The order now entered, which was consented to by both parties to the controversy is in a sense a victory for Judge Goff. Moreover, it no doubt puts an end to the C. O. D. liquor traffic in West Virginia, which was developing, particularly among the "dry" counties, into considerable proportions.

A Business Proposition

Did you ever stop to think, Mr. Business Man, that the news of your business is as much a part of the local events as a wedding or a church fair? The ladies are just as much interested in a new fabric you have on the shelves as they are in any home happening. Your store news and anouncements in these columns will reach a large circle of eager buyers. This will enable you to sell your goods while they are new and fresh and you will not have to sacrifice later at remnant counter prices. Think it over.

For Sale.

Arnold cottage, at Mt. Lake Park, Md; 13 rooms and attic; used as boarding house and has good patronage; high ground; splendid location; two blocks from new auditorium; city water; one of the best built houses in the Park; about 75 feet of porches. Will exchange for smaller property. A good bargain. Address F. P. Arnold, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

GOOD ROADS APOSTLE.

Charles Thatcher Advocates Highway From Ocean to Ocean.

Preaching the gospel of good roads, Charles Thatcher, a resident of Wheeling, W. Va., is now traveling from city to city endeavoring to interest the citizens of the nation in permanent highways and primarily one or more great arteries for vehicle travel from ocean to ocean, says a Bloomington (Ill.) correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean. While he was in Bloomington his curbstone talks to the audiences, attracted by the unique outfit accompanying him, were marked by earnestness and enthusiasm. He is not working any grafting or advertising dodge. No one is asked for money, and he has nothing to sell. For this reason he is attracting attention and is winning supporters in his movement.

After a residence of some years in the far west he became imbued with the idea that the absence of good roads leading from the east to the west was a serious handicap to the latter and that the possession of good roads would attract tourists in their automobiles and assist in developing the country. He decided to travel from city to city and not only try to arouse interest in the movement, but to secure signatures to petitions asking the president and congress to take some action. He will reach Washington late this year and will lay his petitions before President Roosevelt and ask him to use his influence to introduce a resolution in congress to investigate the project. Thatcher travels in a light buggy and is attired in regulation cowboy costume. His outfit is pulled by two western burros, and when he reaches a city he is always sure of an audience. He aims to attend all meetings in the interest of good roads.

His third road will tap New Orleans and thence via the southern tier of states to California. North and south roads extending from the great cities to the main highways are also planned. He has planned a road connecting Chicago and St. Louis which will pass through Bloomington and Springfield. He believes that congress should co-operate with the various states in the construction of these roads, thereby keeping the expense divided equally between the states crossed. Thatcher has traveled 7,000 miles in his unique tour of education and believes that he has inaugurated a movement which will not die.

Last Notice to Delinquent Tax Payers.

As County Treasurer my term of office expires during the month of April and I desire to settle up my books at an early a date as possible, I therefore give this as the last notice to delinquent tax payers that if taxes due and in arrear for the years 1906 and 1907 are not paid on or before May 1st next I will collect same in the manner prescribed by law, much as I regret to pursue this course. All delinquents, therefore, will please take notice that unless they make settlement as above I will in justice to myself and the financial interests of the county, be compelled to adhere strictly to the law, which, if invoked will add costs in many cases often exceeding the amount of taxes involved.

Very respectfully,
HORACE R. DEWITT,
4td Treasurer of Garrett County.

OWN A HOME.

No Matter where you live, we will build or buy you a home. You can pay for it in monthly payments, which will average less than rent. A positive guarantee, secured by first-class real estate, is given every subscriber. Every rent payer should send for our free booklet at once which fully explains the plan.

MUTUAL HOME UNION
73 Builder's Exchange Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
W. R. McCLANAHAN,
Piedmont, W. Va.
Agent for Western Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscr of Somerset county, Pa., hath obtained, the Orphans' Court of Garrett Cou Maryland, Letters of Administration personal estate of ANNA BOGER. late of Garrett county, deceased. persons having claims against the dec are hereby warned to exhibit the same vouchers thereof legally authenticat the subscriber, on or before the 12th September next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said All persons knowing themselves indeb said estate are requested to make imm payment.

Given under my hand this 12th March, 1908.

WILLIAM E. BITTNI
Administr
Rockwoo

CHAPTER 370.

AN ACT to authorize and empower the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county to levy certain sums of money for use upon the building and grounds of the new court house in said county.

WHEREAS, By Chapter 788 of the Acts of 1906 a Commission was created to contract for the erection of a new court house for Garrett county, and the Board of County Commissioners were empowered to issue bonds bearing interest at the rate of five percent. to the amount of $75,000 for that purpose; and

WHEREAS, The Court House Commission entered into contracts based upon an expenditure of the above sum of $75,000; and

WHEREAS, When the bonds were offerred for sale by the County Commissioners, it was their judgment to place the interest at four per cent, thereby making a material saving to the county in the total interest to be paid, but on this account causing the bonds to sell below par, thus reducing the amount available to the use of the Court House Commission by $3138,50; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary that the Commission have not less than $75,000 available to meet the necessary expenses of the construction of the Court House; therefore

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Board of County Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to levy upon the taxable basis of Garrett county the sum of three thousand one hundred and thirty eight dollars and fifty cents ($3138.50) to be expended upon the new Court House, and that this amount be placed to the credit of the Court House Commission for Garrett county.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Board of County Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to levy upon the taxable basis of Garrett county the sum of three thousand dollars ($3,000) or so much thereof as in their judgment may be necessary, for the substitution of stone columns in place of wood columns in the portico of the new court house; and for the necessary grading of the court house lot, after the building is completed; and for the building of necessary steps, walks, and approaches to said new building.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 8, 1908.

CHAPTER 514.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments section 111J of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," subtitle "Friendsville," and add two new sections thereto designated as section 111J½ and 111J¾.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 111J of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," sub-title "Friendsville," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendment, and two sections added so as to read as follows:

111J. The Mayor and Council of Friendsville shall have power and authority to pass ordinances to locate and condemn lands inside the corporate limits of the town of Friendsville, for sites for any public works or improvements in said town, and repairing roads, streets, lanes and alleys, and to open, locate, close, alter, widen, lengthen and relocate the same; and that whenever they shall pass an ordinance to open, locate, widen, alter, lengthen or relocate a public street, lane, road or alley, or condemn any land for a building site or other purposes, they shall immediately appoint three examiners who shall be voters and freeholders of said town, who after being sworn, and giving two weeks' notice of their appointment and time and place of meeting, go upon the ground to be condemned, or upon the street, lane, alley, or road, so proposed to open, locate, widen, lengthen, alter, or relocate such streets, lanes, alleys or roads, and shall cause the same to be surveyed by a competent surveyer, and shall estimate the damages or benefits if any, to the person or persons who own said lands so condemned, or over whose lands the proposed street, lane, alley or road, passes or whose land is in any way affected by the proposed opening, locating, widening, altering, lengthing or relocating, and shall return an account of the proceedings, under their hands to the said Mayor and Council, who before actually using said land so condemned, or opening, widening, lengthing or altering said streets, lanes, alleys, or roads as the case may be, shall pay or tender to the person or persons, his or their agents, or legal representatives, the amount of damages so awarded; and if any person shall feel aggreived by the award of said examiners, he may take an appeal to the Circuit Court for Garrett county within ten days after said award is returned by the said examiners, and the said Mayor and Council shall thereupon file the said return in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, and the court shall as soon as convenient thereafter hear and determine upon the said award, affirm the same or remand it for a new hearing, nothing herein shall prevent the said Mayor and Council from opening, locating, widening, lengthing or altering any street, lane, alley or road with the consent of the owner of the land, which shall be taken for said purposes, and to agree and pay said owner a reasonable sum therefor.

SECTION 111J½. And be it enacted, that the County Commissioners of Garrett county shall retain jurisdiction over the county roads and bridges inside the corporate limits of the town of Friendsville, and the Mayor and Council of Friendsville shall have jurisdiction and supervision over all sidewalks along said county road, and regulate the speed of travel of persons on horse back or in vehicles over the county roads and bridges in Friendsville by ordinance and impose and collect fines for a violation of said ordinances.

SEC. 111J¾. And be it enacted, That at the time of making the county levy in each year the County Commissioners of Garrett county shall levy three hundred dollars to be collected by the County Treasurer and turned over to the Mayor and Council of Friendsville to be applied to and used on the road beds in the town of Friendsville.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6, 1908.

CHAPTER 391.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments Sections 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, and 206 of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," sub-title "Roads," and to add new sections to be numbered 206A, 206B, 206C, 206D, 206E, 206F, and 206G, and to provide for the submission to the voters of the several Election Districts of said County seperately, when petition is made to the Board of County Commissioners, whether or not an additional assessment shall be made for roads, on the taxable basis of the district so petitioning.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That sections 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, and 206 of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," sub-title "Roads" be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments, and that new sections be added to said Article 12 to be known and designated as Sections 206A, 206B, 206C, 206D, 206E, 206F, and 206G, and that provision be made for the submission to the voters of the several Election Districts of said County seperately, when petition is made to the Board of County Commissioners, whether or not an additional assessment shall be made for Roads, on the taxable basis of the district so petitioning.

200. The Board of County Commissioners are hereby authorized to appoint annually one Road Supervisor for each Election District; and to remove any supervisor at any time, at the pleasure of said Beard, and appoint his successor.

201. The Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County shall appoint a Road Engineer for the County, who shall hold office for a term of four years, unless removed by a unanimous vote of the board. Before appointment he must present to the Board of County Commissioners a certificate setting forth his competency to perform the work required of him. The Board shall fix his annual compensation, and allowance for expenses, and determine the amount of bond that shall be required of him.

202. The Road Engineer shall have direct and complete charge and direction of the opening and repair of all roads and bridges in the county; he shall advise with, and direct the work of all District Supervisors; he shall furnish estimates and specifications for all new construction or repairs to roads and bridges, and shall supervise their construction whether done by labor, or contract; he shall act as surveyor to the Board of Viewers, in the opening or relocation of roads or bridges, and make plats and profiles of the same without extra charge to the county; he shall care for all tools and machinery and other material owned by the County, and see that the same is kept in repair, inspecting all bridges of twenty-five feet or over in length, at least twice annually; he shall issue an illustrated book, to be paid for by the County, giving full and detailed rules and illustrations of the methods to be followed in the making of roads by District Supervisors; he shall, between the first day of April and the first day of September, in each year, keep in constant touch with District Supervisors, and go from one district to another while the work of repairs is in progress; by and with the consent of the Board of County Commissioners, he may contract for any work or material which shall not cost upward of two hundred dollars; he shall in the fall of each year make a detailed report to the Board of County Commissioners of the work which has been done in each Election District, and the cost of the same, the condition of the roads and bridges, and make any recommendationss for the ensuing year which in his judgment will be of benefit.

203. In January of each year the Board of County Commissioners shall appoint one Road Supervisor for each of the Election Districts of the county, the appointee to be named from a list furnished them as hereinafter provided in Section 206G; but nothing shall prevent their filling a vacancy at any time. They shall fix the per diem of supervisors, which shall not be less than two dollars, and determine the amount of the bond which shall be required; they shall also fix the rate per diem of hired labor, teams with driver, etc., for the ensuing year. Upon recommendation of the Road Engineer they shall purchase all necessary tools, machinery, material or other things advisable or necessary for the opening or repairing roads or bridges, and they shall at any time advertise and let all contracts for improvements costing upwards of two hundred dollars.

204. District Road Supervisors shall qualify by taking oath of office and giving bond to the County Commissioners as soon as may be after their appointment; they shall have charge of the working and repair of all roads in their respective districts, under the general direction of the Road Engineer, and may contract for the building or repair of any culvert or bridge that shall not exceed in cost the sum of ten dollars; they may hire, and pay for out of funds in their hands, such men and teams as shall be necessary for the proper working of their roads; and shall annually render an itemized statement under oath with vouchers, to the Road Engineer to be by him transmitted to the Board of County Commissioners setting forth the number of men and teams employed, with the number of days for each, and the amounts paid to each, (his own account being given separately), the total amount received by him, or placed to his credit, and the amount expended; the amount of statute labor employed and the road assessment collected by him and from whom.

205. District Supervisors shall in April in each year, or earlier if possible, make a general inspection of all the roads in their districts, noting carefully the flow of water, and the drainage that will be necessary; they shall consult abutting property owners, and may if they see fit contract for a sum less than ten dollars, with owners for doing certain specified work and repair to roads and culverts bounding upon their lands, such work to be finished not later than May thirtieth; they shall pay for all hire of men and of teams, and for material purchased, from the road funds placed to their credit with the Treasurer of Garrett county, or in their hands, and shall take receipts for all money thus paid out; they shall consult the Road Engineer upon all important repairs and shall follow wherever possible the printed instructions which the engineer shall furnish them in regard to the methods and manner of making roads.

206. The Board of County Commissioners shall annually levy upon the taxable basis of the county such an amount as they may deem necessary for the construction, maintenance, and repair of roads and bridges; when this levy is made fifteen cents on each one hundred dollars of the taxable basis of each and every separate Election District shall be set aside to the exclusive use of the roads and bridges in that particular district, the increase above that rate only going into the general road fund of the county; they shall cause the amount thus apportioned to each district to be placed in the hands of the County Treasurer, subject to the order of the Supervisor of the District.

206A. When the District Supervisors shall have given the bond required of them by the County Commissioners, all funds shall be placed to their credit, and subject to their order in the hands of the County Treasurer.

206B. Each of the District Supervisors shall do, or cause to be done all the regular annual repairs upon the roads and bridges under his control before the first day of September in each and every year; each of the District Supervisors shall be required to set aside five per cent of all the monies coming into their hands from time to time for general road repair, this money so set aside shall be used only between the first day of September and the first day of April of the following year, for the unforseen and accidental repairs of roads or bridges and for draining of roads, opening of breakers and culverts and snow drifts. Any money remaining in the hands of the County Treasurer to the credit of any District Supervisor at the expiration of the latter's term of office, shall be placed to the credit of the succeeding supervisor of that District.

206C. Every resident of Garrett county who shall habitually use a wagon wearing tires of three inches in width for all loads of one to two thousand pounds, and tires of four inches in width for loads of over two thousand pounds, shall receive a credit of five per cent on his annual road tax.

206D. When a public road forms the dividing line between Election Districts the County Commissioners shall apportion and designate what part of said road shall be worked by the several supervisors.

206E. Upon the petition of fifty voters, who are taxpayers of any Election District in Garrett county, addressed to the Board of County Commissioners, asking that an additional levy be made upon the taxable basis of the district so petitioning, for the repair and improvement of the roads or bridges in that district, it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners to certify the fact in accordance with law, to the Supervisors of Elections, who shall advertise the same as in case of the submission of other questions, and shall at the next ensuing election provide for the submission of the question to the voters of that particular district only, whether or not the County Commissioners shall at their next annual levy, levy upon the taxpayers of that particular district an extra amount to be named in the petition and indicated upon the ballot, for the repair and improvement of the roads or bridges in the district so petitioning and voting. The Supervisors of Election shall have printed on the official ballot of the district to which the proposition of an extra levy is to be submitted the words "For Proposition of Levy for Roads;" and "Against Proposition of Levy for Roads."

206F. In case the vote in accordance with the preceeding section 206E, shall be "For Proposition of Levy for Roads" then the Board of County Commissioners shall make the extra levy for roads or bridges upon the total taxable basis of the district so voting, and shall place the funds when collected, in the hands of the County Treasurer to the credit of the Road Supervisor of that district, to be worked out by him under the direction of the Road Engineer; but if the vote be "Against Propsition of Levy for Roads" then the County Commissioners shall not levy an extra amount for roads in that district.

206G. At the respective District Primaries of the two dominant political parties of the state, held in each Election District next preceding the annual November election, the qualified voters of each of said parties, attending such party primaries shall nominate by ballot two taxpayers of their party whom they consider qualified to act as Road Supervisors from their district; and shall cause their names to be certified to by the Chairman and Secretary, or other officers of the Primary in writing, and have the same forwarded to the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county, to be put upon file by him, for the use of the Board, during the ensuing year.

SECTION 2.—And be it further enacted; That this Act shall take effect on the first day of September, 1908.

Approved April 8, 1908.

CHAPTER 67.

AN ACT to designate and define the boundarins of the fourteen election districts of Garrett county as now existing.

WHEREAS, No Act of the General Assembly has been passed since the formation of Garrett county in 1872, which described or defined the boundaries of all the election districts, the terms of Chapter 369 of the Acts of 1874, being very vague and unsatisfactory, and

WHEREAS, Many of the original districts have had portions of territory cut from them to form other districts, leaving their present limits without adequate description, therefore

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the boundaries of the fourteen election districts now existing in Garrett county shall be as follows:

SEC. 2. District Number One (1) shall be known as the Swanton District and shall begin on the State line upon the right bank of the Potomac river opposite the mouth of Three Forks run near Chaffee, and run up the south prong of said run a westerly direction to where the mud bridge crosses said run branch on the Wilson and Kitzmiller county road; then with said road crossing the top of Backbone mountain to Wilson store upon the Baltimore and Ohio railway; then by a staight line to the head of Deep creek; then down Deep creek to the mouth of Meadow Mountain run; then up Meadow Mountain run to its head; then by a straight line to the head of north branch of Middle Fork run near Buckner Mason's; then with said north fork to the mouth of Black Hawk run, north of Tom Ridge; then down Middle Fork run to its junction with Crab Tree creek; then by a line south 12 degree east to Thomas' Dump on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; then westward along said railroad 140 perches to a point 15 perches west of the Frankville depot; then leaving the railroad and running by a line south 20 degrees east 248 perches to four bounded chestnut trees, near the laurel thicket at McRobie's Path; then running along the north side of the Westernport and Clarksburg road, westerly to Folly run; then down with the meanders of said run to the State line upon the right or east bank of the Potomac river; then up the right or east bank of the Potomac river to the beginning opposite Three Fork run near Chaffee.

SEC. 3. District Number Two (2) shall be known as Selbysport District and shall begin at or near the summit of Winding Ridge, where said ridge is crossed by Mason and Dixon's line, and run with the summit of said ridge in a southwesterly direction to Bear creek; then by a straight line to a spring upon the west side of the county road at Elder; then by a straight line to the Youghiogheny river at the mouth of White Rock run; then up White Rock run, west to the State line; then with the State line due north to Mason and Dixon's line; then due east with the Pennsylvania line to the point of beginning on Winding Ridge.

SEC. 4. That District Number Three (3) shall be known as the Grantsville District and shall begin at the bridge over Savage river near the John Wilhelm place and run with the Barton and Lonaconing road to Mrs. Hanson Brown's place on Pea Ridge; then south on Pea Ridge with the Barton road and on to Henry Broadwater, Jr., at the head or Harton Hollow; then across to William W. Broadwater; then across to the headwaters of Bear Pen run near James Reshe's place in the "Backwoods"; then to Horse pond or Poplar run by way of Ashford Warnick's at old lumber camp near Perry Broadwater's; then with said run to one of its springs at James Madison Durst; then running in a straight line to the top of Meadow mountain; then with said mountain to James Ross' residence; then by a direct line to Charles O. Warnick's residence; then by way of Jacob Hoover's to county road near Benedict Beachy's farm; then to top of Negro mountain by Rushe's mill and John Spiker's former place where the county road from Bittinger to Engles Mills crosses the mountain top; then in a straight line in a northerly course to the forks of the Morgantown road and the National Pike west of Keyser; then due north to the Mason and Dixon's line; then with it due east to a point which is due north of the west side of what was formerly know as Recknor's tavern upon the old National Pike; then by a due south line from the above point and round west of Recknor's Tavern south to the intersection of said line with Mud Lick run; then down Mud Lick run to its mouth at Savage river; then down Savage river to the bridge over said river near John Wilhelm's place, the point of beginning.

SEC. 5. District Number 4 shall be known as Bloomington District and shall begin in the State line on the Potomac river opposite the mouth of Folly run, and run thence down the Potomac to a point south of the center of the mouth of Savage river; then north to the center of the mouth of Savage river; thence with the line of Allegany to the intersection of said line with Mill run; then up Mill run to the head of the west fork of said run; then by a straight line to the old ford in Savage river; then up said river to the mouth of Bear Pen run; then up Bear Pen run to its head near James Reshe's place; then by a straight line to the mouth of Black Hawk run, north of Tom Ridge; then down Middle Fork run to its junction with Crab Tree creek; then by a line south 20 degrees east to Thomas Dump on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; then westward along said railroad 140 perches to a point 15 perches west of the Frankville depot; then leaving the railroad and running by a line south 20 degrees east 248 perches to four bounded chestnut trees, near the laurel thicket at McRobie's Path; then running along the north side of the Westernport and Clarksburg road westerly to Folly run; then down with the meanders of said run to the State line upon the right or east bank of the Potomac river, the point of beginning.

SEC. 6. District Number 5 shall be known as Accident District and shall begin at or near the summit of Winding Ridge, where said ridge is crossed by Mason and Dixon's line, and run with the summit of said ridge in a southwesterly direction to Bear Creek; then in a straight line to a spring upon the west side of the county road at Elder; then by a straight line to the Youghiogheny river at the mouth of White Rock run; then by a straight line to the summit of Bishoff's hill; then by a straight line east to the forks of county roads at the old West place; then by a straight line in an easterly direction to the summit of Negro mountain where the county road leading from John Harman's to Accident crosses said mountain; then with the crest of Negro mountain in a northerly direction to where the county road from Bittinger to Engle Mills crosses said mountain; then by a straight line a notherly direction to the forks of the Morgantown road and the old National Turnpike, west of Keyser; then due north to the Mason and Dixon line; then with it due west to Winding Ridge and the point of beginning.

SEC. 7. District Number 6 shall be known as Sang Run District and shall begin at the mouth of White Rock run on the Youghiogheny river and run thence by a straight line to the top of Bishoff's hill; then by a straight line east to the forks of the county road at the old West place, then by a straight line in an easterly direction to the summit of Negro mountain where the county road leading from John Harman's to Accident crosses said mountain; then with said road east to the forks of the road leading toward McHenry near John Harman's; then by a straight line to the headspring of Meadow Mountain run on east side of Meadow mountain; then down Meadow Mountain run to Deep Creek; then down Deep Creek to its mouth on the Yohghiogheny river; then up the said river to the mouth of Muddy creek; then up Muddy creek to the mouth of Hoyes run: then west up Hoyes run to its intersection with the State line; then due north with the State line to its intersection with White Rock run or a point due west of the head of said run; then to and down White Rock run to its mouth on the Youghiogheny river.

SEC. 8. District Number 7 shall be known as East Oakland District and shall begin at the forks of the West Union and Mason county roads at Gortner, and run in a northerly direction with the West Union and Oakland road to Oakland; then passing through Oakland by Third street to the Hoop-pole Ridge road and with it to Deep Creek; then up Deep Creek to the State dam; then by a straight line to a point designated as "the burnt school house"; then by a straight line to the Head spring on Broad Ford run; then with Broad Ford run to its mouth on Little Youghiogheny river; then to the Ryans Glade county road as formerly located east of Mountain Lake Park and Loch Lynn, and running with the Ryans Glade road crossing the Back Bone mountain at Kelso gap to the summit of the mountain; then running along the crest of the Back Bone mountain in a southwesterly direction to the point where the old Moorefield turnpike formerly crossed said mountain; then with the outline of the old Moorefield turnpike in a westerly direction to the Mason county road; then with the Mason road to the forks of the West Union and Mason roads at Gortner, the point of beginning.

SEC. 9. District Number 8 shall be known as Ryans Glade district and shall begin on the State line where that line crosses the Rhine fork of the Youghiogheny river, and run down said river to the mouth of Cherry creek; then up Cherry creek to the mouth of Bungey's run; then up Bungey's run to where that run was formerly crossed by the old Moorefield turnpike; then by a straight line to the forks of the West Union and Mason roads at Gortner; then with the Mason road to where the old Moorefield road crossed the said Mason road; then with the old Moorefield road eastward to the summit of the Back Bone mountain; then with the crest of the said mountain northeasterly to the county road leading from Mountain Lake to Ryans Glade; then with said Ryans Glade road to the forks of the road at the M. E. church; then along the Altamont road to the bridge over Laurel run near the Davis mill; then down said Laurel run to the State line upon the right and east bank of the Potomac river near Schell; then down the right or east bank of the river to a point opposite the mouth of Lost Land run; then up the north prong of Lost Land run to the summit of the Back Bone mountain; then along the crest of the mountain in a northeasterly direction to where the county road leading from Kitzmillerville to Wilson's store crosses said mountain; then with the county road to Wilson's store upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railway; then by a straight line to the head of Deep Creek to the State dam, and the point of beginning.

SEC. 10. Be it enacted, That District Number 9 shall be known as Johnson District and shall begin on the summit of Great Savage mountain where said mountain is crossed by Mason and Dixon's line and run with the line of Alleghany county to where said line interesects Wrights run; then up said run by its west fork to the head thereof; then by a straight line, crossing Savage mountain to the bridge over Savage river near the John Wilhelm place; then up Savage river to the mouth of Mudlick run; then up said run to a point from which a line drawn due north will pass just west of a point which was formerly known as the Recknor tavern upon the old National Pike; then from the above described point, on Mudlick run due north to Mason and Dixon's line; thence with Mason and Dixon's line due east to the summit of Savage mountain, the point of beginning.

SEC. 11. District Number 10 shall be known as Deer Park District and shall begin at the State dam across Deep creek east of Thayerville and run by a straight line to the burnt school house on Hoop-pole Ridge; then by a straight line to the head of Broad Ford run; then with said run to where it empties into Little Youghiogheny river; then to the Ryans Glade county road as formerly located east of Mountain Lake Park and Loch Lynn; then running with the Ryans Glade road crossing the Back Bone mountain at Kelso's gap to the M. E. church in Ryans Glade at the forks of the Ryans Glade and Altamont roads; then along the Altamont road to the bridge over Laurel run near the Davis mill; then down said Laurel run near the Davis mill; then down said Laurel run to the State line upon the right and east bank of the Potomac river near Schell; then down the right or east bank of the river to a point opposite the mouth of Lost Land run; then up the north prong of Lost Land run to the summit of the Back Bone mountain; then along the crest of the mountain in a northeasterly direction to where the county road leading from Kitzmillerville to Wilson's store crosses said mountain; then with the county road to Wilson's store upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railway; then by a straight line to the head of Deep Creek; then down with Deep Creek to the State dam, and the point of beginning.

SEC. 12. District Number 11 shall be known as the Elbow District and shall begin on Mill run at a point where the line dividing Allegany and Garrett counties intersects said run; and run with the line of Allegany county to the intersection of said line with Wrights run; then up said run by its west fork to the head thereof; then by a straight line crossing Savage mountain to the bridge over Savage river near the John Wilhelm place; then running with the Barton and Lonaconing road to Mrs. Hanson Brown's place on Pea Ridge; then south on Pea Ridge with the Barton road and on to Henry Broadwater, Jr., at the head of Horton Hollow; thence across to William W. Broadwater's; thence across to the headwaters of Bear Pen run near James Reshe's place; then down Bear Pen run to Savage river; then down with said river to the old ford; thence by a straight line to the head of the west fork of Mill run; then down Mill run to the point of beginning.

SEC. 13. District Number 12 shall be known as Bittinger District and shall begin at the head of Bear Pen run near the James Resh place in the Backwoods, and run thence to Horse Pond, or Poplar run by way of Ashford Warnick's at old lumber camp near Perry Broadwater's; then with said run to one of its springs at James Madison Durst; then running in a straight line to the top of Meadow mountain; then with said mountain to James Ross residence; then by a direct line to Charles O. Warnick's residence; then by way of Jacob Hoover's to county road near Benedict Beachy's farm; then to top of Negro mountain by Rushe's mill and John Speicher's former place; then with the top of said mountain southward to the county road leading from John Harman's to the town of Accident; then with said road east to the forks of the road leading toward McHenry near John Harman's; then by a straight line to the head spring of Meadow mountain run on east side of Meadow mountain; then to the head of north branch of Middle fork, near Buckner Mason's; then with said North fork to the month of Black Hawk run; then by a straight line to the head of Bear Pen run at James Reshe's, the point of beginning.

SEC. 14. District Number 13 shall be known as Kitzmillerville District and shall begin on the State line on the Potomac river opposite the mouth of Three Forks run near Chaffee, and run thence with said Three Forks run in a westerly direction up the South prong to where the mud bridge crosses said branch on the Wilson and Kitzmillerville county road; then with said road to the top of Back Bone mountain; thence with the crest of said mountain in a southwesterly direction to a point due north of the north-east branch of Lost Land run; then to and down with the meanders of said run to its mouth and to the State line upon the right or east bank of the Potomac river; then down with the river to the beginning opposite the mouth of Three Forks run.

SEC. 15. District Number 14 shall be known as West Oakland District and shall begin on the State line where that line crosses the Rhine Fork of the Youghiogheny river, and run down said river to the mouth of Cherry creek; then up Cherry creek to the mouth of Bungey's run; then up Bungey's run to where that run was formerly crossed by the old Moorefield turnpike; then by a straight line to the forks of the West Union and Mason county roads at Gortner; then in a northerly direction with the West Union and Oakland road to Oakland; then passing through Oakland by Third street to the Hoop-pole Ridge road and with it to Deep creek; then down Deep creek to its mouth on the Youghiogheny river; then up said river to the mouth of Muddy creek; then up Muddy creek to the mouth of Hoyes run; then west up Hoyes run to its intersection with the State line; then due south with the State line to the beginning, on Youghiogheny river.

SEC. 16. Be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 10, 1908.

CHAPTER 550.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments Section 2 of Chapter 792 of the Acts of 1906, entitled "An Act to Prohibit the Pollution of Streams of Water in Garrett County."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 2 of Chapter 792 of the Acts of 1906, entitled "An Act to Prohibit the Pollution of Streams of Water in Garrett County," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace or the Circuit Court for Garrett county, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars and stand committed until said fine and costs are paid or be released by due process of law.

SEC. 3. Be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6, 1908.

CHAPTER 6.

AN ACT for the further protection of pheasant, partridges or quail, woodcock, wild turkeys and rabbits in Garrett County.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That no Person, corporation or company, shall at any time kill or expose for sale, transport, have in possession any pheasant, partridge, or quail, Woodcock, wild turkey and rabbit, after the same has been killed for any purpose, except for consumption or food within Garrett county; nor kill, expose for sale, or have in possession any of the above named game, with the intention of sending or transporting or having the same sent or transported beyond the limits of said county; provided that nothing herein shall prevent the barter or sale of such game for house consumption only by residents of said county, provided also, that nothing herein shall prevent non-residents who have taken out license to hunt in said county from taking with them out of said county any of the above named game which they may have killed in said county.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, that any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before any Justice of the Peace of Garrett county, or before the Circuit Court of said county, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, and not more than one hundred dollars, for each offence, and stand committed to the county jail until the fine and costs are paid, or until released by due process of law. One half of said fine to go to the informer or informers, upon whose evidence the conviction is obtained.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect on the date of its passage.

Approved February 25, 1908.

CHAPTER 564.

AN ACT to repeal Section 183 and the five succeeding Sections of Article 81 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, known as Poe's Code, Edition of 1904, title "Revenue and Taxes," sub-title "Tax on Mortgages," in so far as said sections apply to Garrett county.

SEATION 1. And be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That section 183 and the five succeeding section of Article 81 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Revenue and Taxes," sub-title "Tax on Mortgages," be and the same are hereby repealed in so far as they relate to Garrett county, as to which county the mortgage tax is hereby repealed, but this repeal shall not affect the mortgage tax in Worcester, Wicomico, Somerset, Carroll, Howard, Montgomery, Frederick and Dorchester counties but shall be and remain in full force and effect in said counties.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6, 1908.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1908.

FOR CONGRESS,

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

BUSINESS RECOVERY.

The progress toward a complete resumption of high-pressure activity in all branches of industrialism has been steady during the four months of the present year. That quickly responsive barometer—public confidence—is beginning to act normally again. This is clearly indicated by the fact that many railroad and other stocks last week advanced to new high-record prices for the year. The big Pennsylvania Railroad loan of $40,000,000 has been favorably received in European money centers. Gold has recently been sent abroad in large quantities and there is more to follow, but this is not causing any special uneasiness. The outward movement of gold is not generally attributed to any adverse situation in our foreign trade balances. While exports have fallen off from last year's records, so also have imports in like proportions. The simplest and most likely explanation of the outward movement of the yellow metal is that money is now easier in this country than in Europe.

The resumption of industrial enterprises, employing labor in large force, is a yet more hopeful sign that the country is getting back again to the "good times" status. The recent announcement of preparations for resumption of full activity in the coal-mining industries in certain of the Western Maryland and West Virginia fields is only one among numerous important starting-up events to be noted in the industrial record of the past thirty days. During last week the cheering news was given out that the cotton duck mills are assured of orders that will keep them running to full capacity for perhaps twelve months or even longer. As eleven of the twenty cotton duck mills of the United States are located in the immediate industrial sphere of Baltimore, this latter resumption of full working capacity possesses a much more than ordinary local interest.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in a recently given out stetement, has declared that the growing crop situation is of splendid promise. Cotton, wheat, rye, oats, barley—all the great staple agricultural crops that are in the plant stage are doing well. Grasshoppers, drouth, army worms, greenbugs, boll weevils, frosts—there has been no wail concerning any of these promoters of evil from Kansas, Texas, the Dakotas or any other of the agricultural areas which usually send our crop alarm messages. The price of cotton has receded greatly from the scare prices that were reached during the summer of last year. The prices of wheat, corn and agricultural products generally are at figures far above the last ten-year average of prices, however. The agricultural situation, taking the country over, was never more satisfactory. Business of all kinds is tending to a condition of high-pressure activity, and there is an abundance of underlying and contributory reasons why this tendency should be steady and of unimpeded progress.

FARMERS OF THE STATE AND GOOD-ROADS BUILDING.

We hope the report is true that the farmers of the State are going to interest themselves in good-roads building and do their share to see that the work is done well and economically. They can do something to keep the public mind on the amount of money which the improvement costs and on the absolute necessity of having the expenditure wisely directed.

But, after all, good-roads building is a business which requires expert knowledge backed by experience. It is altogether likely that a contractor can fool ninety out of a hundred farmers who have not made a study not only of the various methods of road building but of the materials used on improved highways. Stone which looks alike to the inexperienced eye may tell a different and vitally important story to the man who knows. Nevertheless, it is undoubtedly true that local knowledge is helpful to the road engineer in many ways, and this the farmer can contribute.

For the proper expenditure of the $5,000,000 fund appropriated for good roads, however, we must look to the knowledge, skill, experience and honesty of the men directly in charge of the work. The Commission to be appointed by the Governor can help to obtain good results, but it is idle to expect the Commissioners to spend their whole time watching the actual work of construction. This must be left to the engineers, who draw up the specifications and who pass upon the work as it is done by the contractors. That is the reason why it is so important to have engineers who thoroughly understand the work of building good roads and who are familiar with conditions and materials in this State.

In the Geological Survey we now have an organization which has, or which ought to have, both the knowledge and the practical experience so much needed. If it has these qualities, it will be a great pity if the Survey's organizatian is not made use of by the new Commission. If it hasn't these qualities after its ten years' existence, then we are forced to the conclusion that the Survey as a body is not properly carrying out the work it is expected to do and should be radically changed.

FIKE.

The weather during the past week was delightful and all the farmers are busy with their Spring crops.

The people of this place have ordered new music books for the church and Sunday school.

Russel E. Frazee, son of Isaac Frazee, died April 21, 1908. The funeral was preached on the following day at the Asher Glade church by Rev. Donachy and interment was made in the cemetery near the church. The deceased was 3 months and 28 days old.

Mr. Lloyd K. Fike bought a horse one day last week.

Mr. P. F. Fike was helping W. H. Thomas last week.

For some time Jasper Fike has been trying to keep his marriage a secret, but let me tell you Jasper you might as well not try any longer.

Mr. John S. Fike lost one of his horses a short time ago.

Mrs. Emma Thomas has been sick for some time.

Mrs. F. F. Bowser is suffering with the la grippe.

GORTNER.

The spring fever is holding forth in this vicinity at present.

Mr. J. Z. Gibson and force of men are busy quarrying rock for the new bridge across Cherry creek.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Killius spent Sunday with relatives at Breedlove, W. Va.

Menno Miller, of near Grantsville, was calling on his many friends here last week.

Fred Gortner, one of our progressive farmers, has purchased a sulky plow and can read the newspaper while he plows.

Rumor says there will be a wedding in this vicinity soon, and the cow-bell brigade will be equal to the occasion.

A. W. Killius and D. S. Lichty were visiting the beautiful scenery in the Ryans Glade district last Sunday.

Preaching Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the Menonites; Sunday school at 9:30.

BITTINGER.

Oliver Beachy can ploy more acres of ground, dig more post holes or plant more "taters" in a day than any man in the community, since the arrival of a young son at his home on Thursday, April 23rd.

Prof. E. A. Browning and Editor Deffinbaugh, of Oakland, were guests of C. E. Ellithorp at his home in this village last Sunday evening and night. Mr. Ellithorp accompanied his guests to Grantsville on Monday morning.

J. L. Beachy, of Beechly, Pa., was in this section last Monday and Tuesday.

O. C. Buckle and Leonard Stark made a business trip to Salisbury, Pa., last Monday.

W. L. Thomas and Lloyd K. Fike, of Fike, Md., were calling on friends here last Sunday afternoon.

E. E. Pugh, the pain king man of Somerset, Pa., spent last Sunday at this place, the guest of Amos H. Reckner and family.

E. H. Bittinger made a hasty business trip to Accident last Monday.

P. Y. Lohr, who spent the past two months here, left last Monday for Oakland.

Max Broadwater, of near Merrill, was seen in this village last Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Brenneman were calling on Mrs. O. C. Buckle last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stark went to Baltimore last week to visit their son Jacob.

Fire destroyed the residence and contents of Jerry Hantwork near this place one day last week.

John Mason, an employee on Mason Bros'. saw mill near here, had his jaw broken by a peice of flying slab on last Thursday.

SHORT RUN.

After another little shower we are having some beautiful weather again.

The farmers are busy getting in their spring crops.

Messrs. Earl Hamill and Joe Lee were visiting Mrs. S. E. Harvey Saturday and Sunday.

Prof. C. W. Moore was visiting friends at Mt. Lake Park Saturday.

Mrs. W. E. Reckley and daughters Bessie and Alta, of Moore's Siding, W. Va., are visiting Mrs. S. E. Wilson.

Mr. James Paugh is building a barn foundation for Mr. J. T. Harvey.

Miss Geraldine Veille was calling on Mildred Howell Sunday evening.

Miss Ida Wilson who is attending normal at Kitzmillerville spent Sunday at home.

Master Jas. A. Wilson was visiting his sister, Mrs. H. L. Pool at Kitzmillerville Sunday evening.

Mrs. J. B. Moon attended the funeral of Thos. Davis Sunday.

Mr. Alex Wilson is visiting friends at Elder, Md., at this writing.

Mr. Chas. Moon takes a great interest in Mrs. Mary Wilson's chickens.

With best wishes to THE REPUBLICAN.

KID.

The Law For Lawyers.

Grantsville, Md., April 27, 1908.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Will you please publish for the benefit of the public generally the law passed at the recent session of the Maryland Legislature prohibiting the writing of deeds or other legal papers affecting the title to real estate by those other than regularly practicing attorneys.

A CITIZEN.

The law above referred to is known as Chapter 638 and reads as follows:

Section 1—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 1 of Article 10 of the Code of Public General Laws of this State be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments, so as to read as follows:

Section 1. No person shall practice the profession or perform the service of an attorney at law within this State without being admitted to the bar as hereinafter directed; and any person who shall give any legal advice, represent any person in the trial of any case at law or in equity, or prepare any written instrument, affecting the title to real estate, for pay or reward, shall be deemed an attorney at law for the purpose of this Article.

Church Services.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE.

Services next Sunday as follows:

Wesley Chapel—Sunday school 10 a. m.; class meeting at 11 a. m.

Mt. Lake Park—Class meeting at 10 a. m.; preaching 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 2.30 p. m., Junior League 3.30 p. m., and Epworth League 7.30 p. m.

Deer Park—Sunday School at 10 a.m.; Epworth League at 7, and preaching at 8 p. m.

Bond—Class meeting at 10 a. m.; Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.

Proaching every Wednesday night.

All are welcome.

E. J. WESTFALL, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:

Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.

Preaching at 8 p. m.

Luther League every Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Preaching in Deer Park Lutherau courch next Sabbath at 11 a. m.

Also services during the week at 8 p. m. Rev. C. P. Bastian, pastor Lutheran church at Keyser, W. Va., will preach on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

Communion at Deer Park on the 10th of May at 11 a. m.

On account of the services at Deer Park the appointment at Hutton will be postponed one week. There will be preaching at Huttons on Thursday, May 14th, at 8 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:

Elder Hill—Union Sunday school 10 a. m., and preaching at 11 a. m.

Deep Creek—Sunday school at 2 p. m., and preaching at 3 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:

Sunday school at 9.15 a. m.

Preaching at 10:30 a. m. by Rev. J. M. Davis.

There will be no services at night owing to the absence of the pastor.

Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

At Warsaw, Ind., it is said that a citizen has achieved wonderful success in teaching his dog to talk. He can already pronounce several words of the English language. His phenomenal intelligence is also strikingly manifested in the fact that he feeds the horses. Of course, this may well be true. In time this canine genius should not only speak English, but French and German. He may balk at Sanskrit, Chinese and Choctaw, as, indeed, some human beings do. No doubt, in due season, he will learn to cook breakfast for the family, cut the stove wood and do the weekly washing, besides playing the piano after supper. He ought to be able to render "Old Dog Tray" with great effect. But there is one thing the dog can never learn, and that is to be a first-class, able-bodied Indiana liar.

Estray Notice.

There came to the Mountain View Stock Farm, eight miles south of Oakland on April 12th, a roan and white, dehorned three-year old cow. The owner will please come forward, pay all costs and damages, prove property and take the same away.

F. W. CHASE, Manager.

CHAPTER 677.

AN ACT providing for the issuing and sale of bond by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland for constructing, erecting and maintaining water works and sewerage in said town of Oakland; condemn such land as may be necessary for the building of said works, and to levy taxes on the assessable property of said town to redeem said bonds and to pay the interest thereon.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That for the purpose of establishing, constructing and maintaining water works capable of furnishing the residents of said town with a good and sufficient supply of water for ordinary purposes and for fire protection, and for establishing, erection, constructing and maintaining a sewerage system in said town for drainage and sewerage purposes the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland be and they are hereby authorized and empowered and direction to issue bonds in the name of the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland to an amount not exceeding $60,000,00, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid. The said bonds shall be for sums not less than $1,000 each, not more than $1,000.00 each, to be signed by the Mayor and President of the Town Council and countersigned by the Clerk of Town Council with the corporate seal of said town thereto be affixed, bearing interest at not more than five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in each and every year and dated on the first day of their issue; the said bonds shall be numbered serially. Bond No. 1 shall be due and payable two years from date of issue, and thereafter each bond shall mature and be payable each consecutive year from the maturity of bond No. 1 in the order of their consecutive numbers; provided, however, the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland are hereby given the option to redeem any or all bonds outstanding twenty-five years from date of issue; that all of said bonds issued as aforesaid shall be due and payable within 61 years from the date of their issue, and shall forever be exempt from all county and municipal taxation for any purpose, and shall have printed on them a reference to the Act of Assembly authorizing the issue thereof

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland are hereby authorized and empowered to construct and erect water works and sewerage for said town and to contract for the purpose in fee simple or lease for a term of years, renewable at their pleasure, any land, real estate, springs, brooks, water courses, streams, and to use and occupy forever or for a term of years any land, real estate, springs, brooks, water courses or streams which they may deem expedient and necessary for the purposes of furnishing said town with water and maintaining said sewerage, and they are hereby invested with all the rights and powers necessary for the induction of water into the said town, and the maintenance of said sewerage system; if for any cause the said Mayor and Town Council of Oakland shall be unable to agree with any owner of real or leasehold property, springs, brooks, water streams, or water courses, or any other material which partakes of or is a necessary part of realty or for any right of way which they may find necessary for the conduct of said water and sewerage in its entry into or in said town or if such owner is under any disability or incapacity to contract or absent out of the county or unknown the said Mayor and Town Council of Oakland is hereby clothed with the power of condemnation under the right of eminent domain as provided in Section 251 of Article 23 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland as fully as if said section had been herein incorporated; and their manner of procedure of condemnation for the purpose of this Act shall in all particulars be the same as is provided by said Section 251 of said Art. 23. The said Mayor and Town Council of Oakland shall have full power to fix schedules of rates for furnishing water and sewerage to private residences and other buildings, and the said Mayor and Town Council shall have power to collect the same as other taxes are collected and the income thereof shall be applied, first, for expenses and maintenance, and afterwards for the payment of the interest on the bouds and a sinking fund to meet the bonds at maturity.

SEC. 3 And be it enacted, That the title to said water works and sewerage, and all lands, estates and water courses, waterways, conduits, pipes, machinery and all other parts thereto shall when completed or acquired, vest in the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland; and every person who shall knowingly or willfully pollute any spring, stream, brook, water course, reservoir or stand pipe in connection with the said water works so built or constructed by throwing any impure or deleterious substance or thing into the same, or by swimming, bathing or washing themselves, or by washing clothes or any other thing therein, or by committing any nuisance in or near the sources of supply or the reservoir or standpipe for said water works so as to pollute the same, shall, upon conviction of such offense, be liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than three hundred dollars for each offence, to be recovered by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland by a Justice of the Peace as other fines are recoverable, or to imprisonment in the county jail or House of Correction for a term of not less than six months nor more than eighteen months, or both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Justice of the Peace, one-half of such fine to go to the informer and the balance to the Mayor and Town Council for the purposes of this Act

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of redeeming said bonds at their maturity and for securing the prompt payment of the interest thereon, the Mayor and Town Council shall for the year of the issue of said bonds and annually thereafter until the maturity of said bonds, levy a tax on the assessable property of said town not exceeding twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars to pay the interest thereon and the sum of one thousand dollars of the principal of said debt for the payment of the same at maturity. The said sum of one thousand dollars shall be held and invested by the Mayor and Town Council as a sinking fund for the redemption of said bonds at their maturity; and the said Mayor and Town Council shall from time to time deposit the money belonging to said sinking fund and the increment thereof in some safe depository which pays interest on deposits, or shall invest the same in State or such other bonds satisfactory to the said Mayor and Town Council as to them may seem best, or in the purchase or redemption of any of said bonds as may be offered for sale and redemption, and upon the purchase of any such bonds the Mayor and Town Council they shall immediately be cancelled by stamping across their face "cancelled by the sinking fund," and no portion of said sinking fund so levied shall ever be diverted to any other purpose than to the purchase and liquidation of said bonds. The money collected each year by the Treasurer or Tax Collector on account of taxes to the extent of said sum of one thousand dollars shall be set apart for said sinking fund, and a separate account shall be kept thereof and be deposited to the credit of said fund, and no part of which shall be chargeable to insolvencies on account of failure of assessment or collections.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, That the money arising from the sale of bonds, which said bonds shall be sold either at auction or by sealed bids, after due advertisement thereof, to the highest responsible bidder, shall be deposited in bank to the credit of said Mayor and Town Council of Oakland and subject to their check, and the Clerk of said town of Oakland shall keep a book to be especially provided for the purpose the names and addresses of the purchasers of the bonds sold and the amount realized on the sales, together with the serial numbers of the bonds.

SEC. 6. And be it enacted, that in any prosecution before a Justice of the Peace under Section 3 of this act, the accused and the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland shall have the right of appeal to the Circuit Court for Garrett county, within thirty days, and a jury trial. Any person or persons convicted before a Justice of the Peace under Section 3 of this act who shall pray an appeal to the said Court shall be held by recognizance or be committed to the county jail to appear before the next regular jury term of the Circuit Court for Garrett county.

SEC. 7. And be it enacted, that the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to negotiate, sell and dispose of the said bonds as hereinbefore provided in section 5 of this act, or so many thereof as to the Mayor and Town Council may be deemed necessary for the purposes of this act, and the said Mayor and Town Council are fully authorized to make all necessary rules and regulations and to pass all necessary ordinances, with penalties for their violation, and to do all other necessary acts for the proper managing, maintaining and repairiag the said water works and sewerage system and for the protection thereof.

SEC. 8, And be it enacted, that the funds realized from the sale of said bonds shall be applied to the purposes of this act, and shall be paid by check signed by the Mayor and the President of the Council, and the said Mayor and Town Council of Oakland are hereby authorized and empowered to pass such orders for payment of money due for the construction of said water works and sewerage or to the contractor or contractors for the construction of the same, as shall, from time to time, be due or earned by the contractor or contractors in the prosecution of said works, and also from time to time to pass orders for the payment of property purchased or condemned, and for material furnished in persuance of the provisions of this act, and may in its discretion employ a competent hydrographical engineer to superintend the work of constructing such water works and sewerage.

SEC. 9. And be it enacted, that on the first Monday in May, 1908 there shall be a special election held in the town of Oakland, which election shall be held in the same manner and under the same regulations as other municipal elections held in said town, for the purpose of submitting the question as to whether this act shall take effect to the legal voters of said town, and all ballots at said election shall have printed on them the words: For water and sewerage, and the words Against water and sewerage, and all voters desiring to vote for the provisions of this act shall mark out the words "against water and sewerage," and all voters desiring to vote against the provisions of this act shall mark out the words "For water and sewerage." And if the judges of election shall decide that a majority of the votes are cast for "water and sewerage" then this Act shall be in full force of law otherwise of no effect. The judges of election shall under their hands immediately after said election certify to the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland the result of the said election.

SEC. 10. And be it enacted that this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6, 1908.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.
R. C. McCandlish, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. Friend, Merchant.
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Farm for Sale—I offer my firm, located near Herrington Manor school house, for sale; contains 52 acres 35 clear; good six-room dwelling; small barn; well watered; young orchard. Address J. S. Hardesty, Oakland, Md. 30-13

Subscribe for The Republican.

Scott's Emulsion strengthens enfeebled nursing mothers by increasing their flesh and nerve force.

It provides baby with the necessary fa and mineral food for healthy growth.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND $1.00.

Confidence

when eating, that your food is of highest wholesomeness—that it has nothing in it that can injure or distress you—makes the repast doubly comfortable and satisfactory.

This supreme confidence you have when the food is raised with

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

The only baking powder made with Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

There can be no comforting confidence when eating alum baking powder food. Chemists say that more or less of the alum powder in unchanged alum or alum salts remains in the food.

House cleaning is on.

Best hand-made tinware at G. A. Shirer & Co's. 9-4t*

Dr. J. E. Legge was in Piedmont a few hours Sunday evening.

Winter is not doing much of that lap-lingering business this A. D.

Mr. D. J. Bender, of Accident, was in the city on business Saturday.

Justice W. A. Harvey, of Gorman, was in the city on business Tuesday.

Offutt's big store has added to its equipment a handsome delivery wagon.

Miss Leah Bolden and Miss Julia Reynolds spent yesterday in Cumberland.

See Barlow & Wilson's Great New York Minstrels at the Opera House to-night.

Attorney Thomas J. Peddicord was in Cumberland yesterday on professional business.

Mr. G. Semmes Hamill went to Baltimore yesterday on professional business.

Mr. Andrew Friend, of near Friendsville, was a visitor to Oakland Tuesday on business.

Mrs. Harland L. Jones is spending the present week with relatives in Terra Alta, W. Va.

"Life is a dream," says Count Tolstoi. And to some people it is a horrible nightmare.

Mr. Fred. T. Martin, of Grafton, spent a few days recently with his family in Oakland.

Largest assortment of highest grade enameled ware at bargain prices at G. A. Shirer & Co's. 9-4t*

There are things in women's wear that you can overlook, but not the Merry Widow hat.

Mr. S. A. Kendall, of Meyersdale, Pa., was in the city a day or two this week on business.

G. A. Shirer & Co. offer good prices on cooking stoves and ranges for the months of May and June.

Miss Sue Shirer, of Grafton, spent Sunday in Oakland with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Shirer.

Dr. W. W. Davis, of the Park, spent a few days this week at Philippi and other West Virginia points.

Full line of Galvanized Goods—gutters, conductors, ridge roll, tubs, buckets, etc., at G. A. Shirer & Co's. 9-4*

Mr. D. E. Bolden was at Piedmont Monday where he officiated as undertaker at a funeral held there that day.

Rev. E. Manges left Oakland Tuesday night for Washington, D. C., where he will endeavor to secure a pension for the widow of one of his parishioners.

Blank Books of all kinds for sale at this office at a remarkably low price. Give us a call when needing anythimg in this line.

Mr. Henry Myers, of near Oakland, will leave here to night for Preston, Minn., where he will visit relatives several weeks.

Mrs. G. A. Bolden and Mrs. J. E. R. Ellis, of Grafton, were guests of friends and relatives in Oakland for a few hours Sunday evening.

April this year has the distinction of having two new moons, the first being on the first day of the month and the second on the last day.

Mr. James S. Lakin, of Terra Alta, was the guest Sunday and Monday of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Offutt at their residence on Second street.

Miss Nelle Workman is in Davis, West Va., visiting her aunt, Miss Wellman, and attending commencement exercises of the Davis High School.

Mr. J. Grant Hayden, of Westernport, was in Oakland Monday attending the funeral of his uncle, the late C. C. Micheals, who was buried here that day.

For Sale or Exchange for good Jersey Cows—Two Jersey Bulls; pure St. Lambert breed; registered A. J. C. C.; age 2 years. For information and price address Walter Sanders, Foreman, Brookside Dairy Farms, Brookside, W. Va. 7-3t*

Mr. Henry E. Felty has moved his stock of goods and fixtures from the Felty building on Alder street to the Mountain Lake Park store operated by Felty & Co.

Mrs. J. Wilson Humbird, of Cumberland, came up to Oakland Monday afternoon and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Offutt at their home on Second street.

Mr. Christian Felty of Connellsville, Pa., was in the city a few hours yesterday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. Grant Smith on the West Side.—Grafton Republican.

Engraved calling cards and wedding invitations may be procured by leaving your orders at this office. A very attractive and stylish line at moderate prices is shown.

Mr. Oliver Heyward and family, of Bond, arrived here Monday evening from that place and will reside in the Loraditch home on Liberty street during the summer months.

Mr. S. O. Wiley, who has been residing for a number of years at Meyersdale, Pa., will leave that town shortly for Southern Maryland where he expects to reside in the future.

Mr. W. R. Browning, who was recently appointed policeman by Mayor West, will assume his duties tomorrow, thus relieving William Newman, who has been filling his place as a substitute for the past month.

Mr. Josephus Howell, of Bond, accompanied by his daughter, came to Oakland on Monday where the latter entered the Normal. Mr. Howell returned to Bond the same evening.

Miss Irene Haulenbeek has returned to her summer home at Deer Park. Together with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Elmer Haulenbeek, she has been visiting in Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Mrs. H. Weber and daughter Miss Mamie Weber were at Lonaconing Sunday where they attended the funeral of Nelson H. Meese, who died a day or two previous at his home near Barton.

Rev. J. B. Workman will conduct quarterly meetings at Davis and Thomas, West Va., next Saturday and Sunday. While absent Rev. J. M. Davis will fill his pulpit in St. Paul's M. E. church.

County Superintendent E. A. Browning and Mr. Charles A. Deffinbaugh, of the County School Commissioners' Board, spent a few days this week on a visit to the Normal schools at Accident and Grantsville.

Mr. and Mrs. James Fleming and children, of Salem, West Va., have moved to Oakland and are occupying the Austin Brown residence on Second street, which Mr. Fleming rented several weeks ago.

If you have Catarrh, rid yourself of this repulsive disease. Ask Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis., to mail you free, a trial box of his Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. A simple, single test, will surely tell you a Catarrh truth well worth your knowing. Write to-day. Don't suffer longer. All dealers.

Mr. L. M. Albright, a retired merchant, and Dr. S. A. Pratt, a prominent physician, both of Kingwood, were in Oakland Monday where both gentleman met with a number of old-time acquaintances and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Shirer went to Piedmont yesterday morning to attend Hines-Mattingly wedding. The former returned to Oakland last night, while Mrs. Shirer will remain at Piedmont a few days visiting friends.

Barlow & Wilson's Greater New York Minstrels will fill a one-night engagement at the People's Opera House in Oakland to-night, when popular prices will prevail. Reserved seats may be obtained at the Oakland Pharmacy.

Dr. Brooke, the retiring State Fish Commissioner for the Western Shore, accompanied by Mr. J. H. Miller, of Montgomery county, were guests on Monday and Tuesday of Ex-Senator and Mrs. R. T. Browning at their home at the State Dam.

Last Friday Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Ward entertained Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Lister, of Aurora; Rev. and Mrs. E. J. Westfall, of Mountain Lake Park; Rev. Woodyard, of Newburg; Rev. D. Westfall, of Sistersville, and Rev. J. W. Engle, of Terra Alta, West Va.

Miss Virginia Johnson returned to her home in Oakland last Friday after an absence of several months which she spent in Florida, Baltimore and Washington. She was preceded home by her mother, who also spent the winter in Florida, two or three weeks ago.

"Health Coffee" is really the closest Coffee Imitation ever yet produced. This, the finest Coffee Substitute ever made, has recently been produced by Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis. Not a grain of real Coffee in it either. Health Coffee is made from pure toasted cereals, with malt, nuts, etc. Really it would fool an expert—who might drink it for Coffee. No twenty or thirty minutes boiling. "Made in a minute" says the doctor. All dealers.

One small farmer, whom we know, feeds and clothes his family from the proceeds of butter and milk which he gets from one Jersey cow. The record of this one cow last year was 900 pounds of butter and 1,000 gallons of milk, which netted the owner about $250.

Barlow & Wilson's Minstrels, which will appear at the People's Opera House tonight, will present one of the best shows ever witnessed in Oakland. The company is composed exclusively of artists of national reputation, having filled engagements in all the large cities of the country.

Ex-Sheriff Albert L. Lee, of Kitzmiller, was in Oakland on Tuesday when he qualified before Clerk E. Z. Tower as Justice of the Peace for District No. 13, having been recently appointed to the position by Governor Crothers, succeeding Mr. C. M. Wilson.

Grippe is sweeping the country. Stop it with Preventics, before it gets deeply seated. To check early colds with these little Candy Cold Tablets is surely sensible and safe. Preventics contain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh or sickening. Pneumonia would never appear if early colds were promptly broken. Also good for feverish children. Large box, 48 tablets, 25 cents. Vest pocket boxes 5 cents. Sold by all dealers.

From every view point the farming class of this county is in better shape now than at any period since the civil war. More people own their own homes and little farms; more are free from the yoke of bondage inflicted by burdensome debts; more are becoming independent each year by making a comfortable living for their families; more are waking up to the necessity of giving their children better educational advantages, and withal, prosperity and contentment seem to prevail throughout the country. Let progress still be our watchword.

An order has been entered by the Post Office Department at Washington changing the name of the Kitzmillerville post office to that somewhat less elongated name of Kitzmiller. This order of the Department will have no effect on the name of the town or the bank located there.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hinebaugh arrived in Oakland yesterday afternoon faom Baltimore, being accompanied here by their daughter, Mrs. Richard Connell, of Morgantown, all of whom were in Baltimore at the funeral of Emory E. Hinebaugh, whose death is mentioned in another column of this paper today.

Mr. Robert Downing, until recently one of America's foremost Shakespearian artists, will be at the Student's Conference to be held at Mountain Lake Park June 21st 28th, and will take a prominent part. Mr. Downing was converted at a revival meeting held in Washington several weeks ago and immediately left the stage to take up evangelistic work.

A well studied, prayerful sincere sermon will always help somebody. Of that there is not a doubt. Some regard it as sound and thunder, and others may feel in a general sense that an angel spake, but some silent thinker is sure to go away saying to himself, surely that voice was for my sake alone. The word is not void and like water spilled upon the ground.

Mr. J. M. Jarboe, Jr., has entered the employ of the Garrett National Bank as a bookkeeper, filling the position made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Albert W. Clary, which will take effect within a few days. The latter has been in the employ of the bank for more than a year and is well liked by all. Mr. Jarboe is a sterling young man and no doubt will prove satisfactory to his employer.

The Kendall Lumber Compay has instituted proceedings in the Circuit Court for this county to condemn the right of way now occupied by the tracks of the plaintiff over the Yough Manor Land Company's holdings in Election Districts Nos. 2 and 6. Sheriff Brown will sommon a jury to meet at Friendsville about May 15th when the land will be gone over and the amount of damage accruing to the defendants will be fixed upon.

A weak Stomach, means weak Stomach nerves, always. And this is also true of the Heart and Kidneys. It's a pity that sick ones continue to drug the Stomach or stimulate the Heart and Kidneys. The weak nerves, not the organs themselves, need this help. This explains why Dr. Shoop's Restorative has, and is promptly helping so many sick ones. It goes direct to the cause of these diseases. Test this vital truth, and see. All dealers.

The fastest record on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Cumberland and Baltimore, was broken a few days ago by Engineer J. J. Brady, of Baltimore, with Jack Chisholm, a former Garrett countian as fireman, who made the run between the two points in four hours and five minutes, which included stops. The actual running time was three hours and fifty-two minutes. The run was made with a special passenger train running as second section of train No. 6. The fastest time for train No. 6 regularly is four hours and forty minutes.

We are pleased to note a determination on the part of our citizens in general, and the ladies in particular, to plant flowers and beautify our City of the Dead. This is certainly most commendable but there is a sequel to the story. Occasionally people visit our cemetery from other counties and pull these flowers. We say they come from other counties because it is not possible that we have those in our own county so low down in the scale of humanity that they would steal flowers from the dead. Let no one pluck a flower in our cemetery. To steal from the living is bad enough but to steal form the dead multiplies the enormity of the crime.

Mr. Herman Creutzburg, who recently purchased the Felty building on Alder street, which he will occupy both as a residence and place of business, has about completed the necessary alterations and repairs to the property making it very attractive and convenient for his needs both as a dwelling and store room. The upper floor will contain several nice suites of rooms. A reception hall for the dwelling and the store room occupy the lower floor. Into the latter Mr. Creutzburg moved his stock of goods yesterday from the Mitchell building on Second street. As soon as possible he will greatly enlarge his stock of groceries and will at all times have on hand a large supply of all kinds of meats and provisions.

Rev. L. B. Hensley, pastor of the Southminster Presbyterian church, yesterday teddered his resignation of the pastorate. Rev. Hensley made the announcement to the congregation at the forenoon service yesterday. At the session of the Presbytery in Baltimore city last week Rev. Hensley was given the privilege of accepting the call recently extended to him by the Presbyterial congregation at Oakland. He will go to Oakland to take his new charge on the 1st of May. Rev. Hensley has been pastor of the Southminister church since the origanization of the congregation two years ago. The congregation have not as yet taken up the matter of selecting a successor to Rev. Hensley.—Cumberland News.

CAPITAL $50,000.00 — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $29,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. Offutt, John M. Davis, G. S. Hamill.
George W. Legge, John T. Mitchell, S. T. Jones.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, VICE P. S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. BAILEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER

H. C. Sincell & Co.

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THE Clothing we are handling this Season is that distinguished kind which you see so many well dressed gentlemen wearing, and gives them that appearance of refinement that no other line of Clothing imparts. It is the Hart Schaffner & Marx kind. Come to our store and we will be pleased to exhibit the full line of this incomparable Clothing built scentifically for wear and appearance.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

MUNICIPAL LICENSE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned will be at the Council Chamber in the opera house in the town of Oakland, Md., on

Monday, May 4, 1908,

from one until four o'clock p. m., for the purpose of issuing licenses to those who under the law are required to take out same.

By order of the Town Council.

JOHN C. DUNHAM,
Clerk.

School Board Meeting.

The Board of School Commissioners will meet in their office on

Tuesday, May 5, 1908,

for the purpose of appointing Trustees and transacting routine business.

By order of the Board.
ED A. BROWNING,
County Superintendent.

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CHAPTER 505.

AN ACT to provide for the appointment of a deputy sheriff and a cook to the jail in Garrett county by repealing Sections 2, 3 and 4, of Chapter 17, of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland for the Session of 1906, entitled An Act to repeal Chapter 285 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, and re-enacting the same with amendments, and to add a new section to said Act to be known as Section 4A.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted be the General Assembly of Maryland, That Sections 2, 3, and 4, of Chapter 17, of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, for the Session of 1906, entitled An Act to repeal Chapter 285 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, and re-enact the same with amendments, so as to read as follows:

SECTION 2. The Sheriff of Garrett county shall appoint a fit person as Deputy Sheriff of said county, who shall also act as Warden of the Jail of said county, and who shall perform the services of said jail as Janitor and Warden, and shall have charge of said jail in keeping it heated and cleaned, and of the care and custody of prisoners therein, and shall be responsible for escapes of prisoners occasioned in the same manner and to the same extent as the Sheriff of said County and shall perform all duties required of him by the Sheriff of said County.

SEC. 3 The said Deputy Sheriff, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall take the same oath before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of said county, as now required by law to be taken by Sheriffs, and shall give such bond to the State of Maryland with sureties to be approved in due form, in the sum of three thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as such Deputy Sheriff, which bond shall when approved be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court and disposed of as the Sheriff's bond is disposed of.

SEC. 4. The first Deputy Sheriff appointed under this Act, shall be appointed to serve until the first day January, 1910, unless removed sooner for cause, and appointments shall be made thereafter for the term of two years, unless sooner removed by the Sheriff for incompetentcy, disobedience or neglect of duty, or other causes, which in the judgment of the said Sheriff may be sufficient for such removal; and in case of removal as heremnbefore provided, the new appointee shall be appointed for the unexpired term of the person removed, and the salary of said Deputy Sheriff shall be not less than nine hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars in each year, and shall be levied for and paid by the County Commissioners of Garrett county in monthly installment.

SEC. 4A. And be it enacted, That the County Commissioners of Garrett county shall allow the Sheriff of Garrett county the sum of three hundred dollars per year for a cook to the jail, which sum shall be paid in monthly installments to the Sheriff.

And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6, 1908.

Settlement In Full.

By LULU JOHNSTON.

Copyrighted, 1907, by N. E. Daley.

Dick Staley, perched on a furniture crate, looked disconsolately at Billy Blaine, who was regarding the wall paper and trying hard not to laugh. In spite of Blaine's efforts the twitching corners of his mouth curved, and as he met Staley's eye he exploded in a roar of laughter which served only to deepen Staley's gloom.

"Laugh, confound you!" growled Staley. "It's funny to you. It's not so funny to me. I've got to get this place settled in five days, and upon my soul I don't know what to do first!"

"The first step is easy," chuckled Blaine. "Get a man in to scrape the walls. The paper is the worst I ever saw."

"It looked all right in the book," said Staley defensively. "It was the prettiest thing in the whole book of samples."

"It may be all right in a sample," admitted Blaine, with another glance at the flowered monstrosity, "but there is only one square yard of the sample. It looks different, Dick, when you have a roomful of it."

"I know it," admitted Staley, "but that doesn't help matters. It only serves to make them worse. I wanted to surprise the matter by bringing her to her own home instead of taking her to a hotel. She hates to give up her old home, and I wanted to make the change as easy as possible."

The smile died from Blaine's face at the allusion to Mrs. Staley. He was Dick's chum, and he knew how tenderly Dick loved the gentle faced woman who within the month had lost both husband and daughter. Now she was coming to live with Dick, and for weeks he had planned to take an apartment that she might not feel too keenly the loss of the home that had been hers since marriage.

"I'll tell you what we'll do, Dick," suggested Blaine. "Let's go downtown for some lunch. I'll phone Nell for one of those professional fixers for you. She knows a crackerjack, a girl who used to move in good society and whose father lost his money. She knows what's what and how to do it, and Nell will get her to do it for you."

Dick patted his chum on the back while his eyes glistened. Nell Blaine

"COMPLETE?" SHE ASKED, NOT QUITE CATCHING HIS MEANING.

was the most accomplished matron of his acquaintance. She would extricate him from his trouble. Together they left the apartment, and while Staley ordered lunch Billy Blaine hung over the telephone in the restaurant.

"She'll bring her over tonight at 8," reported Billy as he took his seat. "Eat with a good appetite and consider yourself settled already."

Billy's words restored confidence, and when Dick Staley met Marion Wadleigh that evening his last doubt vanished. The girl did not laugh at his blunders nor even at the wall paper. She listened with sympathy and took from her chatelaine the tablets on which to make notes of what she wanted. With increasing admiration Staley followed her through the various rooms, noting the quick, businesslike way in which she condoned his errors and approved his successes.

"I can do it over in four days," she said briskly when she had shut up her memorandum book and returned to the parlor where Nell Blaine, Billy's sister-in-law, still sat in rapt admiration of the garish wall paper. "Suppose, Mr. Staley, that you drop in here Friday afternoon? Then you can suggest any last changes you wish made, and the place will be ready for your mother Saturday evening. Shall I get you a servant also?"

"Can you?" Staley had heard of the servant problem, and he had worried greatly. This businesslike girl offered even to take that trouble off his hands. He was rapidly coming to regard Marion Wadleigh as a tailor made angel.

He dropped in the next morning on his way to the office and found a paper hanging crew already installed, removing the paper that had proved so disappointing. Marion was there in a gingham apron even more becoming than the cloth costume of the night before, and Dick's heart beat faster in answer to her greeting.

There was something "homey" in her appearance that appealed strongly to the man who for years had enjoyed but an occasional glimpse of home in vacation time. The soft dark hair was hidden by a cap and the piquant face was flushed with exertion, but the heightened color only added to her beauty, and the cap did not shadow the tender light in the brown eyes.

Dick went to his office with his head in a whirl. Ever since he had come to the city he had sunk himself in work. Fortune had come his way rapidly, and up to the present he had found work all sufficient. Now he began to realize that the years had been lonely.

Marion was not at the house when he dropped in the following morning, nor did he see her again until Friday afternoon, when he went to make his final inspection of her work.

Dick gasped as he entered the apartment. In place of the gaudy paper the walls were now covered with quiet tones and the flowered carpets had been exchanged for rugs whose soft tints harmonized with the new paper. Instead of the solid officelike furniture were lighter and more tasteful pieces, and the whole apartment suggested a feminine presence.

Best of all, Marion Wadleigh was there. The print dress had been exchanged for an afternoon costume, and immediately Dick decided that after all a print dress was not the most becoming costume which Marion could wear, though that had been his impression since he had seen her last.

Quietly she moved about the place, giving an account of her expenditures, and Dick followed, hearing only the rich voice, full tones, without caring what she said. At last the tour of the rooms was ended, and she returned to the parlor.

"If you like," she said, "I can buy the material for dinner tomorrow and be here to welcome Mrs. Staley when she arrives. Mrs. Blaine wanted to come over, but she had to leave town last night with her husband."

"I should be delighted if you could arrange to be here tomorrow," said Staley. "I am sure that my mother will wish to add her thanks to mine for the beautiful home you have provided. You will stay to dinner?"

"I only suggested being here to welcome her," said Marion, her face flushed. "You see—in business—it is best to maintain strictly business relations. You don't have to thank me for what I have done. My charges cover all services, you know."

"But money could not pay for pulling me out of a hole and settling me," insisted Dick. "Besides, I don't want to maintain a purely business relationship unless you insist, Miss Wadleigh."

"I don't insist," the girl answered softly. "I have been much interested in your devotion to your mother, and I am sure that I shall be glad to know her better. She must be a dear old lady to deserve such affection."

"I want you to know her very well," explained Dick. "You see you have only partly settled mother. You have provided her with a home, but I want a home of my own, and I want you to furnish it complete."

"Complete?" she asked, not quite catching his meaning.

"Even to a wife," explained Dick. "I don't ask an answer now, but will you consider the proposition?"

"As a business woman I have always considered propositions," she said, with a laugh, but the look in her eyes belied the briskness of her words, and Dick realized that when they should know each other better there was a prospect of being settled "in full," as he termed it some months later when he placed a solitaire on Marion's finger.

He Got the Job.

He called at the house and asked if she had any carpets to beat, adding that he had been in the business for over twenty years.

"How much to beat that parlor carpet?" she asked.

"Four shillings."

"Why, that's awful! There was a man here yesterday who offered to do the job for 2 shillings."

"Exactly, madam, but how was he prepared?"

"He had a stick in his hand."

"I presume so. He intended to take the carpet out on a vacant piece of land, didn't he?"

"Yes; our yard is too small, you know."

"Exactly. That is a tapestry brussels carpet. It is badly worn. He would make a great show in getting it out and in here. Out on the piece of land he would give your name to every one who asked who the carpet belonged to. Is that the way to do a job of this sort?

"I take the carpet out through the back yard. I wheel it home. I beat it in a yard surrounded by a high board fence, and while I am returning it, all nicely rolled up and covered with a cloth, if any one asks me what I have I reply that it is a velvet carpet for 224 Blank street. If no one asks any questions I call at the houses on either side of you and ask if they have just ordered a new wilton. They watch me and see me come in here."

He was given the job.—Pearson's.

A Poet's Vision.

For years the poet Francis Thompson had been one of the "submerged," selling matches, calling cabs, anything to obtain the pence necessary to buy food. At last he yielded to despair, and having for some days saved up all he could earn, he devoted it to the purchase of a single dose of laudanum sufficient to end his troubles. With this he retired at night to his haunt, the rubbish plot in Covent Garden market. Then by his own narrative the following incident occurred: He had already taken half the fatal draft when he felt a hand upon his arm and, looking up, saw one whom he recognized as Chatterton forbidding him to drink the rest, and at the same instant memory came to him of how, after that poet's suicide, a letter had been delivered at his lodgings which, if he had waited another day, would have brought him the relief needed.

It happened so with Thompson, for after infinite pains the editor of a magazine who had accepted and printed an essay and a poem of his, but could not discover his address, had that very morning traced Thompson to the chemist's shop where the drug was sold, and relief for him was close at hand.—London Academy.

JIM JONES.

Jim Jones gets up at half past four in
rain or shine or cold
And leaves the papers at the doors. He's
only twelve years old.
But, my, he's big and makes me wish I
had some work like his.
He says to me: "Poor kid, of course
you'd like my job. Gee whiz!
If you could hear the things I hear and
see the things I see
When I get up at half past four, you'd
wish that you was me!"
He squints his eyes. "Why, Chub," he
says, "I own the whole blame street.
And if you knew the things I know you'd
say they're hard to beat."
"Oh, Jim," I say, "please tell me now
what all these things can be."
"Not yet," says Jim; "you're lots too
young. Wait till you're big like me."
"But, Jim, it must be awful cold in winter when its dark."
"Oh, sure," he says, "so fine and cold it's
just a perfect lark.
Of course I never dare to laugh for fear
my face will crack;
Nor I can't frown, for it might freeze and
turn an awful black.
So I just wear a halfway grin, and if my
face should freeze
I'd be all right to look at with a cheerful
smile to please.
You poor young kid," he says real sad.
"I'm sorry as can be
You pa won't let you go to work and see
the things I see.
I cross my heart they're true," he says
each time I talk with him.
Oh, dear, why can't I get up, too, at half
past four, like Jim?
—Louise Ayres Garnett in Woman's Home Companion.

Hard to Part.

The Tenor (dramatically)—Leave me, madam; leave me, I say! (Aside) Why the deuce don't you go off?

The Real Boss.

The insurance agent climbed the steps and rang the bell.

"Whom do you wish to see?" asked the careworn person who came to the door.

"I want to see the boss of the house," replied the insurance agent. "Are you the boss?"

"No," meekly returned the man who came to the door; "I'm only the husband of the boss. Step in; I'll call the boss."

The insurance agent took a seat in the hall, and in a short time a tall, dignified woman appeared.

"So you want to see the boss?" repeated the woman. "Well, just step into the kitchen. This way, please. Bridget, this gentleman desires to see you."

"Me th' boss?" exclaimed Bridget when the insurance man asked her the question. "Indade O'm not. Sure, here comes th' boss now."

She pointed to a small boy of ten years who was coming toward the house.

"Tell me," pleaded the insurance agent when the lad came in the kitchen, "are you the boss of the house?"

"Want to see the boss?" asked the boy. "Well, you just come with me."

Wearily the insurance agent climbed up the steps. He was ushered into a room on the second floor and guided to the crib of a sleeping baby.

"There," exclaimed the boy, "that's the real boss of this house."—Puck.

Noncommittal.

"Young Mrs. Jenkins is a very hard woman to pump. She always gets out of giving you any information when you ask her anything."

"I heard she was very close mouthed."

"You know it was reported that she and her husband did not get on very well together, so when I asked her quite casually what her husband gave her the other day for a birthday present (to see if they were on good terms) I couldn't tell from her answer whether he had given her a handsome piece of bric-a-brac or whether they had quarreled."

"What did she say?"

"She just said, 'He gave me a jar.'"
—Baltimore American.

The Retort Courteous.

At the terminal of an up the state railroad one day last week a conductor was making a verbal report to the general manager. Among the things that he reported was that his train had struck a bear on the way in.

"Was it on the track?" asked the general manager.

"No," replied the conductor. "The train had to go in the woods after him."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Progress.

Towne—Old Skinner declares he does all he can to further the natural progress of all men.

Browne—Yes, his idea of natural progress is for rich men to get richer and poor men poorer.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Complimentary.

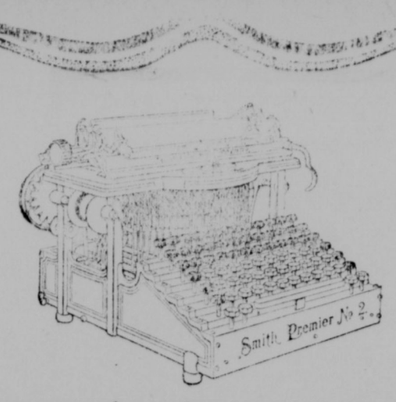
"All my friends say I made a mistake in marrying you!" cried the shrewish beauty. "We were never meant for each other, for you're just as different from me as you can be."

"Ah," retorted her husband, "you flatter me."—Houston Post.

All That Money Can Buy.

Family Friend—There is Miss Pedigree, who is such a society belle. She has so much aplomb.

Mr. Comeup—Then my girl must get some too. She's got to have everything going.—Baltimore American



ASK your stenographer what it means to change a typewriter ribbon three times in getting out a day's work.

The New Tri-Chrome Smith Premier Typewriter

makes ribbon changes unnecessary; gives you, with one ribbon and one machine, the three essential kinds of business typewriting—black record, purple

This machine permits not only [illegible]

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CHRISTIAN KLOTZ,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of February, 1908.

LEWIS KLOTZ,
R. F. D. No. 1, Accident, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ANDREW J. TEATS,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of August, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of February, 1908.

ANASTASIA TEATS,
Administratrix.
Oakland, Md.

Notiec to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Allegany County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Testamentary on the personal estate of

JACOB WILSON,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 9th day of April, 1908.

WM. H. WILSON,
Executor.
Frostburg, Md.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

Notice is here given to the qualified voters of the Town of Oakland, Maryland, that a Special Election will be held at the Office of the Supervisors of Election in said town on

Monday, May 4th, 1908,

from 8 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of submitting the question, as to whether the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at its January Session, 1908, with reference to issuing Municipal bonds to the amount of $80,000 for the purpose of installing and maintaining a system of Water Works and Sewerage in said town, shall be enforced or vice versa.

By order of the Council,

J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk,
Town Council of Oakland.

GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.

Office—"Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

Particular Attention Given
Railroad & Mine Surveying.

Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

Land for Sale.

We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:

One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.

Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.

Also 10 acres suitable for building sites, just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.

For further information, address

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

Fred. A. Thayer, Agent, Oakland, Md.

Statement of the Condition of
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Total Admitted Assets	$18,020,063 84
Total Liabilities	13,650,153 39
Surplus to Policy-holders	5,261,450 45

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Office of the State Insurance Department,
BALTIMORE, January 18, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract taken from the Annual Statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford Conn. for the year ending December 31, 1907, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

Statement of the Condition of
THE CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD.
January 1, 1908.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000 00
Reserve for Reinsurance	3,380,757 23
Reserve for all Out standing Claims	318,272 38
Net Surplus	1,118,394 25
Total Assets	$5,817,423 86

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Office of the State Insurance Department
BALTIMORE, January 18, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract taken from the Annual Statement of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., for the year ending December 31, 1907, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

Statement showing the Condition of the
FIDELITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
December 31, 1907.

Capital Stock paid up	$1,000,000 00
Total Assets	2,525,496 17
Total amount of All Liabilities	737,726 59
Surplus as regards policy holders	2,801,701 58
Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company	2,166,350 00

STATE OF MARYLAND
Office of the State Insurance Department.
BALTIMORE, Feeruary 19, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract, taken from the Annual Statement of The Fidelity Fire Insurance Company, of New York, for the year ending December 31, 1907, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

Statement of the Condition of
THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
December 31, 1907.

Total Assets	$16,369,452 10
Total Amount of all liabilities	7,865,960 74
Surplus as regards policy holders	8,503,591 36

State of Maryland, Office of State Insur. Dept.
Baltimore, February 19, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract from the statement of the above named company.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas J. Lowdermilk, late of Garrett County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of Aug., 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1908.

LOUISA A. LOWDERMILK,
Executrix.
McHenry, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JOHN KITZMILLER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 13th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 13th day of February 1908.

WILLIAM CALLIS,
W. J. KITZMILLER,
Executors.
Hoyes, Md.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., April 23, 1908.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, May 12th, 1908,

to transact any business that may be brought before it.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" would save [illegible] Pneumonia. [illegible] Preventics is safer than to be obliged to [illegible] otherwise. [illegible] vention [illegible] when even a deeply [illegible] taken early—at the [illegible] head of these early colds. That's [illegible] That's why they are called "Preventics." Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures, [illegible] no physic, nothing sickening. [illegible] children—and thoroughly safe for [illegible] gladly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, [illegible] Preventics. Promptness may also save [illegible] usual plethora. And don't forget your [illegible] there is feverishness, slight chill, [illegible] ably has Preventics treating [illegible] 25 boxes for the pocket, 25c. [illegible] Preventics. Insist on your druggist [illegible]

Preventics
"ALL DEALERS"

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North Third street.
Office in McComas Building.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second st

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

NORMAN S. HEINDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
KLAND, MARYLAND.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building
Particular attention given to Conveyan[illegible]
Investigation of land titles and collection o[illegible]
claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBDELAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

FOR SALE.

We will sell at private sale at our farms between Mt. Lake Park and Oakland,

1 Gasoline Engine,

8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $275.

1 Hay Bailer,

operated by horse-power. Makes standard size bales.

For further information call on or wri[illegible]

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO
Oakland, M[illegible]

Oakland Pharm[illegible]

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationer[illegible]

Cameras and Photo Su[illegible]

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Enlarging Your Business

If you are in business and you want to make more money you will read every word we have to say. Are you spending your money for advertising in haphazard fashion as if intended for charity, or do you advertise for direct results?

Did you ever stop to think how your advertising can be made a source of profit to you, and how its value can be measured in dollars and cents. If you have not, you are throwing money away.

Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to you will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business.

If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you.

If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.

When You Need Printing Done

You want it to be of the very best kind. As you expect your printed matter to make business it is necessary it should do the talking for you. Poor or indifferent printing cannot do this as it lacks the strong points required to gain and hold the interest of the patron.

¶ In this particular line of work we excel, for several reasons, viz: 1st; we have the largest and best variety of up-to-date type to be found in the western part of the state. 2nd; we carry only the very best grades of papers; and 3rd; the know-how with which to create original and attractive tye display.

¶ You make no mistake when you come to us with an order of printing

The Republican Job Printery

Benj. H. Sincell, Prop.,

Okland, Md.

MISLEADING ESTIMATES.

Why Municipal Lighting Plants Generally Cost More Than Expected.

It is most unusual for a municipal lighting plant to be erected at a cost that comes anywhere near the estimate presented to the city officials. In some cases these officials are directly to blame for accepting the estimates of representatives of manufacturing companies, who are, of course, more anxious to make a sale than to protect the citizens from ultimate disappointment. When an electrical engineer is called upon for an estimate it might seem as though the council had done its full duty, but unfortunately, in some cases at least, the temptation to secure a percentage on the construction cost is great enough to overcome professional honor, and estimates are submitted which are absolutely inadequate. The only remedy for this would seem to be to obtain an independent estimate from a consulting engineer who would have no further interest in the matter.

Perhaps, however, the most common cause for disappointment is due to the fact that engineers in estimating cost fail to take into consideration what ought to be well known by this time—that cities cannot, as a rule, construct plants at as low figures as private companies can. This is due partly to the inexperience of city officials, which is taken advantage of in many cases, and also to the fact that the large amount of red tape which seems to be a necessary feature of such contracts has to be allowed for by bidders. It is therefore perfectly possible that an estimate for a municipal plant may be exceeded by 30 per cent when it would be an adequate one if the construction were to be undertaken by a private company. This is a feature of municipal ownership which has not been heretofore given the consideration that it deserves.

ANTI M. O. TIDE RISING.

Many Defeats In Many Places In the Last Few Months.

The rising of the tide of public resentment against municipal ownership is shown by the many defeats it has suffered during the past few months. Among those previously unrecorded in these pages are the following:

The voters of Canon City, Colo., declared against constructing municipal waterworks.

In Hot Springs, S. D., M. O. candidates for aldermen were defeated in every ward.

The expenditure of $50,000 to $65,000 to develop electrical power was voted down in Shelburne, Ont.

In Shullsburg, Wis., the vote was nearly six to one against bonding the city for an electric light plant.

The committee appointed by the town of Winchester, Mass., to investigate the subject of municipal lighting reported as follows:

"The committee is unanimously of the opinion that the town should not at this time undertake to own or control any municipal lighting plant, nor should it, in the opinion of the committee, engage in the manufacture or distribution either of electricity or gas for municipal use or for the use of its inhabitants."

Galena Well Out of It.

The electric light plant of Galena, Ill., was installed in 1898 at a cost of $18,000. It was sold the other day for $13,000, but this price included a twenty-five year light, power and traction franchise. Under the new contract the city will get practically twice the amount of street lighting that was furnished by the municipal plant at only 10 per cent greater cost. The sale met with the unanimous approval of the mayor and city council, as the plant had not been a success. One account of it says:

"Its management was changed as often as new political cliques gained power, and at times there was no street illumination at all. The commercial service was inferior."

Would Forfeit Vast Revenues.

As long ago as 1902 the then $17 street railways paid to the various municipalities and states $13,366,355 a year in taxes, according to our bureau of census. Adding the taxes on street railway securities as property of the holders and the additions, the total is now fully $25,000,000 a year. Municipal ownership would forfeit that great sum as state and municipal revenue.—Walter J. Ballard in Los Angeles Times.

No Exposures For Him.

"Now, here," said the enthusiastic real estate agent to the prominent politician, "is one of the most desirable houses in the capital. It has exposures all around"—

"Good heavens," cried the prominent politician, with a start of dismay, "that's just what I'm trying to get away from!"—Baltimore American.

Sentiment Not Enough.

The mere sentiment for ownership is not enough. It must be accompanied by the cold figures to demonstrate its practicability under a strictly business test. Unfortunately the sentimentality of the case is too often indulged first and to the exclusion of the necessary facts and figures.—Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph.

The beauties of the English language are again evident in the case of the western man who had skipped with the town funds and was described as "six feet tall and $10,000 short."—Exchange.

The city council of Pine Bluff, Ark., has rejected the municipal ownership scheme and has renewed the contract for lighting for five years.

Bear Range Poultry Farm

W. G. RILEY.

BREEDER OF

High Class Stock.

Winner of First Prizes at Hagerstown and Cumberland.

I have 14 of the leading varieties.

Eggs, $1 for 15.

Lowest price for best quality.

DEER PARK, MD.

DOES IT PAY?

to tramp errands, lose time and suffer inconvenience—to save the cost of a telephone message.

The C. &P. Telephone Comp'y

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

An Appetite

No matter how critical your taste or capricious your appetite, we are sure to be able to please you with

Pure Ice Cream.

Our aim is to make it the finest, and we seem to be successful, judging by its great popularity.

Any flavor you may prefer.

Any quantity you want.

Henry Lauer,

4tf Oakland, Md.

Arthur Townshend,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

First National Bank Building, Main Street, Oakland, Md.

COME AND SEE

WE HAVE IT FOR

Spring Cleaning,

NEAT LINE OF

Mattings,

Table and Floor Oil Cloths,

Lace Curtains,

Dotted Swiss,

Window Blinds,

Sheets and Pillow Cases,

Table Linen, Towels,

Silkolines and Reps.

STILL A FEW

SUITS

AND

OVERCOATS

AT

Away Down Prices.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.

FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING

Send for prices

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on

2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.

2-qt Blue Enamel Pudding Pans.

2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.

Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.

C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.

C. H. Jennings, J. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y

You can buy at Reduced Prices

Grain Drills, Harrows and Plows

AT NAYLOR & CO.'S

Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,

Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

☞For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell, Real Estate Agt and Survey, Sincell Building, Oakland

The Tariff Tinker Never Sleeps.

The tariff tinker is one of the most unique of modern freaks. In promoting his favorite scheme for the unbalancing of business equilibrium he never sleeps. He is the festering sore and the intermittent fever that afflicts struggling enterprises and he yields only to heroic remedies.

It is undoubtedly true that the tariff could never be adjusted to suit everybody. Probably each and every one of the 500 manufacturers who assembled in New York recently could suggest a tariff that would benefit his particular business.

But how about the thousands of workingmen, manufacturers and merchants whose interests would not be considered in the revision?

No matter who demands free trade or its substitute, tariff "revision," there is no question that under present schedules the nation is enjoying a period of greatest prosperity in its history.

Why not leave well enough alone? —Scranton Tribune.

Printer's Ink

When used on good presses and neatly displayed type for your stationery is valuable. We have every facility for doing the best of job work, at a minimum price.

Don't Preach About Home Trade

and at the same time send your orders for job printing out of town. Your home printer can do your work just as good, and in nine cases out of ten he can beat the city man's prices, because he pays much less for running expenses. By sending your next printing order to this office you'll be better satisfied all around, and you'll be *keeping the money at home.*

FOR SALE.

A good farm of 115 acres, 3 miles from Frankville and 5 miles from Swanton; 60 acres in cultivation; improved by 2 dwelling houses, 3 small barns and other outbuildings; 2 orchards of choice fruit, excellent water and convenient to church and school. Possession given at once, the purchaser to pay for labor and seed for any crop that may have been put in the ground at time of transfer.

Price, $1800; ⅓ cash and balance to suit purchaser.

Apply to Fred. A. Thayer, Oakland, Md. 5-4t

For Sale.

I offer for sale Military Lot No. 791, containing 50 acres, lying about five miles west of Frostburg, and near the old Blocher place in District No. 9 of Garrett county. The property will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to W. E. Wilson, 107 Virginia Avenue, Cumberland, Md.

Protection Against Loss By Fire.

Is your property insured? If not, could you afford to lose your home or your place of business at this time by fire? If such a misfortune should overtake you are you able to rebuild without borrowing money and putting a mortgage on your premises? If not, then insure your property at once in one of the large and reliable Fire Insurance Companies represented by our Agency, and in case of fire you will be promptly paid the amount of loss sustained under your policy, and it will not be necessary to borrow. Combined assets of Companies represented, more than $85,000,000. Write for information and rates.

FRED A. THAYER, Agent.
52-2t4s Oakland, Md.

Sheriff's License Notice.

To Merchants, Traders and Others:

All persons and bodies corporate or politic of Garrett county who are or shall be exercising or pursuing any business, or shall be in the occupation at any house or place for any purpose for which license is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a license or renew the same on or before the

First Day of May

next ensuing under the penalties prescribed by the said laws for the infraction thereof.

The attention of all persons proposing to engage in the sale of spirituous, fermented and intoxicating liquors is especially called to the provisions of the Acts of Assembly.

AUSTIN BROWN, Sheriff.

MATTHEWS & HAMILL,

Successors to Charles A. Tower,

General Fire Insurance,

OAKLAND, MD.

We offer the best possible protection.

AN ACT, to repeal and re-enact with amendments, Section 113 of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title, "Garrett County," sub-title "Grantsville," as amended by the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, in 1906, Chapter 423.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 113 of the Code of Public Laws of Article 12, title "Garrett County," subtitle "Grantsville," as amended by the Acts of 1906, Chapter 223, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments to read as follows:

SEC. 113. That the male citizens of said town of the age of twenty-one years and upwards being citizens of the United States, and who have resided in said town for six months thereto preceding, shall elect by ballot on the first Monday in April, of the year 1908, a Mayor, to serve for two years or until his successor shall have been duly elected and qualified, and five Councilmen, three to serve for one year and two to serve for two years from the date of their election, or until their successors have been duly elected and qualified, and an election shall be held thereafter every second year for the election of a Mayor to serve for two years and an election shall be held thereafter every year for the election of two or three Councilmen as the case may be, to serve for the term of two years, the number of Councilmen thus to be elected to correspond with the number of Councilmen whose terms expire at the time of such election. In case of death, resignation or failure to qualify of any party elected as Mayor or Councilmen the corporate board (not less than a quorum being present) shall fill such vacancy by the election of some other qualified inhabitant of Grantsville to fill the unexpired term of the party whose place shall thus have become vacant. The Mayor and Councilmen during their official term shall hold no other corporation office nor be interested in any contract to which said corporation is a party, or where the money for said contract is to be paid out of the corporation treasury.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6, 1908.

CHAPTER 296.

AN ACT to repeal Chapter 309 of the Acts of 1906, title "Garrett County" sub-title "Dogs" and to authorized the County Commissioners to allot and adjust the "Sheep Fund" created by said Act; to re-enact Section 214 of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," sub-title "Sheep" as amended by Chapter 195 of the Acts of 1892; and to add a new Section to the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," subtitle "Sheep" to be designated 214A.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Chapter 309 of the Acts of 1906, title "Garrett County," sub-title "Dogs," be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the County Commissioners are hereby authorized to allot and adjust the "Sheep Fund," created by said Act; and that Section 214 of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," sub-title "Sheep" be re-enacted as amended by Chapter 195 of the Acts of 1892 and a new section be added to the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," sub-title "Sheep," to be designated 214A.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That after the first day of April, 1908, that the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county shall have power to place any balance which may remain in the hands of the County Treasurer to the credit of the "Sheep Fund" after all the claims for sheep killed by dogs have been paid, to the credit of the general Road Fund of the county and in case the claims proven for loss of sheep by dogs prior to April first, 1908, cannot be met by the "Sheep Fund" then the County Commissioners shall pay such claims out of the general funds of the county.

214. It shall be lawful to kill any dog seen running sheep in Garrett county and the owners of dogs shall be liable for all sheep killed or injured by them, and any person seeing such dogs running at large may lawfully kill the same.

214A. The Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county upon the petition of taxpayers, if they elect, shall have power to levy a tax, or license fee upon dogs and bitches owned, kept, or harbored within their county and to provide for the enrollment of said dogs and bitches designating officer or officers to do the same, and they may designate the time and manner of collecting the tax or license fee, and appoint tee officer or officers to make such collection or enrollment, and, may require them to give bond: and upon the petition in writing of the taxpayers of any one election district the County Commissioners, if the see fit, shall have power to levy an amount upon the taxable basis of the district so petitioning, which amount shall be applied in that district only to re-imburse the owners of sheep or lambs residing in said district for all sheep or lambs injured or killed by dogs, at a flat rate of three dollars per head; provided that this payment shall not be made when the ownership of the dog which did such killing can be proved. The County Commissioners are hereby authorized to make all rules and and regulations covering the custody and disbursement of this special fund.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That the provisions of this Act shall take effect upon the first day of April, 1908.

Approved April 1, 1908.

Notice to Tax-payers.

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1908 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1980, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills.

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. will be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge intefest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

W. E. HOLLINGER.
Treasurer.

LEVY LIST, 1908.

Annual Levy for Garrett County, Maryland, Levied on the 18th Day of April, 1908, by the Board of County Commissioners for Garrett County, Marvland.

GENERAL ROAD LEVY.
(Levied as per Act of Legislature.)

Dist. No. 1—Swanton	$	881 50
" 2—Selbysport		1,073 40
" 3—Grantsville		1,216 80
" 4—Bloomington		533 40
" 5—Accident		829 82
" 6—Sang Run		536 04
" 7—East Oakland		1,688 26
" 8—Ryans Glade		1,015 97
" 9—Johnsons		364 03
" 10—Deer Park		877 24
" 11—Elbow		353 15
" 12—Bittinger		460 95
" 13—Kitzmillersville		321 51
" 14—Oakland		1,860 15
Total	$	12,012 32

CORPORATIONS.

Mayor and Council of—Oakland	$	800 00
Deer Park		100 00
Loch Lynn		100 00
Friendsville		300 00
Kitzmillersville		150 00
Commissioners of Grantsville		150 00
Mt. Lake Park Community		200 00
Total	$	1,800 00

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

E. Z. Tower, use Garrett National Bank	$	600 00
Same, use Davis Nat'l Bank		700 00
Same, balance		440 25
Total	$	1,740 25

COURT FUND.

Estimate to pay expenses for June, September and December, 1908, and March Term, 1909	$	3,085 00

ORPHANS' COURT.

Estimate to pay Judges	$	464 64
E. E. Friend, Register of Wills		175 10
Total	$	639 74

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

A. L. Lee, late Sheriff, use Garrett National Bank	$	500 00
Same, use Dixon & Kelso		852 11
Same, balance		1,358 46
Estimate to pay Sheriff's salary, prisoners' board, etc., for 1908, subject to order		3,000 00
Estimate to pay Warden's salary, subject to order		900 00
Estimate to pay Jail Cook's salary, subject to order		300 00
E. I. West, taking care of David Saucer at jail, use First National Bank of Oakland		17 50
C. J. Brown, taking care of David Saucer at jail, use of First National Bank of Oakland		22 00
Daniel Vaughn, taking care of David Saucer at jail, use First National Bank of Oakland		30 00
Daniel Jamison, taking care of David Saucer at jail		7 50
J. W. Purnell, taking care of C. C. Michael at jail		42 00
Total	$	7,029 57

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Public School Commissioners for support schools	$	17,000 00
To build new school houses		3,000 00
Total	$	20,000 00

PUBLIC PRINTING & PUBLISHING.

Benj. H. Sincell, publishing and printing, use Garrett National Bank	$	462 50
James D. Hamill, publishing, use Garrett National Bank		262 50
Chas. A. Deffinbaugh, publishing		116 65
Total	$	841 65

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Estimate to pay same for 1908	$	3,800 00

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Estimate to build same for 1908	$	4,000 00
Mayor and Town Council of Loch Lynn, part payment for bridge over Little Yough near Loch Lynn		125 00
Total	$	4,125 00

FOX AND CAT CERTIFICATES.

Estimate to pay same for 1908	$	250 00

ALMSHOUSE AND ASYLUM FUND.

Estimate for 1908	$	2,600 00

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

Estimate for 1908	$	1,050 00

STATE WITNESSES BEFORE J. P.

Estimate for 1908	$	100 00

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Estimate for County Commissioners	$	1,000 00
A. G. Ross, Clerk, balance		600 00
F. A. Thayer, Attorney		150 00

NEW ROADS.

Road Case No. 187—		
A. C. Mason, surveyor, 5 days	$	10 00
Chauncey Kimmell, examiner, 2 days		4 00
Eugene Teats, examiner 2 days		4 00
W. T. Sines, " 2 days		4 00
Samuel Kimmell chainman, 1 day		1 50
Guy Kimmell, chainman, 1 day		1 50
J. S. Hardesty, axeman, 1 day		1 50
Road Case No. 188—		
C. M. Miller, surveyor		15 25
Rudolph Beckman, examiner, 3 days		6 00
J. L. Fitzwater, examiner, 3 days		6 00
P. P. McAndrews, " 3 "		6 00
Jno. A. Beckman, flagman, 2 "		3 00
Jas. W. Kisner, axeman, 2 "		3 00
Stuart A. Paugh, chainman, 2 "		3 00
Luther C. Winter, " 2 "		3 00
Road Case No. 190—		
P. C. Boucher, surveyor		10 00
H. S. Coleman, examiner, 1 day		2 00
David Popp, " 1 day		2 00
B. F. Michael, " 1 day		2 00
Noah McKenzie, chainman, 1 day		1 50
Jos. Minnick, " 1 day		1 50
Road Case No. 191—		
W. McCulloh Brown, surveyor		20 00
Jas. W. Harvey, examiner 4 days		8 00
James Lish, " 4 days		8 00
L. C. Hamill, " 3 days		6 00
L. C. Hamill, roadman, 3 days		4 50
George Plum, axeman, 2 days		3 00
Richard Bray, chainman, 3 days		4 50
Clever Pool, " 2 days		3 00
Hamill Coal & Coke Co., damages		1 00
Manor Mining & Mfg Co., "		22 15
Garrett County Coal Co., "		20 45
Road Case No. 192—		
Getty Browning, surveyor, use Garrett National Bank		35 00
Jonas Glotfelty, examiner, 1½ days		3 00
F. D. Dewitt, examiner, 1½ days		3 00
W. A. Smith, " 1 day		2 00
Lee Browning, chainman, 4 days		6 00
Fred. Shank, " 4 days		6 00
Road Case No. 193—		
James A. Sincell, surveyor		15 00
Martin Hughes, examiner, 2 days		4 00
P. H. Rodeheaver, " 3 days		6 00
Henry Myers, " 2 days		4 00
W. M. Lawton, chainman, 1 day		1 50
Delbert Rodeheaver, " 1 day		1 50
Edmund Jamison, " 1 day		1 50
Total	$	279 85

SPECIAL ROAD APPROPRIATIONS.

Districts Nos. 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 14, subject to order	$	1,378 89
Districts Nos. 3, 9, 11 and 12, subject to order		500 00
Districts Nos. 2, 5 and 6, subject to order		400 00
Total	$	2,278 89

ATTORNEYS' FEES.

F. A. Thayer, late State's Attorney	$	1,339 47
J. T. Mitchell, 2 misdemeanors		10 00
C. G. Watson, 2 "		10 00
Thos. J. Peddicord, 1 felony		10 00
Gilmor S. Hamill, 4 misdemeanors and 2 felonies		40 00
Norman S. Heindel, 1 felony		10 00
Renninger & Offutt, 1 "		10 00
E. H. Sincell, 1 misdemeanor		5 00
G. S. Hamill & Ferdinand Williams, 1 felony		10 00
Ferdinand Williams, 2 misdemeanors		10 00
Asa T. Matthews, 1 felony		10 00
S. F. Hamill, 1 "		10 00
G. S. Hamill, Jr., 1 "		10 00
Hamill & Matthews, 1 felony		10 00
J. C. Renninger, State's Attorney		15 00
Total	$	1,519 47

CONSTABLES' FEES.

Dist. No. 1—Jos. R. Glass	$	11 60
" 2—Chas. H. Liston		10 95
" 4—Jac. Stump, special		3 75
" 7—Wm. A. Maffett		280 15
" 10—E. G. Miller		8 70
" 14—J. H. White, special		45 05
" 14—Wm. Newman, "		24 40
Total	$	384 60

MAGISTRATES' FEES.

Dist. No. 3—Peter Nathan	$	44 40
" 5—Henry Kahl		7 95
" 7—A. S. Teats		130 29
" 10—Wm. D. Hoye		18 00
" 14—Andrew B. Gonder		60 40
Total	$	261 04

OUTSIDE PENSIONERS.

John Kanada, support Frances Cooper, subject to order	$	25 00
Sarah Sanbower, support Hubert Sanbower, subject to order		50 00
Silas Cuppett, support Emily Forsythe, subject to order		100 00
Jacob Beeman, support Elizabeth Spiker, subject to order		25 00
Francis Fike, support Nancy Vansickle and daughter, subject to order		120 00
Esther Glotfelty, support self, subject to order		96 00
Simon Nair, support self, subject to order		60 00
J. I. Ringer, support John R. Ringer, subject to order		120 00
Amelia Turney, support self, subject to order		50 00
Alpheus and Mary Yeast, support self, subject to order		150 00
James W. Gilpin, support self, subject to order		100 00
Estimate for others		200 00
Total	$	1,096 00

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

On the body of Anna Boger—Philip Georg, Juror	$	1 00
Samuel Mosser, "		1 00
Louis Durst, "		1 00
Floyd Deahl, "		1 00
Valentine Kahl, "		1 00
William Bowman, "		1 00
Daniel Bowman, "		1 00
Solomon Glass, "		1 00
Newton Geis, "		1 00
Smith Friend, "		1 00
William Garringer, "		1 00
J. P. Spiker, "		1 00
Dr. H. R. Boyer		10 00
Leonard Shartzer, summoning jurors		1 50
On body of George H. Marville—Samuel P. Specht, juror		1 00
William H. Clary, "		1 00
George Marley, "		1 00
James T. Shaffer, "		1 00
Walter C. Bowman, "		1 00
Sanson S. Savedge, "		1 00
George L. Coffman, "		1 00
F. L. Warnick, "		1 00
Chas. B. Savedge, "		1 00
Alex. C. George, "		1 00
Enoch R. Clark, "		1 00
John Snyder, "		1 00
Dr. J. K. Cole		10 00
G. W. Haulenbeck, for team		50
On body of Joseph Harris—George T. Miller, juror		1 00
James Coffman, "		1 00
Jesse Harris, "		1 00
Edward Miller, "		1 00
George Moorehead, "		1 00
Lawrence Garvey, "		1 00
Robert Moorehead, "		1 00
Lewis Mitter, "		1 00
Daniel Raley, "		1 00
Adam Elliott, "		1 00
James Spence, "		1 00
James Reynolds, "		1 00
Marcus M. Fazenbaker, coroner		5 00
Dr. H. M. Kemp		10 00
Thomas Burk, Witness		33
J. P. Cleary, "		33
Gilbert Warnick, "		33
Harmon Elliott, "		33
R. A. C. Howard, "		33
Thomas Moorehead, "		33
Dominick Flynn, "		33
Edward Devine, "		33
Russell Patterson, "		33
Frank Flynn, "		33
Stephen Flynn, "		33
Lewis Baldwin, "		33
Lon Buckhannon, "		33
Renx Buckhannon, "		33
Charles D. Moorehead, "		33
Thomas P. Swan, "		33
Charles Brentlin, "		33
Michael Flynn, "		33
Joseph Paugh, "		33
Lewis Mitter, "		33
Cole Duckworth, "		33
Joseph Moran, "		33
William Elliott, "		33
Charles Flynn, "		33
Mrs. John Howell, "		33
Charles H. Hill, "		33
Gus Wilson, "		33
George Ward, "		33
Andy Hotchkiss, "		33
Charles Ball, "		33
Scott Elliott, "		33
Howard Miller, "		33
Mrs. Gilbert Warnick, "		33
Mrs. C. D. Moorehead, "		33
Benj. Fazenbaker, "		33
On body of Robert E. Clingan—Edward J. Frantz, juror		1 00
W. A. Maffett, "		1 00
G. M. Mason, "		1 00
J. N. Robinson, "		1 00
D. M. Mason, "		1 00
W. Ravenscroft, "		1 00
John Sweeney, "		1 00
R. K. Maroney, "		1 00
Owen Tracy, "		1 00
Thomas Little, "		1 00
Charles Liller, "		1 00
W. H. Hinebaugh, "		1 00
Dr. H. W. McComas		10 00
Dr. J. E. Legge		10 00
J. A. Cross, Witness		33
Mattie Cross, "		33
Holmes Browning, "		33
Charles Whetsell, "		33
James Frantz, "		33
Philip Davis, "		33
On body of John Collins—George Mason, juror		1 00
Edward J. Frantz, "		1 00
Daniel Vaughn, "		1 00
George Geissman, "		1 00
B. H. Sincell, "		1 00
E. A. Weimer, "		1 00
E. Baumgartner, "		1 00
D. M. Mason, "		1 00
George D. White, "		1 00
Charles Liller, "		1 00
Robert Townshend, "		1 00
James A. Sincell, "		1 00
Earl Durst, witness		33
Dr. John E. Legge		10 00
On body of Bartholomew Hileman—D. M. Mason, juror		1 00
L. J. Brown, "		1 00
J. M. Stanton, "		1 00
A. J. Harne, "		1 00
E. J. Frantz, "		1 00
Austin Brown, "		1 00
W. A. Maffett, "		1 00
Elwood Offutt, "		1 00
Benj. H. Sincell, "		1 00
Samuel Rodeheaver, "		1 00
Clyde C. Liller, "		1 00
Harper Bartlett, use Chas. Liller		1 00
Dr. Mahlon Hinebaugh		10 00
Total	$	162 86

COURT HOUSE BONDS.

To pay bond No. 1	$	5,000 00
" " interest from Aug. 1st, 1908, to July 31st, 1909		3,000 00
Total	$	8,000 00

COURT HOUSE COMMISSION.

Deficiency in bond, sale	$	3,138 50
To be used for the necessary grading, steps, walks and approaches on court house lot, (as per Act of Legislature)		3,000 00
Total	$	6,138 50

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

Dr. J. E. Legge, Health Officer	$	100 00
Same, Physician to jail		100 00
James Denmark, scavenger, subject to order		25 00
Wm. H. Walker, janitor to c.h.		200 00
Henry M. Casteel, coal for c.h. and jail, use Garrett N. Bn'k		110 51
Same, for same, balance		51 17
Lincoln Callis, repairing road machines		21 21
Oakland Pharmacy, medicine for paupers and at jail		29 80
W. M. Thayer, hauling lumber for culverts		4 00
A. G. Sturgiss, stationery and medicine for paupers		45 60
D. E. Offutt & Sons, supplies furnished Mrs. Gilpin		15 00
Same, electric lamps, etc		2 95
The Falconer Company, stationery for Clerk of Court		44 25
Lantz Bros., supplies for c.h.		10 91
Thomas Harne, hauling		6 00
G. A. Shirer, supplies for jail		4 95
Wm. J. C. Dulany Co, stationery for Clerk of Court		46 84
J. M. Davis & Sons, supplies for jail and court house		39 70
Corlies, Macy & Co., stationery for court house		188 25
James D. Hamill, stationery for Clerk's office		5 00
Alva Bushnell Co. same		15 75
W. H. H. Friend, issuing burial permits		6 80
Sines & Fries, coffin for pauper		20 00
A. D. Naylor & Co., repairs and supplies jail sewer pipe		355 26
Baltimore Office Supply Co., supplies for Clerk's office		37 45
D. E. Bolden, repairs at c.h. coffins for paupers, etc		168 63
George Geissman, coal for jail		18 75
Felty & Co., lumber for court house platform		9 96
Dixon & Kelso, supplies court house and Jail		52 90
John W. Maroney, digging pauper graves		4 00
M. E. Frazee, coffin, pauper, &c		15 00
J. M. Jarboe, kindling for c.h.		4 00
E. W. Helbig, wood for jail		10 50
Garrett Co. Telephone Co. rent of 'phone at jail		6 50
E. W. Helbig, paper hanging at jail		39 85
M. A. Rhoages, support Anna R. Maust		31 10
The Corkins Chemical Co., disinfectant for jail		23 50
Oakland Electric Co., light for court house and jail		552 55
Total	$	2,445 64

COUNTY TREASURER.

William H. Hollinger, commissions on county tax	$	1,337 92
Same, commissions on state tax		184 16
Total	$	1,521 07

Contingent Fund	$	4,215 62

RECAPITULATION.

General Road Levy	$	12,012 32
Corporations		1,800 00
Clerk of Circuit Court		1,740 25
Court Fund		3,085 00
Orphans' Court		639 74
Sheriff's Office		7,029 57
Public Schools		20,000 00
Public Painting & Publishing		841 65
Election Expenses		3,800 00
Bridge Account		4,125 00
Fox and Cat Certificates		250 50
Almshouse and Asylum Fund		2,600 00
Maryland Hospital		1,050 00
Est. to pay J. P. Witnesses		100 00
Commissioners' Office		1,750 00
New Roads		279 85
Special Road Appropriations		2,278 89
Attorneys' Fees		1,519 47
Constables' Fees		384 60
Magistrates' Fees		261 04
Outside Pensioners		1,096 00
Coroners' Inquests		162 86
Court House Bonds		8,000 00
Court House Commission		6,138 50
Miscellaneous Account		2,445 64
County Treasurer		1,521 07
Contingent Fund		4,215 62
Total	$	89 127 07

To pay this amount it was ascertained that the taxable property as shown by the Assessment Books amounts to $8,408,214.00, which at $1.06 on the $100 will make the above amount for County purposes $89,127.07.

Deducting $734,866.00 for Corporations paying direct to the State Treasurer leaves the basis $7,673,348.00 at 16 cents on each $100 makes $12,277.36 and this added makes the taxes for State and County purposes $101,404.43.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

CHAPTER 639.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments Section 6 of Chapter 71 passed at the present session of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland for the year 1908.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 6 of Chapter 71 of the Acts of 1908, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendment so as to read as follows:

SECTION 6. No spirituons or fermented liquors or alcoholic bitters shall be sold in any Election District of said County except as provided for by Section 5 of this Act; and also upon the following terms, viz: Each and every applicant, person or persons, house, corporation, company or association shall be recommended to said Clerk by at least seven respectable free-holders, assessed for at least two thousand dollars, living in the Election District in which said saloon is to be located and with in two miles of the place where said liquors or alcoholic bitters are to be sold, as a fit person to traffic in the article, and until such applicant or applicants applying for such license, shall file with said Clerk a bond with at least two sureties to be approved by said Clerk in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, conditionally to the payment of all fine, penalties, costs and damages to which the person or persons obtaining said license may become liable for any violation of any of the license laws of this state and said Clerk is hereby prohibited from approving any bond under this Section, unless it shall appear to him by good evidence that the sureties on said bond are worth in real estate double the amount of the penalty of such bond; and that in no event shall any person sell such article on the Sabbath day, commonly called Sunday, and for violation of this provision such person, natural or artificial, shall be subjected to the penalties provided for in Section 4 of this Act, provided that the exception made by the last clause of Chapter 554 of the Acts of 1904, shall still remain in full force and virtue in law, (and provided further that this Act shall not apply to any incorporated town having a paid police force).

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 8, 1908.

CHAPTER 71.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments Section 6 of Chapter 554 of the Acts of 1904, entitled An Act to repeal and re-enact with the amendments Section 6 of Chapter 610 of the Acts of 1890, entitled an Act to enable the qualified voters of Garrett county to determine by ballot whether spirituous or fermented liquors or acoholic bitters shall be sold in said county and to regulate the terms and conditions on which the sale thereof may be made in case the majority of the voters of said county shall determine said question in the affirmative, and to regulate the sale thereof by druggists and pharmacists.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 6 of Chapter 610 of the Acts of 1890 as repealed and re-enacted by Chapter 554 of the Acts of 1904, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments so as to read as follows:

6. No spirituous or fermented liquors or alcoholic bitters shall be sold in any election district of said county except as provided for by Section 5 of this Act and also upon the following terms, viz: Each and every applicant, person or persons, corporation, company or association shall be recommended to said clerk by at least seven respectable freeholders assessed for at least two thousand dollars living in the election district in which said saloon is located and within two miles of the place where said liquors or alcoholic bitters are to be sold, as a fit person to traffic in the article. Provided that the exception made by the last clause of Chaptor 554 of the Acts of 1904 shall still remain in full force and virtue in law. Nor until such applicant or applicants applying for such license, shall haye filled with said clerk a bond with at least two sureties to be approved by said clerk in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, conditioned to the payment of all fines, penalties, costs and damages, to which the person or persons obtaining said license may become liable for any violation of any of the license laws of this State and said clerk is hereby prohibited from approving any bond under this section unless it shall appear to him by good evidence that the sureties on said bond are worth in real estate double the amount of the penalty of such bond; and that in no event shall any person sell such articles on the Sabbath day commonly called Sunday; and for violations of this provision such person, natural or artificial shall be subjected to the penalties provided for in Section 4 of this Act.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 10, 1908.

Wanted at Dixon & Kelso's white oak and rock oak street 7 in. face, 6 in. thick and 8 ft.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 32. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1908. NUMBER 10

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ORGANIZED.

Mr. D. M. Mason Elected President; Mr. Edmund Jamison, Chosen Clerk.

Tuesday afternoon Clerk E. Z. Tower administered the oath of office to Messrs. D. M. Mason, Samuel Lawton and Clarence V. Guard, who were appointed by Governor Crothers Supervisors of Elections for Garrett county at the same time the other local appointments were made by the Executive.

The Supervisors organized Tuesday evening by the election of Mr. D. M. Mason as president of the Board. Mr. Edmund Jamison, of Crellin, who has filled the office as clerk to the Board for a number of years, was reappointed to the position. Mr. G. Semmes Hamill, Jr., was chosen attorney to the Board.

FRIENDSVILLE.

Miss Ida I Mason, of Durbin, W. Va., is visiting her brother, Dr. A. J. Mason; also Mrs. D. W. LaPaugh and little daughter.

Miss Iva A. and Elma McCullough returned home from Pittsburg where they had been spending a few days.

Mr. R. C. McCandlish and Mr. Landis made a business trip to Swallow Falls on Thursday last.

Mr. Clarence Nicklo, Mr. Wm. Dunham and Miss Kate and Lillie Hanftling spent Sunday at the young ladies home at Accident.

Mr. Amster Friend and little daughter, of Pittsburg, spent a few days with his parents.

Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Mason attended the funeral of Mrs. Inskip of Addison, Pa., on Monday of this week.

The Lock Haven Lumber Co., closed their store on May 1st.

Mrs. C. V. Guard, who has been very sick for a few days with mumps and cold, is very much improved.

Prof. H. W. Browning was seen on our streets Saturday evening.

Our police is parading the streets swinging his club and whistling—it is a boy girl.

Broke from Lockstep.

Jesse Briggs, a negro serving a life sentence in the state penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., was shot and killed by Warden C. G. Dawson Saturday. Briggs broke from the lockstep, and when ordered to got back in line began throwing stones at the warden. Dawson then shot him throught the breast, killing him instantly. Briggs had been sentenced to hang for murder but the Governor commuted the sentence to life imprisonment. The coroner's jury, which sat immediately, exonerated Dawson.

Subscribe for the Republican.

SOME DRY SPOTS IN GARRETT COUNTY.

New Local Option Law Prohibits Sale of Liquor in Prescribed Sections.

TOWN OF ACCIDENT IS VERY ARID.

Other Retailers Refused Licenses On Account of The Recommenders' Law—Friendsville Dealers to Test Recent Election Held There.

The new local option law passed at the recent session of the Maryland Legislature, created at least one dry spot in the county, that being the town of Accident, where one saloon, operated by F. C. Ries, has been in existence for more than forty years with the exception of a year or two when the entire county was dry. Efforts have been put forth at regular intervals for the past several years to make Accident dry, a bill to this effect having been passed two years ago, but was vetoed by Governor Warfield. Last winter a like measure was introduced but was unfavorably reported by the committee and was killed in the House. The new local option bill, however, turned the trick, as Section 11 of the law, framed in unmistakable language, says "it shall not be lawful to sell intoxicating liquors within one mile of any school house or church after the passage of this act unless the same be situated within the corporate limits of an incorporated town." This being the law Clerk Tower was prohibited from issuing a license to Mr. Ries, hence Accident is arid.

Seemingly the above section affected Accident only, as all others applying for license under the local option law, received the same. Under the provisions of the recommenders' law, however, license to sell was refused in the case of Charles D. Gillaspie, of near Gorman, as his recommenders do not reside within the limits prescribed by the law—a radius of two miles where he intended to conduct the saloon.

Friendsville dealers, who were forced to close their places of business on May 1st, the residents of the town having voted it dry at the election held early in the spring, made a tender of the license fee to the Mayor and Council of town, and demanded that license be issued them. This was refused and now they are contemplating making a test case of the matter by getting out a mandamus compelling the corporate authorities to grant them licenses.

Engraved calling cards and wedding invitations may be procured by leaving your orders at this office. A very attractive and stylish line at moderate prices is shown.

FROM FITZGERALD, GEORGIA.

Rev. J. B. Shoup Writes of Conditions In The South.

To the Editor of The Republican:

As the greater number of my intimate friends among the readers of THE REPUBLICAN are fellow-farmers, a word or two about things agricultural will not be out of place.

March and April, 1908, will stand as record breakers in precipitation. In March we had four inches of rain-fall in 80 hours, and this month has given us not less than ten inches. Of course this coming in a few days, was excessive, and considerable damage has resulted to the farmer. But we are not greatly disheartened; we have some things, and others coming. Peas, white potatoes and new cabbage, with turnips, asparagus, strawberries and mulberries are on the table, while corn-tassel, melon-bloom and oat-pods are showing, with beans, tomatoes and cucumbers formed. Replanting of corn and cotton is largely necessary. No frost since the last day of February, and the gauge has read up into the 80's. The Georgia farmer has hope, and by spells seeks the shade for comfort.

Times are hard down here; we just begin to realize this. Some things come southward slowly. The potato-bu was 20 years finding our patches, and money panics filter downward leisurely; but both bugs and panics stick tight when they get here. However things financially may shape themselves with you, we shall have tight squeezing for a year to come.

Hoke Smith wants another term as Governor, and will have an up-hill pull, because the jug people say he brought on the hard times by signing the Georgia prohibition bill. And this thirsty crowd will fight him all the harder, because it does prohibit, in very large measure, at least. There are lots of thirsty people in dry Georgia to-day, and they are "good and mad" at everything that makes dry.

"But I started out to tell some Maryland friends a thing or two. And first of all: Don't come to Georgia just now with a lean purse. Living is high, and wages low. But with money you could not choose a better time. Hotels and business houses will sell "way down" for a year to come. If I had a wagon load of money I should put it into real estate right here. A full set of country buildings for new Ben Hill county must go up in Fitzgerald, additional railroads and manufacturing plants are on the way to us; and a $500,000 National Soldier's Home is being pressed for in Congress. With the soil, the climate, the push and the "pull-all-together" we will see 25,000 "at home" in Fitzgerald inside the next ten years.

We need very urgently a crate-making mill, and some of Garrett's young hustlers should come and set it going.

Fraternally,
J. B. SHOUP.

Fitzgerald, April 30, 1908

GRANTSVILLE.

There was much interest shown in the temperance rally, both rooms being well filled. The speakers were Hon. Lawrence Green and Rev. George Yoder. Both were very earnest and able speakers. There was several temperance selections sung by the full choir also two beautiful solos by Dr. Ebersole, of Chicago, and one by Prof. King.

We are certainly sorry that Rev. McCoy is sick and couldn't be with us in the rally. We hope to see him well again soon.

Mrs. Annabel Brown and little son Albert, of St. Louis, are here for the summer.

Mrs. James Bevans and son left for their home in Grafton, W. Va.

Mr. Conrad Burkholder, who was taken to the hospital at Cumberland, a couple of weeks ago for treatment, died and was brought home and interment made at Springs. Mrs. Burkholder is very sick; also two of their children are down with typhoid fever. They certainly have the sympathy of the people.

Miss Ethel Broadwater was spending a few days in Cumberland and Frostburg.

Miss Nellie Broadwater was in Frostburg a few days visiting a sick relative.

Snow Storm Sunday Night.

In many sections of Garrett county and extending as far east as Cumberland, a snow storm of more than ordinany severity swept over the country Sunday night. At Grantsville, Frostburg, Meyersdale, Pa., and near Cumberland, snow to the depth of more than an inch covered the ground Monday morning. Strange to relate Oakland escaped the snow.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

TOWN ELECTION AT DEER PARK.

Citizens Ticket, With One Exception, Won at the Polls Monday.

Last Monday the regular annual election for the town of Deer Park was held, when two tickets, the Citizens' and the "Sidewalk," were in the field, the former winning with one exception.

The total vote cast at the election numbered sixty, divided among the various candidates as follows:

Citizens' Ticket—For mayor, W. W. Hennen, 34; Councilmen, John Speicher, 34; L. D. Thrasher, 34; Chas. A. Ashby, 37; C. R. Savage, 23.

"Sidewalk" Ticket—For Mayor, Rev. W. H. Clary, 26; Councilmen, J. L. Wheeler, 22; E. B. King, 28; S. W. Friend, 25; M. V. Flanigan, 24.

Pretty Church Wedding.

A very pretty church wedding was solemnized Wednesday morning, April 29, 1908, in St. Peter's Catholic church, Westernport, at nine o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. Thomas E. Gallagher, who used the solemn and impressive mass marriage ceremony. The contracting parties were Mr. Edward F. Hines and Miss Genevieve Mattingly. Miss Olia Mattingly, of Hoyes, Md., a cousin of the bride, was bride's maid, and Mr. James P. Hines, a brother of the groom, was best man. The ushers were Messrs. Charles C. Culbertson, Charles Bell, Ray Arnold, and Harry Lannon. A number of relatives and friends witnessed the ceremony.

The bride and bride's maid were attired in lovely white princess gowns and carried white carnations and the groom and his brother wore the conventional black. Miss Bernadette Bell played the wedding march.

The groom is a son of the late B. & O. Engineer and Mrs. Thomas Hines, a prominent citizen and popular young man with a host of friends. The bride is the handsome, accomplished and popular daughter of Mr. Stephen and Mrs. Loretta Mattingly, of Fairview street, and although a resident of Piedmont but a couple of years, has a large circle of friends and acquaintances and is deservedly popular.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Mattingly served a tempting wedding breakfast, which was enjoyed by about 90 friends other than the immediate families of the contracting parties. The menu was very extensive and all that the most exacting could desire.

Among the out of town relatives present were Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Shirer, of Oakland, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Echard and Miss Bessie Echard, of Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Mr. Hines is erecting a spacious residence on Fairview street, which he and his bride will occupy as soon as completed.

The bride was the recipient of many pretty, useful and costly presents. Among them were: Cut glass comport, John Gannon; pictures, Miss Lillian Goshorn, Martin Walsh, Levi Echard and Charles Bell; parlor rug, J. P. L. Laffey; table linen, Mrs. F. W. Seaber, Mrs. Winfield Shaffer, John Hines, Mrs. Christian Wotring; rockers, C. M. Lewis and family, Brian Healey and sisters, P. P. Codire, Mrs. J. F. Hoban, Mrs. C. T. Neff; hand painted china, James and Mary Hines, linen napkins, Joseph Graney; linen towels, Mrs. Denel, Mrs. Annie Orendorf, Mrs. Wm. Mattingly; bed spreads, Mesdames, Kate Dailey, Levi Echard, Mary Moran, M. F. O'Donnell, Chas. H. Smith; center piece, Misses Doyle; silver knives and forks, Mrs. J. L. Echard; silver tea spoons, Mrs. M. A. Carney, Mrs. Calvin Echard; silver napkin rings, Harry Lannon; silver cake basket, Mrs. Chas. Athey; silver butter and sugar shell, Mrs. M. Mattingly; gold lined sugar shell, Mrs. F. P. Graney; hand painted china clock, Mr. H. P. Dawson; gold clock, D. A. Laffey; set hand painted china plates, C. C. Culberson, R. E. Kimmel, J. H. Feaster; silver berry spoon, Ola Mattingly; silver pickle fork, Eugene Paddison; silver bon bon dish, A. L. Wheeler; silver crumb tray, W. L. O'Brien; silver bread plate, Charles Levell; silver butter dish and knife, W. S. Laidlow; silver fruit dish, Mrs. R. M. Moxley; hand painted china card tray, Mrs. F. C. Jamesson, china salad dish, Mrs. Carrie Levell; clock, Bessie Echard; cracker jar, David Lewis, Mrs. Johnson; sugar shell, Mrs. Wm. Hines; silver nut bowl, Mrs. W. C. Shirer; linen towels, Mrs. Elsie Ashby, Mrs. J. G. Schramm; silver salad set, Mrs. James Carey; glass fruit dish, Marguerite Hines; silver gravy tureen, Hamilton Hines; china sugar bowl and cream pitcher, Mrs. C. E. Frankland; china pitcher, E. E. Smith; china salt and pepper shaker, Montie Mattingly; silver gravy ladle, Genevieve Hines; china berry set, Mrs. M. F. O'Brien; silver cream pitcher, Mrs. Patrick Walsh; cut glass silver set, Mrs. McGuigan.—Piedmont Herald.

Subscribe for The Republican.

WATER WORKS AND SEWERAGE PROPOSITION

Was Carried by an Exceedingly Large Majority at Monday's Election.

VOTE STOOD 189 FOR: 52 AGAINST

Bonds To The Amount of $60,000 Voted With Which to Install System In All Parts of The Town—Source of Supply Yet to be Found

At the special election held in Oakland on Monday when the qualified voters of the town decided by a large majority to issue bonds for the purpose of installing a water works and sewerage system for the town, was a step taken in the right direction, provided the funds voted for the purpose are ample to furnish the entire municipahty with the system.

The vote was taken at the office of the Board of Supervisors, and while much interest was shown in the matter and earnest work was done by those favorin as well as by those opposing the issuance of the bonds, everything was quite and in order.

A total of 241 ballots were cast, the count revealing the startling fact that of the total vote cast only about one in every four ballots were against the proposition, the figures being 189 for the bonds and only 52 against the measure.

Under the law giving the citizens of the town the right to vote upon the question, it is provided that should the vote be in favor of the proposition, then the Mayor and Council shall issue bonds to an amount not exceeding $60,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose of "establishing, constructing and maintaining water works capable of furnishing the residents of said town with a good and sufficient supply of water for ordinary purposes and for fire protection, and for establishing, erecting, constructing and maintaining a sewerage system in said town for drainage and sewerage purpose."

The voters having decided that the town should establish such systems the matter now rests with the Council. That body will in all probability employ a competent water engineer who will locate the source of supply, make the necessary surveys and calculate the probable cost. Should the $60,000 be sufficient to erect the system work will be started at soon as possible. On the other hand if the amount carried in the law should be insufficient then the establishment of the system must be postponed for at least two years, or until the people by Legislative enactment are again permitted to vote upon the question carrving with it a bond issue of larger amount.

BIG LANDSLIDE ON THE GRADE.

Tons of Earth and Rock Loosened by Continuous Rains Blocked Traffic.

A tremendous landslide from the mountain at Oss's Siding, a point located near Frankville on the Seventeen Mile Grade of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, brought down upon the tracks of that company hundreds of tons of earth and rock about eleven o'clock Tuesday night, covering both tracks to a depth of more than twenty feet for a distance of about fifty feet.

The slide caught a helping engine which was going down the grade from Altamont to Piedmont and overturned the tender, thus making the blockade of the tracks more effective.

The superintendent of the railway soon had a large force of men at work clearing away the debris but it required some eight or ten hours of more than a hundred trackmen to open one of the tracks.

Nearly all passenger trains moving both east and west were detoured over the Western Maryland and Pittsburg Divisions, train No. 93 yesterday morning, arrived here about three hours late, being the first west bound train to get through.

BITTINGER.

The cherries and other early fruit which were in the splendor of full bloom, were killed by a severe freeze last week, but it is reported that the apple bloom escaped.

Thomas Turney, of Foxtown, was taken to the Baltimore hospital last Sunday and his case was so critical that an operation was performed immediately upon his arrival. A telegram from the city on Monday announced his condition as serious.

Thomas Swann, of Bloomington, spent last Sunday with Miss Ida Ralston of this place.

Messrs Lloyd and Cleaver Brenneman went over to Springs, Pa., last Monday to resume their old positions as sawyer and setter on a saw-mill near that place.

C. J. Beachy, who has been employed by the Ashby Lumber Co., in the vicinity of Deer Park for some time is back in this section again.

Dennis Detrick unfortunately lost a valuable young colt last week.

Mrs. Fannie Weitzel and son George, of Avilton, were visiting relatives in this community last week.

T. H. Bittinger, of Grantsville, was here setting a tomb stone in the village cemetery last Saturday.

Dr. Boyer, of Accident, was making professional calls in this settlement last week.

On last Monday morning we awoke to find the earth covered with snow and considerable sleet formed on trees and fences.

DIXON & KELSO

Will make a cut of 20 per cent. on their $2,000.00 Clothing Stock consisting of Clothing of every description.

Yours to Please,
DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

Desirable Clothing For Boys

Is one of my specialties. I have been very particular in the selection of my line to get only goods of dependable quality.

My suits for LITTLE BOYS 3 to 7 years in Eton. Buster Brown and Sailor styles at $3.00 to $5.00 are hard to beat.

Suits from 8 to 16 year sizes in either plain knee pants or Knickerbocker style at $4.00 to $7.50 I believe to be the best to be had in this range of prices. I also have a lot of cheaper suits if you want them.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.
NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

THE DUKE OF WEST VIRGINIA, ELKINS

Serious and Frivolous Facts As Seen By Samuel Blythe in The Saturday Evening Post.

WEST VIRGINIA SENATOR HAS A KING BEATEN.

Senior Senator Has More Titles Than Italy's Ruler According to Who's Who and Why.

The following article concerning Senator Elkins appeared in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post:

What is this news that comes chirping over the cable? What are these words that trickle in from Rome. The King of Italy intends to make Stephen Benton Elkins a duke, or something in order to equalize matters pending the marriage of Miss Elkins to the Duke of Abruzzi, Ha; or as Senator Scott, his colleague, would say, Ha! Ha! Ha!

It seems the Duke of Abruzzi has a look in at the Italian throne. If a large number of coroneted and other wise uplifted persons should pass away in a group—persons now abiding in Sunny Italy and having no occupation except to hope those between them and the crown will choke—the Duke might get to be King. Whereas, it would be exceedingly bad form for the papa-in-law of the prospective King—a long, dim, mimeographed prospect, by the way—to have no titles, and it is the idea of the present King to pin a few decorations on the manly chest of Stephen, to go to the button-box and get a button or two for him in order that there may be no comeback from the other crowned heads of the world if somebody should come around one bright morning, tap the duke of the Abruzzi on the shoulder and say: "Hustle down to the palace and get on the job."

The King of Italy undoubtedly means well, but he lacks full information. He hasn't kept up his card index on the name of Elkins. Stephen Benton Elkins can show a line of titles as long as any Italian scion of nobility, and, what is more, if he needs others he is the boy who can go out and get them. Titles for Stephen Benton Elkins! Forsooth! Look what he has now: Duke of West Virginia, Graf of Grafton, Margrave of Sistersville, Grand Elector of Parkersburg, and Prince of Gassaway and Gracelands. Come on, you puny Italian princelings and lay your goods down on the counter! If more are needed, if this bewildering array is not enough we might be able to slip down to New Mexico and tack on a few Spanish ones, just to help along, for, as is known to everybody, Mr. Elkins has been acquiring titles for many years, titles not only for himself, but, also, to various mines, railroads, coal lands, timber lands, ranches and other bric-a-brac of a similar nature, including a large and lucrative interest in Henry Gassaway Davis, late candidate for vice-President on the Democratic ticket—one of the latest, in fact, we have had in some years, inasmuch as he never did get started until it was all over.

It seems absurd, when we look at it calmly, after the first outburst of derision, that the King of Italy should think any puny title within his fist could add to the majesty, the dignity or the availability as a relative of Stephen Benton Elkins. We who have known him all these years can do naught but laugh at this befogged monarch over there in Italy, beating his kingly forehead with his mailed fist and scanning the royal almanac to see where he can pick out something that will fit the case. Stephen Benton Elkins needs no title from that musty Count. Not he. But—and just here a few words for the kingly ear, kind words to kinder advice—if Elkins ever becomes a relative to that Court, it is up to the Court to watch out. Stephen will have the haughty head of the House of Savoy working for him as a chauffeur before he has been around the palace for a week and will be doing the reigning himself.

You see, we have watched Stephen perform for years and years, and he is a good, consistent performer. His creed is simple and may be divided into two sections. (a) When you want anything, go out and get it; and (b) bring it back with you. He is a large and forceful man, with a most pleasant and engaging countenance, and a smile that would lure a bird out of a tree. However, indisolubly connected with that pleasant and engaging countenance is one large and protuberant chin, somewhat rectangular in form, and adding what might be called a tinge of firmness to the ensemble. There is always a twinkle in those eyes, a real genial twinkle, and always there is the appealing smile; but when you look into that frank, open, ingenuous face and mentally decide here is a person on whom you can unload something, a flash at that chin causes a hasty revision of your decision. Meanwhile, Mr. Elkins has unloaded something on you.

He has been fortunate in his environments. He was born in Ohio, where he acquired his political sense. He was educated in Missouri, where he acquired the disconcerting habit of requiring to be shown. He went to New Mexico, where he acquired Spanish, two terms in the house of representatives, the basis of a fortune and some other desirable appurtenances, and from there he proceeded to West Virginia, where he acquired a cabinet place under Harrison, a senatorship, Henry Gassaway Davis and several additiodal tons of that vulgar dross we call money.

References has been made to his New Mexico titles, but, in reality, they are merely subsidiary. West Virginia is the correct Elkins principality. The House of Savoy has been dubbing along in Italy for centures, doing the best it could, and it hasn't much to show for it. The House of Elkins has been doing business in West Virginia for about thirty years, and what it has to show for it is the whole show: S. B. Elkins, general manager, and H. G. Davis, silent partner, and not so blamed silent, at times, when it comes to that.

One of the first stirring articles a new correspondent writes when he comes to Washington to tell the public just what is what hereabouts is a strong piece about the Millionaires' Club, meaning the senate. In the old days it was easier than it is now for it was neat and impressive to start off with William A. Clark, of Montana, at a hundred millions, or two hundred, or six for that matter, if the typewriter was working well. Now, of course Clark has gone, has left that forum of discussion where he never discussed anything, except on that fatal day when he beat them to it and resigned, and the Millionairs' Club is lacking its most conspicuous member. Still, there are a few left, and the list looks pretty good. Along about third or fourth from the top the name of Stephen B. Elkins always appears. They shove him at anywhere from twelve to thirty millions.

While it is quite probable the banks would not accept a rating given in a Millionaires' Club, it can be stated authoritatively that Mr. Elkins can take a little vacation any time he likes and not be worried about the hotel bill, which information, mayhap, has been noted by the House of Savoy. You see, West Virginia is a sizable state, with things underneath it and on top of it that can be cashed in the busy marts of trade, and Stephen B. Elkins not only knows the way to market, but owns a good section of the underneath and the on top.

With that rare, that precise, that almost preternatural sense of the fitness of things so frequently observed in the making of committee assignments in the United States senate, Mr. Elkins was selected to be chairman of the committee on interstate commerce. It is most fitting that a man of his great experience in railroading and in all transportation problems should hold this place. Formerly it was held by Uncle Shelby Cullom, of Illinois, and nobody ever accused him of knowing the difference between a differential and a preferential, nor did he make any claims. Soon, however, there came a chance to put Uncle Shelby at the head of foreign relations, and then Mr. Elkins took the committee, signaling his advent with his justly-celebrated Elkins anti-rebating bill, by the terms of which any railroad caught rebating on and after said date would be slapped on the wrist three severe slaps. A railroad man himself, holding intimate relations of the country—who could be better fitted to deal with the railroad problem of the senate? Not a soul, unless, perchance, it might be E. H. Harriman.

But that is neither here nor there. What concerns us is the news that Victor Emmanuel II has designs on Stephen B. Elkins and may decide to make him a duke. If he does he will discover Elkins saw it coming a long time ago and made a duke out of himself, Duke of West Virginia, which he holds in feoff, as gentlemen have discovered who tried to take it away from him. Still, kings are dull. Victor Emmanuel may persist, and, if he does, there is naught left to do but recall to Mr. Elkins those immortal words of his father-in-law, Henry Gassaway Davis, who, when he was notified, in 1904, at White Sulphur Springs of his nomination for the vice-presidency, advanced to the edge of the platform, out there under the trees and in a voice shaking with emotion said: "Oh, my fellow-Americans, don't, I beg of you, go and do what them Romans done."

METHODISTS MET MAY 6TH

Unusual Interest in Proposed Work of the General Conference.

The Methodist general conference which met Wednesday, May 6th, in Baltimore is attracting more than usual interest. A number of very important matters will come before the organization and the West Virginia Conference people are expected to play an important part. One of the big features of the convention will occur on the 16th of the month when the entire conference will go to Washington where a reception will be tendered in the McKinley Memorial Hall by one of the trustees of the American college, Theodore Roosevelt.

Rev. S. J. Miller and Rev. S. K. Arbuthnot, of Wheeling; Rev. Joseph Lee, of Mt. Lake Park; Rev. R. B. Ward, of Oakland, and Rev. Lewis Ressenger, of Roncevert, represent the clergy of this conference district and Judge McWhorter, of Charleston; Hon. Harvey Harmer, of Clarksburg; Judge J. H. Holt, of Grafton; R. J. Berry, of Sutton, and C. W. Evans, of Fairmont, represent the laymen.

Among the important matters to come up at the Baltimore conference will be the matter of a time limit on ministers. Originally there was a limit of one year, later two and three, then five years and the past 12 years there has been no limit at all and ministers have remained with their congregations so long as each got along harmoniously. Now in the central and western churches there is a movement favoring the restoration of this time limit and the eastern church is opposed to such a step.

The matter of amusement will also be discussed at length and the question of whether legislating against amusement is the proper way to regulate the matter in the church will come up. The election of secretaries and editors to the various conference officers and publications will come up as will also the election of perhaps ten or twelve new bishops. In all it is expected the meeting will be one of the largest and most successful conference sessions, and the attendance will likely run to a total of 882 ministers and laymen.

MEXICAN DEMAND FOR CEMENT.

Report by American Consul General Gottschalk of Interest to Manufacturers.

A few months ago, upon the request from the Deparement of Commerce and Labor, the Department of State instructed the various consular officers to report on the cement industry and the machinery employed in its manufacture. Among the reports received the following from Consul General A. L. M. Gottschalk, of Mexico City, covering the cemeut industry in the republic, will be interesting to American manufacturers:

There is practically an unlimited future for the use of concrete as a building material in this city, as well as in the other large cities of the Mexican republic, especially for the hollow concrete block. There are, I am told, in the capital city only some three hundred houses built of concrete, and this comparatively small number is due to the fact that the material only began to find general acceptance with architects and builders a very short time ago, much prejudice having been felt against it owing to the fact that some years ago certain speculators undertook to launch upon the market concrete blocks of so poor a quality that they were universally condemned. This prejudice has, however, entirely disappeared. A very telling ocular demonstration of the strength and soldity of cement block construction was afforded in this city in April, 1907, when an earthquake lasted two and one-half minutes and causing a recorded sway of sixty centimetres in certain buildings in town, left utterly unscathed a residence building of concrete block, while countless numbers of neighboring houses were more or less damaged.

There are more than twenty manufacturers of concrete blocks or ornamental work in this city alone. The methods in use among them are usually of the crudest, with the exception of two concerns which import American molds. The system generally in vogue is to have moulds made of plaster of paris of parts into which the cement is run, after which the mould is pried or chipped off. Many manufacturers make their moulds of a sort of an elastic glue, commonly called "cola," whose composition I could not ascertain, which permit them to turn out numbers of very artistic undercut or scrolled pieces.

The importation of fancy moulds which covers only a few years time, and which, I am informed, has been almost exclusively from the United States, has not amounted to more than 1,500 Mexican pesos ($747 United States currency). A much greater number would, of course be imported if our factories could turn out moulds of the standard size in use in this country. As an example the standard balustrade of balconies and cornices in the United States is between 15 and 18 inches high, with a diameter of 5 inches; in Mexico these balustrades are invariably 60 centimetres in height (approximately 24 inches). It may, however, be said that ornamental cement work is gradually supplanting the old fashioned carved stone work which characterized all Mexican buildings of any pretensions until comparatively recently.

Imported moulds for cement blocks are practically all of American make, though there is an occasional French or Geeman one to be seen. The chief difficulty which works against the American manufacturer of cement block moulds who desire to export these to Mexico is the fact that American moulds are never made to conform in size to the standard (metric) measurements in use by Mexican architects and builders. Moreover, the Mexican architect, bound by the traditions of old Spanish engineering, is much inclined to believe that a wall less than sixteen inches thick can hardly be of sufficient strength to stand. Up to September, 1907, about $50,000 United States currency worth of the moulds had been imported, chiefly for use in this city and vicinity. One concern has a complete set of American equipment in this line, said to be worth over $24,000 United States currency. Most of the importations are manufactured at South Bend, Ind., by the Ideal Concrete Machinery Company.

An important item in recent importations of concrete machinery from the United States has been sewer pipes moulds, made by a firm is Minneapolis. I am told that importations of this article to the value of $9,960 United States currency have entered the country within the year.

Concrete sidewalks are in use in practically every large city in the republic, and the older fashioned stone flag sidewalks are gradually being relegated to such town as are still unfortunate enough not to possess railroad transportation for the carrying of cement.

Concrete roofing made in slabs 1½ feet by 3 or 4 inches thick and ribbed, and joined together by asphalt joints, are mader here by the firm of J. G. Zwicker & Co., under a United States and Mexico patent. These have been used very satisfactorily on roofing one or two public buildings and several private residences of the wealthy.

It is only quite recently that the system of reinforced or "armored" concrete for buildings has been taken up by Mexican architects. Up to the present time there are but few examples of such buildings in this city, one or two of them large drygoods stores. The systems best known are the Kaha (of the United States) and the Hennebique. Four such new buildings are about being completed.

Steel bars for reinforcing have been imported, but only in small quantities thus far, from the United States. Some expanded metal of English manufacture and some American rib metal have also been imported. Quite recently a fairly heavy tonnage of corrugated bars and similar material has been ordered by the Mexican government from two American concerns.

A Business Proposition

Did you ever stop to think, Mr. Business Man, that the news of your business is as much a part of the local events as a wedding or a church fair? The ladies are just as much interested in a new fabric you have on the shelves as they are in any home happening. Your store news and anouncements in these columns will reach a large circle of eager buyers. This will enable you to sell your goods while they are new and fresh and you will not have to sacrifice later at remnant counter prices. Think it over.

For Sale.

Arnold cottage, at Mt. Lake Park, Md; 13 rooms and attic; used as boarding house and has good patronage; high ground; splendid location; two blocks from new auditorium; city water; one of the best built houses in the Park; about 75 feet of porches. Will exchange for smaller property. A good bargain. Address F. P. Arnold, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of somerset county, Pa., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ANNA BOGER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1908.

WILLIAM E. BITTNER,
Administrator,
Rockwood, Pa.

GENERAL MUSTER ON A WARSHIP.

Graphic Description of Naval Ceremony.

As one becomes accustomed to the naval routine there are some ceremonies that he skips as a matter of course and some that he does. One of the latter is the general muster of the officers and crew on a Sunday morning once a month. Quarters are sounded as usual and then comes the inspectors of the ship and the men in their stations, while the band is playing lively airs. When this is over the entire ship's company not engaged in actual duty in running the ship is summoned aft. The officers and their divisions come to the quarter-deck, and each officer reports his division "up and aft" to the executive officer. The latter then orders the ship's roll to be called. The paymaster steps out from the group of officers with the roll. On the Louisiana he calls:

"Richard Wainwright!"

Captain Wainwright responds: "Captain, United States Navy."

"E. W. Eberle!"

"Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy," the executive officers responds.

"C. T. Jewell!"

"Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy," says the navigator, and so on down the roll of officers the paymaster proceeds, each man saluting as he answers to his name. Then the paymaster retires and the pay clerk steps up and takes up the call. He reads the names of the members of the crew. As each man hears his name called he answers with his designation on the roll. John Jones will answer "Coal passer, United States Navy," and William Smith will declare that he is an ordinary seaman, and so on. As each man answers to his name he drops out of the ranks, proceeds aft and walks by the captain, hat in hand. When the name of a man on duty somewhere in the ship, in the engine rooms or the bridge or elsewhere, is called, the ship's writer, who stands beside the executive officer, says:

"On duty, sir."

The absentee is marked "accounted for." Men in the sick bay are accounted for in the same way. It requires almost an hour to go through the nearly 1,000 names, and when it is all over the paymaster reports to the executive officer that all are present or accounted for and that fact is duly communicated to the captain. By that time the deck is clear of the men and only the officers remain, and these are dismissed. It is a pretty ceremony and originated, it is said, from the fact that before a complete assembly of officers and crew was made from time to time and the roll called there used to be padded rolls in the navy, and the captain and paymaster shared the swag. You see, graft was known in the old days, as in the modern ones; but it must be added that the navy put a stop to the form of padded pay rolls decades and decades ago and make the work effective by providing a most impressive ceremony.

It's a fine thing to see a fine crew individually and size up each man. When the President was on the Louisiana it is said that he took the keenest interest in the personal appearance of every man on the quarter-deck in answer to the call of his name and showed his satisfaction over the appearance of the men as he stood beside the captain and watched each one of the husky lads pass by.—New York Sun.

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FRED A. THAYER, Agent.
52-2t4s Oakland, Md.

CHAPTER 370.

AN ACT to authorize and empower the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county to levy certain sums of money for use upon the building and grounds of the new court house in said county.

WHEREAS, By Chapter 788 of the Acts of 1906 a Commission was created to contract for the erection of a new court house for Garrett county, and the Board of County Commissioners were empowered to issue bonds bearing interest at the rate of five percent. to the amount of $75,000 for that purpose; and

WHEREAS, The Court House Commission entered into contracts based upon an expenditure of the above sum of $75,000; and

WHEREAS, When the bonds were offerred for sale by the County Commissioners, it was their judgment to place the interest at four per cent, thereby making a material saving to the county in the total interest to be paid, but on this account causing the bonds to sell below par, thus reducing the amount available to the use of the Court House Commission by $3138.50; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary that the Commission have not less than $75,000 available to meet the necessary expenses of the construction of the Court House; therefore

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Board of County Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to levy upon the taxable basis of Garrett county the sum of three thousand one hundred and thirty eight dollars and fifty cents ($3138.50) to be expended upon the new Court House, and that this amount be placed to the credit of the Court House Commission for Garrett county.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Board of County Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to levy upon the taxable basis of Garrett county the sum of three thousand dollars ($3,000) or so much thereof as in their judgment may be necessary, for the substitution of stone columns in place of wood columns in the portico of the new court house; and for the necessary grading of the court house lot, after the building is completed; and for the building of necessary steps, walks, and approaches to said new building.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage,

Approved April 8, 1908.

CHAPTER 514.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments section 111J of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," subtitle "Friendsville," and add two new sections thereto designated as section 111J½ and 111J¾.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 111J of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," sub-title "Friendsville," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendment, and two sections added so as to read as follows:

111J. The Mayor and Council of Friendsville shall have power and authority to pass ordinances to locate and condemn lands inside the corporate mits of the town of Friendsville, for tes for any public works or improvements in said town, and repairing roads, streets, lanes and alleys, and to open, locate, close, alter, widen, lengthen and relocate the same; and that whenever they shall pass an ordinance to open, locate, widen, alter, lengthen or relocate a public street, lane, road or alley, or condemn any land for a building site or other purposes, they shall immediately appoint three examiners who shall be voters and freeholders of said town, who after being sworn, and giving two weeks' notice of their appointment and time and place of meeting, go upon the ground to be condemned, or upon the street, lane, alley, or road, so proposed to open, locate, widen, lengthen, alter, or relocate such streets, lanes, alleys or roads, and shall cause the same to be surveyed by a competent surveyer, and shall estimate the damages or benefits if any, to the person or persons who own said lands so condemned, or over whose lands the proposed street, lane, alley or road, passes or whose land is in any way affected by the proposed opening, locating, widening, altering, lengthing or relocating, and shall return an account of the proceedings, under their hands to the said Mayor and Council, who before actually using said land so condemned, or opening, widening, lengthing or altering said streets, lanes, alleys, or roads as the case may be, shall pay or tender to the person or persons, his or their agents, or legal representatives, the amount of damages so awarded; and if any person shall feel aggreived by the award of said examiners, he may take an appeal to the Circuit Court for Garrett county within ten days after said award is returned by the said examiners, and the said Mayor and Council shall thereupon file the said return in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, and the court shall as soon as convenient thereafter hear and determine upon the said award, affirm the same or remand it for a new hearing, nothing herein shall prevent the said Mayor and Council from opening, locating, widening, lengthing or altering any street, lane, alley or road with the consent of the owner of the land, which shall be taken for said purposes, and to agree and pay said owner a reasonable sum therefor.

SECTION 111J½. And be it enacted, that the County Commissioners of Garrett county shall retain jurisdiction over the county roads and bridges inside the corporate limits of the town of Friendsville, and the Mayor and Council of Friendsville shall have jurisdiction and supervision over all sidewalks along said county road, and regulate the speed travel of persons on horse back or in hicles over the county roads and bridges in Friendsville by ordinance and impose and collect fines for a violation of said ordinances.

SEC. 111J¾. And be it enacted. That at the time of making the county levy in each year the County Commissioners of Garrett county shall levy three hundred dollars to be collected by the County Treasurer and turned over to the Mayor and Council of Friendsville to be applied to and used on the road beds in the town of Friendsville.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage

Approved April 6, 1908.

CHAPTER 677.

AN ACT providing for the issuing and sale of bond by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland for constructing, erecting and maintaining wa'er works and sewerage in said town of Oakland; condemn such land as may be necessary for the building of said works, and to levy taxes on the assessable property of said town to redeem said bonds and to pay the interest thereon.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That for the purpose of establishing, constructing and maintaining water works capable of furnishing the residents of said town with a good and sufficient supply of water for ordinary purposes and for fire protection, and for establishing, erection, constructing and maintaining a sewerage system in said town for drainage and sewerage purposes the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland be and they are hereby authorized and empowered and direction to issue bonds in the name of the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland to an amount not exceeding $60,000,00, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid. The said bonds shall be for sums not less than $1,000 each, not more than $1,000.00 each, to be signed by the Mayor and President of the Town Council and countersigned by the Clerk of Town Council with the corporate seal of said town thereto be affixed, bearing interest at not more than five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in each and every year and dated on the first day of their issue; the said bonds shall be numbered serially. Bond No. 1 shall be due and payable two years from date of issue, and thereafter each bond shall mature and be payable each consecutive year from the maturity of bond No. 1 in the order of their consecutive numbers; provided, however, the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland are hereby given the option to redeem any or all bonds outstanding twenty-five years from date of issue; that all of said bonds issued as aforesaid shall be due and payable within 61 years from the date of their issue, and shall forever be exempt from all county and municipal taxation for any purpose, and shall have printed on them a reference to the Act of Assembly authorizing the issue thereof

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland are hereby authorized and empowered to construct and erect water works and sewerage for said town and to contract for the purpose in fee simple or lease for a term of years, renewable at their pleasure, any land, real estate, springs, brooks, water courses, streams, and to use and occupy forever or for a term of years any land, real estate, springs, brooks, water courses or streams which they may deem expedient and necessary for the purposes of furnishing said town with water and maintaining said sewerage, and they are hereby invested with all the rights and powers necessary for the induction of water into the said town, and the maintenance of said sewerage system; if for any cause the said Mayor and Town Council of Oakland shall be unable to agree with any owner of real or leasehold property, springs, brooks, water streams, or water courses, or any other material which partakes of or is a necessary part of realty or for any right of way which they may find necessary for the conduct of said water and sewerage in its entry into or in said town or if such owner is under any disability or incapacity to contract or absent out of the county or unknown the said Mayor and Town Council of Oakland is hereby clothed with the power of condemnation under the right of eminent domain as provided in Section 251 of Article 23 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland as fully as if said section had been herein incorporated; and their manner of procedure of condemnation for the purpose of this Act shall in all particulars be the same as is provided by said Section 251 of said Art. 23. The said Mayor and Town Council of Oakland shall have full power to fix schedules of rates for furnishing water and sewerage to private residences and other buildings, and the said Mayor and Town Council shall have power to collect the same as other taxes are collected and the income thereof shall be applied, first, for expenses and maintenance, and afterwards for the payment of the interest on the bouds and a sinking fund to meet the bonds at maturity.

SEC. 3 And be it enacted, That the title to said water works and sewerage, and all lands, estates and water courses, waterways, conduits, pipes, machinery and all other parts thereto shall when completed or acquired, vest in the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland; and every person who shall knowingly or willfully pollute any spring, stream, brook, water course, reservoir or stand pipe in connection with the said water works so built or constructed by throwing any impure or deleterious substance or thing into the same, or by swimming, bathing or washing themselves, or by washing clothes or any other thing therein, or by committing any nuisance in or near the sources of supply or the reservoir or standpipe for said water works so as to pollute the same, shall, upon conviction of such offense, be liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than three hundred dollars for each offence, to be recovered by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland by a Justice of the Peace as other fines are recoverable, or to imprisonment in the county jail or House of Correction for a term of not less than six months nor more than eighteen months, or both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Justice of the Peace, one-half of such fine to go to the informer and the balance to the Mayor and Town Council for the purposes of this Act

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of redeeming said bonds at their maturity and for securing the prompt payment of the interest thereon, the Mayor and Town Council shall for the year of the issue of said bonds and annually thereafter until the maturity of said bonds, levy a tax on the assessable property of said town not exceeding twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars to pay the interest thereon and the sum of one thousa d dollars of the principal of said debt for the payment of the same at maturity. The said sum of one thousand dollars shall be held and invested by the Mayor and Town Council as a sinking fund for the redemption of said bonds at their maturity; and the said Mayor and Town Council shall from time to time deposit the money belonging to said sinking fund and the increment thereof in some safe depository which pays interest on deposits, or shall invest the same in State or such other bonds satisfactory to the said Mayor and Town Council as to them may seem best, or in the purchase or redemption of any of said bonds as may be offered for sale and redemption, and upon the purchase of any such bonds the Mayor and Town Council they shall immediately be cancelled by stamping across their face "cancelled by the sinking fund," and no portion of said sinking fund so levied shall ever be diverted to any other purpose than to the purchase and liquidation of said bonds. The money collected each year by the Treasurer or Tax Collector on account of taxes to the extent of said sum of one thousand dollars shall be set apart for said sinking fund, and a separate account shall be kept thereof and be deposited to the credit of said fund, and no part of which shall be chargeable to insolvencies on account of failure of assessment or collections.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, That the money arising from the sale of bonds, which said bonds shall be sold either at auction or by sealed bids, after due advertisement thereof, to the highest responsible bidder, shall be deposited in bank to the credit of said Mayor and Town Council of Oakland and subject to their check, and the Clerk of said town of Oakland shall keep a book to be especially provided for the purpose the names and addresses of the purchasers of the bonds sold and the amount realized on the sales, together with tho serial numbers of the bonds.

SEC. 6. And be it enacted, that in any prosecution before a Justice of the Peace under Section 3 of this act, the accused and the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland shall have the right of appeal to the Circuit Court for Garrett county, within thirty days, and a jury trial. Any person or persons convicted before a Justice of the Peace under Section 3 of this act who shall pray an appeal to the said Court shall be held by recognizance or be committed to the county jail to appear before the next regular jury term of the Circuit Court for Garrett county.

SEC. 7. And be it enacted, that the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to negotiate, sell and dispose of the said bonds as hereinbefore provided in section 5 of this act, or so many thereof as to the Mayor and Town Council may be deemed necessary for the purposes of this act, and the said Mayor and Town Council are fully authorized to make all necessary rules and regulations and to pass all necessary ordinances, with penalties for their violation, and to do all other necessary acts for the proper managing, maintaining and repairiag the said water works and sewerage system and for the protection thereof.

SEC. 8. And be it enacted, that the funds realized from the sale of said bonds shall be applied to the purposes of this act, and shall be paid by check signed by the Mayor and the President of the Council, and the said Mayor and Town Council of Oakland are hereby authorized and empowered to pass such orders for payment of money due for the construction of said water works and sewerage or to the contractor or contractors for the construction of the same, as shall, from time to time, be due or earned by the contractor or contractors in the prosecution of said works, and also from time to time to pass orders for the payment of property purchased or condemned, and for material furnished in persuance of the provisions of this act, and may in its discretion employ a competent hydrographical engineer to superintend the work of constructing such water works and sewerage.

SEC. 9. And be it enacted, that on the first Monday in May, 1908 there shall be a special election held in the town of Oakland, which election shall be held in the same manner and under the same regulations as other municipal elections held in said town, for the purpose of submitting the question as to whether this act shall take effect to the legal voters of said town, and all ballots at said election shall have printed on them the words: For water and sewerage, and the words Against water and sewerage, and all voters desiring to vote for the provisions of this act shall mark out the words "against water and sewerage," and all voters desiring to vote against the provisions of this act shall mark out the words "For water and sewerage." And if the judges of election shall decide that a majority of the votes are cast for "water and sewerage" then this Act shall be in full force of law otherwise of no effect. The judges of election shall under their hands immediately after said election certify to the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland the result of the said election.

SEC. 10. And be it enacted that this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6, 1908.

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CHAPTER 67.

AN ACT to designate and define the boundarins of the fourteen election districts of Garrett county as now existing.

WHEREAS, No Act of the General Assembly has been passed since the formation of Garrett county in 1872, which described or defined the boundaries of all the election districts, the terms of Chapter 369 of the Acts of 1874, being very vague and unsatisfactory, and

WHEREAS, Many of the original districts have had portions of territory cut from them to form other districts, leaving their present limits without adequate description, therefore

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the boundaries of the fourteen election districts now existing in Garrett county shall be as follows:

SEC. 2. District Number One (1) shall be known as the Swanton District and shall begin on the State line upon the right bank of the Potomac river opposite the mouth of Three Forks run near Chaffee, and run up the south prong of said run a westerly direction to where the mud bridge crosses said run branch on the Wilson and Kitzmiller county road; then with said road crossing the top of Backbone mountain to Wilson store upon the Baltimore and Ohio railway; then by a staight line to the head of Deep creek; then down Deep creek to the mouth of Meadow Mountain run; then up Meadow Mountain run to its head; then by a straight line to the head of north branch of Middle Fork run near Buckner Mason's; then with said north fork to the mouth of Black Hawk run, north of Tom Ridge; then down Middle Fork run to its junction with Crab Tree creek; then by a line south 12 degree east to Thomas' Dump on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; then westward along said railroad 140 perches to a point 15 perches west of the Frankville depot; then leaving the railroad and running by a line south 20 degrees east 248 perches to four bounded chestnut trees, near the laurel thicket at McRobie's Path; then running along the north side of the Westernport and Clarksburg road, westerly to Folly run; then down with the meanders of said run to the State line upon the right or east bank of the Potomac river; then up the right or east bank of the Potomac river to the beginning opposite Three Fork run near Chaffee.

SEC. 3. District Number Two (2) shall be known as Selbysport District and shall begin at or near the summit of Winding Ridge, where said ridge is crossed by Mason and Dixon's line, and run with the summit of said ridge in a southwesterly direction to Bear creek; then by a straight line to a spring upon the west side of the county road at Elder; then by a straight line to the Youghiogheny river at the mouth of White Rock run; then up White Rock run, west to the State line; then with the State line due north to Mason and Dixon's line; then due east with the Pennsylvania line to the point of beginning on Winding Ridge.

SEC. 4. That District Number Three (3) shall be known as the Grantsville District and shall begin at the bridge over Savage river near the John Wilhelm place and run with the Barton and Lonaconing road to Mrs. Hanson Brown's place on Pea Ridge; then south on Pea Ridge with the Barton road and on to Henry Broadwater, Jr., at the head or Harton Hollow; then across to William W. Broadwater; then across to the headwaters of Bear Pen run near James Reshe's place in the "Backwoods"; then to Horse pond or Poplar run by way of Ashford Warnick's at old lumber camp near Perry Broadwater's; then with said run to one of its springs at James Madison Durst; then running in a straight line to the top of Meadow mountain; then with said mountain to James Ross' residence; then by a direct line to Charles O. Warnick's residence; then by way of Jacob Hoover's to county road near Benedict Beachy's farm; then to top of Negro mountain by Rushe's mill and John Spiker's former place where the county road from Bittinger to Engles Mills crosses the mountain top; then in a straight line in a northerly course to the forks of the Morgantown road and the National Pike west of Keyser; then due north to the Mason and Dixon's line; then with it due east to a point which is due north of the west side of what was formerly know as Recknor's tavern upon the old National Pike; then by a due south line from the above point and round west of Recknor's Tavern south to the intersection of said line with Mud Lick run; then down Mud Lick run to its mouth at Savage river; then down Savage river to the bridge over said river near John Wilhelm's place, the point of beginning.

SEC. 5. District Number 4 shall be known as Bloomington District and shall begin in the State line on the Potomac river opposite the mouth of Folly run, and run thence down the Potomac to a point south of the center of the mouth of Savage river; then north to the center of the mouth of Savage river; thence with the line of Allegany to the intersection of said line with Mill run; then up Mill run to the head of the west fork of said run; then by a straight line to the old ford in Savage river; then up said river to the mouth of Bear Pen run; then up Bear Pen run to its head near James Reshe's place; then by a straight line to the mouth of Black Hawk run, north of Tom Ridge; then down Middle Fork run to its junction with Crab Tree creek; then by a line south 20 degrees east to Thomas Dump on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; then westward along said railroad 140 perches to a point 15 perches west of the Frankville depot; then leaving the railroad and running by a line south 20 degrees east 248 perches to four bounded chestnut trees, near the laurel thicket at McRobie's Path; then running along the north side of the Westernport and Clarksburg road westerly to Folly run; then down with the meanders of said run to the State line upon the right or east bank of the Potomac river, the point of beginning.

SEC. 6. District Number 5 shall be known as Accident District and shall begin at or near the summit of Winding Ridge, where said ridge is crossed by Mason and Dixon's line, and run with the summit of said ridge in a southwesterly direction to Bear Creek; then in a straight line to a spring upon the west side of the county road at Elder; then by a straight line to the Youghiogheny river at the mouth of White Rock run; then by a straight line to the summit of Bishoff's hill; then by a straight line east to the forks of county roads at the old West place; then by a straight line in an easterly direction to the summit of Negro mountain where the county road leading from John Harman's to Accident crosses said mountain; then with the crest of Negro mountain in a northerly direction to where the county road from Bittinger to Engle Mills crosses said mountain; then by a straight line a notherly direction to the forks of the Morgantown road and the old National Turnpike, west of Keyser; then due north to the Mason and Dixon line; then with it due west to Winding Ridge and the point of beginning.

SEC. 7. District Number 6 shall be known as Sang Run District and shall begin at the mouth of White Rock run on the Youghiogheny river and run thence by a straight line to the top of Bishoff's hill; then by a straight line east to the forks of the county road at the old West place, then by a straight line in an easterly direction to the summit of Negro mountain where the county road leading from John Harman's to Accident crosses said mountain; then with said road east to the forks of the road leading toward McHenry near John Harman's; then by a straight line to the headspring of Meadow Mountain run on east side of Meadow mountain; then down Meadow Mountain run to Deep Creek; then down Deep Creek to its mouth on the Yohghiogheny river; then up the said river to the mouth of Muddy creek; then up Muddy creek to the mouth of Hoyes run: then west up Hoyes run to its intersection with the State line; then due north with the State line to its intersection with White Rock run or a point due west of the head of said run; then to and down White Rock run to its mouth on the Youghiogheny river.

SEC. 8. District Number 7 shall be known as East Oakland District and shall begin at the forks of the West Union and Mason county roads at Gortner, and run in a northerly direction with the West Union and Oakland road to Oakland; then passing through Oakland by Third street to the Hoop-pole Ridge road and with it to Deep Creek; then up Deep Creek to the State dam; then by a straight line to a point designated as "the burnt school house"; then by a straight line to the Head spring on Broad Ford run; then with Broad Ford run to its mouth on Little Youghiogheny river; then to the Ryans Glade county road as formerly located east of Mountain Lake Park and Loch Lynn, and running with the Ryans Glade road crossing the Back Bone mountain at Kelso gap to the summit of the mountain; then running along the crest of the Back Bone mountain in a southwesterly direction to the point where the old Moorefield turnpike formerly crossed said mountain; then with the outline of the old Moorefield turnpike in a westerly direction to the Mason county road; then with the Mason road to the forks of the West Union and Mason roads at Gortner, the point of beginning.

SEC. 9. District Number 8 shall be known as Ryans Glade district and shall begin on the State line where that line crosses the Rhine fork of the Youghiogheny river, and run down said river to the mouth of Cherry creek; then up Cherry creek to the mouth of Bungey's run; then up Bungey's run to where that run was formerly crossed by the old Moorefield turnpike; then by a straight line to the forks of the West Union and Mason roads at Gortner; then with the Mason road to where the old Moorefield road crossed the said Mason road; then with the old Moorefield road eastward to the summit of the Back Bone mountain; then with the crest of the said mountain northeasterly to the county road leading from Mountain Lake to Ryans Glade; then with said Ryans Glade road to the forks of the road at the M. E. church; then along the Altamont road to the bridge over Laurel run near the Davis mill; then down said Laurel run to the State line upon the right or east bank of the river near Schell; then up the right or east bank of the Potomac river to its source; then with the State line due north to the beginning at the intersection of Rhine fork of Youghiogheny river

SEC. 10. Be it enacted, That District Number 9 shall be known as Johnson District and shall begin on the summit of Great Savage mountain where said mountain is crossed by Mason and Dixon's line and run with the line of Alleghany county to where said line interesects Wrights run; then up said run by its west fork to the head thereof; then by a straight line, crossing Savage mountain to the bridge over Savage river near the John Wilhelm place; then up Savage river to the mouth of Mudlick run; then up said run to a point from which a line drawn due north will pass just west of a point which was formerly known as the Recknor tavern upon the old National Pike; then from the above described point, on Mudlick run due north to Mason and Dixon's line; thence with Mason and Dixon's line due east to the summit of Savage mountain, the point of beginning.

SEC. 11. District Number 10 shall be known as Deer Park District and shall begin at the State dam across Deep creek east of Thayerville and run by a straight line to the burnt school house on Hoop-pole Ridge; then by a straight line to the head of Broad Ford run; then with said run to where it empties into Little Youghiogheny river; then to the Ryans Glade county road as formerly located east of Mountain Lake Park and Loch Lynn; then running with the Ryans Glade road crossing the Back Bone mountain at Kelso's gap to the M. E. church in Ryans Glade at the forks of the Ryans Glade and Altamont roads; then along the Altamont road to the bridge over Laurel run near the Davis mill; then down said Laurel run near the Davis mill; then down said Laurel run to the State line upon the right and east bank of the Potomac river near Schell; then down the right or east bank of the river to a point opposite the mouth of Lost Land run; then up the north prong of Lost Land run to the summit of the Back Bone mountain; then along the crest of the mountain in a northeasterly direction to where the county road leading from Kitzmillerville to Wilson's store crosses said mountain; then with the county road to Wilson's store upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railway; then by a straight line to the head of Deep Creek; then down with Deep Creek to the State dam, and the point of beginning.

SEC. 12. District Number 11 shall be known as the Elbow District and shall begin on Mill run at a point where the line dividing Allegany and Garrett counties intersects said run; and run with the line of Allegany county to the intersection of said line with Wrights run; then up said run by its west fork to the head thereof; then by a straight line crossing Savage mountain to the bridge over Savage river near the John Wilhelm place; then running with the Barton and Lonaconing road to Mrs. Hanson Brown's place on Pea Ridge; then south on Pea Ridge with the Barton road and on to Henry Broadwater, Jr., at the head of Horton Hollow; thence across to William W. Broadwater's; thence across to the headwaters of Bear Pen run near James Reshe's place; then down Bear Pen run to Savage river; then down with said river to the old ford; thence by a straight line to the head of the west fork of Mill run; then down Mill run to the point of beginning.

SEC. 13. District Number 12 shall be known as Bittinger District and shall begin at the head of Bear Pen run near the James Resh place in the Backwoods, and run thence to Horse Pond, or Poplar run by way of Ashford Warnick's at old lumber camp near Perry Broadwater's; then with said run to one of its springs at James Madison Durst; then running in a straight line to the top of Meadow mountain; then with said mountain to James Ross residence; then by a direct line to Charles O. Warnick's residence; then by way of Jacob Hoover's to county road near Benedict Beachy's farm; then to top of Negro mountain by Rushe's mill and John Speicher's former place; then with the top of said mountain southward to the county road leading from John Harman's to the town of Accident; then with said road east to the forks of the road leading toward McHenry near John Harman's; then by a straight line to the head spring of Meadow mountain run on east side of Meadow mountain; then to the head of north branch of Middle fork, near Buckner Mason's; then with said North fork to the month of Black Hawk run; then by a straight line to the head of Bear Pen run at James Reshe's, the point of beginning.

SEC. 14. District Number 13 shall be known as Kitzmillerville District and shall begin on the State line on the Potomac river opposite the mouth of Three Forks run near Chaffee, and run thence with said Three Forks run in a westerly direction up the South prong to where the mud bridge crosses said branch on the Wilson and Kitzmillerville county road; then with said road to the top of Back Bone mountain; thence with the crest of said mountain in a southwesterly direction to a point due north of the north-east branch of Lost Land run; then to and down with the meanders of said run to its mouth and to the State line upon the right or east bank of the Potomac river; then down with the river to the beginning opposite the mouth of Three Forks run.

SEC. 15. District Number 14 shall be known as West Oakland District and shall begin on the State line where that line crosses the Rhine Fork of the Youghiogheny river, and run down said river to the mouth of Cherry creek; then up Cherry creek to the mouth of Bungey's run; then up Bungey's run to where that run was formerly crossed by the old Moorefield turnpike; then by a straight line to the forks of the West Union and Mason county roads at Gortner; then in a northerly direction with the West Union and Oakland road to Oakland; then passing through Oakland by Third street to the Hoop-pole Ridge road and with it to Deep creek; then down Deep creek to its mouth on the Youghiogheny river; then up said river to the mouth of Muddy creek; then up Muddy creek to the mouth of Hoyes run; then west up Hoyes run to its intersection with the State line; then due south with the State line to the beginning, on Youghiogheny river.

SEC. 16. Be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 10, 1908.

CHAPTER 550.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments Section 2 of Chapter 792 of the Acts of 1906, entitled "An Act to Prohibit the Pollution of Streams of Water in Garrett County."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 2 of Chapter 792 of the Acts of 1906, entitled "An Act to Prohibit the Pollution of Streams of Water in Garrett County," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace or the Circuit Court for Garrett county, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars and stand committed until said fine and costs are paid or be released by due process of law.

SEC. 3. Be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6, 1908.

CHAPTER 6.

AN ACT for the further protection of pheasant, partridges or quail, woodcock, wild turkeys and rabbits in Garrett County.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That no Person, corporation or company, shall at any time kill or expose for sale, transport, have in possession any pheasant, partridge, or quail, Woodcock, wild turkey and rabbit, after the same has been killed for any purpose, except for consumption or food within Garrett county; nor kill, expose for sale, or have in possession any of the above named game, with the intention of sending or transporting or having the same sent or transported beyond the limits of said county; provided that nothing herein shall prevent the barter or sale of such game for house consumption only by residents of said county, provided also, that nothing herein shall prevent non-residents who have taken out license to hunt in said county from taking with them out of said county any of the above named game which they may have killed in said county.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, that any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before any Justice of the Peace of Garrett county, or before the Circuit Court of said county, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, and not more than one hundred dollars, for each offence, and stand committed to the county jail until the fine and costs are paid, or until released by due process of law. One half of said fine to go to the informer or informers, upon whose evidence the conviction is obtained.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect on the date of its passage.

Approved February 25, 1908.

CHAPTER 564.

AN ACT to repeal Section 183 and the five succeeding Sections of Article 81 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, known as Poe's Code, Edition of 1904, title "Revenue and Taxes," sub-title "Tax on Mortgages," in so far as said sections apply to Garrett county.

SEATION 1. And be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That section 183 and the five succeeding section of Article 81 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Revenue and Taxes," sub-title "Tax on Mortgages," be and the same are hereby repealed in so far as they relate to Garrett county, as to which county the mortgage tax is hereby repealed, but this repeal shall not affect the mortgage tax in Worcester, Wicomico, Somerset, Carroll, Howard, Montgomery, Frederick and Dorchester counties but shall be and remain in full force and effect in said counties.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6, 1908.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1908.

FOR CONGRESS,

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

LINING UP AGAINST BRYAN.

Some months ago it looked as if Colonel Bryan's renomination could not be prevented. Today the indications are that he is going to have the fight of his life to win the much-coveted honor of leading his party in a third presidential contest.

The biggest state in the Union when it comes to number of delegates, after a vigorous fight for and ferninst instructions, selected an unpledged delegation. As goes New York so will go a number of Eastern states.

Delaware instructed its delegates to Denver for Judge Gray, even after he had sent written protest against any such action on the part of the Democracy of his home state.

Johnson will have the solid and enthusiastic support of Minnesota, in the Democratic National convention.

Hoke Smith is being put forward not only as the favorite son of Georgia, whose governor he is, but as the favored of other Southern States.

Naturally with so much opposition developing to his candidacy Colonel Bryan is being put in a position where he is going to have to fight hard for the nomination, with the tide running strongly against him. He could easily win more than half the delegates, but when it comes to prevailing on a full two thirds of them to enlist under his banner, the proposition is anything but an easy one.

With practically every Southern and Eastern newspaper of any consequence insisting that a third Bryan nomination means certain defeat for the party, no wonder that the practical politicians are lining up against Bryan instructions, to the end that when the delegates get together they may be free to pick a leader who is not loaded down with so many heavy handicaps as The Peerless would be constrained to labor under. They want someone to lead them who is not grown stale with defeat after defeat.

If the party can pull itself together at Denver—that is to say if the delegates are not irrevocably bound to Bryan by iron-clad instructions—the selection of some other than Bryan to lead the Democratic hosts in the 1908 campaign is a consummation easily within the range of probability.

THE MAIL ORDER HOUSE

A HARDSHIP ON THE COUNTRY.

An exchange publishes the following against mail order houses and in favor of the home merchant.

The mail order business is the quack doctor of commerce. It promises much and guarantees nothing. Like some patent medicines the directions are on the inside, and you have to buy a non-returnable package before you can find out what they are.

No mail order house hepled to build the little white school house in your district, or turnpike the road past your door. No mail order house ever took you by the hand when you were in distress and told you to let that little account go until the harvest.

No mail order house ever sold you an article and then spent every cent of its profit in the community where your neighbors could get it all back again. No mail order house ever rejoiced when you were glad nor spoke encouraging words to you in affliction, nor stood with uncovered heads beside the grave when your loved ones died.

No! The mail order house is after your money. Every dollar it gets its hands on will be jerked out of your neighborhood forever.

All mail order houses in Christendom would not increase the value of our farms one cent. They create no local market for the products you have to sell. They have no property which can be assessed to help bear your burden of taxation.

Your local dealer's business is legitimate because its success contributes to the general prosperity of the community that builds it up.

He helps build up your community, and makes it a better place for you both to live in.

His success depends on your prosperity.

He swears by the goods branded with the trademarks of the most skillful manufacturers on earth—which are none too good for that major general of industry, the American Farmer.

LINED UP FOR TAFT.

From present indications it is generally conceded that Secretary Taft will receive the Republican nomination for President at the Chicago convention in June. The reasons for this belief are convincingly set forth in the following editorial in yesterday's Baltimore American under the caption "Lining Up For Chicago." Barring the fact that Secretary Taft has been the choice of the American, the figures given by that newspaper are interesting and evidence the trend of Republican sentiment towards Ohio's distinguished citizen. The American says:

There have now been chosen to the Republican National Convention, which will convene in Chicago on the 16th of next month, 736 delegates. There are yet to be chosen 244. There are 361 of the delegates already selected that are either instructed for Taft by state or district conventions or that are otherwise committed to the Ohio man by formal declaration. There are instructed for six other candidates 233 delegates. This leaves 142 of the delegates so far chosen in the classification of "uninstructed." At the beginning of last week The American made the prophecy that it would be a "Taft week," and a Taft week it was. Five of the state conventions held last week, including that of Maryland, gave formal instructions to the delegations chosen to vote for Taft. In addition a large number of scattering district conventions electing delegates also gave instructions for the Ohio man. So that the week's record stands 136 delegates chosen, of which 60 were instructed directly or indirectly for Secretary Taft, 4 for Senator Knox, 2 for Governor Hughes, 2 for Vice President Fairbanks and 2 for Senator Foraker, leaving 56 classified as uninstructed.

The on-the-surface showing of the foregoing summary indicates a tremendous lead for Mr. Taft. And the under-the-surface facts, when fairly apprised, indicate a very much stronger position in the contest for the Ohio man than the 361 votes which are accredited to him show for. The delegations of various states instructed for "favorite sons" constitute a very delusive factor in the surface indictions when estimate is made of the aggregate vote that is opposed to the leading candidate. Of the New York delegation 54 of the 78 have been instructed to vote for Governor Hughes. But it is known that more than half of the 74 delegates thus far chosen in the Empire State are friendly to Taft, and will surely swing to him as soon as Governor Hughes shall have been eliminated. The Illinois delegation, of which 46 out of the total of 54 are under instructions to vote for Cannon, stands in almost exactly the same attitude toward Secretary Taft and the New York delegation. More than half—probably two-thirds—the Illinois delegation would straightly declare for Taft if Speaker Cannon were to withdraw from the contest. Not a single one of the favorite son delegations, there is fair warrant for saying, will hold together for any opposition candidate to the Ohio man other than the home candidate to which each of these delegations has been particularly committed.

According to the rule adhered to in Republican national conventions, a majority vote of the delegates only is necessary to nominate the candidates of the party for President and Vice President. If the selection of delegates to the Chicago convention were to cease with the 736 thus far chosen, 369 would be the number requisite to nominate each candidate. Taft has 361 delegates instructed or declared for him—only 8 short of what would be the requisite majority of the delegates chosen. But if an actual test were forced, at least one-third of the uninstructed delegates and one-half the favorite-son delegates would quickly join the Taft aggregation. And in the delegates already chosen the combined opposition to the Ohio man has made its high-record score. During the present week state conventions are to be held in New Jersey, Connecticut, Alabama, Kentucky, Wyoming and Utah; besides, there will be 35 scattered district conventions. All told, 94 additional delegates to Chicago will be selected before the close of the week. In Utah and Wyoming the State Republican Committees have indorsed Taft, and there is every reason for expecting that the solid delegations from these states will be for him. In New Jersey, while there is a strong opposition to Taft, led by the two United States senators from that state, there is a powerful favoring public sentiment for the Ohio man, and this sentiment is being represented by a leader no less able and determined than Governor Fort. It looks as though the Taft forces will win a sweeping victory in Kentucky, the state upon which Mr. Fairbanks has had his expectant hopes centered. Not one of the opposition candidates to Taft has hitherto realized expectations in securing instructed delegations. And the situation is not in any wise growing more hopeful for the allied opposition.

I. O. R. M. Special Services.

Nantaquas Tribe, I. O. R. M., of Swanton, will have a special service in the Methodist Episcopal church, Swanton, on next Sunday, May 10, at 10 a. m. The sermon will be preached by Rev. A. F. George. Addresses will be made by John D. Hayden and William W. Sweet. There will be good singing. Everybody is cordially invited to attend this service. All members of the I. O. R. M. are invited to meet at the hall at 9:30 a. m. This will be an interesting service.

J. W. McROBIE,
GEORGE G. LEE,
JEREMIAH MANKIS,
Committee.

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE.

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,

the 29th day of May, 1908,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1.—ALL THOSE LOTS OR PARCELS OF LAND KNOWN AS LOTS "V" AND "W", IN BLOCK NUMBER 35 as shown on the Plat of the Mountain Home Company, of record in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Liber E. Z. T., No. 1, folio 2, one of the Plat Records of said county, and being the same lots or parcels of land conveyed to John L. Rice by Mountain Home Company by deed dated the 31st day of December, 1894, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 30, folio 199, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Lot "V" contains 273-1000 of an acre and lot "W" .26 of an acre. Said lots are located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said John L. Rice.

No. 2.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING THE QUATITY OF SIXTY-TWO AND ONE-HALF ACRES, excepting the mineral, coal and fire clay rights thereunder, located in Election District No. 14 of Garrett county, and particularly described in a deed for the same from Abraham L. Sines and others to Newton A. Reams, bearing date the 8th day of April, 1907, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 46, folio 543, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land being contained within the the following courses and distances, metes and bounds: Beginning for the same at a planted stone standing southwest three feet from the point of a large rock marked "X," and at the end of the 5th line of a tract of land called "Joseph's Camp," and running thence with the lines thereof South 40½ degrees East, 78 perches to a stone pile, South 23 degrees West, 72 perches to a stone pile at the end of the seventh line of said tract of land, and running thence with the first line thereof as corrected South 25 degress West, 16 perches to a bounded chestnut tree and with a part of the second line thereof as corrected North 58 degress West, 113 perches, North 38 degrees East, 110 perches, South 57½ degrees East, 13 perches, to the beginning. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Newton A. Reams.

No. 3.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING THE QUANTITY OF THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-HALF ACRES, and being a part of the original tract called "Strawberry Plains," which is particularly described in a deed for the same from Henry G. Davis and others to Mary E. Reams, bearing date the 30th day of April, 1892, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 19, folio 505, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Mary E. Reams.

No. 4.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING THE QUANTITY OF SIX AND FIVE-EIGHT ACRES, which is particularly described in a deed for the same from Parker Ashby and others to Henry Mosser, dated the 22nd day of July, 1901, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 49, folio 528, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, by the following courses and distances, metes and bounds: Beginning for the same at a planted stone standin at the end of the seventh line of a tract of land called "Piney Bottom," which point is also at the end of the second line of a tract of land called "Maryland," and running thence with the third line of said tract called "Maryland" with an allowance of 3½ degrees for variation, South 39½ degrees West, 23 perches and 3 links to a stone, North 49 degrees West, 18 perches to a stone standing on the East side of the county road, North 18 degrees East, 19 perches and 9 links to a bounded maple tree standing on the east side of said road, South 89½ degrees West, 15½ perches to a stone, North 58½ degrees West, 21½ perches to a stone, North 44 degrees East, 19½ perches to a stone, North 28 degrees East, 6 perches to a stone standing at the end of the sixth line of the said tract called "Piney Bottom," and thence by a straight line to the beginning. Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Henry Mosser.

No. 5.—FIFTY ACRES, MORE OR LESS, OF THE SUB-DIVISION OF A TRACT OF LAND KNOWN AS "WILLIAM AND MARY," and being the same land which was conveyed to Isaac Elliott by F. A. Thayer and others, trustees, by deed dated the 3nd day of August, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, folio 246, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, said land being described in said deed as follows: Beginning for the same at a stake standing at the end of the first line of the whole lot No. 3 of the sub-division of the tract called "William and Mary," and running thence with the second line of said whole Lot No. 3 North 77 degrees West, 95½ perches to the end of the second line of said whole Lot No. 3, thence with the third line of said whole Lot No. 3 North 3 degrees West 83⅔ perches to a stake, thence running across said whole Lot No. 3 South 77 degrees East, 95½ perches to a stake standing in the first line of said whole Lot No. 3, thence with said first line South 3 degrees East, 83⅔ perches to the beginning. Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Isaac Elliott.

No. 6.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND LOCATED ON THE CRELLIN ROAD, CONTAINING SEVEN ACRES, MORE OR LESS, and described in a deed for the same from Carrie Smith and others to Ettie M. Moon, dated the 4th day of February, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No 46, folio 409, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, as follows: Beginning for the same at a stone standing North 67 degrees West, 1 perch from a stake standing at the end of 9½ perches from the beginning of the fifth and last line of a tract of land conveyed by George W. Legge et ux. to A. G. Sturgiss et al., and running thence North 67 degrees West, 50 perches, South 52 degrees East, 46 perches to a stake and stone pile, thence with the northwest limits of an old road North 40½ degrees East, 19¾ perches, thence to the beginning. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Ettie M. Moon. Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett County.

No. 7. THIRTY-FIVE AND ONE-HALF ACRES OF MILITARY LOT NUMBER EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT, which land is described in a deed for the same from Elizabeth F. Cecil to Clarence A. Knight, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1906, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 54, folio 141, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 8 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Elizabeth F. Cecil.

No. 8. ALL THAT PART OF MILITARY LOT NUMBER EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY CONTAINING THE QUANTITY OF ABOUT ONE ACRE, being the same lot conveyed by Gilmor S. Hamill, attorney, to Jennie Smith by deed dated the 4th day of February, 1897, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 32, folio 120, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, saving and excepting therefrom that part of said lot heretofore conveyed by said Jennie Smith by deeds of record in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit court for Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Jennie Smith.

No. 9. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX AND ONE-QUARTER ACRES OF LAND, BEING PART OF A TRACT CALLED "AVON'S VALE," located in Ryan's Glade and more particularly described in a deed for the same from Henry Thompson and others to Isreal Thompson, dated the 25th day of October, 1889, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 16, folio 80, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, and also in a deed from Isaac I. Thompson and wife to said Isreal O. Thompson, dated the 25th day of November, 1898, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 36, folios 50, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is situated in Election District No. 8 of said Garrett county, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905, as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Israel O. Thompson.

No. 10. MILITARY LOT NUMBER TWELVE HUNDRED AND TWO, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, which is particularly described in a deed for the same from Aaron Liller and wife to Sarah Devers, bearing date the 2nd day of May, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 40, folios 557, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 8 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Sarah Devers.

No. 11. MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY AND FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO, CONTAINING THE QUANTITY OF ONE HUNDRED ACRES, said lots being particularly described in a deed for the same from Catharine Lefler to Charles Hook bearing date the 10th day of May, 1890, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 40, folio 318, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 8 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Charles Hook.

No. 12. ALL THAT LOT LOCATED IN THE TOWN OF GORMAN, CONTAINING 77 POLES AND 128 FEET, MORE OR LESS, and being the same land which was conveyed by Charles F. Bailey and others to Lydia A. Bosely by deed dated the 26th day of May, 1899, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 38, folio 586, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, said lot being described as follows: Beginning at a stake standing at the third corner of a lot formerly owned by Joseph Shillingberg and running thence North 25 degrees West, 4 3-5 poles to a stake, thence North 80¼ degrees East, 18½ poles to a stake, thence South 6 degrees West, 8 poles to another stake, being a corner of said Joseph Shillingberg's lot, then with the line of the same reversed North 89 degrees West, 14 1-7 poles to the beginning. Said lot is located in Election District No. 8 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Lydia A. Bosely.

No. 13. ALL THE SURFACE OF MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR, TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX AND TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINE, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES EACH, the same being described in a deed from Moses R. Hamill and wife to John S. Hamill, dated the 3rd day of June, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 47, folios 233, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 8 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said John S. Hamill.

No. 14. MILITARY LOT NUMBER FORTY-ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES, and being the same Lot which was conveyed to Hiram P. Tasker by D. James Blackiston by deed dated the 1st day of July, 1895, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, folio 77, one of the Land records of said Garrett county, This lot is located in Election District No. 7 of Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Hiram P. Tasker.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany County.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.
R. C. McCandlish, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. Friend, Merchant.
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Farm for Sale—I offer my firm, located near Herrington Manor school house, for sale; contains 52 acres 35 clear; good six-room dwelling; small barn; well watered; young orchard. Address J. S. Hardesty, Oakland, Md. 50-13

Scott's Emulsion strengthens enfeebled nursing mothers by increasing their flesh and nerve force.

It provides baby with the necessary fat and mineral food for healthy growth.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND $1.00.

Confidence

when eating, that your food is of highest wholesomeness—that it has nothing in it that can injure or distress you—makes the repast doubly comfortable and satisfactory.

This supreme confidence you have when the food is raised with

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

The only baking powder made with Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

There can be no comforting confidence when eating alum baking powder food. Chemists say that more or less of the alum powder in unchanged alum or alum salts remains in the food.

Mrs. R. E. Sligar spent yesterday in Cumberland with relatives.

Messrs. Eli and Uriah M. Stanton, of Grantsville, were in the city yesterday on business.

Mr. Julius C. Renninger spent Sunday at Eglon, West Va., where Mrs. Renninger is the guest of relatives.

Messrs. James Guard and Leon Hardie, both of Friendsville, were in Oakland Sunday afternoon and Monday morning.

Best hand-made tinware at G. A. Shirer & Co's. 9-4t*

Miss Mable Shank, who was on an extended visit to her sister at Confluence, Pa., has returned to her home in Oakland.

Miss Jessie Moreland, a prominent young society lady of Morgantown, spent Sunday in Oakland with her aunt, Mrs. Delia I Totten.

Miss Rosa Miller, of Accident, after visiting friends in Cumberland, came to Oakland yesterday and accompanied her brother Mr. William Miller home.

Rev. John T. Green and Mr. Hugh Weir, both of District No. 11, were in Oakland Monday and Tuesday on business before the Board of School Commissioners.

It pays to read the advertisements of enterprising home merchants. They are the people who make it possible to have conveniences right at your door, so to speak.

Largest assortment of highest grade enameled ware at bargain prices at G. A. Shirer & Co's. 9-4t*

Mr. Herrman Creutzburg completed the removal of his stock of goods from the Mitchell building on Second street to the Felty building on Alder street Tuesday afternoon.

Under the starlight at Thayerville: "Our mail-carrier, Blaine Giessman, renders splendid service on the star route, especially to some, as he often makes half a trip on Sunday."

Mr. T. C. Friend, of near Cranesville, one of the prominent farmers of that section of Garrett county, was in Oakland last Thursday afternoon when he made this office a brief business visit.

Mrs. S. E. Shirer left last Friday for Alexandria, Va., where she will visit her sister Mrs. G. W. Keys, for several weeks. Mrs. Shirer will also visit relatives in Baltimore before returning home.

Messrs. Stuart F. Hamill, Thomas Gonder and Claude Brown were in Cumberland Monday evening when they attended the Maryland theatre where Ben-Hur was presented. The young men returned to Oakland Tuesday morning.

Rev. C. P. Bastian, pastor of the Keyser (W. Va.) Lutheran church, was in Oakland Tuesday as the guest of Rev. E. Manges and family. During the week Rev. Bastian preached to the Lutheran congregation at Deer Park, his sermons being well received.

The Board of School Commissioners met at the Board office in Oakland Tuesday when the appointment of trustees for the various schools of the county was made. In some cases entirely new boards of trustees were named, while in others the old boards or at least individual members of the boards were retained.

Full line of Galvanized Goods—gutters, conductors, ridge roll, tubs, buckets, etc., at G. A. Shirer & Co's. 9-4*

Capt. James A. Hayden, of the Park, State Statistical Agent for Maryland, left his home this morning for a tour of a portion of the State in the interests of agriculture. He will spend tomorrow in Washington county, Saturday in Frederick county and on Sunday he will be at Westminister. He expects to be absent on the trip for at least two weeks.

Frank R. White, of the Government Public School Service in the Phillippines, is in this country on a peculiar mission. Mr. White is here to gather together about 250 men and women who are willing to go to the Philippines to become teachers. One peculiarity about his mission is that he wants teachers who will teach the Filipinos and who will not fall in love with young army officers and government employes in the islands. The positions of teachers pays from $900 to $1,560 per annum, and Mr. White is desirous of taking a majority of young men if he can get them, as he considers them less susceptible to matrimonv.

G. A. Shirer & Co. offer good prices on cooking stoves and ranges for the months of May and June.

A young man went to a preacher to get married, and the preacher asked "How old are you, John?" He replied, "I am half as old as my father. He is two years older than my mother. My eldest sister is two years older than my youngest sister. My youngest sister is four years older than my youngest brother." "How old are they altogether?" asked the preacher. The young man replied that the five children are seventeen years older than his father and mother. How old is John and each of the children and his father and mother?—Exchange. Well, if the young man isn't married until the preacher gets his age figured out, Methuselah would be a kid compared to him.

CAPITAL 50,000.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $29,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

THE DEATH RECORD.

LAURA B. LANTZ.

Mrs. Laura B. Lantz, wife of Jacob Lantz, of Stoyer, Md., died May 2nd, 1908, aged 34 years, 5 months and 6 days. She was the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John G. Riley. She was twice married first to David Tucker, and later Mr. Jacob Lantz, who survives her. She leaves two children—one by each marriage. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In the absence of her pastor, her funeral was conducted by Rev. E. C. Bedford before a large congregation of relatives and friends. I.

NOAH J. MILLER.

Noah J. Miller, of Gormania, W. Va., was born in the Old Dominion fifty-four years ago. He dropped dead in a log camp about ten miles from Dobbin, May 2, 1908. His funeral was conducted by his pastor at Gormania, May 6th, in the presence of a large congregation of relatives and neighbors. He leaves a widow, five sons, two daughters, and a host of other relatives. He was a mumber of K's of P. and the Red Men lodges. Both lodges attended the funeral in a body.

E. P. I.

Married.

HOFF—ORMSBY—An especially pretty house wedding was that last Thursday evening of Miss Ellen Estabrook Ormsby and J. Morgan Bainbridge Hoff, which took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Ormsby, parents of the bride, in Black street, Pittsburg. The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock by the Rev. D. Kinsey Smith, using the ritnal of the Episcopal Church, in the presence of the two families and was was followed by a reception to relatives and friends. The house was beautifully decorated with palms, southern fern, vines and flowers. The drawing room where the ceremony was performed was draped with southern smilax and banked with palms and ferns and standards of Easter lilies. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore an empire gown of white messaline satin hand embroidered and trimmed with duchess lace. Orange blossoms fastened her long tulle veil to her hair and she carried lilies of the valley and orchids. The bridegroom was attended by John B. Guthrie as best man. The dining room, where a buffet luncheon was served, was decorated with daisies, daffodils and vines. After a southern wedding journey, Mr. and Mrs. Hoff will make their home in the St. Regis apartments. The out of town guests were Mrs. Jane Ormsby Morgan, grandmother of the groom, Mr. R. T. Semmes and Mrs. Semmes, the mother of Mr. Hoff.

Rev. Dr. R. B. Ward, Presiding Elder of the Oakland District, Methodist Episcopal church, left Oakland Tuesday night for Baltimore where he went as a delegate from the West Virginia Conference to the General Conference of the church which is being held in that city, having convened yesterday, and will probably remain in session for a period of four weeks. Dr. Joseph Lee, of Mountain Lake Park, who is also a delegate from the local conference, accompanied Dr. Ward.

We like to work and we like to see others work, but we just arise to remark that when we get to be worth as much money as some we know, work with us will cease. We could never discover why men sixty and seventy years of age and worth from forty to one hundred thousand dollars should continue to toil, from early until late and in all kinds of weather. We like to see a man provide something for his family after they are gone, but the average boy is better off if not left too much property. You who have labored your three score years should stop work, and enjoy life the few short years you have left to remain with us.

While we are not a prophet or the son of a prophet but it is becoming a popular fad to give weather forecasts, so here is our prediction for this month: During the first half there will be some brisk winds from the north, but every day the sun will rise, and ofter there'll be gloomy skies; some days, however, may be fair, with southern winds and mellow air. Those things will happen sure we know, because they always happen so. This good month's moon will full, and office seekers work their "pull." Some lucky ones will land the prize, while other men esteemed as wise will fail in all they undertake and find they've made a sad mistake, for Charlatans to forture ride while modest worth is thrust aside. These things will happen, we know, because they've always happened so. In this good month of 1908 the boys and girls will have their fun. They'll go to parties, dance and spark; they'll kiss each other in the dark; they'll marry and begin their life, a happy, hopeful man and wife, and sometime they will own a kid, just like their dads and mammies did. These things will happen, sure, we know, because they've always happened so.

Farm For Sale or Rent.

I have a farm 3 miles north of Oakland and 1½ miles west of Deer Park, containing 126 acres, with new eight-room house and good barn, which I offer for rent or sale.

D. M. DIXON.

Mr. Stork Quite Busy.

In these latter days Mr. Stork has been working overtime, having visited four homes in one section of town within the past three or four days, leaving happiness and contentment behind him.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Willison a son was born last Thursday night, followed on Friday evening by the birth of a daughter at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin H. Echard. Monday the bird did a double turn, leaving a daughter at the respective homes of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Gonder and Mr. and Mrs. Elmer F. Green.

Loch Lynn Municipal Election.

At the municipal election held in Loch Lynn Heights on Monday the following were elected: Mayor, Z. C. Gibson; councilmen, Smith Lish and E. E. Kesner; treasurer, W. N. Wilson; bailiff, A. Friend; clerk, Henry Gibson; tax collector, Floyd White.

Government Test.

The Postoffice Department will on Thursday of next week test the device recently patented by Rev. C. W. Hutsier, Williamsport, for catching and delivering mail sacks while trains are in motion. The test will be made at Salisbury, between Hagerstown and Williamsport, on the Western Maryland Railroad. The Government will pay a large sum for the device if it meets all requiremencs. The deviec is intended to remove the danger of mail matter falling beneath the cars and being destroyed, as often happens when sacks are thrown from rapidly moving cars.

Italian Injured.

Yesterday morning as a special train of laborers was being taken from the west to a landslide which occurred the night previous at a point on the Seventeen Mile grade near Frankville, one of the men, an Italian, fell from the train at Deer Park and was quite painfully hurt, one rib being broken and his shoulder badly bruised. Dr. McComas, the railroad physician, attended the man and he was sent back to the camp train a few hours afterward.

Tax Sales.

In this paper today Mr. E. A. Weimer, late County Treasurer, advertises at tax sale a number of parcels of real estate located in various districts of the county. The sale will occur on Friday, the 29th inst., in front of the court house in Oakland.

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9.15 a. m.
Preaching at 10.30 a. m., subject "The Perils of Middle Life and How to Meet Them."
Preaching at 8 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Junior League Wednesday 4.15 p. m.
Prayer meeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching at 8 p. m.
Luther League every Wednesday at 8 p. m.
Communion at Deer Park Lutheran church, Sunday, at 11 a. m.
Preaching at Hutton Thursday, May 14, at 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 3 p. m.
Ferndale—Preaching at 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

BOW LOW the head—do reverence to the old man, once like you. The vicissitudes of life have silvered his hair and changed the round, merry face to the worm visage before you. Once the heart beat with aspiration, crushed by disappointment, as yours, perhaps, is destined to be. Once that form stalked proudly through the gay scenes of pleasure, the beau ideal of grace; now the hand of time, that withers the flowers of yesterday, has bent that figure and destroyed that noble carriage. Once, at your age, he possessed the thousand thoughts that pass through your brain, now wishing to accomplish deeds equal to a nook in fame; anon imagining life a dream that the sooner he awoke the better. But he has lived the dream very near through; the time to awaken is very near at hand; his eye never kindles at old deeds of daring, and the hand takes a firmer grasp of the staff. Bow low the head, boy, as you would in your old age be revered.

Store and Station Robbed.

The store of William Pendergast, located at Hutton, about five miles west of Oakland, was entered and robbed of a large quantity of groceries, flour and feed Saturday night. The station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was also broken into and a quantity of flour and coffee taken from the wareroom. It is supposed the robbery is the work of a regular gang as this is the third time Mr. Pendergast's store has been robbed within the past year.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. OFFUTT, JOHN M. DAVIS, G. S. HAMILL.
GEORGE W. LEGGE, JOHN T. MITCHELL, S. T. JONES.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, VICE-P'T. S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. RALE, ASSISTANT CASHIER

H. C. Sincell & Co.

Copyright 1908 by Hart Schaffner & Marx

THE Clothing we are handling this Season is that distinguished kind which you see so many well dressed gentlemen wearing, and gives them that appearance of refinement that no other line of Clothing imparts. It is the Hart Schaffner & Marx kind. Come to our store and we will be pleased to exhibit the full line of this incomparable Clothing built scentifically for wear and appearance.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

GORTNER.

Rev. Daniel Yoder and son Ito, of near Salisbury, Pa., were visiting relatives in this yicinity the past week.

Miss Lizzie Lichty left on Wednesday for Millersburg, Ohio, where she will spend a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. John Stutzman.

Contractor Gibson was forced to discontinue work on the Cherry Creek bridge on account of the heavy rains the past few days.

Rev. Ed. Miller, of Springs, Pa., delivered several interesting and instructive sermons at the Union church Sunday.

Joshua Brenninger and Frank Gortner are visiting friends at Bittinger and Grantsville this week.

Sunday school at 10 o'clock a. m.

CHAPTER 505.

AN ACT to provide for the appointment of a deputy sheriff and a cook to the jail in Garrett county by repealing Sections 2, 3 and 4, of Chapter 17, of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland for the Session of 1906, entitled An Act to repeal Chapter 285 of the Acts of the General Assenbly of Maryland for the year 1890, and re-enacting the same with amendments, and to add a new section to said Act to be known as Section 4A.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted be the General Assembly of Maryland, That Sections 2, 3, and 4, of Chapter 17, of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, for the Session of 1906, entitled An Act to repeal Chapter 285 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, and re-enact the same with amendments, so as to read as follows:

SECTION 2. The Sheriff of Garrett county shall appoint a fit person as Deputy Sheriff of said county, who shall also act as Warden of the Jail of said county, and who shall perform the services of said jail as Janitor and Warden, and shall have charge of said jail in keeping it heated and cleaned, and of the care and custody of prisoners therein, and shall be responsible for escapes of prisoners occasioned in the same manner and to the same extent as the Sheriff of said County and shall perform all duties required of him by the Sheriff of said County.

SEC. 3. The said Deputy Sheriff, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall take the same oath before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of said county, as now required by law to be taken by Sheriffs, and shall give such bond to the State of Maryland with sureties to be approved in due form, in the sum of three thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as such Deputy Sheriff, which bond shall when approved be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court and disposed of as the Sheriff's bond is disposed of.

SEC. 4. The first Deputy Sheriff appointed under this Act, shall be appointed to serve until the first day January, 1910, unless removed sooner for cause, and appointments shall be made thereafter for the term of two years, unless sooner removed by the Sheriff for incompetentcy, disobedience or neglect of duty, or other causes, which in the judgment of the said Sheriff may be sufficient for such removal; and in case of removal as hereinbefore provided, the new appointee shall be appointed for the unexpired term of the person removed, and the salary of said Deputy Sheriff shall be not less than nine hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars in each year, and shall be levied for and paid by the County Commissioners of Garrett county in monthly installment.

SEC. 4A. And be it enacted, That the County Commissioners of Garrett county shall allow the Sheriff of Garrett county the sum of three hundred dollars per year for a cook to the jail, which sum shall be paid in monthly installments to the Sheriff.

And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6, 1908.

HE WANTED SPACE.

Immediate Application Was Necessary In This Case.

"Is Mr. Champion in this car?"

The question, uttered in a loud, anxious and even appealing tone, arrested the attention of everybody in the elevated railway coach, which was crowded to its utmost capacity.

"I mean Mr. W. J. Champion!"

All eyes were turned upon the speaker, a tall, wild eyed west sider, who was clinging desperately to a strap and trying to steady himself without digging the brim of his hat into somebody's eyes or stepping on some helpless passenger's corns as the car lurched from side to side.

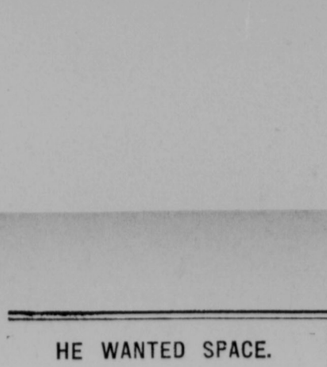
"I ask again! Is Mr. Champion—I beg your pardon, sir—in the car?"

"What do you want of him?" gasped the surly passenger clinging to the next strap.

"Do you see that sign?" howled the tall man, pointing with his free hand to one of the advertising cards near the ventilators. "It says, 'For Space In This Car Apply to W. J. Champion.' I want space! I want it understood that I am applying for space in this car right now! If Mr. Champion is not here, gentlemen, is there any person legally authorized to represent him? I want space enough to live in, space enough to breathe in"—

But here the train stopped at a station, and the rush of passengers who wanted to get off swept the tall man, still protesting at the top of his voice, out into the open air.—Chicago Tribune.

Exceptions Prove the Rule.



Angelina (gushingly)—And so you're a poet! Oh, I do so love poets! There is something so ethereal about them!

She Knew.

A physician in a town not far from Philadelphia who has some practice among the colored population in the vicinity was once awakened in the middle of the night by a frantic ring at his bell. Putting his head out of the window, he inquired, "Who's there?"

"It's me, doctah. It's Dinah."

"Dinah! What do you want?"

"Ef yer please, sah, I wants yer ter come quick ter see my ole man. He's pow'ful sick."

"Too bad. What seems to be the matter with him?"

"I know what's de matter wid him, all right. It's indigestion ob de kidneys."

"You mean congestion of the kidneys?"

"No, sah; it's indigestion of the kidneys. He done eat four platefuls ob 'em, stewed, for supper, and he ain't done slep' a wink since."—Lippincott's.

Natural.

There is a stalwart negro in a town of Alabama whose naturally fine singing voice is the feature of the local colored church choir.

On one occasion when the singer was suffering from a protracted illness one of the deacons called to ascertain how the patient was "gittin' on."

"He's got an awful bad cough jest now," explained the singer's wife, with a most mournful sigh.

"Well, dat's too bad, dat's too bad!" exclaimed the deacon, casting about for some means of consolation. Then a happy thought struck him. "Come to think of it," he added, "it ain't no wonder, wif dat strong voice he was pressin' on his lungs. He's shore due to have a cough now 'n' then, ain't he?"—Harper's Weekly.

Cool and Calculating.

"I suppose you heard about Miss Koy's behavior during the fire. Why, when the first fireman came up the ladder for her she wouldn't go with him."

"What was the matter with her—out of her mind?"

"Not at all. She saw that the second fireman who was coming up was handsomer."—Philadelphia Press.

Not a Consistent Performer.

"It must be some encouragement to learn that your European son-in-law is disposed to be very economical."

"H'm!" rejoined Mr. Cumrox thoughtfully. "He makes distinctions. He is not as economical with my money as he is with his own."—Washington Star.

Better Than a Mask.

"You say he married the cook?"

"Yes, but she was a college girl in disguise."

"Well, if she was a good cook it was a mighty thorough disguise."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Tiresome Sport.

Patience—Which do you think the more tiresome, golf or skating?

Patrice—Oh, golf! A person sits down more while skating!—Yonkers Statesman.

And Charged For Accordingly.

The steeplejack was climbing the flagstaff surmounting the clock tower.

"This is what I call working over time," he chuckled.—Chicago Tribune.

GASOLENE-ELECTRIC CAR

Detail of the Irene, Which Is Being Tested Over Eastern Railroad.

A car which is being tested over all the main steam lines in the East was finished early this year by the J. C. Brill Company, of Philadelphia, for the Strang Gas-Electric Company. It consists of a gas engine with a direct connected generator, electric transmission and control, direct electrical connection between the generator and truck motors and a storage battery.

The operation of the car is practically the same as an interurban trolley car, but, unlike it, it produces its own current, and is therefore independent of trolley wire and powerhouse. The generator and engine have a capacity for a long run, the generator furnishing all the current necessary, but when starting or when ascending a grade the curret necessary would demand an engine and generator of much larger capacity were it not for the storage battery. It therefore takes care of the "peak" of the load, or that which is in excess of normal requirement. The storage battery is charged while the car is running down grades, coming to a stop or standing still.

The Strange system, with its storage battery, admits of a comparatively small power plant. The battery is placed underneath the car, as shown in the cut, and the engine room needs only to be large enough for the engine and the generator. The engine has its six cylinders in line to make it as narrow as possible, thus leaving ample room for persons to enter the compartment and see the operation of the system.

Multiple unit control, which enables the car to furnish current to other car equipped with motors to which it may be coupled, is used on the car.

The car seats seventy-five passengers, and can attain a speed of fifty-five miles an hour. In can be made the motor car of a train, being capable of hauling three trailers carrying seventy-five passengers each. In the case of a mishap, its double system of power allows its batteries to drive it for fifteen miles, if necessary, to a roundhouse or station. The car is built of steel, with the exception of the interior, which is composed of vermilion wood, richly carved and inlaid. Behind the engine room is a compartment furnished with transversely placed seats, upholstered in red leather, and the rear compartment has comfortable wicker chairs and the usual fittings of a Pullman club car.

ROOSEVELT AT CLOSE RANGE.

He Goes To His Office Every Day But Sunday.

The President repairs to his office every morning at 9.30, except on Sunday, and to it come to seek him the high and the low—if there be any low in a Republic like this of ours. Before you admit them in imagination get the permanent features of the scene in mind.

Imagine at the desk sometimes, on the divan sometimes, sometimes in a chair in the farthest corner of the Cabinet room, more often on his feet—it may be anywhere within the four walls—the muscular, massive figure of Mr. Roosevelt. You know his features—the closeclipped brachycephalous head, closely clipped mustache, pince nez, square and terribly rigid jaw. Hair and mustache indeterminate in color; eyes a clear blue; cheeks and neck ruddy. He is in a frock coat, a low collar, with a four-in-hand, a light waist-coat and gray striped trousers—not that you would never notice all that unless you pulled yourself away from his face and looked with deliberate purpose. Remember that he is almost constantly in action, speaking earnestly and with great animation; that he gestures freely and that his whole face is always in play. For he talks with his whole being—mouth, eyes, forehead, cheeks and neck all taking their mobile parts. The President is in the pink of condition today, his face clear, his weight I should say well-nigh a stone less than was his habit back of a year ago. Look at him as he stands and you will see that he is rigid as a soldier on parade. His chin is in, his chest out. The line from the back of his head falls straight as a plumb line to his heels. Never for a moment, while he is on his feet, does that line so much as waver, that neck unbend. It is a pillar of steel. Remember that steel pillar. Remember it when he laughs, as he will do a hundred times a day—heartily, freely, like an irresponsible schoolboy on a lark, his face flushing ruddier, his eyes nearly closed, his utterance choked with mirth and speech abandoned or become a weird falsetto. For the President is a joker, and (what many jokers are not) a humorist. He is always looking for fun—and always finding it. He likes it rather than he does a fight—but that's fun, too. You have to remember, then, two things to see the picture: a room filled with constant good humor, breaking literally every five minutes into a roar of laughter, and a neck of steel.

Not that the President always stands at attention. He doubles up when he laughs, sometimes. Sometimes—though only when a visitor whom he knows well is alone with him—he puts his foot on a chair. When he sits, however, he is very much at ease—half the time with one leg curled up on the divan or maybe on the Cabinet table top. And, curiously, when the President sits on one foot his visitor is likely to do the same, even if, like Mr. Justice Harlam or Mr. J. J. Hill, he has to take hold of the foot and pull it up.

All this may be very idle, yet it is all part of the scene.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Don't Preach About Home Trade

and at the same time send your orders for job printing out of town. Your home printer can do your work just as good, and in nine cases out of ten he can beat the city man's prices, because he pays much less for running expenses. By sending your next printing order to this office you'll be better satisfied all around, and you'll be *keeping the money at home.*

OWN A HOME.

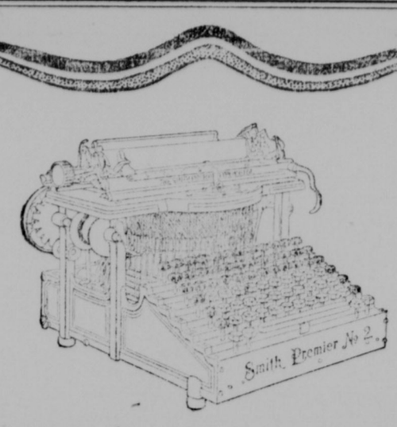
No Matter where you live, we will build or buy you a home. You can pay for it in monthly payments, which will average less than rent. A positive guarantee, secured by first-class real estate, is given every subscriber. Every rent payer should send for our free booklet at once which fully explains the plan.

MUTUAL HOME UNION

33 Builder's Exchange Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

W. R. McCLANAHAN,
Piedmont, W. Va.
Agent for Western Md.

All the News Everything that happens in the home town; the births, marriages, deaths, the social affairs, the comings and goings of the people—your neighbors; the notes of the schools and churches; all these and many other new and interesting things this paper will give you **All the Time**



ASK your stenographer what it means to change a typewriter ribbon three times in getting out a day's work.

The New Tri-Chrome Smith Premier Typewriter

makes ribbon changes unnecessary; gives you, with one ribbon and one machine, the three essential kinds of business typewriting—black record, purple copying and red.

This machine permits not only the use of a two-color ribbon or single-color

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CHRISTIAN KLOTZ,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1908.

LEWIS KLOTZ,
R. F. D. No. 1, Accident, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letter of Administration on the personal estate of

ANDREW J. TEATS,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of August, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of February, 1908.

ANASTASIA TEATS,
Administratrix.
Oakland, Md.

Notiec to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Allegany County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Testamentary on the personal estate of

JACOB WILSON,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 16th day of April, 1908.

WM. H. WILSON,
Executor,
7-6t Frostburg, Md.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

Notice is here given to the qualified voters of the Town of Oakland, Maryland, that a Special Election will be held at the Office of the Supervisors of Election in said town on

Monday, May 4th, 1908,

from 8 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of submitting the question, as to whether the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at its January Session, 1908, with reference to issuing Municipal bonds to the amount of $60,000 for the purpose of installing and maintaining a system of Water Works and Sewerage in said town, shall be enforced or vice versa.

By order of the Council,

J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk,
Town Council of Oakland.

GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.

Office—"Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

Particular Attention Given Railroad & Mine Surveying.

Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

Land for Sale.

We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:

One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from B. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.

Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.

Also 16 acres suitable for building sites, just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.

For further information, address

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

Fred. A. Thayer, Agent. Oakland, Md.

Statement of the Condition of
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Total Admitted Assets	$18,920,673 84
Total Liabilities	13,670,153 39
Surplus to Policy-holders	5,250,450 45

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Office of the State Insurance Department.
BALTIMORE, January 18, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract taken from the Annual Statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford Conn. for the year ending December 31, 1907, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

Statement of the Condition of
THE CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD,
January 1, 1908.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000 00
Reserve for Reinsurance	638,757 23
Reserve for all Out standing Claims	318,272 38
Net Surplus	1,118,384 25
Total Assets	$5,817,423 86

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Office of the State Insurance Department
BALTIMORE, January 18, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract taken from the Annual Statement of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., for the year ending December 31, 1907, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

Statement showing the Condition of the
FIDELITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK,
December 31, 1907.

Capital Stock paid up	$1,000,000 00
Total Assets	2,329,466 17
Total amount of All Liabilities	727,763 59
Surplus as regards policy holders	2,801,702 58
Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company	2,160,950 00

STATE OF MARYLAND
Office of the State Insurance Department.
BALTIMORE, February 19, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract, taken from the Annual Statement of The Fidelity Fire Insurance Company of New York, for the year ending December 31, 1907, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

Statement of the Condition of
THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK,
December 31, 1907.

Total Assets	$16,399,452 10
Total Amount of all liabilities	7,465,890 71
Surplus as regards policy holders	8,933,561 39

State of Maryland, Office of State Insur. Dept.
Baltimore, February 19, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract from the statement of the above named company.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas J. Lowdermilk, late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of Aug., 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1908.

LOUISA A. LOWDERMILK,
Executrix.
McHenry, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JOHN KITZMILLER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 13th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 13th day of February 1908.

WILLIAM CALLIS,
W. J. KITZMILLER,
Executors,
Hoyes, Md.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., April 23, 1908.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, May 12th, 1908,

to transact any business that may be brought before it.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" means sure defeat for Pneumonia. To stop a cold with Preventics is safer than to let it run and be obliged to cure it afterwards. To be sure, Preventics will cure even a deeply seated cold, when taken early—at the sneeze stage—they break up head off these early colds. That's surely better. That's why they are called Preventics.

Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Quinine, no physic, nothing sickening. Nice for the children—and thoroughly safe too. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, think of Preventics. Promptness may also save half your usual sickness. And don't forget your child if there is feverishness, night or day. Herein probably lies Preventics' greatest efficiency. Sold in 5c boxes for the pocket, also in 25c boxes at all Preventics. Insist on your druggists giving you

Preventics

"ALL DEALERS"

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.

Residence on North Third street.
Office in McComas Building.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.

Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND MD.

Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

NORMAN S. HEINDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
KLAND, MARYLAND.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Office in Garrett National Bank Building
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *5.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m., †local, *4.31 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *5.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

FOR SALE.

We will sell at private sale at our farms between Mt. Lake Park and Oakland,

1 Gasoline Engine,

8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $275.

1 Hay Bailer,

operated by horse-power. Makes standard size bales.

For further information call on or write to

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
Oakland, Md.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars

Cameras and Photo Supplies

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Enlarging Your Business

If you are in business and you want to make more money you will read every word we have to say. Are you spending your money for advertising in haphazard fashion as if intended for charity, or do you advertise for direct results?

Did you ever stop to think how your advertising can be made a source of profit to you, and how its value can be measured in dollars and cents. If you have not, you are throwing money away.

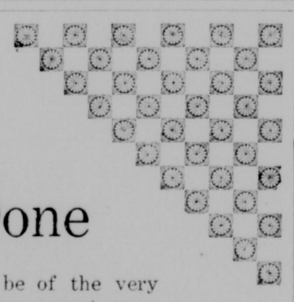
Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to you will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business.

If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you.

If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.

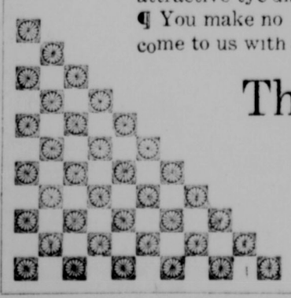
When You Need Printing Done



You want it to be of the very best kind. As you expect your printed matter to make business it is necessary it should do the talking for you. Poor or indifferent printing cannot do this as it lacks the strong points required to gain and hold the interest of the patron.

¶ In this particular line of work we excel, for several reasons, viz: 1st; we have the largest and best variety of up-to-date type to be found in the western part of the state. 2nd; we carry only the very best grades of papers; and 3rd; the know-how with which to create original and attractive tye display.

¶ You make no mistake when you come to us with an order of printing



The Republican Job Printery

Benj. H. Sincell, Prop.,
Okland, Md.

UP TO DATE SCHOOL CHILD.

Make haste to school, my little child,
Or else you will be late;
Your books are all aseptic now,
And here's your sterile slate.

Your pencil has been boiled an hour—
'Tis germless, now, I hope;
And don't forget to wash your desk
With this carbolic soap.

And lest about the schoolroom floor
Some unseen microbes lurk,
Just sprinkle formaline around
Before you set to work.

You'd better put, for safety's sake,
Bichloride in the ink,
And water that has not been boiled
You must not dare to drink.

Of course, when recess comes around
Some food you'll want to munch;
So in this disinfected box
Is prodigested lunch.

And since 'tis said that in a kiss
Bacteria may dwell
I may not give you, as I'd like,
A mother's fond farewell.

Make haste to school, my little child,
And leave my tender care,
And may you still be safely kept
From microbes in the air.
—Elsie Duncan Yale in New York Life.

Stung.

A little girl was being put to bed one summer night, and after she had said her prayers her mother kissed her good night and said:

"Now go to sleep, dear. Don't be afraid, for God's angels are watching over you."

In a short time, while the mother and father were at tea, a small voice from upstairs was heard.

"Mamma!"

"Yes, little one! What is it?"

"God's angels are buzzing around, and one's bitten me!"—Harper's Weekly.

Must Marry.

Friend—One of your clerks tells me you raised his salary and told him to get married under penalty of discharge.

Business Man—Yes; I do that to all my clerks when they get old enough to marry. I don't want any of your independent, conceited men about my place.—Tit-Bits.

Who Doubts It?

The Trout—Pickerel is said to be extremely rich.

The Bass—Yes; he is believed to be the possessor of a million bones.—Kansas City Times.

Tit For Tat.

"Some people," growled Grouchey, "make me sick."

"I should think nearly everybody would make you sick," replied Peppey.

"Why so?"

"Well, 'turn about is fair play,' you know."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Sorry It Came.

Howell—Did you find that umbrella you lost?

Powell—Yes.

Howell—I'll bet you were glad to get it back.

Powell—You lose. I left it at my mother-in-law's, and when it came back she came with it.—Puck.

Worth Trying.

"Why in the world," asked the theatrical manager's assistant, "have you engaged that woman? She has no reputation at all."

"Never mind. She frankly told me that she couldn't act, but she said she was anxious to learn."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Kind She Saw.

"Old?" echoed the lady, with much hauteur. "Why, I would have you know that I have only seen eighteen springs."

"Eighteen springs!" laughed the low comedian. "Where, sister—in a parlor sofa?"—Detroit Tribune.

Business.

"I note that you are always advising people to economize."

"Yes," answered Mr. Dustin Starr; "they can't possibly afford to buy the articles controlled by my trust unless they do."—Washington Star.

A Gentle Gibe.

"I wonder why this gun kicks so," complained the amateur sportsman, after missing another easy shot.

"Maybe," suggested the guide sarcastically, "it's kicking at your hard luck."—Philadelphia Press.

As He Would Put It.

"Any woman," she said, "can make a fool of a man."

"No," he replied, "you are mistaken. Any man can be made a fool of by some woman."—New York Press.

Bear Range Poultry Farm

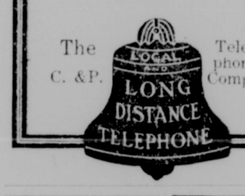
W. G. RILEY.
BREEDER OF
High Class Stock.

Winner of First Prizes at Hagerstown and Cumberland.
I have 14 of the leading varieties.
Eggs, $1 for 15.
Lowest price for best quality.
DEER PARK, MD.

DOES IT PAY?

to tramp errands, lose time and suffer inconvenience—to save the cost of a telephone message.

The C. &P. Telephone Comp'y



An Appetite

No matter how critical your taste or capricious your appetite, we are sure to be able to please you with

Pure Ice Cream.

Our aim is to make it the finest, and we seem to be successful, judging by its great popularity.

Any flavor you may prefer.

Any quantity you want.

Henry Lauer,

4tf Oakland, Md.

Arthur Townshend,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

First National Bank Building,
Main Street, Oakland, Md.

COME AND SEE

WE HAVE IT FOR

Spring Cleaning,

NEAT LINE OF

Mattings,
Table and Floor Oil Cloths,
Lace Curtains,
Dotted Swiss,
Window Blinds,
Sheets and Pillow Cases,
Table Linen, Towels,
Silkolines and Reps.

STILL A FEW

SUITS

AND

OVERCOATS

AT

Away Down Prices.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.

FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on

2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Enamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE
Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank

Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, J. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y

You can buy at Reduced Prices
Grain Drills, Harrows & Plows
AT NAYLOR & CO.'S

Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now,

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

☞For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell Real Estate Agt and Surveyor
Sincell Building, OAKLAND, MD.

FIKE.

During the past week we had considerable snow and rain.

The farmers greatly fear the fruit has all been frozen.

Mr. L. K. Fike and Wm. L. Thomas were out in the Bittinger vicinity a couple of days last week.

A party of young people met at Mr. Hiram Fike's on last Wednesday evening and at Wm. H. Thomas' on Saturday evening and had a little singing and all enjoyed the evenings at both places.

Mr. J. A. Fike's fourteen year old daughter is suffering with pneumonia. Dr. H. P. Meyers is attending the case.

Mr. John R. Fike has been working at Beaver Creek, Pa., for a few weeks.

Mrs. F. J. Bowser is still on the sick list.

Mrs. Andrew Chrise is still in the hospital, and is recovering slowly.

CARTER.

BETHLEHEM.

Rain is the order of the day now, and it is appreciated more that snow and freezing atmosphere.

Farmers have been very busy sowing oats; but most of them have that completed. It is not often they are done sowing oats in April.

Dr. Z. H. Moon is having good success with his poultry. He has a fine lot of Black Minorcas.

Mr. James L. Harvey who has been suffering for sometime past with a fractured limb, is, we are glad to say, able to walk again.

Near the Schell road on the 28th day of April Miss Minnie Lipscomb killed a blacksnake which was 5 feet 5 inches in length.

Mr. William Harvey recently killed a rattle snake which had eleven rattles and a button.

Rev. Hardesty is suffering severely with inflamed eyes. Hope he will soon recover.

On Sunday last quite a number of people from this section attended the funeral of Mrs. Laura Lantz at the White church.

Mr. J. B. Lipscomb has got to be quite a trapper, having recently caught an owl that measured four feet four inches from tip to tip.

Miss Cassie Wilson and Prof. Chas. Moore were calling on Mrs. J. J. Moon last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Granville Harvey and Joseph Lee, of Pennsylvania, have been visiting friends at this place. Glad to have them with us again.

Mr. James E. Lish is busy with his blacksmith tools at present.

People are very much afraid the fruit is killed but as the old man said when on board the ship and found he had left his almanac at home and could not find weather predictions: "By gosh, we'll jest hey to take her as she comes."

FARMER.

Call for Your Letters.

Miss Addie Bernard, Miss Allie Fouthe, Mr. Alex Johnson, Mr. Charles Montgomery, Miss Mamie Smith.

Musical Recital.

A recital will be given by some of Miss Daisy Grant's pupils, in the basement of the Lutheran church, on Thursday evening, May 14th, at eight o'clock. Their friends and the public are cordially invited to be present. No admission charged.

Order of Publication.

Della Lynch and Edward Lynch, Plaintiffs, vs.
Loyolen McKinzie, Anna McKinzie, Noah McKinzie, Inez McKinzie, Annie McKinzie, Helen Walker, Robert Walker, Dora McKinzie, Richard McKinzie, George McKinzie, Rose McKinzie, Laura McKinzie, Peter McKinzie, Dora McKinzie, Lucy McKinzie, Nancy Robison and Olin Robison, Defendants.

No. 138 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of the real estate devised in the last will and testament of Francis McKinzie, deceased, late of Garrett county, for the purpose of partition among the parties entitled to interest therein.

The bill states that on or about the ——— day of March, in the year 1894, the said Francis McKinzie departed this life leaving a last will and testament, devising his real estate to his wife during her natural life, and then to his children share and share alike; that the said widow of the said Francis McKinzie departed this life about one year ago, and that he left as his only heirs under his said last will and testament, the following children: Loyolen McKinzie, his son, intermarried with Annie McKinzie; Noah McKinzie, his son, intermarried with Inez McKinzie; Annie McKinzie, his daughter, unmarried; Dora McKinzie, his daughter, intermarried with Richard McKinzie; George McKinzie, his son, intermarried with Rose McKenzie; Laura McKinzie, his daughter, unmarried; Lucy McKinzie, his daughter, unmarried; Nancy Robison, his daughter, intermarried with Olin Robison, all of Garrett county, State of Maryland; Della Lynch, his daughter, intermarried with Edward Lynch; Peter McKinzie, his son, intermarried with Dora McKinzie, all of Allegany county, State of Maryland; Helen Walker his daughter, intermarried with Robert Walker, of Salisbury, Somerset county, State of Pennsylvania; that all of said children are adults. That said real estate consists of a farm and cannot be divided among the parties entitled to interest therein, without loss and injury.

The bill then prays for a decree for the sale of said real estate and for a distribution of the proceeds thereof among the parties entitled thereto, according to their respective interests therein; for general relief; for subpoena against the resident defendants and an order of publication against non resident defendants.

It is thereupon, this 4th day of May, in the year 1908, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the Plaintiffs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county once in each of four successive weeks before the 8th day of June, 1908, giving notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, warning them to appear in this Court in person or by Solicitor on or before the 22nd day of June, next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
10 4t E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

AN ACT, to repeal and re-enact with amendments, Section 113 of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title, "Garrett County," sub-title "Grantsville," as amended by the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, in 1906, Chapter 423.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 113 of the Code of Public Laws of Article 12, title "Garrett County," subtitle "Grantsville," as amended by the Acts of 1906, Chapter 223, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments to read as follows:

SEC. 113. That the male citizens of said town of the age of twenty-one years and upwards being citizens of the United States, and who have resided in said town for six months thereto preceding, shall elect by ballot on the first Monday in April, of the year 1908, a Mayor, to serve for two years or until his successor shall have been duly elected and qualified, and five Councilmen, three to serve for one year and two to serve for two years from the date of their election, or until their successors have been duly elected and qualified, and an election shall be held thereafter every second year for the election of a Mayor to serve for two years and an election shall be held thereafter every year for the election of two or three Councilmen as the case may be, to serve for the term of two years, the number of Councilmen thus to be elected to correspond with the number of Councilmen whose terms expire at the time of such election. In case of death, resignation or failure to qualify of any party elected as Mayor or Councilmen the corporate board (not less than a quorum being present) shall fill such vacancy by the election of some other qualified inhabitant of Grantsville to fill the unexpired term of the party whose place shall thus have become vacant. The Mayor and Councilmen during their official term shall hold no other corporation office nor be interested in any contract to which said corporation is a party, or where the money for said contract is to be paid out of the corporation treasury.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6, 1908.

CHAPTER 296.

AN ACT to repeal Chapter 309 of the Acts of 1906, title "Garrett County" sub-title "Dogs" and to authorized the County Commissioners to allot and adjust the "Sheep Fund" created by said Act; to re-enact Section 214 of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," sub-title "Sheep" as amended by Chapter 195 of the Acts of 1892; and to add a new Section to the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," subtitle "Sheep" to be designated 214A.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Chapter 309 of the Acts of 1906, title "Garrett County," sub-title "Dogs," be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the County Commissioners are hereby authorized to allot and adjust the "Sheep Fund," created by said Act; and that Section 214 of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," sub-title "Sheep" be re-enacted as amended by Chapter 195 of the Acts of 1892 and a new section be added to the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," sub-title "Sheep," to be designated 214A.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That after the first day of April, 1908, that the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county shall have power to place any balance which may remain in the hands of the County Treasurer to the credit of the "Sheep Fund" after all the claims for sheep killed by dogs have been paid, to the credit of the general Road Fund of the county and in case the claims proven for loss of sheep by dogs prior to April first, 1908, cannot be met by the "Sheep Fund" then the County Commissioners shall pay such claims out of the general funds of the county.

214. It shall be lawful to kill any dog seen running sheep in Garrett county and the owners of dogs shall be liable for all sheep killed or injured by them, and any person seeing such dogs running at large may lawfully kill the same.

214A. The Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county upon the petition of taxpayers, if they elect, shall have power to levy a tax, or license fee upon dogs and bitches owned, kept, or harbored within their county and to provide for the enrollment of said dogs and bitches designating officer or officers to do the same, and they may designate the time and manner of collecting the tax or license fee, and appoint tee officer or officers to make such collection or enrollment, and, may require them to give bond: and upon the petition in writing of the taxpayers of any one election district the County Commissioners, if the see fit, shall have power to levy an amount upon the taxable basis of the district so petitioning, which amount shall be applied in that district only to re-imburse the owners of sheep or lambs residing in said district for all sheep or lambs injured or killed by dogs, at a flat rate of three dollars per head; provided that this payment shall not be made when the ownership of the dog which did such killing can be proved. The County Commissioners are hereby authorized to make all rules and and regulations covering the custody and disbursement of this special fund.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That the provisions of this Act shall take effect upon the first day of April, 1908.

Approved April 1, 1908.

Notice to Tax-payers.

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1908 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1906, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills.

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. will be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge intefest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

W. E. HOLLINGER,
Treasurer.

LEVY LIST, 1908.

Annual Levy for Garrett County, Maryland, Levied on the 18th Day of April, 1908, by the Board of County Commissioners for Garrett County, Marvland.

GENERAL ROAD LEVY.
[Levied as per Act of Legislature.]

Dist. No. 1—Swanton	$	881 50
" 2—Selbysport		1,073 40
" 3—Grantsville		1,216 80
" 4—Bloomington		533 40
" 5—Accident		829 82
" 6—Sang Run		536 04
" 7—East Oakland		1,688 26
" 8—Ryans Glade		1,015 97
" 9—Johnsons		364 03
" 10—Deer Park		877 24
" 11—Elbow		353 15
" 12—Bittinger		460 95
" 13—Kitzmillersville		321 51
" 14—Oakland		1,869 15
Total	$	12,012 32

CORPORATIONS.

Mayor and Council of—		
Oakland	$	800 00
Deer Park		100 00
Loch Lynn		100 00
Friendsville		300 00
Kitzmillersville		150 00
Commissioners of Grantsville		150 00
Mt. Lake Park Community		200 00
Total	$	1,800 00

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

E. Z. Tower, use Garrett National Bank	$	600 00
Same, use Davis Nat'l Bank		700 00
Same, balance		440 25
Total	$	1,740 25

COURT FUND.

Estimate to pay expenses for June, September and December, 1908, and March Term, 1909	$	3,085 00

ORPHANS' COURT.

Estimate to pay Judges	$	464 64
E. E. Friend, Register of Wills		175 10
Total	$	639 74

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

A. L. Lee, late Sheriff, use Garrett National Bank	$	500 00
Same, use Dixon & Kelso		852 11
Same, balance		1,358 46
Estimate to pay Sheriff's salary, prisoners' board, etc., for 1908, subject to order		3,000 00
Estimate to pay Warden's salary, subject to order		900 00
Estimate to pay Jail Cook's salary, subject to order		300 00
E. I. West, taking care of David Saucer at jail, use First National Bank of Oakland		17 50
C. J. Brown, taking care of David Saucer at jail, use of First National Bank of Oakland		22 00
Daniel Vaughn, taking care of David Saucer at jail, use First National Bank of Oakland		30 00
Daniel Jamison, taking care of David Saucer at jail		7 50
J. W. Purnell, taking care of C. C. Michael at jail		42 00
Total	$	7,029 57

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Public School Commissioners for support schools	$	17,000 00
To build new school houses		3,000 00
Total	$	20,000 00

PUBLIC PRINTING & PUBLISHING.

Benj. H. Sincell, publishing and printing, use Garrett National Bank	$	462 50
James D. Hamill, publishing, use Garrett National Bank		262 50
Chas. A. Deffinbaugh, publishing		116 65
Total	$	841 65

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Estimate to pay same for 1908	$	3,800 00

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Estimate to build same for 1908	$	4,000 00
Mayor and Town Council of Loch Lynn, part payment for bridge over Little Yough near Loch Lynn		125 00
Total	$	4,125 00

FOX AND CAT CERTIFICATES.

Estimate to pay same for 1908	$	250 00

ALMSHOUSE AND ASYLUM FUND.

Estimate for 1908	$	2,600 00

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

Estimate for 1908	$	1,050 00

STATE WITNESSES BEFORE J. P.

Estimate for 1908	$	100 00

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Estimate for County Commissioners	$	1,000 00
A. G. Ross, Clerk, balance		600 00
F. A. Thayer, Attorney		150 00

NEW ROADS.

Road Case No. 187—		
A. C. Mason, surveyor	$	10 00
Chauncey Kimmell, examiner, 2 days		4 00
Eugene Feats, examiner 2 days		4 00
W. T. Sines, " 2 days		4 00
Samuel Kimmell chainman, 1 day		1 50
Guy Kimmell, chainman, 1 day		1 50
J. S. Hardesty, axeman, 1 day		1 50
Road Case No. 188—		
C. M. Miller, surveyor		15 25
Rudolph Beckman, examiner, 3 days		6 00
J. L. Fitzwater, examiner, 3 days		6 00
P. P. McAndrews, " 3 "		6 00
Jno. A. Beckman, flagman, 2 "		3 00
Jas. W. Kisner, axeman, 2 "		3 00
Stuart A. Paugh, chainman, 2 "		3 00
Luther C. Winter, " 2 "		3 00
Road Case No. 190—		
P. C. Boucher, surveyor		10 00
H. S. Coleman, examiner, 1 day		2 00
David Popp, " 1 day		2 00
B. F. Michael, " 1 day		2 00
Noah McKenzie, chainman, 1 day		1 50
Jos. Minnick, " 1 day		1 50
Road Case No. 191—		
W. McCulloh Brown, surveyor		20 00
Jas. W. Harvey, examiner 4 days		8 00
James Lish, " 4 days		8 00
L. C. Hamill, " 3 days		6 00
L. C. Hamill, roadman, 3 days		4 50
George Plum, axeman, 2 days		3 00
Richard Bray, chainman, 3 days		4 50
Clever Pool, " 2 days		3 00
Hamill Coal & Coke Co., damages		1 00
Manor Mining & Mfg Co., "		22 15
Garrett County Coal Co., "		20 45
Road Case No. 192—		
Getty Browning, surveyor, use Garrett National Bank		35 00
Jonas Glotfelty, examiner, 1½ days		3 00
F. D. Dewitt, examiner, 1½ days		3 00
W. A. Smith, " 1 day		2 00
Lee Browning, chainman, 4 days		6 00
Fred. Shank, " 4 days		6 00
Road Case No. 193—		
James A. Sincell, surveyor		15 00
Martin Hughes, examiner, 2 days		4 00
P. H. Rodeheaver, " 3 days		6 00
Henry Myers, " 2 days		4 00
Wm. M. Lawton, chainman, 1 day		1 50
Delbert Rodeheaver, " 1 day		1 50
Edmund Jamison, " 1 day		1 50
Total	$	279 85

SPECIAL ROAD APPROPRIATIONS

Districts Nos. 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 14, subject to order	$	1,378 89
Districts Nos. 3, 9, 11 and 12, subject to order		500 00
Districts Nos. 2, 5 and 6, subject to order		400 00
Total	$	2,278 89

ATTORNEYS' FEES.

F. A. Thayer, late State's Attorney	$	1,339 47
J. T. Mitchell, 2 misdemeanors		10 00
C. G. Watson, 2 "		10 00
Thos. J. Peddicord, 1 felony		10 00
Gilmor S. Hamill, 4 misdemeanors and 2 felonies		40 00
Norman S. Heindel, 1 felony		10 00
Renninger & Offutt, 1 "		10 00
E. H. Sincell, 1 misdemeanor		5 00
G. S. Hamill & Ferdinand Williams, 1 felony		10 00
Ferdinand Williams, 2 misdemeanors		10 00
Asa T. Matthews, 1 felony		10 00
S. F. Hamill, 1 "		10 00
G. S. Hamill, Jr., 1 "		10 00
Hamill & Matthews, 1 felony		10 00
J. C. Renninger, State's Attorney		15 00
Total	$	1,519 47

CONSTABLES' FEES.

Dist. No. 1—Jos. R. Glass	$	11 60
" 2—Chas. H. Liston		10 95
" 4—Jac. Stump, special		3 75
" 7—Wm. A. Maffett		280 15
" 10—E. G. Miller		8 70
" 14—J. H. White, special		45 05
" 14—Wm. Newman, "		24 40
Total	$	384 60

MAGISTRATES' FEES.

Dist. No. 3—Peter Nathan	$	44 40
" 5—Henry Kahl		7 95
" 7—A. S. Teats		130 29
" 10—Wm. D. Hoye		18 00
" 14—Andrew B. Gonder		60 40
Total	$	261 04

OUTSIDE PENSIONERS.

John Kanaga, support Frances Cooper, subject to order	$	25 00
Sarah Sanbower, support Hubert Sanbower, subject to order		50 00
Silas Cuppett, support Emily Forsythe, subject to order		100 00
Jacob Beeman, support Elizabeth Spiker, subject to order		25 00
Francis Fike, support Nancy Vansickle and daughter, subject to order		120 00
Esther Glotfelty, support self, subject to order		96 00
Simon Nair, support self, subject to order		60 00
J. I. Ringer, support John R. Ringer, subject to order		120 00
Amelia Turney, support self, subject to order		50 00
Alpheus and Mary Yeast, support self, subject to order		150 00
James W. Gilpin, support self, subject to order		100 00
Estimate for others		200 00
Total	$	1,096 00

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

On the body of Anna Boger—			
Philip Georg,	Juror	$	1 00
Samuel Mosser,	"		1 00
Louis Durst,	"		1 00
Floyd Deahl,	"		1 00
Valentine Kahl,	"		1 00
William Bowman,	"		1 00
Daniel Bowman,	"		1 00
Solomon Glass,	"		1 00
Newton Geis,	"		1 00
Smith Friend,	"		1 00
William Garringer,	"		1 00
J. P. Spiker,	"		1 00
Dr. H. R. Boyer			10 00
Leonard Shartzer, summoning jurors			1 50
On body of George H. Marville—			
Samuel P. Specht,	Juror		1 00
William H. Clary,	"		1 00
George Marley,	"		1 00
James T. Shaffer,	"		1 00
Walter C. Bowman,	"		1 00
Sanson S. Savedge,	"		1 00
George L. Coffman,	"		1 00
F. L. Warnick,	"		1 00
Chas. B. Savedge,	"		1 00
Alex. C. George,	"		1 00
Enoch R. Clark,	"		1 00
John Snyder,	"		1 00
Dr. J. K. Cole			10 00
G. W. Haulenbeck, for team			50
On body of Joseph Harris—			
George T. Miller,	Juror		1 00
James Coffman,	"		1 00
Jesse Harris,	"		1 00
Edward Miller,	"		1 00
George Moorehead,	"		1 00
Lawrence Garvey,	"		1 00
Robert Moorehead,	"		1 00
Lewis Mitter,	"		1 00
Daniel Raley,	"		1 00
Adam Elliott,	"		1 00
James Spence,	"		1 00
James Reynolds,	"		1 00
Marcus M. Fazenbaker, coroner			5 00
Dr. H. M. Kemp			10 00
Thomas Burk,	Witness		33
J. P. Cleary,	"		33
Gilbert Warnick,	"		33
Harmon Elliott,	"		33
R. A. C. Howard,	"		33
Thomas Moorehead,	"		33
Dominick Flynn,	"		33
Edward Devine,	"		33
Russell Patterson,	"		33
Frank Flynn,	"		33
Stephen Flynn,	"		33
Lewis Baldwin,	"		33
Lon Buckhannon,	"		33
Renx Buckhannon,	"		33
Charles D. Moorehead,	"		33
Thomas P. Swan,	"		33
Charles Brentlin,	"		33
Michael Flynn,	"		33
Joseph Paugh,	"		33
Lewis Mitter,	"		33
Cole Duckworth,	"		33
Joseph Moran,	"		33
William Elliott,	"		33
Charles Flynn,	"		33
Mrs. John Howell,	"		33
Charles H. Hill,	"		33
Gus Wilson,	"		33
George Ward,	"		33
Andy Hotchkiss,	"		33
Charles Ball,	"		33
Scott Elliott,	"		33
Howard Miller,	"		33
Mrs. Gilbert Warnick,	"		33
Mrs. C. D. Moorehead,	"		33
Benj. Fazenbaker,	"		33
On body of Robert E. Clingan—			
Edward J. Frantz,	juror		1 00
W. A. Maffett,	"		1 00
G. M. Mason,	"		1 00
J. N. Robinson,	"		1 00
D. M. Mason,	"		1 00
W. Ravenscroft,	"		1 00
John Sweeney,	"		1 00
R. K. Maroney,	"		1 00
Owen Tracy,	"		1 00
Thomas Little,	"		1 00
Charles Liller,	"		1 00
W. H. Hinebaugh,	"		1 00
Dr. H. W. McComas			10 00
Dr. J. E. Legge			10 00
J. A. Cross,	Witness		33
Mattie Cross,	"		33
Holmes Browning,	"		33
Charles Whetsell,	"		33
James Frantz,	"		33
Philip Davis,	"		33
On body of John Collins—			
George Mason,	juror		1 00
Edward J. Frantz,	"		1 00
Daniel Vaughn,	"		1 00
George Geissman,	"		1 00
B. H. Sincell,	"		1 00
E. A. Weimer,	"		1 00
E. Baumgartner,	"		1 00
D. M. Mason,	"		1 00
George D. White,	"		1 00
Charles Liller,	"		1 00
Robert Townshend,	"		1 00
James A. Sincell,	"		1 00
Earl Durst, witness			33
Dr. John E. Legge			10 00
On body of Bartholomew Hileman—			
D. M. Mason,	juror		1 00
L. J. Brown,	"		1 00
J. M. Stanton,	"		1 00
A. J. Harne,	"		1 00
E. J. Frantz,	"		1 00
Austin Brown,	"		1 00
W. A. Maffett,	"		1 00
Elwood Offutt,	"		1 00
Benj. H. Sincell,	"		1 00
Samuel Rodeheaver,	"		1 00
Clyde C. Liller,	"		1 00
Harper Bartlett, use Chas. Liller			1 00
Dr. Mahlon Hinebaugh			10 00
Total	$		162 86

COURT HOUSE BONDS.

To pay bond No. 1	$	5,000 00
" " interest from Aug. 1st, 1908, to July 31st, 1909		3,000 00
Total	$	8,000 00

COURT HOUSE COMMISSION.

Deficiency in bond sale	$	3,138 50
To be used for the necessary grading, steps, walks and approaches on court house lot, (as per Act of Legislature)		3,000 00
Total	$	6,138 50

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

Dr. J. E. Legge, Health Officer	$	100 00
Same, Physician to jail		100 00
James Denmark, scavenger, subject to order		25 00
Wm. H. Walker, janitor to c.h.		200 00
Henry M. Casteel, coal for c.h. and jail, use Garrett N. Bn'k		110 51
Same, for same, balance		51 17
Lincoln Callis, repairing road machines		21 21
Oakland Pharmacy, medicine for paupers and at jail		29 80
W. M. Thayer, hauling lumber for culverts		4 00
A. G. Sturgiss, stationery and medicine for paupers		45 60
D. E. Offutt & Sons, supplies furnished Mrs. Gilpin		15 00
Same, electric lamps, etc		2 95
The Falconer Company, stationery for Clerk of Court		44 25
Lantz Bros., supplies for c.h.		10 91
Thomas Harne, hauling		6 00
G. A. Shirer, supplies for jail		4 95
Wm. J. C. Dulany Co, stationery for Clerk of Court		46 84
J. M. Davis & Sons, supplies for jail and court house		39 70
Corlies, Macy & Co., stationery for court house		188 25
James D. Hamill, stationery for Clerk's office		5 00
Alva Bushnell Co. same		15 75
W. H. H. Friend, issuing burial permits		6 80
Sines & Fries, coffin for pauper		20 00
A. D. Naylor & Co., repairs and supplies jail sewer pipe		355 26
Baltimore Office Supply Co., supplies for Clerk's office		37 45
D. E. Bolden, repairs at c.h. coffins for paupers, etc		168 63
George Geissman, coal for jail		18 75
Felty & Co., lumber for court house platform		9 96
Dixon & Kelso, supplies court house and jail		52 90
John W. Maroney, digging pauper graves		4 00
M. E. Frazee, coffin, pauper, &c		15 00
J. M. Jarboe, kindling for c.h.		4 00
E. W. Helbig, wood for jail		10 50
Garrett Co. Telephone Co. rent of 'phone at jail		6 50
E. W. Helbig, paper hanging at jail		39 85
M. A. Rhoages, support Anna R. Maust		31 10
The Corkins Chemical Co., disinfectant for jail		23 50
Oakland Electric Co., light for court house and jail		552 55
Total	$	2,445 64

COUNTY TREASURER.

William H. Hollinger, commissions on county tax	$	1,337 92
Same, commissions on state tax		184 16
Total	$	1,521 07

Contingent Fund

Fox and Cat Certificates		250 50
Almshouse and Asylum Fund		2,600 00
Maryland Hospital		1,050 00
Est. to pay J. P. Witnesses		100 00
Commissioners' Office		1,750 00
New Roads		279 85
Special Road Appropriations		2,278 89
Attorneys' Fees		1,519 47
Constables' Fees		384 60
Magistrates' Fees		261 04
Outside Pensioners		1,096 00
Coroners' Inquests		162 86
Court House Bonds		8,000 00
Court House Commission		6,138 50
Miscellaneous Account		2,445 64
County Treasurer		1,521 07
Contingent Fund		4,215 62
Total	$	89 127 07

To pay this amount it was ascertained that the taxable property as shown by the Assessment Books amounts to $8,408,214.00, which at $1.06 on the $100 will make the above amount for County purposes $89,127.07.

Deducting $734,866.00 for Corporations paying direct to the State Treasurer leaves the basis $7,673,348.00 at 16 cents on each $100 makes $12,277.36 and this added makes the taxes for State and County purposes $101,404.43.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

CHAPTER 629.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments Section 6 of Chapter 71 passed at the present session of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland for the year 1908.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 6 of Chapter 71 of the Acts of 1908, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendment so as to read as follows:

SECTION 6. No spirituons or fermented liquors or alcoholic bitters shall be sold in any Election District of said County except as provided for by Section 5 of this Act; and also upon the following terms, viz: Each and every applicant, person or persons, house, corporation, company or association shall be recommended to said Clerk by at least seven respectable free-holders, assessed for at least two thousand dollars, living in the Election District in which said saloon is to be located and with in two miles of the place where said liquors or alcoholic bitters are to be sold, as a fit person to traffic in the article, and until such applicant or applicants applying for such license, shall file with said Clerk a bond with at least two sureties to be approved by said Clerk in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, conditionally to the payment of all fine, penalties, costs and damages to which the person or persons obtaining said license may become liable for any violation of any of the license laws of this state and said Clerk is hereby prohibited from approving any bond under this Section, unless it shall appear to him by good evidence that the sureties on said bond are worth in real estate double the amount of the penalty of such bond; and that in no event shall any person sell such article on the Sabbath day, commonly called Sunday, and for violation of this provision such person, natural or artificial, shall be subjected to the penalties provided for in Section 4 of this Act, provided that the exception made by the last clause of Chapter 554 of the Acts of 1904, shall still remain in full force and virtue in law, (and provided further that this Act shall not apply to any incorporated town having a paid police force).

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 8, 1908.

CHAPTER 71.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments Section 6 of Chapter 554 of the Acts of 1904, entitled An Act to repeal and re-enact with the amendments Section 6 of Chapter 610 of the Acts of 1890, entitled an Act to enable the qualified voters of Garrett county to determine by ballot whether spirituous or fermented liquors or acoholic bitters shall be sold in said county and to regulate the terms and conditions on which the sale thereof may be made in case the majority of the voters of said county shall determine said question in the affirmative, and to regulate the sale thereof by druggists and pharmacists.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 6 of Chapter 610 of the Acts of 1890 as repealed and re-enacted by Chapter 554 of the Acts of 1904, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments so as to read as follows:

6. No spirituous or fermented liquors or alcoholic bitters shall be sold in any election district of said county except as provided for by Section 5 of this Act and also upon the following terms, viz: Each and every applicant, person or persons, corporation, company or association shall be recommended to said clerk by at least seven respectable freeholders assessed for at least two thousand dollars living in the election district in which said saloon is located and within two miles of the place where said liquors or alcoholic bitters are to be sold, as a fit person to traffic in the article. Provided that the exception made by the last clause of Chaptor 554 of the Acts of 1904 shall still remain in full force and virtue in law. Nor until such applicant or applicants applying for such license, shall have filled with said clerk a bond with at least two sureties to be approved by said clerk in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, conditioned to the payment of all fines, penalties, costs and damages, to which the person or persons obtaining said license may become liable for any violation of any of the license laws of this State and said clerk is hereby prohibited from approving any bond under this section unless it shall appear to him by good evidence that the sureties on said bond are worth in real estate double the amount of the penalty of such bond. And that in no event shall any person sell such articles on the Sabbath day commonly called Sunday; and for violations of this provision, such person natural or artificial shall be subject to the penalties provided for in Section 4 of this Act.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 10, 1908.

Wanted at Dixon & Kelso's pin oak white oak and rock oak street car ties, 7 in. face, 6 in. thick and 8 ft. long.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 32. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1908. NUMBER 11

MEMORIAL DAY IN OAKLAND.

ual Decoratlon of the Graves of the Honored Dead.

Crook Post No. 35, Grand Army of the Republic, desires that there be a general turnout of the citizens, public school children and all organized bodies of the town, and visitors from the surrounding country are also invited to participate with the Post on Memorial Day, Saturday, May 30th, in decorating the graves of the noble dead who have answered the last roll call and are now resting in our cemeteries. Rev. E. Manges of the Lutheran church, an old soldier himself, will deliver the address.

Crook Post will assemble at Sturgiss' Hall at 10.30 o'clock and proceed to the cemetery where the beautiful ritual of the order will be carried out.

Donations of flowers will be thankfully received and can be left at Sturgiss' drug store.

By order of the Post,

A. G. STURGISS,
Commander.

J. A. HAYDEN,
Adjutant.

STOYER.

Rain is the order of the day now, and it is appreciated more than snow.

Farmers are getting some rest during the rainy days, after working hard to get oats sowed and their corn ground ready to plant.

Most of the people in Stoyer wish they were on farms during the dull times in mining, but they can't do as they like. Some men made from three to five dollars every day, but they spent it as fast as they made it, so hard times are facing them.

We are rejoicing since the Gorman and Stoyer saloons closed the first of the month for lack of indorsement under the new law.

Mrs. John Harvey, of near Wilson, W. Va., was visiting Mrs. J. T. Steyer last week.

Mrs. J. B. Shockey and daughter Ruby are visiting at home a few days.

Mr. E. H. Alderton, postmaster at Stoyer, resigned his position the first of [illegible] and is now visiting his home near Oakdown, Md. Mr. Tom Meloin, of Midland, Md., is postmaster at present.

Messrs. Willie and Virgil Steyer were visiting their brother, George Steyer, who is attending college at Buckhannon.

W. R. Fishel bought a small farm near Stoyer last week.

W. H. Harper is on our streets once more.

The Stoyer Sunday school is doing fine. Virgil T. Steyer is superintendent.

Miss Emma Steyer, who has been confined to her room for eight months, was taken very ill last week. We learn she is some better.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

RESIDENCE BURNED.

Mr. Henry Sines Lost Home By Fire Monday Morning.

The home of Mr. Henry Sines, located near Sines, this county, five miles northwest of Oakland, was completely destroyed by fire about nine o'clock Monday morning.

The fire originated on the roof of the kitchen, which was one story, and from this the flames quickly communicated to the main building, a two-story log structure, built many years ago, being one of the oldest and best preserved buildings of this charcter in the county.

The members of Mr. Sines' family discovered the fire too late to save the building and concentrated their efforts toward saving the furniture, all of which with the exception of some bed clothing on the second floor and a large range in the kitchen, was carried out.

Mr. Sines will rebuild a modern dwelling on the site of the old house, work upon which will be commenced at once.

BITTINGER.

After ten days of wet, cool weather, this week begins with more favorable conditions.

Samuel J. Brenneman is at work on the public roads with a gang of men this week and there will doubtless be much improvement in the condition of the highways.

Thomas Turney, of this section, died at the University Hospital, Baltimore, at about one o'clock p. m., Monday, May 4th, only a few hours after a surgical operation for the relief of some stomach ailment. The deceased was but 28 years of age, was a son-in-law of James K. Stark, a farmer residing near here, with whom he made his home, and is survived by a young wife and many other relatives. The interment was made near Markleysburg, Pa., on the following Thursday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Bittinger were visiting their daughter, Mrs. Charles Sechler, at Accident, last Sunday.

The good ladies of the Lutheran church, armed with buckets, brushes and brooms, made war upon the cobwebs and winter's accumulation of dust in the parsonage on last Monday morning and in a few hours had the house thoroughly cleansed for the reception of the new pastor, who is expected to arrive next week.

John O'Brien, of North Glade, was a business visitor to this village last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ellithorp drove over to Blaine, W. Va., last Saturday and returned on Sunday.

Engraved calling cards and wedding invitations may be procured by leaving your orders at this office. A very attractive and stylish line at moderate prices is shown.

R. C. KERENS IS OPTIMISTIC.

Missourian Who is Largely Interested With Elkins in W. Va., Talks Hopefully.

WASHINGTON, May 12—The arrival of Hon. Richard C. Kerens, a noted Republican leader, not only of Missouri, but of the nation, revived memories of the good old McKinley days and for that matter of the equally good old days of Ben Harrison's administration. We who have been in politics a few years, recall that Kerens was a powerful man in many national campaigns and that he belongs to the class of big business men who did so much towards the revival of prosperity in the days of Harrison and McKinley. While Mr. Kerens may regret some of the business backsets of the last few months, he is not inclined to be pessimistic, but shares some of the optimism for which his friend Senator Elkins is noted. Even so he did not gush in his talks here this trip and talked quietly and with courage about the outlook, both business and political. He remarked with a show of confidence: "The Republican party has grown so strong in Missouri that I expect it to remain in the Republican column for a long time. You may not reflect that Missouri has been drawing a large population from nearby states like Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas and, as a rule, the settlers from these states are firm and rugged Republicans. My opinion is that the Republican party is united in Missouri. We are getting together and we will carry the state this year. The sentiment has long been strong for Roosevelt and our delegates are instructed for Taft."

Colonel Kerens has long been interested in the wonderful development of West Virginia along with Senator Elkins and they have a few political views in common. Both are ardent admirers of Cortelyou, whose career has been such a notable one and it might be added that Colonel Kerens is an admirer of Senator Foraker's ability and statesmanship. While here this week Colonel Kerens will talk with all the Republican leaders and his long association with party managers will make his views yearned for and valued.

Although Senator Bulkely and Brandagee, of Connecticut, were not elected delegates-at-large from their state to the Chicago convention, they are not cast down and some of the wisest Taft men express the fear that the Connecticut Republicans acted unwisely in forcing a Taft endorsement. There was no opposition to Taft manifested by the two senators, but they only insisted that it has not been the custom of the state to instruct and that there should be no exception this year. When the senators learned that instructions would be forced through, both Bulkely and Brandagee wired that they did not care to be instructed delegates and the convention took them at their word and left them off the delegation. The two senators are very prominent men at home and here.

GRANTSVILLE.

Mrs. Elisha Durst, who had been away at the Johns Hopkins Hospital for treatment, has returned home and doing nicely.

We are sorry to note that Dr. Robinson is on the sick list.

Dr. Briscoe has moved in his new home, but is now in Baltimore attending the funeral of an only brother.

Dr. Bone seems to be kept pretty busy.

Messrs. Peter Gortner and M. J. Brenninger, of Gortner, were in Grantsville calling on friends and relatives.

Mr. Henry Bonig has moved in his new home.

The Epworth League is growing in interest and numbers. H. H. Baker lead the meeting for us last night.

Rev. McCoy, who was quite sick, is improving.

Miss Lena Winterburg, of Patterson, N. J., and Mrs. Montgomery, of Cumberland, are here for a short visit to their mother,

Mr. J. Shaw is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George Shaw.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustine are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Englehart, of Accident.

Dr. Keller has gone to Accident for a short time.

Interesting news is scarce, hence we close.

Death of An Infant.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Rawlings, residing near Swanton, died on last Saturday, and was buried from the Swanton M. E. church on Monday of this week, the funeral services being conducted by Rev. William Barnard, of Swanton. The interment was made in the cemetery near the home of Rev. A. F. George.

A COMPLICATED HORSE STEALING CASE.

Three Animals Stolen From Near Hutton Friday Night by Three Men.

One of the most complicated cases of horse stealing ever occurring in this section of the country took place last Friday night when animals belonging to Messrs. Fred. A. Thayer, Dennis Glover and Jerome Kisner were stolen near Hutton by three men, two of them being Charles and Henry Kisner, sons of Jerome, and George Arnold.

The horses were taken from stables and during the night were traded or sold to Bert McCall, a horse trader who moved from near Oakland to Terra Alta the day preceding, McCall paying, so it is alleged, $90 in cash and giving a check for $40 on the Garrett National Bank of Oakland for the balance. The check was turned over to Charles Kisner and presented at the bank here on Saturday morning for payment. In the meantime McCall telephoned to the bank to stop payment. Kisner left town for Terra Alta on the morning accommodation and was arrested there and later brought to Oakland and committed to jail.

In the meantime the horses were again stolen, presumably by Henry Kisner and George Arnold and taken to Kingwood, where they were located by Sheriff Brown, who went over to that place Saturday and endeavored to recover the property, but was prevented from doing so by McCall's attorney, the lawyer putting up a stiff argument and Brown came home empty handed and riled. The animals were left in Kingwood in charge of the Sheriff of that county. Sunday Jerome Kisner went to Kingwood and recovered his horse and also Mr. Glover's, bringing them home with him. Mr. Thayer's animal was left behind and on Monday night it was stolen again, this time from the Sheriff, who had it in charge. Tuesday morning Mr. Thayer went to Kingwood, but on the way over he was informed that his property had disappeared. It was later recovered, being found by a resident of Terra Alta wandering along the roadway, who turned it over to its rightful owner.

McCall accompanied Sheriff Brown to Kingwood and while in that town fell on the pavement and broke his leg. He is now confined to a hospital in that town.

Henry Kisner and George Arnold, two of the alleged thieves, are still at large.

Resolutions of Respect.

The following resolutions were adopted by Acme Lodge, K. of P., of Gormania, and are published by request:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, the Supreme Ruler of the universe, in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the esteemed and highly respected Brother Noah J. Miller;

WHEREAS, The Lodge has sustained the loss of a true and faithful brother, a loyal Knight, a true and loving husband and father, therefore be it

Resolved, That while be bow with humble submission to the will of the Ruler of the universe we do not the less mourn for our brother who has been called from his labor to his rest.

Resolved, That we as a Lodge extend our heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family in this hour of their bereavement.

Resolved That a copy or these resolutions be placed upon the minutes of the Lodge, a copy be sent to the wife and family, also a copy be sent to the local papers and the Pythian Banner.

W. H. MYERS,
G. W. HARVEY,
G. DILGARD,
Committee.

The Oakland Normal.

The Oakland Normal is progressing well under the directors, Profs. Palmer and Bishoff. Prof Palmer has charge of arithmetic, geography, physiology, orthography and physics, while Prof. Bishoff instructs in algebra, history, grammer, bookkeeping, geometry, and general history.

There is an enrollment of sixty-three and the number is still increasing.

The entire School Board consisting of Messrs. Miller, Bishoff, Deffinbaugh and County Superintendent E. A. Browining visited the school last Wednes and gave very interesting speeches, suggestions, criticisms and information. On the whole they were well pleased with the work being done.

Of the number of students in the school it is impossible to tell just how many are first or second grades as many are taking part first and part second grade studies.

The school will turn out at least forty-five or fifty teachers from the present number of scholars.

A STUDENT.

Call for Your Letters.

Mr. Geo. Brant, Mr. Bruce Fichtner, The Glades, Mr. J. W. Lewis (2), Mr. William Miller, Mr. Frank Parker, Miss Mary Railley, Mrs. Tola Wolf.

CLAIM "SNAKE" IN GARRETT LAW.

F. C. Ries, Accident, Long Pursued, is Only SaloonKeeper Affected By Act.

It is contended by the liquor men that there was a "snake" in the new local option law passed by the last legislature for Garrett county. It puts out of business the bar in connection with the hotel conducted at Accident by F. C. Ries. There had been a bar in connection with this hotel for forty years and it had always been operated by the Ries family. Two years ago, Governor Warfield vetoed a bill to make Accident a prohibition district. A bill along similiar lines was introdubed in the last Legislature. It was unfavorable reported by the Temperance committee and the motion of Delegate Green to substitute the bill for the unfavorable report was lost after a bitter debate. It was charged at the time that it was a political trick to put Ries out of business. The new law says "it shall not be lawful to sell intoxicating liquors within one mile of any schoolhouse or church, after the passage of this act unless the same be situated in the corporate limits of an incorporated town." This being the law Clerk Tower was prohibited from issuing a license to Mr. Ries and Accident is now dry after forty years. The Ries hotel is an historic stopping place. The section affected Accident only, as all others applying for license under the local option law received the same. Under the provisions of the recommenders' law, however, license was refused Charles Gillespie, of near Gorman, Garrett county, as his recommenders do not reside within the limits prescribed by the law—a radius of two miles where he intended to conduct the saloon. Mr. Gillespie, it will be remembered, established the town of Brooklyn Heights, W. Va., in order to get saloon license, after he had been refused license at Hendricks, just opposite. Later the county court refused him license at Brooklyn Heights.—Cumberland News.

THE DEATH RECORD.

JAMES W. SKILES.

This highly esteemed resident of Accident District died on the 4th inst. at his home and was buried on Wednesday last after services conducted by Rev. J. E. Johnson, of the U. B. church, of which the deceased was a consistent member. Mr. Skiles was born Sept. 28, 1841, and was aged 66 years, 7 months and 24 days. He was married in 1869 to Miss Sarah Jane Suter. As a result of this union eight children were born, four of them yet living. Mr. Skiles was a true Christian gentleman and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Largest assortment of highest grade enameled ware at bargain prices at G. A. Shirer & Co's. 9-4t*

FRIENDSVILLE.

Mrs. Stoffer was at Somerset, Pa., attending commencement of the high school, of which school her niece was one of the graduating class.

Mr. Geo. D. Browning came down from Swallow Falls to attend a meeting of the coal company.

Mr. R. C. McCandlish spent Saturday and Sunday in Cumberland and Piedmont returning on Sunday evening.

The stork visited the family of Mr. Jacob Stotler on Sunday last, leaving them a 10 pound daughter.

The F. A. C. held an ice cream supper and box social on Saturday night at Allen's hall. A good time was reported.

Mr. Frank Spears, B. & O. scale inspector, is spending a few days at his home here.

A special meeting of the stockholders of The Penn-Garrett Coal Mining Company was held at their general office in Friendsville on Monday, May 11, 1908. C. L. Pullen, Esq., of New York, was in the chair, and J. N. Alsip, acting secretary. DeWarren H. Reynolds, Esq., of Cumberland, general counsel of the company, was present and in his usual logical and convincing manner stated the object and purposes of the meeting and upon a unanimous vote the following changes were decided upon: The amended charter was accepted and the name of the company changed to The Western Maryland Coal and Coke Company; the capital stock increased from $100,000 to $2,000,000; bond mortgage for $1,000,000 and income bond mortgage for $100,000 was authorized; the board of directors was increased from seven to ten and three directors elected, Messrs. Byrne, York, and Crane, of New York City. Mr. Reynolds assured the stockholders that the financial end of the corporation was assured, and work will be commenced on a large scale in a few weeks, and the people of Friendsville, and in fact, Garrett county, is to be congratulated on the prospect of such an industry within its bounds.

Protection Against Loss By Fire.

Is your property insured? If not, could you afford to lose your home or your place of business at this time by fire? If such a misfortune should overtake you are you able to rebuild without borrowing money and putting a mortgage on your premises? If not, then insure your property at once in one of the large and reliable Fire Insurance Companies represented by our Agency, and in case of fire you will be promptly paid the amount of loss sustained under your policy, and it will not be necessary to borrow. Combined assets of Companies represented, more than $85,000,000. Write for information and rates.

FRED A. THAYER, Agent.
52-2t4s Oakland, Md.

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Will make a cut of 20 per cent. on their $2,000.00 Clothing Stock consisting of Clothing of every description.

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DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

Desirable Clothing For Boys

Is one of my specialties. I have been very particular in the selection of my line to get only goods of dependable quality.

My suits for LITTLE BOYS 3 to 7 years in Eton, Buster Brown and Sailor styles at $3.00 to $5.00 are hard to beat.

Suits from 8 to 16 year sizes in either plain knee pants or Knickerbocker style at $4.00 to $7.50 I believe to be the best to be had in this range of prices. I also have a lot of cheaper suits if you want them.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.
NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

A REAL FARM HIGH SCHOOL.

Real Agricultural Training Given to Boys and Girls of Cecil County, Md.

At a recent institute at Rising Sun, Cecil county, Md., I noticed some thirty-odd boys and girls come into the meeting, and was told they were from the high school, which did not impress me very much, except that I wondered if it would be possible to interest them. In speaking of the composition of a fertilizer, wanting to get the boys' attention, I remarked: "That would be a good example for you in arithmetic. I suppose you were never asked to figure the analysis of a fertilizer in school?" To my amazement the answer came, "Oh yes, we do." When the session closed the head of the school, Professor H. O. Sampson, whom I met last summer at the summer school of agriculture at Cape May, came and spoke to me and introduced his two women assistants, and said these were his scholars and that he was teaching a high school at Calvert, about five miles distant, situated right out in the open country. He had brought in three wagonloads of his pupils to attend the institute, who were all studying agriculture. They stayed throughout the day and were among the most interested listeners.

At the suggestion of Professor Sampson, of which I was very glad to avail myself, a girl and a boy each read an essay at the afternoon session. They were not written for the occasion, but were their regular school compositions. The girl's was particularly clean cut, and the boy's showed a familiarity and knowledge of the subject not always met with on the part of those long in the dairy business. So good were they that I am sending them to the editor of this paper, both as an illustration of what this school is doing and an incentive for other girls and boys. How much more sensible such subjects for compositions for country pupils than one on "Spring" or some other threadbare subject.

The building was formerly an old Friends' school. The land was held under grant from William Penn. As those of this persuasion have gradually scattered the school has been closed for years. They were only too glad to give the use of it for an agricultural school, although not permitted to sell the land. The following extract from a bulletin from the United States Department of Agriculture on "Progress of Agricultural Education in 1906" concisely states the conception and equipment of the school, as well as the course of study followed.

Upon request of the patrons in the northern part of Cecil county, Md., for the establishment of a high school at Calvert, the Cecil county school board decided, in the summer of 1906, to establish such a school and give the course of study an agricultural trend. The school board applied to R. W. Silvester, of the Maryland Agricultural College, and to the United States Department of Agriculture for aid in organizing the school. Mr. H. O. Sampson, a graduate of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, who had had experience in teaching elementary agriculture in a high school in Pennsylvania, was furloughed from this office to take charge of the school as principal and teacher of agriculture. The school was opened November 5, 1906, in a small two room school building rented from the Society of Friends, and having an available area of about nine acres of land adjacent to it. Thirty-eight pupils were enrolled on the first day, and the number has since grown to fifty-one. A small recitation room has been converted into a laboratory and meagrely equipped with simple apparatus, mostly the handiwork of the principal and pupils. Here experiments in which the pupils take part are performed daily. The agricultural work is popular among the pupils and is also arousing much interest among the farmers of the county. Some of the county papers are devoting part of a column each week to the Calvert school. The principal visits other schools in the vicinity for the purpose of getting their teachers and pupils interested in agricultural subjects.

The regular work of the school begins with the seventh year, but at the present time some sixth grade work is being done in order to allow the other schools to bring their work up to a point where it will marticulate with the Calvert course.

Professor Sampson is assisted by his sister, Miss Nevada B. Sampson, of Mason City, Iowa, and Miss H. Louis Mann, of Washington.

Being out in the country, the pupils have to come in from a distance, many driving their horses and stabling them in sheds near by. A more enthusiastic lot I have seldom seen. The girls are fully as much interested as the boys. When a corn show was held in the town a year ago the girls asked that they, too, might compete, and made as good showing as the boys.

They propose to use the suitable land—about five acres—for experimental plots. They have helped the farmers directly by spraying orchards, under the direction of Professor Sampson, compounding rations, mixing fertilizers, treating oats for smut and testing seeds. The work has been so practical that the plants and farmers generally appreciate the good work and are the most enthusiastic supporters of the school. Surely such practical education is in itself a blessing, and not only engenders a love for agriculture but inclines those receiving it to avail themselves of the higher education of our agricultural colleges, and puts them in proper shape for what is given there.

There has been $5,000 granted by the state for a new building. Up to this time what has been done has been by local support, with the aid of the Department of Agriculture at Washington in detailing Professor Sampson for this work in an old dilapidated building and with crudely made apparatus.—Edward Van Alstyne, Kinderhook, N. Y.

COALING SHIP BY HAND LABOR.

Remarkable Work Done by Japanese Without Aid of Machinery.

Through lack of machinery and because of the cheapness of labor ships are loaded at Nagasaki, Japan, by hand. Run of mine coal is put into the ships' bunkers for $6.50 a ton. Labor costs $7.50 cents a shift of from eight to thirteen hours. T. S. Reilly, in "The Railway and Engineering Review," says that on an average there are three ladder gangs to each chute, and, when in haste, each ladder is supplied with a double line of "lifters," as the men and women on each ladder are called.

On the lighter at the foot of the ladder there are nearly always from five to ten men and women loading the coal into baskets and passing them up to the ladder gangs. The baskets hold about twenty-five pounds of coal each, and each basket is thrown down into the lighter as fast as emptied. This provides each unit gang with from twenty to twenty-five men and women—the line being shortened or extended by the addition or subtraction of individuals, as may from time to time be requisite. The flexibility is obviously most advantageous.

Mr. Reilly says two thousand tons have been put into the bunkers of a steamer in eight hours, and the record is twelve hundred tons into another steamer in three hours. As this means from 250 to 400 tons an hour, the machine-like operation can be readily conceived. In the two thousand ton case, six chutes of three gangs of twenty-five individuals make 450 people. So the cost of handling is only about 8 cents a ton.

QUEER AUSTRALIAN GAME.

Native Pheasant and Quail—The Bustard—Soup of Kangaroo Tail.

It is on the billabongs and creeks of the back country that the best sport is to be obtained. In wet seasons ducks and teal are to be shot, and in the ranges between the Murray and the Murrum-bridgee rivers the "native pheasant," or mallee hen, is to be found. This is a fine table bird, quite equal, in my opinion, to any English pheasant. It is very shy and not easy to obtain. I knew a man who kept a few bloodhounds for hunting dingoes. He used to go into the scrub where there were mallee hens, put the dogs on their tracks and canter after them. The birds would sometimes rise in an open space in the scrub, and I have known him to bring down a brace of them when shooting from the saddle.

Good duck shooting might be had at the large water holes if it were possible to get near without being seen, and in the summer evenings excellent sport is obtainable by waiting for the bronze-winged pigeons, which at sunset fly to water. There is also a small quail, like the Egyptain, to be shot in New South Wales after harvest. There they strip the wheat i. e., merely the heads off with a stripping machine, leaving the straw. I have known half a dozen guns make a capital bag without dogs.

The Australiam game bird, however, is the native bustard, or "wild turkey," as it is there called, although it is now very scarce except in the extreme back country. At one time it was common enough in Victoria, though now rare in that State, but on the back blocks of New South Wales it was quite plentiful a few years ago.

They were, nevertheless, difficult to stalk on foot, but, curiously enough, will allow one to drive quite within range, and I have seen many shot from a buggy toward the Darling river. They are capital table birds, often larger than the biggest turkey one could buy at an English Christmas market. The flesh of the breast is brown and tastes like wild duck. Properly cooked the Australian bustard has hardly its equal. It prefers arid plains, and I have shot them on the gold-fields of Western Australia, where there is little or no water. They must be able to fly great distances, for one never sees them about the desert country of West Australia in the hot weather.

Imported hares are very numerous in certain parts, and the rabbit is ubiquitous. I remember an Australian squatter, who was ruined by rabbits, saying that he had not much left, but he would be glad to subscribe a pound toward a monument to the idiot who introduced rabbits and foxes into Australia! Rabbit shooting is to be had almost everywhere, and as they are trapped and poisoned by the hundred thousand perhaps they too may become extinct in time. No one has not seen the rabbit warrens in the sandy back country of the Darling would credit the enormous number which exist there. I have passed miles of sandhills at dusk which seemed absolutely alive with the vermin, as Australians call them. This reminds me of an Englishman engaged to coon for the shearers on a back station, who by way of a treat made a rabbit pie for the men. He was nearly murdered for his pains! Australian shearers had not come, they said, to eat vermin!

Twenty or thirty years ago the back country squatters, in order to destroy kangaroos, used to dig huge pits at the corners of their paddocks, running yards of calico along their wire fences and then drive the kangaroos into the pits, clubbing and shooting them. In those days kangaroo skins were of no value; now that they are almost extinct there is a great demand for them. The flesh of a young kangaroo is by no means to be despised, and kangaroo tail soup is a delicacy now hardly to be obtained.

B. & O. R. R. SOLD ITS MINES.

Western Maryland Railroad Still Owns Large Coal Interests.

Baltimore railroad men are very much interested in the case to test the "commodity clause" of the Hepburn law prohibiting railroads from owning commodities shipped over their lines, except such as are regarded for their own use as common carriers.

The Baltimore and Ohio anticipated the operations of the law when it separated the Georges Creek coal mines, most of which it owned, from the railroad property some time ago. This is the Consolidation Coal Company, which was an adjunct of the railroad corporation, the executives of the one also directing and controlling the other. This property was sold to Messrs. C. W. Watson, J. H. Wheelwright and their associates more than a year ago. They now operate and presumably own it, though it is admitted that they have 30 years in which to make payment, the installments of price covering that length of time. In the meantime the Baltimore and Ohio derives its profit from its haul of the output and to this extent it is certainly no worse off than when it owned and operated the mines.

The Western Maryland Railroad Company owns extensive coal mines in West Virginia Central and Pittsburg branch. This is recognized as one of the chief sources of revenue to the company as it sells the bulk of this coal, though it also consumes a great deal in the operation of its trains. The Western Maryland being in the hands of receivers by order of the United States Circuit Court, is necessarily a ward of that court and will continue to be until a reorganization is effected and the receivers discharged. If the penalties provided in the Hepburn law, therefore, were now effective and enforced the receiver would naturally refer the matter to the court, of which he is only an officer, for adjudication and settlement. What the court would do in such an emergency cannot be conjectured. As was aptly said in the discussion of the matter by a transportation official, "it is a bridge which probably will not be crossed until it is reached."

Mr. Winslow S. Pierce, former president of the Western Maryland Railroad, and now general counsel for George J. Gould, is in Baltimore in connection with the receivership of the Western Marylandr He is stopping at the Hotel Belvedere, Baltimore.

Mr. F. S. Landstreet, former vice-president of the same road, is also at the hotel, and called upon Mr. Pierce. It was rumored that they were in consultation with a prominent attorney regarding the receivership, but this was denied by both. Mr. Pierce said that he was here in an advisory capacity for the convenience of the receiver, and for that reason only.

Later in the evening Mr. Landstreet consulted his attorney, Mr. Edgar H. Gans, and said that his visit to Baltimore was in connection with the suit instituted against him in the county court, which case was called at Towson yesterday.

A Business Proposition

Did you ever stop to think, Mr. Business Man, that the news of your business is as much a part of the local events as a wedding or a church fair? The ladies are just as much interested in a new fabric you have on the shelves as they are in any home happening. Your store news and anouncements in these columns will reach a large circle of eager buyers. This will enable you to sell your goods while they are new and fresh and you will not have to sacrifice later at remnant counter prices. Think it over.

THE CREOSOTING OF WOOD.

Data As To The Amount of The Oil Required For Railroad Ties.

Ever since 1837 the process of wood preserving by creosoting has been in use. J. C. Williams, of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, is authority for the following information on the subject. Railroad and construction engineers are almost unanimous in the opinion that creosoting is a scientifically correct and a practically successful way of preserving timber from decay and the ravages of the toredo, Mr. Williams says:

The standard quantity of oil injected in this altitude (Maurer, N. J.) is twelve pounds to the cubic foot, or about 1.4 gallons. For sound and square edge yellow pine ties we use ten pounds a cubic foot. On account of the heavy treatment, up to twenty-four pounds a cubic foot, used for marine work in tropical and semi-tropical climates, the average quantity of oil injected throughout this country is 15.8 pounds a cubic foot. Never having attempted complete saturation of any timber, we have no data as to the maximum oil each class of timber will take. The writer once inspected the treatment of a cylinder of shortleaf pine boards 1½ by 4½ inches, which absorbed thirty pounds during the process of filling the cylinder, and consequently without pressure. This was an exceptional case, and was due to the wood being air dry and then being steamed and subjected to a vacuum, the work having been done under a specification which called for the artificial seasoning and making no provision for the treatment of air dry material. The best practice now is not to use steam or vacuum if the lumber is air dry.

Creosote oil and zinc chloride are the two most successful preservatives of the two hundred or more which have been tried.

Greenland's Ice Cap.

The largest mass of ice in the world fills up nearly the whole of the interior of Greenland. It is one and a half miles thick. This ice has accumulated since before the dawn of history. It is believed to form a block 600,000 miles in area. According to these statistics, this lump of ice is larger in volume than the whole body of water in the Mediterranean.

Electricity as an Aid to Memory.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, Sir James Grant, M. D., presented a paper on the neurons and cells of the brain in their relation to the faculty of memory, and, after stating that, as with the other tissues of the body, so with the cells of the brain, evidence of lessening power and activity appears with the passage of years, he added the very interesting statement that the line of present investigation demonstrates that the electrical current through the brain rotates its molecules to such a degree as to produce a most notable physological response in the direction of improved memory.

Light From Windmills.

On the Danish island of Sjalland there is an electric lighting system which is driven by a windmill. The wheel is 46 feet in diameter, and is supported by a tower 43 feet high. The area of the blades exposed to the wind is 340 square feet, and with a wind blowing at the rate of 23 feet a second the mill will give 8.6 horsepower. The speed is then 24 revolutions a minute. Current is supplied to 378 incandescent and six arc lamps, besides several small motors.

Subscribe for the Republican.

For Sale.

Arnold cottage, at Mt. Lake Park, Md; 13 rooms and attic; used as boarding house and has good patronage; high ground; splendid location; two blocks from new auditorium; city water; one of the best built houses in the Park; about 75 feet of porches. Will exchange for smaller property. A good bargain. Address F. P. Arnold, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

SCHOOL BOOK REFORM.

Fault Found With Long Lines of Type and Shiny Paper.

An association made up of women principals of schools in this city has undertaken to seek the correction of certain evils which they believe are hurtful to children's eyes. One is the length of the lines of type in some school books. Unless the lines are well separated—"leaded," as a printer would say—a person experiences difficulty in finding the beginning of a fresh line after finishing the one before. The trouble is bad enough with adults, but it is even more embarrassing with the young. The other evil is the use of a highly glazed paper in illustrated books. A shiny surface is considered necessary by publishers when they use halftone reproductions of photographs, for such a finish on the paper makes the picture stand out better than it would otherwise. The light reflected from the surface, however, is considered injurious to sensitive eyes.

For the first of these troubles there is apparently no good excuse, except possibly economy in typesetting. Hence, the mere discussion of the subject may lead to the desired reform—a shortening of the lines. To secure a reform in the second instance may not be easy. A well known medical periodical recommends a return to the old-fashioned wood engraving for purposes of illustration. Such pictures would be very artistic, and might possibly make the use of unglazed paper feasible, but the cost of the wood engraving is greater than that of the halftone. The engraving industry has now practically disappeared.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Somerset county, Pa., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ANNA BOGER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1908.

WILLIAM E. BITTNER,
Administrator.
Rockwood, Pa.

Order of Publication.

Della Lynch and Edward Lynch, Plaintiffs,
vs.
Loyolen McKinzie, Anna McKinzie, Noah McKinzie, Inez McKinzie, Annie McKinzie, Helen Walker, Robert Walker, Dora McKinzie, Richard McKinzie, George McKinzie, Rose McKinzie, Laura McKinzie, Peter McKinzie, Dora McKinzie, Lucy McKinzie, Nancy Robison and Olin Robison, Defendants.

No. 1534 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of the real estate devised in the last will and testament of Francis McKinzie, deceased, late of Garrett county, for the purpose of partition among the parties entitled to interest therein.

The bill states that on or about the —— day of March, in the year 1894, the said Francis McKinzie departed this life leaving a last will and testament, devising his real estate to his wife during her natural life, and then to his children share and share alike; that the said widow of the said Francis McKinzie departed this life about one year ago, and that he left as his only heirs under his said last will and testament, the following children, Loyolen McKinzie, his son, intermarried with Annie McKinzie; Noah McKinzie, his son, intermarried with Inez McKinzie; Annie McKinzie, his daughter, unmarried; Dora McKinzie, his daughter, intermarried with Richard McKinzie; George McKinzie, his son, intermarried with Rose McKenzie; Laura McKinzie, his daughter, unmarried; Lucy McKinzie, his daughter, unmarried; Nancy Robison, his daughter, intermarried with Olin Robison, all of Garrett county, State of Maryland; Della Lynch, his daughter, intermarried with Edward Lynch; Peter McKinzie, his son, intermarried with Dora McKinzie, all of Allegany county, State of Maryland; Helen Walk his daughter, intermarried with Rob Walker, of Salisbury, Somerset county State of Pennsylvania; that all of said children are adults. That said real estate consists of a farm and cannot be divided among the parties entitled to interest therein without loss and injury.

The bill then prays for a decree for the sale of said real estate and for a distribution of the proceeds thereof among the parties entitled thereto, according to their respective interests therein; for general relief; for subpoena against the resident defendants and an order of publication against non resident defendants.

It is thereupon, this 4th day of May, in the year 1908, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the Plaintiffs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county once in each of four successive weeks before the 5th day of June, 1908, giving notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, warning them to appear in this Court in person or by Solicitor on or before the 22nd day of June, next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
5-9 4t E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

LEVY LIST, 1908.

Annual Levy for Garrett County, Maryland, Levied on the 18th Day of April, 1908, by the Board of County Commissioners for Garrett County, Marvland.

GENERAL ROAD LEVY.
[Levied as per Act of Legislature.]

Dist. No. 1—Swanton		$ 881 50
" 2—Selbysport		1,073 40
" 3—Grantsville		1,216 80
" 4—Bloomington		533 40
" 5—Accident		829 82
" 6—Sang Run		536 04
" 7—East Oakland		1,688 26
" 8—Ryans Glade		1,015 97
" 9—Johnsons		364 03
" 10—Deer Park		877 24
" 11—Elbow		353 15
" 12—Bittinger		460 95
" 13—Kitzmillersville		321 51
" 14—Oakland		1,860 15
Total		$12,012 32

CORPORATIONS.

Mayor and Council of—	
Oakland	$ 800 00
Deer Park	100 00
Loch Lynn	100 00
Friendsville	300 00
Kitzmillersville	150 00
Commissioners of Grantsville	150 00
Mt. Lake Park Community	200 00
Total	$1,800 00

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

E. Z. Tower, use Garrett National Bank	$ 600 00
Same, use Davis Nat'l Bank	700 00
Same, baiance	440 25
Total	$1,740 25

COURT FUND.

Estimate to pay expenses for June, September and December, 1908, and March Term, 1909	$3,085 00

ORPHANS' COURT.

Estimate to pay Judges	$464 64
E. E. Friend, Register of Wills	175 10
Total	$639 74

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

A. L. Lee, late Sheriff, use Garrett National Bank	$ 500 00
Same, use Dixon & Kelso	852 11
Same, balance	1,358 46
Estimate to pay Sheriff's salary, prisoners' board, etc., for 1908, subject to order	3,000 00
Estimate to pay Warden's salary, subject to order	900 00
Estimate to pay Jail Cook's salary, subject to order	300 00
E. I. West, taking care of David Saucer at jail, use First National Bank of Oakland	17 50
C. J. Brown, taking care of David Saucer at jail, use of First National Bank of Oakland	22 00
Daniel Vaughn, taking care of David Saucer at jail, use First National Bank of Oakland	30 00
Daniel Jamison, taking care of David Saucer at jail	7 50
J. W. Purnell, taking care of C. C. Michael at jail	42 00
Total	$7,029 57

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Public School Commissioners for support schools	$17,000 00
To build new school houses	3,000 00
Total	$20,000 00

PUBLIC PRINTING & PUBLISHING.

Benj. H. Sincell, publishing and printing, use Garrett National Bank	$ 462 50
James D. Hamill, publishing, use Garrett National Bank	262 50
Chas. A. Deffinbaugh, publishing	116 65
Total	$841 65

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Estimate to pay same for 1908	$3,800 00

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Estimate to build same for 1908	$4,000 00
Mayor and Town Council of Loch Lynn, part payment for bridge over Little Yough near Loch Lynn	125 00
Total	$4,125 00

FOX AND CAT CERTIFICATES.

Estimate to pay same for 1908	$250 00

ALMSHOUSE AND ASYLUM FUND.

Estimate for 1908	$2,600 00

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

Estimate for 1908	$1,050 00

STATE WITNESSES BEFORE J. P.

Estimate for 1908	$100 00

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Estimate for County Commissioners	$1,000 00
A. G. Ross, Clerk, balance	600 00
F. A. Thayer, Attorney	150 00

NEW ROADS.

Road Case No. 187—	
A. C. Mason, surveyor	$ 10 00
Chauncey Kimmell, examiner, 2 days	4 00
Eugene Teats, examiner 2 days	4 00
W. T. Sines, " 2 days	4 00
Samuel Kimmell chainman, 1 day	1 50
Cyrus Kimmell, chainman, 1 day	1 50
J. S. Hardesty, axeman, 1 day	1 50
Road Case No. 188—	
C. M. Miller, surveyor	15 25
Rudolph Beckman, examiner, 3 days	6 00
J. L. Fitzwater, examiner, 3 days	6 00
P. P. McAndrews, " 3 "	6 00
Jno. A. Beckman, flagman, 2 "	3 00
Jas. W. Kisner, axeman, 2 "	3 00
Stuart A. Paugh, chainman, 2 "	3 00
Luther C. Winter, " 2 "	3 00
Road Case No. 190—	
P. C. Boucher, surveyor	10 00
H. S. Coleman, examiner, 1 day	2 00
David Popp, " 1 day	2 00
B. F. Michael, " 1 day	2 00
Noah McKenzie, chainman, 1 day	1 50
Jos. Minnick, " 1 day	1 50
Road Case No. 191—	
W. McCulloh Brown, surveyor	20 00
Jas. W. Harvey, examiner 4 days	8 00
James Lish, " 4 days	8 00
L. C. Hamill, " 3 days	6 00
L. C. Hamill, roadman, 3 days	4 50
George Plum, axeman, 2 days	3 00
Richard Bray, chainman, 3 days	4 50
Clever Pool, " 2 days	3 00
Hamill Coal & Coke Co., damages	1 00
Manor Mining & Mfg Co., "	22 15
Garrett County Coal Co., "	20 45
Road Case No. 192—	
Getty Browning, surveyor, use Garrett National Bank	35 00
Jonas Glotfelty, examiner, 1½ days	3 00
F. D. Dewitt, examiner, 1½ days	3 00
W. A. Smith, " 1 day	2 00
Lee Browning, chainman, 4 days	6 00
Fred. Shank, " 4 days	6 00
Road Case No. 193—	
James A. Sincell, surveyor	15 00
Martin Hughes, examiner, 2 days	4 00
P. H. Rodeheaver, " 3 days	6 00
Henry Myers, " 2 days	4 00
W. M. Lawton, chainman, 1 day	1 50
Delbert Rodeheaver, " 1 day	1 50
Edmund Jamison, " 1 day	1 50
Total	$279 85

SPECIAL ROAD APPROPRIATIONS

Districts Nos. 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 14, subject to order	$1,378 89
Districts Nos. 3, 9, 11 and 12, subject to order	500 00
Districts Nos. 2, 5 and 6, subject to order	400 00
Total	$2,278 89

ATTORNEYS' FEES.

F. A. Thayer, late State's Attorney	$1,339 47
J. T. Mitchell, 2 misdemeanors	10 00
C. G. Watson, 2 "	10 00
Thos. J. Peddicord, 1 felony	10 00
Gilmor S. Hamill, 4 misdemeanors and 2 felonies	40 00
Norman S. Heindel, 1 felony	10 00
Renninger & Offutt, 1 "	10 00
E. H. Sincell, 1 misdemeanor	5 00
G. S. Hamill & Ferdinand Williams, 1 felony	10 00
Ferdinand Williams, 2 misdemeanors	10 00
Asa T. Matthews, 1 felony	10 00
S. F. Hamill, 1 "	10 00
G. S. Hamill, jr., 1 "	10 00
Hamill & Matthews, 1 felony	10 00
J. C. Renninger, State's Attorney	15 00
Total	$1,519 47

CONSTABLES' FEES.

Dist. No. 1—Jos. R. Glass	$ 11 60
" 2—Chas. H. Liston	10 95
" 4—Jac. Stump, special	3 75
" 7—Wm. A. Maffett	280 15
" 10—E. G. Miller	8 70
" 14—J. H. White, special	45 05
" 14—Wm. Newman, "	24 40
Total	$384 60

MAGISTRATES' FEES.

Dist. No. 3—Peter Nathan	$ 44 40
" 5—Henry Kahl	7 95
" 7—A. S. Teats	130 29
" 10—Wm. D. Hoye	18 00
" 14—Andrew B. Gonder	60 40
Total	$261 04

OUTSIDE PENSIONERS.

John Kanada, support Frances Cooper, subject to order	$ 25 00
Sarah Sanbower, support Hubert Sanbower, subject to order	50 00
Silas Cuppett, support Emily Forsythe, subject to order	100 00
Jacob Beeman, support Elizabeth Spiker, subject to order	25 00
Francis Fike, support Nancy Vansickle and daughter, subject to order	120 00
Esther Glottelty, support self, subject to order	96 00
Simon Nair, support self, subject to order	60 00
J. I. Ringer, support John R. Ringer, subject to order	120 00
Amelia Turney, support self, subject to order	50 00
Alpheus and Mary Yeast, support self, subject to order	150 00
James W. Gilpin, support self, subject to order	100 00
Estimate for others	200 00
Total	$1,096 00

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

On the body of Anna Boger—		
Philip Georg,	Juror	$ 1 00
Samuel Mosser,	"	1 00
Louis Durst,	"	1 00
Floyd Deahl,	"	1 00
Valentine Kahl,	"	1 00
William Bowman,	"	1 00
Daniel Bowman,	"	1 00
Solomon Glass,	"	1 00
Newton Geis,	"	1 00
Smith Friend,	"	1 00
William Garringer,	"	1 00
J. P. Spiker,	"	1 00
Dr. H. R. Boyer		10 00
Leonard Shartzer, summoning jurors		1 50
On body of George H. Marville—		
Samuel P. Specht,	juror	1 00
William H. Clary,	"	1 00
George Marley	"	1 00
James T. Shaffer,	"	1 00
Walter C. Bowman,	"	1 00
Sanson S. Savedge,	"	1 00
George L. Coffman,	"	1 00
F. L. Warnick,	"	1 00
Chas. B. Savedge,	"	1 00
Alex. C. George,	"	1 00
Enoch R. Clark,	"	1 00
John Snyder,	"	1 00
Dr. J. K. Cole		10 00
G. W. Haulenbeck, for team		50
On body of Joseph Harris—		
George T. Miller,	juror	1 00
James Coffman,	"	1 00
Jesse Harris,	"	1 00
Edward Miller,	"	1 00
George Moorehead,	"	1 00
Lawrence Garvey,	"	1 00
Robert Moorehead,	"	1 00
Lewis Mitter,	"	1 00
Daniel Raley,	"	1 00
Adam Elliott,	"	1 00
James Spence,	"	1 00
James Reynolds,	"	1 00
Marcus M. Fazenbaker, coroner		5 00
Dr. H. M. Kemp		10 00
Thomas Burk,	Witness	33
J. P. Cleary,	"	33
Gilbert Warnick,	"	33
Harmon Elliott,	"	33
R. A. C. Howard,	"	33
Thomas Moorehead,	"	33
Dominick Flynn,	"	33
Edward Devine,	"	33
Russell Patterson,	"	33
Frank Flynn,	"	33
Stephen Flynn,	"	33
Lewis Baldwin,	"	33
Lon Buckhannon,	"	33
Renx Buckhannon,	"	33
Charles D. Moorehead,	"	33
Thomas P. Swan,	"	33
Charles Brentlin,	"	33
Michael Flynn,	"	33
Joseph Paugh,	"	33
Lewis Mitter,	"	33
Cole Duckworth,	"	33
Joseph Moran,	"	33
William Elliott,	"	33
Charles Flynn,	"	33
Mrs. John Howell,	"	33
Charles H. Hill,	"	33
Gus Wilson,	"	33
George Ward,	"	33
Andy Hotchkiss,	"	33
Charles Ball,	"	33
Scott Elliott,	"	33
Howard Miller,	"	33
Mrs. Gilbert Warnick,	"	33
Mrs. C. D. Moorehead,	"	33
Benj. Fazenbaker,	"	33
On body of Robert E. Clingan—		
Edward J. Frantz,	juror	1 00
W. A. Maffett,	"	1 00
G. M. Mason,	"	1 00
J. N. Robinson,	"	1 00
D. M. Mason,	"	1 00
W. Ravenscroft,	"	1 00
John Sweeney,	"	1 00
R. K. Maroney,	"	1 00
Owen Tracy,	"	1 00
Thomas Little,	"	1 00
Charles Liller,	"	1 00
W. H. Hinebaugh,	"	1 00
Dr. H. W. McComas		10 00
Dr. J. E. Legge		10 00
J. A. Cross,	Witness	33
Mattie Cross,	"	33
Holmes Browning,	"	33
Charles Whetsell,	"	33
James Frantz,	"	33
Philip Davis,	"	33
On body of John Collins—		
George Mason,	juror	1 00
Edward J. Frantz,	"	1 00
Daniel Vaughn,	"	1 00
George Geissman,	"	1 00
B. H. Sincell,	"	1 00
E. A. Weimer,	"	1 00
E. Baumgartner,	"	1 00
D. M. Mason,	"	1 00
George D. White,	"	1 00
Charles Liller,	"	1 00
Robert Townshend,	"	1 00
James A. Sincell,	"	1 00
Earl Durst, witness		33
Dr. John E. Legge		10 00
On body of Bartholomew Hileman—		
D. M. Mason,	juror	1 00
L. J. Brown,	"	1 00
J. M. Stanton,	"	1 00
A. J. Harne,	"	1 00
E. J. Frantz,	"	1 00
Austin Brown,	"	1 00
W. A. Maffett,	"	1 00
Elwood Offutt,	"	1 00
Benj. H. Sincell,	"	1 00
Samuel Rodeheaver,	"	1 00
Clyde C. Liller,	"	1 00
Harper Bartlett, use Chas. Liller		1 00
Dr. Mahlon Hinebaugh		10 00
Total		$162 86

COURT HOUSE BONDS.

To pay bond No. 1	$5,000 00
" " interest from Aug. 1st, 1908, to July 31st, 1909	3,000 00
Total	$8,000 00

COURT HOUSE COMMISSION.

Deficiency in bond sale	$3,138 50
To be used for the necessary grading, steps, walks and approaches on court house lot, (as per Act of Legislature)	3,000 00
Total	$6,138 50

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

Dr. J. E. Legge, Health Officer	$ 100 00
Same, Physician to jail	100 00
James Denmark, scavenger, subject to order	25 00
Wm. H. Walker, janitor to c.h.	200 00
Henry M. Casteel, coal for c.h. and jail, use Garrett N. Bn'k	110 51
Same, for same, balance	51 17
Lincoln Callis, repairing road machines	21 21
Oakland Pharmacy, medicine for paupers and at jail	29 80
W. M. Thayer, hauling lumber for culverts	4 00
A. G. Sturgiss, stationery and medicine for paupers	45 60
D. E. Offutt & Sons, supplies furnished Mrs. Gilpin	15 00
Same, electric lamps, etc.	2 95
The Falconer Company, stationery for Clerk of Court	44 25
Lantz Bros., supplies for c.h.	10 91
Thomas Harne, hauling	6 00
G. A. Shirer, supplies for jail	4 95
Wm. J. C. Dulany Co, stationery for Clerk of Court	46 84
J. M. Davis & Sons, supplies for jail and court house	39 70
Corlies, Macy & Co., stationery for court house	188 25
James D. Hamill, stationery for Clerk's office	5 00
Alva Bushnell Co. same	15 75
W. H. H. Friend, issuing burial permits	6 80
Sines & Fries, coffin for pauper	20 00
A. D. Naylor & Co., repairs and supplies jail sewer pipe	355 26
Baltimore Office Supply Co., supplies for Clerk's office	37 45
D. E. Bolden, repairs at c.h. coffins for paupers, etc.	168 63
George Geissman, coal for jail	18 75
Felty & Co., lumber for court house platform	9 96
Dixon & Kelso, supplies court house and jail	52 90
John W. Maroney, digging pauper graves	4 00
M. E. Frazee, coffin, pauper, &c	15 00
J. M. Jarboe, kindling for c.h.	4 00
E. W. Helbig, wood for jail	10 50
Garrett Co. Telephone Co. rent of 'phone at jail	6 50
E. W. Helbig, paper hanging at jail	39 85
M. A. Rhoades, support Anna R. Maust	31 10
The Corkins Chemical Co., disinfectant for jail	23 50
Oakland Electric Co., light for court house and jail	552 55
Total	$2,445 64

COUNTY TREASURER.

William H. Hollinger, commissions on county tax	$1,337 92
Same, commissions on state tax	184 16
Total	$1,521 07
Contingent Fund	$4,215 62

RECAPITULATION.

General Road Levy	$12,012 32
Corporations	1,800 00
Clerk of Circuit Court	1,740 25
Court Fund	3,085 00
Orphans' Court	639 74
Sheriff's Office	7,029 57
Public Schools	20,000 00
Public Painting & Publishing	841 65
Election Expenses	3,800 00
Bridge Account	4,125 00
Fox and Cat Certificates	250 50
Almshouse and Asylum Fund	2,600 00
Maryland Hospital	1,050 00
Est. to pay J. P. Witnesses	100 00
Commissioners' Office	1,750 00
New Roads	279 85
Special Road Appropriations	2,278 89
Attorneys' Fees	1,519 47
Constables' Fees	384 60
Magistrates' Fees	261 04
Outside Pensioners	1,096 00
Coroners' Inquests	162 86
Court House Bonds	8,000 00
Court House Commission	6,138 50
Miscellaneous Account	2,445 64
County Treasurer	1,521 07
Contingent Fund	4,215 62
Total	$89 127 07

To pay this amount it was ascertained that the taxable property as shown by the Assessment Books amounts to $8,408,214.00, which at $1.06 on the $100 will make the above amount for County purposes $89,127.07.

Deducting $734,866.00 for Corporations paying direct to the State Treasurer leaves the basis $7,673,348.00 at 16 cents on each $100 makes $12,277.36 and this added makes the taxes for State and County purposes $101,404.43.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

CHAPTER 677.

AN ACT providing for the issuing and sale of bond by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland for constructing, erecting and maintaining water works and sewerage in said town of Oakland; condemn such land as may be necessary for the building of said works, and to levy taxes on the assessable property of said town to redeem said bonds and to pay the interest thereon.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That for the purpose of establishing, constructing and maintaining water works capable of furnishing the residents of said town with a good and sufficient supply of water for ordinary purposes and for fire protection, and for establishing, erection, constructing and maintaining a sewerage system in said town for drainage and sewerage purposes the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland be and they are hereby authorized and empowered and direction to issue bonds in the name of the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland to an amount not exceeding $60,000.00, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid. The said bonds shall be for sums not less than $1,000 each, not more than $1,000.00 each, to be signed by the Mayor and President of the Town Council and countersigned by the Clerk of Town Council with the corporate seal of said town thereto be affixed, bearing interest at not more than five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in each and every year and dated on the first day of their issue; the said bonds shall be numbered serially. Bond No. 1 shall be due and payable two years from date of issue, and thereafter each bond shall mature and be payable each consecutive year from the maturity of bond No. 1 in the order of their consecutive numbers; provided, however, the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland are hereby given the option to redeem any or all bonds outstanding twenty-five years from date of issue; that all of said bonds issued as aforesaid shall be due and payable within 61 years from the date of their issue, and shall forever be exempt from all county and municipal taxation for any purpose, and shall have printed on them a reference to the Act of Assembly authorizing the issue thereof

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland are hereby authorized and empowered to construct and erect water works and sewerage for said town and to contract for the purpose in fee simple or lease for a term of years, renewable at their pleasure, any land, real estate, springs, brooks, water courses, streams, and to use and occupy forever or for a term of years any land, real estate, springs, brooks, water courses or streams which they may deem expedient and necessary for the purposes of furnishing said town with water and maintaining said sewerage, and they are hereby invested with all the rights and powers necessary for the induction of water into the said town, and the maintenance of said sewerage system; if for any cause the said Mayor and Town Council of Oakland shall be unable to agree with any owner of real or leasehold property, springs, brooks, water streams, or watercourses, or any other material which partakes of or is a necessary part of realty or for any right of way which they may find necessary for the conduct of said water and sewerage in its entry into or in said town or if such owner is under any disability or incapacity to contract or absent out of the county or unknown the said Mayor and Town Council of Oakland is hereby clothed with the power of condemnation under the right of eminent domain as provided in Section 251 of Article 23 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland as fully as if said section had been herein incorporated; and their manner of procedure of condemnation for the purpose of this Act shall in all particulars be the same as is provided by said Section 251 of said Art. 23. The said Mayor and Town Council of Oakland shall have full power to fix schedules of rates for furnishing water and sewerage to private residences and other buildings, and the said Mayor and Town Council shall have power to collect the same as other taxes are collected and the income thereof shall be applied, first, for expenses and maintenance, and afterwards for the payment of the interest on the bouds and a sinking fund to meet the bonds at maturitv.

SEC. 3 And be it enacted, That the title to said water works and sewerage, and all lands, estates and water courses, waterways, conduits, pipes, machinery and all other parts thereto shall when completed or acquired, vest in the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland; and every person who shall knowingly or willfully pollute any spring, stream, brook, water course, reservoir or stand pipe in connection with the said water works so built or constructed by throwing any impure or deleterious substance or thing into the same, or by swimming, bathing or washing themselves, or by washing clothes or any other thing therein, or by committing any nuisance in or near the sources of supply or the reservoir or standpipe for said water works so as to pollute the same, shall, upon conviction of such offense, be liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than three hundred dollars for each offence, to be recovered by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland by a Justice of the Peace as other fines are recoverable, or to imprisonment in the county jail or House of Correction for a term of not less than six months nor more than eighteen months, or both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Justice of the Peace, one-half of such fine to go to the informer and the balance to the Mayor and Town Council for the purposes of this Act

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of redeeming said bonds at their maturity and for securing the prompt payment of the interest thereon, the Mayor and Town Council shall for the year of the issue of said bonds and annually thereafter until the maturity of said bonds, levy a tax on the assessable property of said town not exceeding twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars to pay the interest thereon and the sum of one thousand dollars of the principal of said debt for the payment of the same at maturity. The said sum of one thousand dollars shall be held and invested by the Mayor and Town Council as a sinking fund for the redemption of said bonds at their maturity; and the said Mayor and Town Council shall from time to time deposit the money belonging to said sinking fund and the increment thereof in some safe depository which pays interest on deposits, or shall invest the same in State or such other bonds satisfactory to the said Mayor and Town Council as to them may seem best, or in the purchase or redemption of any of said bonds as may be offered for sale and redemption, and upon the purchase of any such bonds the Mayor and Town Council they shall immediately be cancelled by stamping across their face "cancelled by the sinking fund," and no portion of said sinking fund so levied shall ever be diverted to any other purpose than to the purchase and liquidation of said bonds. The money collected each year by the Treasurer or Tax Collector on account of taxes to the extent of said sum of one thousand dollars shall be set apart for said sinking fund, and a separate account shall be kept thereof and be deposited to the credit of said fund, and no part of which shall be chargeable to insolvencies on account of failure of assessment or collections.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, That the money arising from the sale of bonds, which said bonds shall be sold either at auction or by sealed bids, after due advertisement thereof, to the highest responsible bidder, shall be deposited in bank to the credit of said Mayor and Town Council of Oakland and subject to their check, and the Clerk of said town of Oakland shall keep a book to be especially provided for the purpose the names and addresses of the purchasers of the bonds soid and the amount realized on the sales, together with tho serial numbers of the bonds.

SEC. 6. And be it enacted, that in any prosecution before a Justice of the Peace under Section 3 of this act, the accused and the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland shall have the right of appeal to the Circuit Court for Garrett county, within thirty days, and a jury trial. Any person or persons convicted before a Justice of the Peace under Section 3 of this act who shall prav an appeal to the said Court shall be held by recognizance or be committed to the county jail to appear before the next regular jury term of the Circuit Court for Garrett county.

SEC. 7. And be it enacted, that the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to negotiate, sell and dispose of the said bonds as hereinbefore provided in section 5 of this act, or so many thereof as to the Mayor and Town Council may be deemed necessary for the purposes of this act, and the said Mayor and Town Council are fully authorized to make all necessary rules and regulations and to pass all necessary ordinances, with penalties for their violation, and to do all other necessary acts for the proper managing, maintaining and repairiag the said water works and sewerage system and for the protection thereof.

SEC. 8. And be it enacted, that the funds realized from the sale of said bonds shall be applied to the purposes of this act, and shall be paid by check signed by the Mayor and the President of the Council, and the said Mayor and Town Council of Oakland are hereby authorized and empowered to pass such orders for payment of money due for the construction of said water works and sewerage or to the contractor or contractors for the construction of the same, as shall, from time to time, be due or earned by the contractor or contractors in the prosecution of said works, and also from time to time to pass orders for the payment of property purchased or condemned, and for material furnished in persuance of the provisions of this act, and may in its discretion employ a competent hydrographical engineer to superintend the work of constructing such water works and sewerage.

SEC. 9. And be it enacted, that on the first Monday in May, 1908 there shall be a special election held in the town of Oakland, which election shall be held in the same manner and under the same regulations as other municipal elections held in said town, for the purpose of submitting the question as to whether this act shall take effect to the legal voters of said town, and all ballots at said election shall have printed on them the words: For water and sewerage, and the words Against water and sewerage, and all voters desiring to vote for the provisions of this act shall mark out the words "against water and sewerage," and all voters desiring to vote against the provisions of this act shall mark out the words "For water and sewerage." And if the judges of election shall decide that a majority of the votes are cast for "water and sewerage" then this Act shall be in full force of law otherwise of no effect. The judges of election shall under their hands immediately after said election certify to the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland the result of the said election.

SEC. 10. And be it enacted that this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6, 1908.

Blank Books of all kinds for sale at this office at a remarkably low price. Give us a call when needing anything in this line.

Musical Recital.

A recital will be given by some of Miss Daisy Grant's pupils, in the basement of the Lutheran church, on Thursday evening, May 14th, at eight o'clock. Their friends and the public are cordially invited to be present. No admission charged.

AN ACT, to repeal and re-enact with amendments, Section 113 of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title, "Garrett County," sub-title "Grantsville," as amended by the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, in 1906, Chapter 423.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 113 of the Code of Public Laws of Article 12, title "Garrett County," subtitle "Grantsville," as amended by the Acts of 1906, Chapter 223, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments to read as follows:

SEC. 113. That the male citizens of said town of the age of twenty-one years and upwards being citizens of the United States, and who have resided in said town for six months thereto preceding, shall elect by ballot on the first Monday in April, of the year 1908, a Mayor, to serve for two years or until his successor shall have been duly elected and qualified, and five Councilmen, three to serve for one year and two to serve for two years from the date of their election, or until their successors have been duly elected and qualified, and an election shall be held thereafter every second year for the election of a Mayor to serve for two years and an election shall be held thereafter every year for the election of two or three Councilmen as the case may be, to serve for the term of two years, the number of Councilmen thus to be elected to correspond with the number of Councilmen whose terms expire at the time of such election. In case of death, resignation or failure to qualify of any party elected as Mayor or Councilmen the corporate board (not less than a quorum being present) shall fill such vacancy by the election of some other qualified inhabitant of Grantsville to fill the unexpired term of the party whose place shall thus have become vacant. The Mayor and Councilmen during their official term shall hold no other corporation office nor be interested in any contract to which said corporation is a party, or where the money for said contract is to be paid out of the corporation treasury.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6, 1908.

CHAPTER 296.

AN ACT to repeal Chapter 309 of the Acts of 1906, title "Garrett County" sub-title "Dogs" and to authorized the County Commissioners to allot and adjust the "Sheep Fund" created by said Act; to re-enact Section 214 of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," sub-title "Sheep" as amended by Chapter 195 of the Acts of 1892; and to add a new Section to the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," subtitle "Sheep" to be designated 214A.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Chapter 309 of the Acts of 1906, title "Garrett County," sub-title "Dogs," be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the County Commissioners are hereby authorized to allot and adjust the "Sheep Fund," created by said Act; and that Section 214 of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," sub-title "Sheep" be re-enacted as amended by Chapter 195 of the Acts of 1892 and a new section be added to the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," sub-title "Sheep," to be designated 214A.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That after the first day of April, 1908, that the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county shall have power to place any balance which may remain in the hands of the County Treasurer to the credit of the "Sheep Fund" after all the claims for sheep killed by dogs have been paid, to the credit of the general Road Fund of the county and in case the claims proven for loss of sheep by dogs prior to April first, 1908, cannot be met by the "Sheep Fund" then the County Commissioners shall pay such claims out of the general funds of the county.

214. It shall be lawful to kill any dog seen running sheep in Garrett county and the owners of dogs shall be liable for all sheep killed or injured by them, and any person seeing such dogs running at large may lawfully kill the same.

214A. The Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county upon the petition of taxpayers, if they elect, shall have power to levy a tax, or license fee upon dogs and bitches owned, kept, or harbored within their county and to provide for the enrollment of said dogs and bitches designating officer or officers to do the same, and they may designate the time and manner of collecting the tax or license fee, and appoint tee officer or officers to make such collection or enrollment, and, may require them to give bond; and upon the petition in writing of the taxpayers of any one election district the County Commissioners, if the see fit, shall have power to levy an amount upon the taxable basis of the district so petitioning, which amount shall be applied in that district only to re-imburse the owners of sheep or lambs residing in said district for all sheep or lambs injured or killed by dogs, at a flat rate of three dollars per head; provided that this payment shall not be made when the ownership of the dog which did such killing can be proved. The County Commissioners are hereby authorized to make all rules and and regulations covering the custody and disbursement of this special fund.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That the provisions of this Act shall take effect upon the first day of April, 1908.

Approved April 1, 1908.

Notice to Tax-payers.

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1908 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 366, Acts of 1880, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills.

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. will be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge intetest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

W. E. HOLLINGER,
Treasurer.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1908.

FOR CONGRESS,

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

WHAT IS probably the longest local law ever passed at any session of the Maryland Legislature applicable to Garrett county is that appearing in this paper today, which is known as the Local Option or Anti-Saloon Law. The language of the act is very clear. Certain sections can vote on the question of local option by filling with the Board of Supervisors a petition asking a vote on the question except those communities which are already "dry." By the provision of the act liquor can not be sold legally within a mile of any house of worship or school building except in an incorporated town, which has resulted so far in closing a number of saloons. In Oakland, where the great majority of the saloons are located, the people, under Section 25 of the Act, are prohibited from voting upon the question whether or not liquor shall be sold in the town. Both Districts of Oakland, Numbers 7 and 14, are already dry outside the corporation limits, hence the law, in so far as being a benefit to the people of this section of the country, is a detriment, denying them the right to settle this much vexed question by popular vote.

STING OF CONSCIENCE.

The innocent know nothing of the agony of the man who has done wrong and whose conscience has not been seared. One of the most striking instances of the misery that the wrong door undergoes is found in the confessions of the former auditor and the paying teller of one of Pittsburg's largest banking institutions. These men were old and trusted employes of the bank, but in a fatal moment the longing for greater wealth overcame their scruples and they connived to use the funds of the bank to obtain their desires.

The story of their downfall is not a new one, but it has some features that may make an impression on young men who are in like positions of honor and trust and nerve them to withstand temptation, and preserve the integrity of their characters. No one but themselves know the torture these men suffered after taking the first step, from fear of detection. In an extensive account of their crime a Pittsburg paper relates that the face of one of them, the auditor, was seen to turn deathly pale in the bank one day when the truth began to dawn on him that the beginning of the end had started. He quickly recovered, however, and kept on at work. But the relief was only temporary. The account continues:

Few men have succeeded in getting away after committing such big thefts or remaining long in hiding, if they did try it. No persons knew this better than these men, who had been in the bank business for years. They waited as calmly as they could for the end; when it came they confessed without a single attempt at denial; they even offered to help verify every word they said.

This done, both men actually seemed to feel a sense of relief that had not been natural to them for years. Burned with guilty consciences and made desperate by one bitter disappointment after another both men were gradually becoming nervous wrecks. After confessing everything — unburdening themselves—they seemed for awhile almost like little children. The agony of confessing had not been as trying as living with that constant burden on their minds and making nervous starts many times a day whenever their guilty consciousness made them suspect something said carelessly or trivially indicated suspicion on the part of others. It was a condition of high tension one moment and sudden relaxation the next, when their error of suspicion was discovered, and left them weakened for a time. It was that kind of existence that made confession relatively easy for the men after they knew they had discovered and it brought them subsequently a feeling as nearly akin to relief as is possible to persons under such circumstances.

If any man believes he can do wrong and escape he has only to reflect on the experiences of these two defaulters. The only safe path to walk in is the honest one, and it is also well to know that a dollar unlawfully obtained is never enjoyed. The inevitable penalty some times long delayed, is wretchedness and woe for the thief, and humiliation and shame for the innocent ones close to the offender in ties of relationship and friendship.

Musical Recital.

A recital will be given by some of Miss Daisy Grant's pupils, in the basement of the Lutheran church, on Thursday evening, May 14th, at eight o'clock. Their friends and the public are cordially invited to be present. No admission charged.

Stockholders' Meeting of the Western Maryland Coal and Coke Company.

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Western Maryland Coal and Coke Company (successor to the Penn-Garrett Coal Mining Company of Garrett county, Md.), will be held at the office of the Company in the town of Friendsville, Garrett county, Md., on Tuesday, May 26th, 1908, at the hour of two o'clock p. m. The object of such meeting being: To elect a board of ten directors to serve for the ensuing year; to repeal and renact the by-laws of said company; to consider the proposition of Willard Brown and others, for the purchase or lease of a part of the Company's property for the installation of a power plant on Youghiogheny River, and generally for the consideration of such business as may be properly brought before a stockholders general meeting.

This notice is given by virtue of an order passed at a special meeting of the stockholders of the Penn-Garrett Coal Mining Company, of Garrett county, Md., held at Friendsville, Md., on May 11th, 1908, accepting the amended charter of the company as provided by Chapter 364 of the Acts of 1908.

J. R. TENNANT, Secretary.
Friendsville, Md., May 12th, 1908. 11-2t

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

BENJAMIN F. BOWSER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of May 1908.

AMOS BOWSER,
Administrator.
R. F. D. No. 2, Accident, Md.

Proposals For Building Wrought Iron Bridge

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., May 14, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland, will receive sealed proposals on

Tuesday, the 2nd day of June, '08,

at 2 o'clock p. m., at their office in the town of Oakland, Md., for the building of a low truss wrought iron bridge over little Yough at the Close crossing about one mile from Oakland, the superstructure to consist of one span feet long and 12 feet wide. The bids submitted shall be for the superstructure seperate from the stone work and vice versa.

The bids for substructure can be either for stone or concrete, the Board to decide which is to be used at the date of letting.

Plans and specifications to be seen in the Commissioners Office on and after May 22, 1908.

The County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board,

A. G. ROSS, Clerk

CHAPTER 649.

AN ACT to prohibit the granting of license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in certain prescribed territory of Garrett County and to provide for the creation by popular vote of Anti-Saloon territory within Garrett County, within which territory, except as herin provided, the sale of intoxicating liquors and the licensing of such sale shall be prohibited for the enforcement of prohibition, in such territory, and for the abolution by like means of the territory so created.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the words and phrases mentioned in this section as used in this Act and in proceedings pursuant hereto, shall unless the same be inconsistent with the context be construed as follows: "Anti-Saloon Territory" shall mean all territory within the limits of Garrett county, or any election district, city, town, village or ward in said county in which through the action the legal voters therein, as provided by this Act, the sale of intoxicating liquors except as herein provided, is prohibited; city, town or village shall mean an incorporated city, town or village as the case may be, "political sub-division" shall mean county, election district, city, town, village or ward; district shall mean territory in which after the same has become Anti-Saloon Territory, the limits of political sub-division has been changed. "Law" shall include public General Laws, Public Local Laws and all municipal ordinances; in the phrase shall this become "Anti Saloon Territory," the proper designation whether "county" "election district" "city" "town" "village" or ward shall be understood to be inserted in the the blanks, and the same shall be inserted in the petitions, filed by and the ballots prepared for the voters of any county, election district, city, town, village or ward; said proposition shall mean the proposition: shall this ——— county, election district, city, town, village or ward, as the case may be, become "Anti Saloon Territory"; "Supervisors of Elections" shall mean the Board of Supervisors of Elections of Garrett county; legal voter or voters shall mean a duly registered legal voter; election shall mean an election held on Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in any year; court shall mean the Circuit Court for Garrett county, and Judge shall mean a Judge of said Court; intoxicating liquors shall include whiskey, brandy, rum, gin, wine, ale, beer, and all other fermented, distilled, spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, and every mixture of liquor which shall contained more than two per cent. by weight of alcohol, and every mixture of liquors which shall contain less than two per cent. of alcohol if the same shall be intoxicating.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That upon the filing in the office of the Supervisors of Election at least sixty days before an election of a petition as in this Act provided, directed to such Supervisors of Election, containing the signatures of legal voters of any political sub-division in number not less than one-fourth of the total vote cast in such political sub-division at the last election therein to submit to the voters of such political sub-division the proposition: "Shall this ——— become Anti Saloon Territory," said proposition shall be submitted at such election as in this Act provided, to the legal voters of such political subdivision and if a majority of the legal voters, voting upon said proposition shall vote "yes" such political subdivisions shall become Anti-Saloon Territory, such petition shall be a public document and shall be subject to the inspection of the public.

(Continued on page 8.)

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE.

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,

the 29th day of May, 1908,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1.—ALL THOSE LOTS OR PARCELS OF LAND KNOWN AS LOTS "V" AND "W", IN BLOCK NUMBER 35 as shown on the Plat of the Mountain Home Company, of record in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Liber E. Z. T., No. 1, folio 2, one of the Plat Records of said county, and being the same lots or parcels of land conveyed to John L. Rice by Mountain Home Company by deed dated the 31st day of December, 1894, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 30, folio 199, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Lot "V" contains 273-1000 of an acre and lot "W" .26 of an acre. Said lots are located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said John L. Rice.

No. 2.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING THE QUATITY OF SIXTY-TWO AND ONE-HALF ACRES, excepting the mineral, coal and fire clay rights thereunder, located in Election District No. 14 of Garrett county, and particularly described in a deed for the same from Abraham L. Sines and others to Newton A. Reams, bearing date the 8th day of April, 1907, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 46, folio 543, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land being contained within the the following courses and distances, metes and bounds: Beginning for the same at a planted stone standing southwest three feet from the point of a large rock marked "X," and at the end of the 5th line of a tract of land called "Joseph's Camp," and running thence with the lines thereof South 40½ degrees East, 78 perches to a stone pile, South 23 degrees West, 72 perches to a stone pile at the end of the seventh line of said tract of land, and running thence with the first line thereof as corrected South 25 degress West, 16 perches to a bounded chestnut tree and with a part of the second line thereof as corrected North 58 degress West, 113 perches, North 38 degrees East, 110 perches, South 57½ degrees East, 13 perches, to the beginning. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Newton A. Reams.

No. 3.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING THE QUANTITY OF THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-HALF ACRES, and being a part of the original tract called "Strawberry Plains," which is particularly described in a deed for the same from Henry G. Davis and others to Mary E. Reams, bearing date the 30th day of April, 1892, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 19, folio 505, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Mary E. Reams.

No. 4.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING THE QUANTITY OF SIX AND FIVE-EIGHT ACRES, which is particularly described in a deed for the same from Parker Ashby and others to Henry Mosser, dated the 22nd day of July, 1901, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 49, folio 528, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, by the following courses and distances, metes and bounds: Beginning for the same at a planted stone standin at the end of the seventh line of a tract of land called "Piney Bottom," which point is also at the end of the second line of a tract of land called "Maryland," and running thence with the third line of said tract called "Maryland" with an allowance of 3½ degrees for variation, South 39½ degrees West, 23 perches and 3 links to a stone, North 49 degrees West, 18 perches to a stone standing on the East side of the county road, North 18 degrees East, 19 perches and 9 links to a bounded maple tree standing on the east side of said road, South 89½ degrees West, 15½ perches to a stone, North 58½ degrees West, 21½ perches to a stone, North 44 degrees East, 19½ perches to a stone, North 28 degrees East, 6 perches to a stone standing at the end of the sixth line of the said tract called "Piney Bottom," and thence by a straight line to the beginning. Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Henry Mosser.

No. 5.—FIFTY ACRES, MORE OR LESS, OF THE SUB-DIVISION OF A TRACT OF LAND KNOWN AS "WILLIAM AND MARY," and being the same land which was conveyed to Isaac Elliott by F. A. Thayer and others, trustees, by deed dated the 3nd day of August, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, folio 246, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, said land being described in said deed as follows: Beginning for the same at a stake standing at the end of the first line of the whole lot No. 3 of the sub-division of the tract called "William and Mary," and running thence with the second line of said whole Lot No. 3 North 77 degrees West, 95½ perches to the end of the second line of said whole Lot No. 3, thence with the third line of said whole Lot No. 3 North 3 degrees West 83¾ perches to a stake, thence running across said whole Lot No. 3 South 77 degrees East, 95½ perches to a stake standing in the first line of said whole Lot No. 3, thence with said first line South 3 degrees East, 83¾ perches to the beginning. Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Isaac Elliott.

No. 6.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND LOCATED ON THE CRELLIN ROAD, CONTAINING SEVEN ACRES, MORE OR LESS, and described in a deed for the same from Carrie Smith and others to Ettie M. Moon, dated the 4th day of February, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No 46, folio 409, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, as follows: Beginning for the same at a stone standing North 67 degrees West, 1 perch from a stake standing at the end of 9¼ perches from the beginning of the fifth and last line of a tract of land conveyed by George W. Legge et ux. to A. G. Sturgiss et al., and running thence North 67 degrees West, 50 perches, South 52 degrees East, 46 perches to a stake and stone pile, thence with the northwest limits of an old road North 40½ degrees East, 19⅞ perches, thence to the beginning. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Ettie M. Moon. Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett County.

No. 7. THIRTY-FIVE AND ONE-HALF ACRES OF MILITARY LOT NUMBER EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT, which land is described in a deed for the same from Elizabeth F. Cecil to Clarence A. Knight, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1906, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 54, folio 141, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 8 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Elizabeth F. Cecil.

No. 8. ALL THAT PART OF MILITARY LOT NUMBER EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY CONTAINING THE QUANTITY OF ABOUT ONE ACRE, being the same lot conveyed by Gilmor S. Hamill, attorney, to Jennie Smith by deed dated the 4th day of February, 1897, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 32, folio 120, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, saving and excepting therefrom that part of said lot heretofore conveyed by said Jennie Smith by deeds of record in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit court for Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Jennie Smith.

No. 9. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX AND ONE-QUARTER ACRES OF LAND, BEING PART OF A TRACT CALLED "AVON'S VALE," located in Ryan's Glade and more particularly described in a deed for the same from Henry Thompson and others to Isrea Thompson, dated the 25th day of October, 1889, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 16, folio 80, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, and also in a deed from Isaac I. Thompson and wife to said Isreal O. Thompson, dated the 25th day of November, 1898, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 36, folios 50, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is situated in Election District No. 8 of said Garrett county, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905, as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Israel O. Thompson.

No. 10. MILITARY LOT NUMBER TWELVE HUNDRED AND TWO, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, which is particularly described in a deed for the same from Aaron Liller and wife to Sarah Devers, bearing date the 2nd day of May, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 40, folios 557, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 8 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Sarah Devers.

No. 11. MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY AND FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO, CONTAINING THE QUANTITY OF ONE HUNDRED ACRES, said lots being particularly described in a deed for the same from Catharine Lefler to Charles Hook bearing date the 10th day of May, 1890, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 40, folio 318, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 8 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as in charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Charles Hook.

No. 12. ALL THAT LOT LOCATED IN THE TOWN OF GORMAN, CONTAINING 77 POLES AND 128 FEET, MORE OR LESS, and being the same land which was conveyed by Charles P. Bailey and others to Lydia A. Bosely by deed dated the 26th day of May, 1899, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 38, folio 586, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, said lot being described as follows: Beginning at a stake standing at the third corner of a lot formerly owned by Joseph Shillingberg and running thence North 25 degrees West, 4 3-5 poles to a stake, thence North 80½ degrees East, 18¾ poles to a stake, thence South 6 degrees West, 8 poles to another stake, being a corner of said Joseph Shillingberg's lot, then with the line of the same reversed North 89 degrees West, 14 1-7 poles to the beginning. Said lot is located in Election District No. 8 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Lydia A. Bosely.

No. 13. ALL THE SURFACE OF MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR, TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX AND TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINE, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES EACH, the same being described in a deed from Moses R. Hamill and wife to John S. Hamill, dated the 3rd day of June, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 47, folios 233, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 8 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said John S. Hamill.

No. 14—MILITARY LOT NUMBER FORTY-ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES, and being the same Lot which was conveyed to Hiram P. Tasker by D. James Blackiston by deed dated the 1st day of July, 1895, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, folio 77, one of the Land records of said Garrett county. This lot is located in Election District No. 7 of Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Hiram P. Tasker.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

Tne New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.
R. C. McCandlish, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. Friend, Merchant,
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

Farm for Sale—I offer my firm, located near Herrington Manor school house, for sale; contains 52 acres 35 clear; good six-room dwelling; small barn; well watered; young orchard. Address J. S. Hardesty, Oakland, Md. -13

Scott's Emulsion strengthens enfeebled nursing mothers by increasing their flesh and nerve force.

It provides baby with the necessary fat and mineral food for healthy growth.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND $1.00.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. OFFUTT, JOHN M. DAVIS, G. S. HAMILL.
GEORGE W. LEGGE, JOHN T. MITCHELL, S. T. JONES.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, VICE PRES. S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. FRALEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER

Mr. Oliver Heyward, of Bonb, spent last night in Oakland with his family.

Mr. Robert T. Semmes, of Cumberland, was in the city yesterday on business.

Mrs. Camden Lantz, of Terra Alta, spent Monday afternoon in Oakland shopping.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Englehart, of Accident, spent a day or two this week in Oakland with friends.

Mr. J. B. Lipscomb, of near Deer Park, was in the city Monday when he called at this office.

Mrs. Charles A. Tower and two children, of Cumberland, are in Oakland visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. Alvin Getty, of Cumberland, is visiting her father, Mr. E. D. Kepner, and other relatives in Oakland.

Mrs. C. Ellwood Offutt and Misses Nell and Bess Offutt left Oakland Monday for a week's visit to Baltimore.

Mrs. G. W. Haulenbeek, accompanied by her two daughters and little grandchild, was in Oakland Tuesday.

Best hand-made tinware at G. A. Shirer & Co's. 9-4t

Mrs. Mary C. Loar visited her sons, Messrs. Lawson L. and George W. Loar at Grafton several days this week.

Mrs. F. G. Hyde, after a visit of several weeks to her sister in Pittsburg, returned to Oakland last Saturday morning.

Miss Dick Porter, of Terra Alta, was in Oakland Monday as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harland L. Jones at their home on Third street.

Mr. Ross Durst, one of the Oakland Normal students, was a very pleasant and entertaining visitor at this office office yesterday afternoon.

Full line of Galvanized Goods—gutters, conductors, ridge roll, tubs, buckets, etc., at G. A. Shirer & Co's. 9-4t

Miss Mame Miller, who spent two or three weeks with Mrs. Thorne, in Washington, returned to her home in Oakland Tuesday afternoon.

Judson Loar, son of Mrs. M. C. Loar, Second street, fell from a ladder at the home on last Friday and sustained a very painful injury to his side.

Mr. Joseph Brown, of near Kingwood, spent Sunday and Monday in Oakland as the guest of his relatives, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscroft.

At Morgantown on Tuesday Judge John W. Mason, of the Criminal Court, sentenced three members of the Black Hand to ten years in West Virginia penitentiary.

Mrs. Richard Connell, of Morgantown, who was here a week or more as the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hinebaugh, returned to her home Monday afternoon.

G. A. Shirer & Co. offer good prices on cooking stoves and ranges for the months of May and June.

Messrs. Bartlett & Brown, two of Oakland's young painting contractors, yesterday completed the painting of The Republican building The work presents a very pleasing appearance.

Blank Books of all kinds for sale at this office at a remarkably low price. Give us a call when needing anything in this line.

Mr. B. Fraley, of Terra Alta, visited his son, Mr. G. A. Fraley, in Oakland, a day or two this week, being accompanied to his home by Mr. Fraley's little daughter Monday afternoon.

We acknowledge a very pleasant visit made this office on Monday by Mr. A. Frederick George, of Swanton, who was in the city on business connected with church and Sabbath school matters.

County Treasurer W. E. Hollinger, of near Guard, accompanied by Mr. Fred Mitchell, of Friendsville, came up to Oakland Tuesday on business, returning to their homes yesterday afternoon.

Mr. W. W. Grant, who has completed his second year in the dental department of the University of Maryland, Baltimore, arrived home Thursday morning last, and will resume his position in the Oakland Pharmacy in a few days.

A young married man wanted with no children or a very small family; the wife to do the cooking for four men, the man to work by the year or month; house ready till June. Write at once; reference wanted. C. J. Yoder, Grantsville, Md. 11-3t

The different clubs of the city, literary and otherwise, are living examples of what woman is doing to broaden the mind of her sex, and in broadening touch other lives and cause them at least to form some conception of what their mission is in the world.

Rev. J. B. Workman, pastor the St. Paul's M. E. church, left Oakland this morning for Baltimore, where he will spend several days at the General Conference of his church. En route to Baltimore Mr. Workman will stop over in Washington for a day or two.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sincell returned from Baltimore Saturday night. The former underwent a slight surgical operation while in the east and is now well on the road to recovery and a permanent cure of the ailment with which he has suffered for a number of months.

Mr. A. D. Naylor, who spent several days at his old home near Martinsburg, West Va., where he was called owing to the extreme illness of his father, returned to Oakland Tuesday night. Yesterday Mr. Naylor, Sr., was taken to the University Hospital in Baltimore where he will be treated and probably operated upon.

Deputy County Treasurer James W. White, who has been engaged in making up the tax bills for several days past, is yet engaged in the arduous task, but hopes to complete the work this week. There are more than five thousand persons to whom the Treasurer must send bills and to do this work much time is consumed.

Rev. L. B. Hensley, who was recently called by the local Presbyterian congregation to serve as pastor in Oakland, arrived here Tueseay afternoon from Cumberland where he was pastor of the Southminister church from the time of its organization several years ago. The family of Mr. Hensley will arrive here some time next week when they will occupy the manse on Third street.

CAPITAL $50,000.00 — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

THE First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

Remains Interred Here.

The remains of the late Emery E. Hinebaugh, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hinebaugh, of Oakland, whose death occurred two or three weeks ago in Baltimore, were received in Oakland on Monday from that city and interred in the ceremony here that day by Mr. D. E. Bolden.

Young Men's Christian Society.

Subject for next Sunday afternoon's lecture, Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, lecturer, in the rooms of the Association, Mitchell building, Second street, to which all or cordially invited: Jesus' Death and Burial.—John 19, 17-42.

Church Services.

OAKLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

Services on Sunday, to which all are cordially invited, will be preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

L. B. HENSLEY, Pastor.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Preaching at Lyndale at 10.30 a. m.; Loch Lynn at 7:30 p. m.

J. F. PRITCHARD, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching at 10.30 a. m., and 8 p. m.
Luther League every Wednesday at 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

We know a father in a neighboring town in this county who used to talk to his boys like he did to vicious animals, and used a strap on them at ramdom. He said he was curbing their disposition. In years that came every one of those lads went to the bad. In age they had no more respect for that father than they did for Satan. By some means a father should gain the love and admiration of his boys.

The more pleasing and pleasant our government can make farm life the better it is for the government. Our cities are over-crowded with worthless loafers that might be honorable and respectable farmers. The rural route is one of the things that has been provided to make farm life more desirable and attractive, and as we all have to live off the farmers nothing should be left undone that could be done to make the farm inviting.

In these days of strife between two great political parties we must remember that after all we are just a band of brothers here on earth, traveling from the cradle to the grave. We live side by side, our children attend the same school and after the smoke of the battle has cleared away, we will still be friends and neighbors. Let the bitter things go unsaid. At best, life is short, and we get out of it a full measure of sorrow. Let us in our little city live as one big, good natured family.

While the modern system of school work may be deficient in some respects, and no doubt the tendency is to take on more work and too many branches of study for the pupil to master thoroughly in the time the average boy or girl is allowed for schooling, yet there is a fault on the part of parents which is persistently left out of account in the argument of the critic. The pupils, especially in the higher grades, are allowed to spend the nights during the week in various amusements which distract their minds from school work, and the loss of sleep incapacitates them for good work during school hours.

Sheriff Austin Brown went to Friendsville Tuesday where he summoned a jury of condemnation yesterday to go over the lands of the Yough Manor Land Company for the purpose of condemning the right of way now occupied by the railroad tracks of the Kendall Lumber Company and assessing the damages accruing to the property owners by reason of the occupancy of the lands by the tracks of the Kendall Company. Sheriff Brown was accompanied to Friendsville by ex-Sheriff Edward J. Frantz, who will visit friends and relatives there a few days before his return to Oakland.

Dr. W. W. Davis, Superintendent of the Mountain Lake Park Association, after spending a day or two here, returned to Baltimore yesterday morning. While in Oakland Dr. Davis secured quite a large line of advertising for the Summer Program for the Mountain Chautauqua, which will be printed at this office this year. Twenty-thousand copies of the Program will be printed, each containing 48 pages. Into the composition of this work more than a ton of paper will enter, exclusive of the cover, which will require an additional several hundred pounds. The Program will be completed by June 25th and will then be mailed.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett County, in Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

HARVEY B. NEWMAN,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of November, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of May, 1908.

S. T. JONES,
Executor.
Oakland, Md.

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,

the 5th day of June, 1908,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1. ALL THAT PIECE OF LAND KNOWN AND DESIGNATED AS MILITARY LOT NUMBE ELEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES, lying and being in Election District No. 10 of Garrett county and being the same lot which was conveyed by Elizabeth F. Cecil to Elizabeth Paugh et al. by deed bearing date the 1st day of June, 1895, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 28, folio 99, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Elizabeth Paugh.

No. 2. ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES, KNOWN AS MILITARY LOT NUMBER THIRTY-ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE, which was conveyed by William M. Lohr, late Treasurer of Garrett county, to William A. Hauser by deed bearing date the 3rd day of November, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 46, folio 301, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, and more particularly described in a deed for the same from Adolphus Osse to Charles Osso dated the 2nd day of July, 1894, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 28, folio 331, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 10 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county iu the name of the said William A. Hauser.

No 3.—ALL THOSE LOTS LOCATED IN MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK KNOWN AS LOTS NUMBERS FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE AND FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE, being fully described in a deed for the same from James C. Peddicord, Trustee, to D. James Blackiston, dated the 3rd day of December, 1896, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 30, folio 585, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said lots are located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said D. James Blackiston.

No. 4.—PART OF A LOT KNOWN AS LOT NUMBER TWENTY-ONE OF THE SUB-DIVISION OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED LOCHIEL, CONTAINING TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE ACRES, and being the same land which was conveyed by F. P. Green and wife to Mary C. Love by deed bearing date the 26th day of August, 1903, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 46, folio 147, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is more particularly described in a deed for the same to the said F. P. Green executed by John T. Mitchell and wife, bearing date the 30th day of January, 1869, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 36, folio 224, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 11 or said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Mary C. Love.

No. 5.—ALL THAT LOT, PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND LOCATED IN LOCH LYNN HEIGHTS, described in a deed for the same from Elizabeth A. White and husband to William C. White, bearing date the 13th day of July, 1896, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 30, folio 369, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, and beginning for the same at a stake at the northwest corner of a lot conveyed to Eulalia E. Lish and with it South 63½ degrees East, 130 feet to an alley, thence South 63½ degrees West, 49 feet, thence North 63½ degrees West 130 feet to Seneca Avenue extended, and with same North 26½ degrees East, 49 feet to the beginning containing 15-100 of an acre, nearly. Said lot is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said William C. White.

No. 6.—ALL THAT PIECE OF GROUND IN MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK described in a deed for the same from Mary E. Mayers to Annie V. Cunningham, dated the 10th day of April, 1901, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 39, folio 433, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, said description being as follows: Beginning at a stone on the southwest corner of Spruce and E streets and running with E street South 50 feet to a stake for a place of beginning, thence with the South line of Lot No. 107, 120 feet to an alley, thence South along said alley 25 feet to a stake, thence East 120 feet to E street, thence North along E street 25 feet to the place of beginning, said lot being shown on the plat of the Mountain Lake Park Association as recorded in the plat records of Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Annie V. Cunningham.

No. 7. LOTS NUMBERS THIRTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY AND THIRTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO as shown on the plat of the Mountain Lake Park Association recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 6, folio 809, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, and being the same land which was conveyed by Mountain Lake Park Association to Mary B. Wilson et al., by deed dated the 28th day of January, 1902, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 40, folio 341, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the heirs of George M. Wilson.

No. 8.—MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS THIRTY-SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE, THIRTY-SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOUR, THIRTY-SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE AND THIRTY-SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES EACH, the same being a part of the Caledonia Lands of the American Coal Company of Allegany county which are fully described in a deed for the same from Joseph E. Gay and others, trustees, to Semi-Bituminous Georges Creek Cumberland Coal Company of Allegany county, which deed bears date the 28th day of December, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 49, folio 78, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 11 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Semi-Bituminous Georges Creek Cumberland Coal Company of Allegany county.

No. 9.—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE AND THREE-QUARTER ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "POTOMAC MANOR," being the same land which was patented to General John Swan by the State of Maryland the 24th day of December, 1800, and conveyed by the Manor Mining Company to Abraham I. Wilson, by deed dated the 16th day of January, 1905, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 49, folio 132, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 10 of said Garrett county, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as it charged on the Asfessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Abraham I. Wilson.

No. 10. THE SURFACE OF ALL THAT PIECE OF LAND CONTAINING SIXTY-FIVE ACRES, BEING A PORTION OF THE TRACT KNOWN AS "BANK TERRITORY," and being the same lot of ground described in a deed from Adelaid S. Hubbard and others and conveyed by them to Benjamin S. Tasker dated the 23rd day of October, 1900, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 39, folio 137, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 10 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the As, sessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Benjanin S. Tasker.

No. 11.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING THE QUANTITY OF ONE ACRE, and more particularly described in a deed for the same from Albert L. Lee then Sheriff of Garrett county, to Walter C. Bowman, dated the 2nd day of January, 1907, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 54, folio 222, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of William Enlow.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent per annum and all costs. Conveyoncing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., May 11, 1908.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, June 2nd, 1908,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

Copyright 1908 by Hart Schaffner & Marx

THE Clothing we are handling this Season is that distinguished kind which you see so many well dressed gentlemen wearing, and gives them that appearance of refinement that no other line of Clothing imparts. It is the Hart Schaffner & Marx kind. Come to our store and we will be pleased to exhibit the full line of this incomparable Clothing built scentifically for wear and appearance.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

Ruby and R.F.D.

By W. F. BRYAN.

Copyright, 1907, by C. H. Sutcliffe.

Across the fields the heat waves shimmered "like an invisible jelly," as Dabney Forbush put it to his sister.

"I wouldn't go to town with the handsomest man in the postal service," he declared laughingly as Ruby firmly stamped a tiny foot on the floor. "I don't think you're fair to the poor chap," he went on, more seriously. "Suppose he becomes so hopelessly in love that at the end of the season, when you go back to town, he finds the Parkvale girls dull and uninteresting. Perhaps he will commit suicide."

"I wish you would keep quiet," said Ruby hotly. "I have to go to town to get some silks for that sofa pillow I am making for you. If Mr. Perkins is so kind as to take me in, you should be grateful to him."

"If it's for that class pillow you're making for me, I'll go in after it my-

"I WANT TO SAY GOODBY TO YOU HERE UNDER THE TREES."

self," offered Dabney. "It will save Perkins the trouble of hitching up and driving back here again. That's no part of his postal labors."

Ruby stamped her foot again.

"I think you are perfectly horrid," she declared. "Just as though you could pick out the right colors!"

"A man ought to know his own class colors," Dabney defended. "You say I never do anything for you, and then when I offer to take a hot trip to town and walk all the way back you call me horrid. Here comes Peter Perkins now. I guess I'll slide into the house. Great emotions always upset me."

He dodged into one of the low windows before Ruby could reach him with the cushion she had caught up from one of the chairs, and his mocking laugh rang out as the girl gave a little shake to her ruffled plumage and started down the shady walk to the gate.

The ramshackle wagon used in the rural free delivery service was just drawing up to the block, and she climbed lightly to a place beside the stalwart young fellow, whose glad smile showed all too plainly the pleasure he felt.

"It was awfully good of you to come back this way for me," she said after her hand had lingered an instant in his muscular grip. "Dab does make such a martyr of himself when he does anything for me, and Mr. Slocum will not let us have the horses in the harvesting season."

"I was only too glad to come back," said Perkins simply. "You can't blame Slocum about the horses. He needs them all just now. If you come to a real farmhouse to spend the summer, you cannot expect a livery outfit like those places where the biggest crop they raise is summer boarders."

"It has been such a real summer," she said smilingly. "I hate the round of fashionable hotels. This has been ideal."

"Parkvale is a pretty nice place," he said reflectively. "I don't know when I ever spent a more pleasant summer myself."

"You have done a very great deal toward making things pleasant for me," said Ruby. "I don't know when I ever saw Dabney so disobliging. If it had not been for you, I don't know what I should have done."

"We are supposed to be polite," he reminded. "It's in the regulations."

Ruby wondered if the regulations required him to hitch up a fresh rig and drive her back to the farm after her purchases were made, as he had done a score of times.

From the first she had been attracted to the handsome young driver of the rural delivery. He was so unlike the men she knew in town. She shuddered at the name of Peter Perkins. It did not match his manner or his appearance, but she had almost forgotten his name except when her brother teased her about it. At first Ruby had simply utilized her inherent flirtatious instinct, but later she had come to realize that she loved the mail driver, and at times the knowledge frightened her.

Peter broke the silence.

"You'll be going back home pretty soon now, won't you?" he asked.

Ruby nodded.

"We expect to leave Saturday. Dabney must visit an uncle from whom he has expectations, and mother wants me to come to her for a few weeks. She is in the mountains."

"I'm glad that you're going," he said abruptly.

"Glad!" Ruby turned in her seat to face him. "I don't think that you are very polite!" she cried.

"I couldn't bear to think of your being here after I am gone," he exclaimed simply.

"You are going?" she asked. "I thought you lived here."

"I was here only for the summer," he explained. "I must go back home too."

"I suppose you will carry pleasant recollections of this delightful country," she said. "I know that I shall always remember this summer most pleasantly."

"I want to take away something else," he said slowly. Ruby turned her face away and let her gaze wander over the fragrant flowering buckwheat. "I want to take with me your promise that some day I may come for you," he went on—"that some day I may come and claim you for my bride. May I, dear?"

Gently Ruby drew from his grasp the hand he had seized. Her heart cried "Yes," but there came into her mental vision the prospect of her ambitious mother. Mrs. Forbush would never consent to their union, and Mrs. Forbush could make life very unpleasant when she elected.

"I am sorry," she said softly, "but I cannot answer you as you want me to. I shall always remember most pleasantly this happy summer. Please do not ask more of me."

"You do not love me?" he demanded bluntly.

"I do like you," she said. "I—I cannot say more."

Peter flicked his horse with his whip, and the patient animal jogged on. He spoke no more of his love, and Ruby was grateful to him.

She went about her shopping while Peter drove over to the postoffice to report. When he returned to meet her it was with a livery rig.

"I cannot use the delivery horses now," he explained. "I am no longer working for the contractor. Shall we go home by the river road?"

Her eyes made answer. The river road was the longest and prettiest, and she would not deny herself this last trip with the man she loved. Tomorrow he must pass out of her life. Tonight she wished only that she might drive on and on far into the soft summer night.

But Peter kept the horse at a trot, and presently they were at the farm. He was a favorite with Mrs. Slocum, and she insisted that he come in and take supper with them. He lingered in the gloom of the trees until the moon was high, but at last he had to go.

"I want to say goodby to you here under the trees," he said as he rose to his feet. "After I have harnessed up the whole family will come out. I am sorry you could not say 'Yes,' dear, but I do not blame you, and I shall always love you and cherish the memory of this summer."

He bent over her and lightly brushed her forehead with his lips. Then he strode off toward the barn, and presently she heard the grating of the buggy wheels upon the graveled walk. There was the sound of voices as he took farewell of the group on the back porch, and then the carriage came down the drive and turned into the road.

For a moment the world seemed to stand still for Ruby; then she leaped from the hammock and went flying down the dusty road after the buggy.

"Peter! Peter!" she called softly. "Come back. It was all a mistake. I do love you, and I will marry you, no matter what mother says."

In an instant he had sprung from the buggy and had her in his arms. Dabney came running up.

"I want to be the first to congratulate you, old man," he said as he grasped Peter's hand. "I knew you'd win, even if sis does hate all the men I know."

"All the men you know!" gasped Ruby.

"This is Pennington, Pete Pennington," he explained, "my roommate at college. He took the job to meet you without the disadvantage of my indorsement."

"I would have loved him anyhow," declared Ruby stoutly, "millionaire or R. F. D. clerk, as you like."

When You Are Bilious.

The only salvation for the person with a torpid liver, according to What to Eat, is through a changed system of dietectics, combined with exercise in the outdoor air, calisthenics and deep breathing. The person with a bad liver should habitually practice deep and long breathing, filling the lungs at each inhalation. The curative dietary must consist principally of nerve or brain food, including fish and a reasonable amount of beef, with generous quantities of cereal foods and the fruits that are rich in acids. In warm weather it is best to abstain from milk altogether. Butter and vegetable fats, olive oil, boiled rice, baked apples, baked potatoes, graham or whole wheat bread, soft boiled eggs, all constitute a safe and nourishing diet for the bilious person. At the first symptom of biliousness squeeze the juice of half a lemon in the water you drink just before breakfast and before going to bed at night.

CHAPTER 639.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments Section 6 of Chapter 71 passed at the present session of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland for the year 1908.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 6 of Chapter 71 of the Acts of 1908, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendment so as to read as follows:

SECTION 6. No spirituons or fermented liquors or alcoholic bitters shall be sold in any Election District of said County except as provided for by Section 5 of this Act; and also upon the following terms, viz: Each and every applicant, person or persons, house, corporation, company or association shall be recommended to said Clerk by at least seven respectable free-holders, assessed for at least two thousand dollars, living in the Election District in which said saloon is to be located and with in two miles of the place where said liquors or alcoholic bitters are to be sold, as a fit person to traffic in the article, and until such applicant or applicants applying for such license, shall file with said Clerk a bond with at least two sureties to be approved by said Clerk in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, conditionally to the payment of all fine, penalties, costs and damages to which the person or persons obtaining said license may become liable for any violation of any of the license laws of this state and said Clerk is hereby prohibited from approving any bond under this Section, unless it shall appear to him by good evidence that the sureties on said bond are worth in real estate double the amount of the penalty of such bond; and that in no event shall any person sell such article on the Sabbath day, commonly called Sunday, and for violation of this provision such person, natural or artificial, shall be subjected to the penalties provided for in Section 4 of this Act, provided that the exception made by the last clause of Chapter 554 of the Acts of 1904, shall still remain in full force and virtue in law, (and provided further that this Act shall not apply to any incorporated town having a paid police force).

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 8, 1908.

CHAPTER 71.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments Section 6 of Chapter 554 of the Acts of 1904, entitled An Act to repeal and re-enact with the amendments Section 6 of Chapter 610 of the Acts of 1890, entitled an Act to enable the qualified voters of Garrett county to determine by ballot whether spirituous or fermented liquors or acoholic bitters shall be sold in said county and to regulate the terms and conditions on which the sale thereof may be made in case the majority of the voters of said county shall determine said question in the affirmative, and to regulate the sale thereof by druggists and pharmacists.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 6 of Chapter 610 of the Acts of 1890 as repealed and re-enacted by Chapter 554 of the Acts of 1904, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments so as to read as follows:

6. No spirituous or fermented liquors or alcoholic bitters shall be sold in any election district of said county except as provided for by Section 5 of this Act and also upon the following terms, viz: Each and every applicant, person or persons, corporation, company or association shall be recommended to said clerk by at least seven respectable freeholders assessed for at least two thousand dollars living in the election district in which said saloon is located and within two miles of the place where said liquors or alcoholic bitters are to be sold, as a fit person to traffic in the article. Provided that the exception made by the last clause of Chaptor 554 of the Acts of 1904 shall still remain in full force and virtue in law. Nor until such applicant or applicants applying for such license, shall have filled with said clerk a bond with at least two sureties to be approved by said clerk in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, conditioned to the payment of all fines, penalties, costs and damages, to which the person or persons obtaining said license may become liable for any violation of any of the license laws of this State and said clerk is hereby prohibited from approving any bond under this section unless it shall appear to him by good evidence that the sureties on said bond are worth in real estate double the amount of the penalty of such bond. And that in no event shall any person sell such articles on the Sabbath day commonly called Sunday; and for violations of this provision, such person natural or artificial shall be subject to the penalties provided for in Section 4 of this Act.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 10, 1908.

Wanted at Dixon & Kelso's pin oak white oak and rock oak street car ties, 7 in. face, 6 in. thick and 8 ft. long.

OWN A HOME.

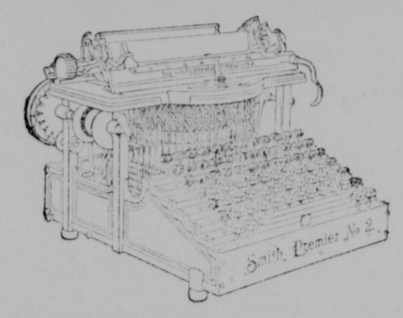
No Matter where you live, we will build or buy you a home. You can pay for it in monthly payments, which will average less than rent. A positive gusrantee, secured by first-class real estate, is given every subscriber. Every rent payer should send for our free booklet at once which fully explains the plan.

MUTUAL HOME UNION

33 Builder's Exchange Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

W. R. McCLANAHAN,
Piedmont, W. Va.
Agent for Western Md.

All the News Everything that happens in the home town; the births, marriages, deaths, the social affairs, the comings and goings of the people—your neighbors; the notes of the schools and churches; all these and many other new and interesting things this paper will give you **All the Time**



ASK your stenographer what it means to change a typewriter ribbon three times in getting out a day's work.

The New Tri-Chrome Smith Premier Typewriter

makes ribbon changes unnecessary; gives you, with one ribbon and one machine, the three essential kinds of business typewriting—black record, purple copying and red.

This machine permits not only the use of a three-color ribbon, but also of a two-color or single-color ribbon. No extra cost for two or three colors.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CHRISTIAN KLOTZ,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1908.

LEWIS KLOTZ,
R. F. D. No. 1, Accident, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letter of Administration on the personal estate of

ANDREW J. TEATS,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of August, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of February, 1908.

ANASTASIA TEATS,
Administratrix.
Oakland, Md.

Notiec to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Allegany County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Testamentary on the personal estate of

JACOB WILSON,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 16th day of April, 1908.

WM. H. WILSON,
Executor.
Frostburg, Md.
7-6t

SPECIAL ELECTION.

Notice is here given to the qualified voters of the Town of Oakland, Maryland, that a Special Election will be held at the Office of the Supervisors of Election in said town on

Monday, May 4th, 1908,

from 8 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of submitting the question, as to whether the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1908, with reference to issuing Municipal bonds to the amount of $60,000 for the purpose of installing and maintaining a system of Water Works and Sewerage in said town, shall be enforced or vice versa.

By order of the Council,

J. C. DENHAM, Clerk,
Town Council of Oakland.

GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.

Office "Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Particular Attention Given
Railroad & Mine Surveying.

Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

Land for Sale.

We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:

One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.

Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.

Also 10 acres suitable for building sites, just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.

For further information, address

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

Fred. A. Thayer, Agent, Oakland, Md.

Statement of the Condition of
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Total Admitted Assets..... $18,990,678 84
Total Liabilities..... 13,650,158 39
Surplus to Policy-holders..... 5,261,450 45

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Office of the State Insurance Department,
BALTIMORE, January 18, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract taken from the Annual Statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford Conn. for the year ending December 31, 1907, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

Statement of the Condition of
THE CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD,
January 1, 1908.

Cash Capital..... $1,000,000 00
Reserve for Reinsurance..... 3,580,757 23
Reserve for all Out standing Claims..... 318,252 38
Net Surplus..... 1,118,394 25
Total Assets..... $5,817,423 86

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Office of the State Insurance Department
BALTIMORE, January 18, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract taken from the Annual Statement of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn, for the year ending December 31, 1907, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

Statement showing the Condition of the
FIDELITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK,
December 31, 1907.

Capital Stock paid up..... $1,000,000 00
Total Assets..... 2,329,196 17
Total amount of All Liabilities..... 227,703 59
Surplus as regards police holders. 2,801,304 58
Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company..... 2,160,950 00

STATE OF MARYLAND
Office of the State Insurance Department.
BALTIMORE, February 19, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract, taken from the Annual Statement of The Fidelity Fire Insurance Company of New York, for the year ending December 31, 1907, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

Statement of the Condition of
THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK,
December 31, 1907.

Total Assets..... $16,399,452 10
Total Amount of all liabilities 7,496,860 74
Surplus as regards policy holders. 8,902,591 36

State of Maryland, Office of State Insur. Dept.
Baltimore, February 19 1908

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract from the statement of the above named company.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas J. Lowdermilk, late of Garrett County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of Aug., 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1908.

LOUISA A. LOWDERMILK,
Executrix.
McHenry, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JOHN KITZMILLER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 13th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 13th day of February 1908.

WILLIAM CALLIS,
W. J. KITZMILLER,
Executors.
Hoyes, Md.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., April 25, 1908.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, May 12th, 1908,

to transact any business that may be brought before it.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" means sure defeat for Pneumonia. To stop a cold with Preventics is safer than to let it run and be obliged to cure it afterwards. To be sure, Preventics will cure even a deeply seated cold, but taken early—at the sneeze stage—they break up head off these early colds. That's surely better. That's why they are called Preventics.

Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Quinine, no physic, nothing sickening. Nice for the children—and thoroughly safe too. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, think of Preventics. Promptness may also save half your usual sickness. And don't forget your child, if there is feverishness, night or day. Herein probably lies Preventics' greatest efficiency. Sold in 5c boxes for the pocket, also in 25c boxes or at Preventics. Insist on your druggists giving you

Preventics
"ALL DEALERS"

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North Third street.
Office in McComas Building.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST,
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

NORMAN S. HEINDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
KLAND, MARYLAND.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building
Particular attention given to Conveyancing investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK. Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.34 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m. Arrive *7.12 a. m., §3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., §3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

FOR SALE.

We will sell at private sale at our farms between Mt. Lake Park and Oakland,

1 Gasoline Engine,

8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $275.

1 Hay Bailer,

operated by horse-power. Makes standard size bales.

For further information call on or write to

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
Oakland, Md.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Enlarging Your Business

If you are in business and you want to make more money you will read every word we have to say. Are you spending your money for advertising in haphazard fashion as if intended for charity, or do you advertise for direct results?

Did you ever stop to think how your advertising can be made a source of profit to you, and how its value can be measured in dollars and cents. If you have not, you are throwing money away.

Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to you will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business.

If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you.

If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.

When You Need Printing Done

You want it to be of the very best kind. As you expect your printed matter to make business it is necessary it should do the talking for you. Poor or indifferent printing cannot do this as it lacks the strong points required to gain and hold the interest of the patron.

¶ In this particular line of work we excel, for several reasons, viz: 1st; we have the largest and best variety of up-to-date type to be found in the western part of the state. 2nd; we carry only the very best grades of papers; and 3rd; the know-how with which to create original and attractive tye display.

¶ You make no mistake when you come to us with an order of printing

The Republican Job Printery

Benj. H. Sincell, Prop.,

Okland, Md.

HIS TROUBLE.

It Was Waiting For Wifey to Get Through Kissing the Baby.

A small, quiet looking man, smoking a large cigar, sat by the side of a medium sized automobile that was drawn out of the road as a large touring car came along, driven by a man with an interrogatory aspect.

The man in the touring car slowed up and leaned over.

"How long you been here?"

"About two hours."

"Can't you find out what the matter is?"

"No."

"Inlet valve all right?"

"Yes."

"Trouble with spark plug?"

"Think not."

"How are your batteries?"

"O. K."

"Haven't got a short circuit, have you?"

"Oh, no."

"How's your commutator?"

"Great."

"Perhaps your worm gear is clogged."

"No; all clear."

"Got any gasoline in your tank?"

"Plenty."

"How about your circulation? Cylinder isn't bound, is it?"

"No, sir."

"Tires seem all right?"

"Never better."

"Well, maybe your vibrator isn't adjusted."

"That's all right."

"Have you looked at your carburetor?"

"Yes."

"How about the cam shaft?"

"Grand."

"Have you tightened your connecting rods, examined your clutches and gone over the differentials?"

"Yes, yes."

The man in the touring car paused a moment and then, looking at the stranger by the roadside, said at last:

"Would you mind telling me, sir, just what's the matter with that machine of yours?"

In answer the man pointed to a large red farmhouse in the distance.

"See that house out there?" he asked.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, sir, there isn't anything the matter with this machine, but since noon my wife has been in that house kissing her sister's first baby goodby. When she gets through, if you are not over a thousand miles away and will leave your address, I will telegraph or cable you the glad news at my own expense."—Collier's Weekly.

Hard to Answer.

The golfer had a very good opinion of himself, says a writer in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and after making a fairly good drive he turned to his caddie.

"I suppose," he said, "you have been round the links with worse players than me, eh?"

The caddie took no notice, and the golfer began again.

"I say," he said loudly, "I suppose you've been round the links with worse players than me, eh?"

"I heard you the first time," replied the caddie calmly. "I'm just thinking about it."

The Harvest.

The Man—May, dear, I hope you may never have to reap as you sew.—Harper's Weekly.

She Was Ready.

A young lady from a rural district, who was something of a belle in backwoods society and used to having considerable homage paid to her, especially by neighbors of the opposite sex, boarded a railway train for the first time not long ago. After she had secured a seat, removed her wraps, adjusted her baggage and smoothed out the wrinkles in her dress she called the attention of a passing brakeman and demurely said:

"You may tell the conductor I'm ready, please."—Lippincott's.

Accounting For It.

"No," said the stubborn man, "nobody can alter my regard for Jiggins. He's a man you don't meet every day."

"I admit that," replied Markley, "but I attribute it to the fact that I loaned him $10 several months ago."—Catholic Standard and Times.

On the Sidewalk.

"What is your favorite amusement?" asked the peach kernel.

"My favorite amusement," answered the banana peel, "is tripping the light fantastic toe."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Their Meaning.

The goldenrod is glowing
Serenely on the hill,
The lily's softly blowing
Upon the placid rill,
And sadly they berattle
The poet's weary soul,
Who feels the nearing battle
For grate and furnace coal.
—New York Press

Bear Range Poultry Farm

W. G. RILEY.

BREEDER OF

High Class Stock.

Winner of First Prizes at Hagerstown and Cumberland.

I have 14 of the leading varieties.

Eggs, $1 for 15.

Lowest price for best quality.

DEER PARK, MD.

DOES IT PAY?

to tramp errands, lose time and suffer inconvenience—to save the cost of a telephone message.

The C. &P. Telephone Comp'y

An Appetite

No matter how critical your taste or capricious your appetite, we are sure to be able to please you with

Pure Ice Cream.

Our aim is to make it the finest, and we seem to be successful, judging by its great popularity.

Any flavor you may prefer.

Any quantity you want.

Henry Lauer,

4tf Oakland, Md.

Arthur Townshend,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

First National Bank Building, Main Street, Oakland, Md.

COME AND SEE

WE HAVE IT FOR

Spring Cleaning,

NEAT LINE OF

Mattings,

Table and Floor Oil Cloths,

Lace Curtains,

Dotted Swiss,

Window Blinds,

Sheets and Pillow Cases,

Table Linen, Towels,

Silkolines and Reps.

STILL A FEW

SUITS

AND

OVERCOATS

AT

Away Down Prices.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.

FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING

Send for prices

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on

2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.

2-qt Blue Enamel Pudding Pans.

2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE

Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank

Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.

Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

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You can buy at Reduced Prices

Grain Drills, Harrows and Plows

AT NAYLOR & CO.'S

Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,

Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

☞ For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell, Real Estate Agt and Surveyor, Sincell Building, OAKLAND MD.

CHAPTER 549.

(Continned from page 4.)

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That a vote under the provisions of this Act shall become operative on the first day of May next after the day of election at which such vote is cast.

SEC 4. And be it further enacted, That a petition for submission of said proposition shall be in substantially the following form: "To the Board of Supervisors of Election of Garrett county; the under signed legal voters of the ——— (insert the legal name or correct designation of the political sub-division) respectfully petition that you cause to be submitted in the manner provided by law to the voters thereof, at the next election the proposition "Shall this ——— become Anti-Saloon Territory

Name of Signer	City, Town, Village or Election District petition is for.	House number, if any	Street, if named	Date of signing

such petition shall consist of sheets havin such form printed or written at the top thereof and shall be signed by the legal voters in their own proper persons only, and opposite the legal signature of each legal voter shall be written the house number and street name if there be such; and if the petition is for the entire county the city, town, village or election district as the case may be in which he resides and the date of signing the same, no signature shall be valid or counted in considering such petition unless these requirements are complied with and unless the date of signing is less than six months preceding the date of filing the same. At the bottom of each sheet of such petition shall be added a statement signed by a resident of the political subdivision in which the signers thereof reside, with his residence address as aforesaid, stating that the signatures on that sheet of said petition are genuine and that to the best of his knowledge and belief the persons so signing were at the time of signing said petition legal voters of the said political subdivision, that their respective residences, when required to be stated, are correctly stated therein, and that each signer signed the same on the date set opposite his name. Such statement shall be sworn to before some officer residing in said county where such legal voters reside, authorized to administer oaths therein; such sheets shall be fastened together in one document filed as a whole, and when filed shall not be withdrawn or added to. No signature shall be withdrawn after the filing of such petition; such petition so verified or a copy thereof duly certified as hereinafter provided shall be prima facie evidence that the signatures, statement of residence here required to be stated and dates upon the petition are genuine and true and that the persons signing the same are legal voters of the political subdivisions named therein. Upon request of any one filing such a petition and verified statement and paying or tendering to the Supervisors of Elections one dollar for each one hundred names, or fraction thereof signed thereto, together with a copy thereof, the Supervisors of Election shall immediately compare the original and copy attach to such copy and delivered to such person their official certificate that such copy is a true copy of the original, stating the day when such original was filed in their office. Whoever in making the sworn statement above prescribed shall knowingly, willfully and corruptly swear falsely shall be deemed guilty of perjury and on conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly; whoever forges the signature of any person upon any petition or statement provided for in this Act shall be deemed guilty of forgery, and on conviction thereof be punished accordingly.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Supervisors of Elections with whom any petition shall be filed as provided in this Act shall cause notice to be given in the manner provided by law for giving notice of an election of the submission of said proposition at the next election to the voters of the political subdivision named in such petition. Publication of the submission of said proposition to the voters of such political subdivision shall likewise be made in the manner provided by law for the publication of the list of nominations to be voted for at an election, provided that the failure of such Supervisors to Election to cause such notice to be given or the failure to make publication of the submission of said proposition as above provided, shall not affect the validity or binding force of the vote upon said proposition.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Supervisors of Elections with whom any petition shall be filed as provided by this Act shall cause the proposition, "shall this ——— county, election district, city, town, village or ward (as the case may be) become Anti Saloon Territory," to be placed on the official ballots to be used in the political subdivision in which the manner prescribed by Section 56 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of 1904, at any election where said proposition is submitted. The persons managing the interests of those opposed to said proposition shall have respectively the right to designate and keep a challenger and watcher at each election place. A certificate signed by the presiding officers of the committee managing the interest of those in favor of, or opposed to said proposition, shall be sufficient evidence of the right of such challenger and watcher to be present at the polling room. Such challengers and watchers shall have the powers which are conferred upon challengers and watchers by sections 62 and 69 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of 1904.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Supervisors of Elections shall as soon as conveniently may be after receiving and canvassing the result of any election at which the proposition as to whether any political subdivision shall become or continue to be Anti-Saloon Territory is submitted to the voters thereof, proclaiming the result of said election and publish such proclamation in some newspaper published in the county, if the owners of such newspapers will publish the same at current rates of advertisements and shall record in a well bound book to be kept in their office by them and their successors the result of the vote upon said proposition and such result may be proven in all courts and in all proceedings by such records or by the official certificate of the Supervisors of Election, and in cases where such a record or certificate shows that a majority of the legal voters voting upon said proposition voted "Yes" the same shall be conclusive evidence that the political subdivision to which such vote was applicable has become "Anti-Saloon Territory," unless the proclamation of the Supervisors of Election shall be reversed after a contest of the election in accordance with the provisions of Section 24 of this Act.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That all the territory within any political subdivision which has become "Anti-Saloon Territory" shall continue to be "Anti-Saloon Territory" throughout its entire extent notwithstanding any change that may be made in the limits of said such political subdivision until the legal voters thereof have voted according to provisions of this Act. To discontinue such Anti-Saloon Territory the following section shall be construed in harmony herewith. In all "Anti-Saloon Territory" during the time that it continues to be "Anti-Saloon Territory" the operation of all laws providing for the restriction, regulation, or prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors or for the issuing of license for the sale of intoxicating liquors within any portion or the whole of such territory so far as inconsistent with its status as "Anti-Saloon Territory" shall be suspended.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That upon the filing in the office of the Supervisors of Election at least sixty days before an election in any political subdivision of a petition directed to such Supervisors of Election containing the signature of legal voters of an "Anti-Saloon Territory" or district in number not less than one-fourth of the total vote cast therein at the last election to submit to the voters thereof the proposition "Shall this ——— political subdivision or district continue to be Anti-Saloon Territory," provided such petition corresponds in all other respects with the petition in this Act before described, such proposition shall be submitted at such election to the voters of such political subdivision or district, and the provisions of sections one (1), four (4), five (5), six (6) and seven (7) of this Act shall apply in all respects so far as applicable to the proposition "Shall this ——— political subdivision or district continue to be "Anti-Saloon Territory," to the submission of such proposition to such voters, to the position therefor, to the recording of the vote thereon and to the proof and evidence of the petition and vote, except that in a district such proposition shall be submitted by seperate ballot. If a majority of the legal voters, voting upon such last mentioned proposition in any such political subdivision or district vote, no such political subdivision or district shall cease to be "Anti-Saloon Territory," and all laws providing for the restriction, regulation or prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors or for the issuing of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquor, the operation of which was in any wise suspended within such political subvision or district by virtue of the vote therein to become "Anti-Saloon Territory" with all additions and amendments which in the meantime may have been made thereto, shall, if not in the meantime be repealed, become and be in force within said political subdivision or district to the same extent only, however, as the same would then be in force, had such political subdivision or district never became "Anti-Saloon Territory." The petition mentioned in this section shall be a public document and shall be subject to the inspection of the public.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That a vote under the provisions of this Act in and for any political subdivision upon the proposition "shall this ——— become Anti-Salooon Territory," or in and for any political subdivision or district upon the proposition "shall this ——— political subdivision or district continue to be Anti-Saloon Territory," shall be a bar to the submission to the voters thereof either division or district only, until after the lapse of 23 month.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful to sell intoxicating liquor nor for the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Garrett county to grant or issue any license to sell intoxicating liquors within one mile of any house of worship or school house after the passage of this Act, unless the same be situated within the limits of an incorporated town and not otherwise prohibited, nor within the limits of any political subdivision or district whateyer, within this county while the same is "Anti-Saloon Territory," and if any such license be granted or issued in violation hereof the same shall be void, provided that this shall not apply to sales made by a person under a provision of law requiring him to sell personal property.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That every retail liquor dealer except druggists, trafficking personally or by agent in intoxicating liquor in any political subdivision which becomes "Anti-Saloon Territory" by vote of the people thereof as herein provided, shall remove or cause to be removed all intoxicating liquors from such place, its appurtenance or dependences, within ten days from the first of May next following such vote. Failure to comply with the provisions of this Section shall be prima facie evidence that such liquor is kept for the purpose of being sold in violation of the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That whoever shall by himself or another, either as principal, clerk or servant, directly or indirectly sell, barter or exchange any intoxicating liquors in any quantity whatever within the limits of any political subdivision or district in said county while the same is "Anti-Saloon Territory," or keep and have in his possession any intoxicating liquors with intent to sell or otherwise dispose of same in violation of the provisions of this Act, shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than twenty dollars ($20) nor more than two hundred dollars ($200), or imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than thirty days, or be both so fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the Court. If any person shall be convicted of violating any provision of this section, and shall subsequently violate any provision of this section, he shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than one hundred dollars (100) nor more than five hundred ($500) dollars and imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than ninety days. And in like manner if he shall subsequently violate any provisions of this section for such third and each subsequent violation he shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than two hundred dollars ($200) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1000) and confined in the Maryland House of Correction for not less than three months nor more than one year. The State's Attorney for Garrett and Justice of the Peace in and for said county having knowledge of any previous conviction of any person accused of violating the provisions of this Section, in preparing warrants, presentments and indictments shall allege such previous conviction therein, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of said county to furnish information concerning such prior conviction to the State's Attorney and grand jury. A certified transcript from the docket of any Justice of the Peace or a certified copy of the record under the seal of the Clerk of the Circuit Court shall be sufficient evidence of a previous convictions under any section of this Act. It shall be sufficient in such presentment or indictment to allege briefly that person has been convicted of a violation or violations of the provisions of this Section.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That the giving away, delivering or handling of intoxicating liquors by any store keeper or at any place of business or the taking or soliciting of orders, or the making of agreements at or within any political subdivision or district while the same is "Anti-Saloon Territory" for the sale or delivery or future giving away of any intoxicating liquors or any other shift or devise to evade any provisions of this Act, shall be held to be an unlawful selling.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That places where intoxicating liquors is sold in violation of any provisions of this Act shall be taken and held and are declared to be common nuisances and may be abated as such; and shall be the part of the judgment upon the conviction of the keeper that the place where liquor is found to have been sold contrary to this act be shut up and abated until the keeper shall give bond with sufficient security to be approved by the Court in the penal sum of one thousand dollars ($1000) payable to the State of Maryland conditioned that he will not sell intoxicating liquor contrary to law, and will pay all fines, costs and damages assessed against him for the use of Garrett county for any fine or fines that may be assessed against under this Act.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That the County Commissioners of Garrett county are hereby authorized to use any part of the fines and forfeitures collected for the violation of this Act for hiring detectives or secret service officers to secure the enforcement of the same, and when there are no funds available from fines or forfeinures collected for the violation of this Act, such County Commissioners are hereby authorized to appropriate not more than two hundred dollars from the general revenue fund for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That any Supervisor of Election, Judge of Election, police officer or other officer of the law, who shall wilfully refuse or neglect or fail to discharge any duty imposed by this Act, and any one who signs a petition, provided for in this Act, knowing he is not quaified to do so or who files with the Supervisors of Elections any such petition or any sheet or other part thereof, knowing that it contains the signature of a person not qualified to sign the same, or who received, requests or demands, or gives, offers or promises anyreward for signing or refraining from signing of any such petition, or who by treating or giving intoxicating liquors or any thing else of the same or different kind, or by threats to injure another person or property, or by betting or other devise either directly or indirectly, influence or attempt to influence any one to sign or refrain from signing any such petition, shall upon conviction thereof be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than twenty dollars ($20) nor more than two hundred dollars ($200) or imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than ninety days, or be both so fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the Court. If any person shall be convicted of violating any provisions of this section and shall subsequently violate any provisions of this section, for such second and each subsequent violation he shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than two hundred and imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than ninety days.

SEC. 18. And be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any doctor or physician to issue a prescription for intoxicating liquors except in writing, or in any case unless the person for it is issued is actually sick, or such liquor is required as a medicine Every prescription for intoxicating liquors shall contain the name and quantity of liquor prescribed; the name of the person for whom prescribed, the date on which the prescription is written and directions for use of the liquor so prescribed and it shall be unlawful for any doctor or physician who has been convicted of issuing verbal prescriptions for intoxicating liquors or of issuing prescriptions for intoxicating liquor, knowing the same to be for use as a beverage, or of issuing prescriptions that do not in form comply with this Act, thereafter to issue any prescription for intoxicating liquor for any purpose for a period of two years from the date of such conviction. Every prescription issued in violation of the provisions hereof shall be held to be an unlawful selling and on conviction therefor the person issuing same shall be punished accordingly.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to forbid or prevent the sale within "Anti-Saloon Territory" by a druggist or pharmacist of liquor for medical or sacramental purposes only, or of alcohol for medicine, chemical or mechanical purposes only; not to be drunk upon the premises under any circumstances; provided the following requirements are fully complied with and such druggist or pharmacist in good faith shall keep a true and exact record in book which he shall provide for the purpose, in which shall be entered at the time of every sale of intoxicating liquor made by him, or in and about his place of business to all persons whomsoever, the date of such sale, the name of the purchaser, who shall also sign his name in said book as a part of said entry, and his residence, stating the street and house number if there be such, the kind, quantity and price of such liquor, the purpose for which it was sold; and when the sale is for medicinal purposes, the book shall also contain the name of the physician issuing the prescription therefor. Such prescriptions shall be cancelled by writing on it the words "cancelled" and the date on which it was presented and filled, and kept on file. No prescription shall be filled a second time. Such book shall be in form substantially as follows:

Date	Name of purchaser	Residence	Kind and quality	Purpose of use	Price	Name of physician	Signature of purchaser

and the book and all such prescriptions before provided for shall be open to inspection by any State's Attorney, Justice of the Peace having criminal jurisdiction, Judge of any court, or any sheriff, constable or other police officer. Any druggists or pharmacist who shall fail to keep such record, or shall fail or refuse to make any entry therein required by law, or shall destroy or alter or change in any way, any such record or any entry therein or any prescription, or procure the same to be destroyed, altered or changed, or shall refill any prescription or shall refill any prescriptien or shall sell intoxicating liquor for medicinal purposes in written prescription or for sacramental purposes without an order signed by a clergyman shall for each sale in violation of the provisions of this Section be deemed guilty of unlawful selling and on conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a sale by such druggist of such liquor as may be needed by or for a sick person in case of extreme illness, when delay may be dangerous. It shall be unlawful for any druggist or pharmacist who has been convicted of selling intoxicating liquors in violation of this Act thereafter to sell intoxicating liquors for any purpose personally or by agent for two years in any "Anti Saloon Territory" and upon a second conviction for violating the provisions of this Act any such druggist or pharmacist shall have his certificate to practice pharmacy revoked, and the Justice of the Peace or the Judge before whom such druggist or pharmacist is convicted of a second violation of this Act shall so order and send a copy of such order to the Commissioners of Pharmacy, upon receipt of which such certificate shall forthwith be revoked by such Commissioners of pharmacy, and shall not be renewed within one year from the date of such revocation.

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any person, or public or private carrier to knowingly accept or receive for shipment, transportation or delivery to any person or place within any "Anti-Saloon Territory" or to carry, bring into, transfer to any other person, carrier or agent, handle, deliver or distribute in any "Anti-Saloon Territory" any intoxicating liquor, regardless of the name by which it may be called and whoever shall bring himself or another, either as principal, clerk, agent or servant, knowingly, violate any of the provisions of this Section shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and upon conviction of any subsequent violation of this Section in addition to such fine shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than thirty days nor more than six months. Provided, nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to individuals who may bring into any "Anti-Saloon Territory" upon their person or as their personal baggage, and for their private use, such liquor in quantity not to exceed one gallon, nor to physicians or druggists to whom any public carrier may deliver such goods in unbroken packages, in quantity not to exceed five gallons at any one time nor to deliveries to churches, or the proper officers thereof of wine in unbroken packages for sacramental purposes, nor to deliver at private residences which are not places of business or public resorts by manufactures or wholesalers, by their own conveyances in unbroken packages of liquors, the contract for the sale of which was consummated outside of "Anti-Saloon Territory"; nor to deliveries within any city which is not "Anti-Saloon Territory" throughout its entire extent; nor to shipments of liquor in continuous transits to a point outside of such "Anti-Saloon Territory"; this section shall apply to all packages of intoxicating liquor whether broken or unbroken. Each package of intoxicating liquor regardless of the name by which it may be called, accepted, received, carried, transferred, handled, delivered or distributed in violation of the provisions of this section shall constitute a separate offence, the acceptance, receiving, carrying, transferring, handling, delivering or distribution of intoxicating liquor under false or fictitious names in an "Anti-Saloon Territory" shall work a forfeiture of such liquor. It is further expressly provided that no provision of this section is intended or shall be construed to violate or be in conflict with any provision of the Constitution and laws of the United States respecting "Inter-State Commerce"; but this section and all parts of same are intended to prohibit the acceptance, receiving, carrying, transfering, handling, delivery or distribution as herein provided, of intoxicating liquor to such extent only as the same is not expressly permitted under the Constitution and laws of the United States. If any provision of this Section shall be held to be void or unconstitutional, it is hereby provided that all other portions of same which are not expressly held to be void or unconstitutional, shall continue in full force and effect.

SEC. 21. And be it further enacted, That all prosecutions for violations of this Act, which are hereby declared to be misdemeanors may be either upon presentment or indictment, or by trial before a Justice of the Peace having criminal jurisdiction, who shall have jurisdiction, original and concurrent with the Circuit Court for Garrett county; and the Justice shall have the power to issue all process, and to do all acts which may be necessary to the exercise of his said jurisdiction, and may try and determine all cases whereof he may have jurisdiction, and may pronounce judgment and sentence therein, in the same manner and to the same extent as the Circuit Court for Garrett county, could do in such cases, if such cases were tried before said Court without the intervention of a Jury; provided, however, that if any person, when brought before any justice having jurisdiction of the case, shall before trial for the alleged offence pray a jury trial, or if the State's Attorney for said county, shall before trial of such alleged offence pray a jury trial on the part of the State, it shall be the duty of such Justice to commit such alleged offender for trial, or to hold him to bail to appear for trial the Circuit Court for Garrett county, if it be in session, or at its next session, if it be not in session, and return said commitment or recognizance, with the names and residence of the witnesses for the prosecution endorsed thereon forthwith to the Clerk of said Court; and the Justice before whom the case is brought shall in every such case inform the person charged of his rights to a jury trial.

SEC. 22. And be it further enacted, That in all prosecutions under this Act by indictmhnt or otherwise, it shall not be necessary to state the kind of liquor sold, nor to show the knowledge of the principal to conviet for the acts of an agent or servant; nor to state the name of any person to whom liquor is sold nor to set forth the facts showing that the required number of legal voters petitioned for the submission to the voters of said proposition, nor that a majority of the legal voters voting upon said proposition voted "yes"; but it shall be sufficient to state in that regard that the Act compained of took place in "Anti-Saloon Territory" or district. The issuance of an Internal Revenue Special Tax Stamp or receipt by the United States to any person as a wholesale or retail dealer in liquor or in malt liquor at any place within territory which at the time of the issuance thereof is "Anti-Saloon Territory," shall be prima facia evidence of the sale of intoxicating liquor by such person at such place or at any place of business of such person within such territory where stamps or receipt is posted, and at the time charged in any suit or prosecution under this Act; provided, such time is within the life of such stamp or receipt.

SEC. 23. And be it further enacted, That if any person makes a sworm complaint or affidavit before any Justice of the Peace having criminal jurisdiction, or Judge of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, particularly describing the house or place to search and the things to be searched for that he has reasons to believe and does believe that intoxicating liquors are sold or kept for the purpose of being sold in violation of the provisions of this Act, such Justice of the peace, Judge shall issue his warrant directed to any officer whom the complainant may designate having power to serve criminal process commanding him to search the premises described and designated in such complaint and warrant, and the appurtenances thereof and if any such shall there be found, to take into his possession and safely keep all intoxicating liquors and the vessels in which it is contained if the same shall be found in quantities and under such conditions as to suggest that it is kept for sale and all the means used for the sale of the same, all the paraphanalia or part of the paraphanalia of a bar room or drinking saloon, and any United States Internal Revenue tax receipt for the sale of intoxicating liquors, effective for the period of time covering the alledged offence, and forthwith report in writing all the facts and make immediate return on said warrant. B the warrant for search shall be directed to the proper officer and shall show by a copy of the affidavit inserted therein or annexed and referred to or recite all the material facts alleged in the affidavit and particularly describe the thing to be searched for and place to be searched.

A warrant for search substantially in the following form shall be sufficient,

State of Maryland Garrett county towit:

To ——— Greeting——

Whereas there has been filed with the undersigned an affidavit of which the following is a copy:

here copy affidavit

These are therefore to command you in the name of the State of Maryland together with the necessary and proper assistance to enter into——— (here describe house or place described in the affidavit) of the said ———of———in the county aforesaid and there diligently search for the said intoxicating liquor and means used for the sale of same (here describe the articles as in the affidavit) and that you bring the same or any part thereof found in such search forthwith before me to be disposed of and dealt with according to law. Given under my hand this———day of———A. D.

Such liquor and means used for the sale of same shall be held subject to the order of the Justice of the Peace or Court issuing the warrant to be used as evidence in the prosecution of any case for the violation of this Act. C. If fluids be poured out or otherwise destroyed when the premises are searched or about to be searched, said fluids shall be held prima facie to be intoxicating liquors and intended for sale in violation of this Act. D. If upon final judgment of the Justice of the Peace or Court the accused shall be found guilty, the intoxicating liquor seized from him shall after the time for appeal has expired and if no appeal is taken, be ordered to be destroyed and the other property shall be held as property of the accused or owner. If the accused shall be found not guilty the whole of the property seized shall be returned to the person from whom it was taken. E. When any liquor shall have been seized by virtue of such warrant the same shall not be discharged or returned to any person claiming the same reason of any alleged in sufficiency in the description in the complaint or warrant of the liquor or place; but the claimant shall be entitled to a hearing when the case is tried. F. If no one is found in possession of the premises where intoxicating liquor may be found, the officer taking the same shall post in a conspicuous place on said premises a copy of his warrant and take possession of such liquor and means used for the sale of the same and hold them subject to the order of the Court or Justice of the Peace issuing the warrant and make return of his doings thereon whereupon it shall be the duty of the justice of the peace or Court to fix a time for hearing and determining the purpose for which such liquor is kept and issue a notice thereof to the officer who shall post a copy thereof on the premises where the liquor were found. If no one appears at the time fixed for said hearing, nor within thirty days thereafter, to claim such liquor and means used for the sale of same, the Justice of the Peace or Court shall order the same destroyed. G. No warrant shall be issued to search a private residence occupied as such unless it or some part of it is used as a store or shop, hotel, or boarding house, or unless such residence is a place of public resort. H. The person making affidavit for the warrant to search any place where intoxicating liquor is believed to be disposed of contrary to this Act, may personally or by agent accompany the officer who serves the warrant and enter the place with such officer and give information and assistance to such in searching such places for such intoxicating liquor; J. Liquor seized as hereinbefore provided, and the means used for the sale of the same shall not be taken from the custody of the officer by a writ of replevin or other process while the proceedings herein provided are pending, and final judgment of conviction in such proceedings shall be in all cases a bar to all suits for the recovery of any liquor seized or the value of the same, or damages alleged to arise by reason of the seizing and detention thereof. K. When any prosecution is commenced before any Justice of the Peace or Court for a violation of this Act, and the liquor seized under this section is to be used as evidence in such trial, the hearing must take place in not more than thirty days if such Court be then in session, and if it be not in session if at the time appointed for the trial the returns have not been properly made, or for other sufficient cause, the trial may be postponed to a further date, not more than fifteen days beyond said thirty days. L. The word liquor when used in this Section unless the same be inconsistent with the context, shall be construed to include the vessels containing the same. The phrase "means used for the sale of same" shall include all furniture, implements, or paraphernalia of a bar-room or drinking saloon or any part of same, and any United States internal revenue tax receipt effective for the period of time covering the alleged offense.

SEC. 24. And be it further enacted, that any five legal voters of any political sub-division in which an election shall have been held as provided for in this Act may, within ten days after the canvass of the returns of such election, and upon filing a bond for costs in a penalty to be fixed by the presiding judge, and with a surety or sureties to be approved by him, contest the validity of such election by filing a verified petition in the Circuit Court for Garrett County, setting forth the grounds for the contest. Upon the filing of such petition a summons shall forthwith issue from such Court addressed to the supervisors of elections with whom the petition for such election was filed, notifying such supervisors of election, of the filing of said petition and directing them to appear in such Court on behalf of such political sub-division at the time named in the summons, which time shall be not less than five nor more than fifteen days after the filing of such petition. The procedure in such cases shall be the same as that provided by law for contesting an election to a public office, so far as the same is applicable. The said Court shall have final jurisdiction to hear and determine the merits of such cases. Any legal voter in the political sub-division in which such election shall have been held, may be permitted by the Court in its description to appear in person or by attorney in any such contested election case in defence of the validity of such election.

SEC. 25. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act shall apply to the incorporated town of Oakland.

SEC. 26. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6th, 1908.

Order of Publication.

Della Lynch and Edward Lynch, Plaintiffs,
vs.
Loyolen McKinzie, Anna McKinzie, Noah McKinzie, Inez McKinzie, Annie McKinzie, Helen Walker, Robert Walker, Dora McKinzie, Richard McKinzie, George McKinzie, Rose McKinzie, Laura McKinzie, Peter McKinzie, Dora McKinzie, Lucy McKinzie, Nancy Robison and Olin Robison, Defendants.

No. 138 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of the real estate devised in the last will and testament of Francis McKinzie, deceased, late of Garrett county, for the purpose of partition among the parties entitled to interest therein.

The bill states that on or about the ——— day of March, in the year 1896, the said Francis McKinzie departed this life leaving a last will and testament, devising his real estate to his wife during her natural life, and then to his children share and share alike; that the said widow of the said Francis McKinzie departed this life about one year ago, and that he left as his only heirs under his said last will and testament, the following children: Loyolen McKinzie, his son, intermarried with Annie McKinzie; Noah McKinzie, his son, intermarried with Inez McKinzie; Annie McKinzie, his daughter, unmarried; Dora McKinzie, his daughter, intermarried with Richard McKinzie; George McKinzie, his son, intermarried with Rose McKenzie; Laura McKinzie, his daughter, unmarried; Lucy McKinzie, his daughter, unmarried; Nancy Robison, his daughter, intermarried with Olin Robison, all of Garrett county, State of Maryland; Della Lynch, his daughter, intermarried with Edward Lynch; Peter McKinzie, his son, intermarried with Dora McKinzie, all of Allegany county, State of Maryland; Heien Walker, his daughter, intermarried with Robert Walker, of Salisbury, Somerset county, State of Pennsylvania; that all of said children are adults. That said real estate consists of a farm and cannot be divided among the parties entitled to interest therein, without loss and injury.

The bill then prays for a decree for the sale of said real estate and for a distribution of the proceeds thereof among the parties entitled thereto, according to their respective interests therein; for general relief; for subpoena against the resident defendants and an order of publication against non resident defendants.

It is thereupon, this 4th day of May, in the year 1908, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the Plaintiffs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county once in each of four successive weeks before the 8th day of June, 1908, giving notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, warning them to appear in this Court in person or by Solicitor on or before the 22nd day of June, next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
5-4t E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Wanted at Dixon & Kelso's pin oak white oak and rock oak street car ties, 7 in. face, 6 in. thick and 8 ft. long.

Subscribe for the Republican.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 32. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1908. NUMBER 12

MEMORIAL DAY IN OAKLAND.

Annual Decoration of the Graves of the Honored Dead.

Crook Post No. 35, Grand Army of the Republic, desires that there be a general turnout of the citizens, public school children and all organized bodies of the town, and visitors from the surrounding country are also invited to participate with the Post on Memorial Day, Saturday, May 30th, in decorating the graves of the noble dead who have answered the last roll call and are now resting in our cemeteries. Rev. E. Manges of the Lutheran church, an old soldier himself, will deliver the address.

Crook Post will assemble at Sturgiss' Hall at 10.30 o'clock and proceed to the cemetery where the beautiful ritual of the order will be carried out.

Donations of flowers will be thankfully received and can be left at Sturgiss' drug store.

By order of the Post,

A. G. STURGISS,
Commander.

J. A. HAYDEN,
Adjutant.

BITTINGER.

A severe electrical storm passed over this region last Sunday and there was considerable fall of rain and some hail.

Miss Jennie Wyland, who has been employed in J. T. Lohr's home for some weeks, was taken suddenly and seriously ill on last Sunday and Drs. Bowen and Robinson were called, and it is reported that the young lady is suffering from an attack of pneumonia-fever.

Albert Bittinger is putting spouting on John Stark's residence this week.

Mrs. Harmon, the aged mother of J. B. Harmon, fell from a porch at her home one day last week and dislocated her thigh and sustained other injuries, and her condition is critical.

John H. Stark made a business trip to Confluence, Pa., last week and while there purchased a desirable property.

County Commissioner Otto Fike with his wife and little daughter, passed through this village last week.

Thompson Seibert, an aged veteran of the civil war and a resident of this section, has been granted a pension of $12 per month.

F. L. Snyder, of Frostburg, was visiting about here last week.

Young Men's Christian Society.

Subject for next Sunday afternoon's lecture, Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, lecturer, in the rooms of the Association, Mitchell building, Second street, to which all or cordially invited: Jesus Risen from the Dead.—John 20, 1-18.

All members of the Y. M. C. S. are urged to be present Sunday, May 24, at 4 o'clock p. m.

CRAZY, KILLS WIFE GETS SANE AGAIN

Rev. S. A. Coffman, M. E. Clergyman, Cuts His Companion's Throat.

SURRENDERS AT ONCE TO POLICE

Had Been Conducting Series of Revival Meetings at Fairmont—Was Married in Oakland July 18, 1906, by Rev. J. B. Workman.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., May 18.—Temporary insane, according to his own statement, the Rev. S. A. Coffman, aged 50 years, a prominent Methodist Episcopal clergyman, killed his wife early today by cutting her throat from ear to ear. A moment after the crime, he says, he regained his senses and realized what he had done. He immediately surrendered himself and was locked up.

Rev. Mr. Coffman resides at Rosstown, about three miles from here, and is in charge of two or three local churches. His wife was a member of a prominent family, and was 43 years old. During the past week or two Rev. Mr. Coffman has been conducting a series of revival services and has been adding to the membership of the churches under his care. Yesterday he finished his revival and appeared to be well pleased with the result. About midnight he and his wife were discussing the services, when he suddenly seized a poker and began striking her on the head.

There was a struggle, during which Mrs. Coffman succeeded in escaping from the house to a garden at the rear. She was followed closely, however, by her husband, and when he caught up with her another battle for her life took place, when she was overpowered. Rev. Mr. Coffman had taken a knife with him when he followed his wife to the garden, and when he had her powerless in his grasp he cut her throat from ear to ear, causing instant death.

According to the statement made by Rev. Mr. Coffman, when he looked on the lifeless body of his wife his sanity was immediately restored and he realized what he has done. He came here and surrendered himself to the police. Rev. Mr. Coffman said it had been his intention to kill not only his wife, but also his family and himself.

Rev. and Mrs. Coffman were married in Oakland by Rev. J. B. Workman, of St. Paul's M. E. church, on July 18th, 1906. Mrs. Coffman at the time of the wedding being a Deaconess attached to the Deaconess' Home at Mountain Lake Park, her maiden name being Miss Lily Elliott, a daughter of late Rev. and Mrs. Felix Elliott, of Kingwood, West Va., and a sister of Messrs. Felix and Edward S. Elliott, both of Kingwood, the latter at one time being assistant United States Attorney for for the district of West Virginia. Mrs. Coffman is well known to many Garrett countians. Mr. Coffman was at one time stationed at Blaine, West Va., where he preached and was looked upon at that time as a man of very peculiar views.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Parson Westfall and wife are in Baltimore, attending the General Conference of the M. E. church.

Mrs. Cora Bishoff and daughter, Mrs. Allie Haymand and Mr. 'Gene Commeford, of Fairmont, W. Va., opened up their cottages last Friday.

Mrs. W. J. Havmond, of Clay Center, Kansas, is at home in her cottage in Cozy Row.

Miss Rose Wilson took No. 2 Tuesday morning for a visit to Baltimore.

Mrs. Capt. Cocheran, of Wheeling, arrived at Loch Lynn Tuesday on No. 8.

J. Power Allen and wife, of Cumberland, Md., and Mrs. H. K. Fulton, of Washington, D. C., reached the Park last Monday.

Merchant Garthright visited Lonaconing last Saturday.

It is a boy. The father's name is Rosely C. Wilson. Happy? I should say! Mother and child doing well.

Miss Decker and Mrs. Perine and daughter, of New York, took possession of the Bates cottage last Friday.

Major Burns and family have opened their summer home on I street.

Mr. John Turner, of Baltimore, took in the Park last Sabbath.

W. C. Dunnington and family, and Mr. T. B. Guest, of Philippi, W. Va., are quartered in Hotel Chautauqua.

Miss Tanneyhill, of Wheeling, is a guest at Hotel Faherty, Loch Lynn.

Mrs. Howard Smouse, of Fairmont, W. Va., is a guest of the Pennsylvania cottage, Loch Lynn.

Chas. Washington, who spent the winter at Fairmont, has returned to his Loch Lynn home.

Mr. A. E. White and family, of Terra Alta, have moved into the second floor of Mr. Joseph Rathbun's house, Loch Lynn.

J. E. Hardesty, of Terra Alta, is clerking for P. T. Garthright of this place. Mr. H. and family have moved into the Jarboe cottage.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

A large party of our handsomest young ladies, and some not so young, accompanied Pastor Westfall to Bond, Md., Thursday of last week to attend a box social given by the ladies of the M. E. church of that place. This was the second visit for most of the party. They all speak in the highest terms of the kindness shown them by Mr. N. U. Bond and the people of the entire town. Some even expressed a desire to make Bond their future home.

Among late arrivals we note Mrs. McKinney and Mr. L. P. Carr and family.

Mr. E. W. Williams and family, of Clarksburg, W. Va., will occupy their cottage here the last of this week.

Our good neighbor of Loch Lynn, Mr. George P. White, we are sorry to say is quite ill at present.

There is a talk of changing the name of our postoffice from Mountain Lake Park to Loch Lynn, as the office since the burning of our postoffice building has been located on that side of the railroad, and there is no evidence of the erection of a building on the Mountain Lake Park side. Those desiring a change of name hope thereby to get Sunday mail and possibly Sunday trains

Miss Sallie C. Harris arrived at the Park Wednesday and will soon have her fine hotel in order for summer guests.

Weather Forecast for Week Sent Out.

The weather Bureau in Washington has issued the following general forecast:

During the next seven days the temperature will be about or somewhat above the seasonal average generally over interior and eastern portions of the country.

In the Middle Atlantic and New England States a period of showery weather will prevail on Tuesday and clear away on Wednesday. Saturday and Sunday will cover another period of showers in these states. The intervening days promise to be fair.

In the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valley and the Lake Region the rains of Monday will be followed on Tuesday by clearing, and the next rain period will begin on Thursday night or Friday and continue about 24 hours.

In the Middle and Upper Missouri and Red River of the North Valleys showers are indicated for Wednesday or Thursday and again on Saturday or Sunday.

Over the Southern States the weather on the whole promises to be settled and fair.

CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS OFF.

Penn-Garrett Coal Mining Company's Offer Successful Resistance.

The condemnation proceedings instituted by the Manor Land and Oakland Railroad Company, of which Samuel A. Kendall is president, against the Penn-Garrett Coal Mining Company, of Garrett county, came to a sudden termination at Friendsville Friday, when Sheriff Austin Brown requested the jury not to consider the matter further. The strip desired to be acquired, five miles in length, was one of the longest in a single proceeding in the history of Maryland. The proceedings were dropped at the instance of the plaintiff, who has been using the right of way under lease for the operation of a narrow guage railroad. The company has the most extensive lumber plant in Western Maryland and the railroad is the means of reaching the timber tract. The term of the lease for the right of way expired two years ago, and it was thereupon extended for a term of two years. The lease terminated last Monday.

The Manor Land and Oakland Railroad Company sought to acquire the right of way perpetually by condemnation. The Penn-Garrett Coal Mining Company decided to resist the action. Thomas J. Peddicord, Esq., of Oakland, represented the plaintiff in the suit and DeWarren H. Reynold, Esq., of Cumberland, the defendant. The strip which the plaintiff desired to acquire lies along the bank of the Youghiogheny River which is known to have water power, because of the physical formation of its bed, that few streams in the country possess. Mr. Reynold had summoned as witnesses James P. Gaffney, chief engineer of the Norfolk and Southern Railway Company; J. W. Galbreath, of Baltimore, former chief engineer of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railway Company, and James C. Shriver, a well known civil engineer of Cumberland. It was intended to show by expert opinion that should the land be acquired by the plaintiff and the railroad maintained that it would tend to destroy the development of the water power of the Youghiogheny river. Damage of such magnitude would have been shown that, it is understood, the plaintiff abandoned the suit, rather than meet a contingency that looked like a burden. The Manor Land and Oakland Railroad Company will be permitted to operate its road through the lands for the present, the defendant through Attorney Reynolds stating that it desired to put no obstacle in the way of the development of its immense timber interests. The Penn-Garrett Coal Mining Company owns 10,000 acres in Garrett county, lying on either side of the Youghiogheny river. Mr. Jacob S. Myers, member of the last Maryland legislature was foreman of the jury of condemnation. The other members being George D. Frazee, Arthur Chisholm, William Frederick, Jr., George Kolb, Salathiel Savage, Robert R. Liston, Edward Schlossnagle, Walter Coddington, Leon Hardie, Lloyd Reckner and W. W. Schlossnagle. The jury went over the property on Thursday and met Friday morning to reach a decision when the proceedings were called off by the attorney of the plaintiff.

Married.

Mr. John Garrett, of Oakland, Md., and Mrs. Virginia Duncan, of this place, were united in marriage on Thursday at high noon by Rev. Engle of Oakland. The ceremony took place at the home of Mrs. P. K. Smith, Mineral street.

After Rev. Engle had performed the wedding ceremony and the happy couple had been congratulated they were invited to the dining room with ten of their immediate friends where they partook of a sumptuous dinner, prepared by Mrs. Smith.

After visiting for a few days they will go to Mr. Garrett's farm near Oakland, where they will reside.

Among those who attended the wedding from out of town were Mr. George Garrett and Miss Sines, of Oakland, and Mrs. Hiram Tasker of Wilson.—Keyser Echo.

BOND—VEACH—At the M. P. parsonage, Cumberland, Md., on Tuesday of this week by Rev. B. W. Kindley, Miss Carrie Rebecca Veach, of Oakland, and Mr. George Edward Bond, of Hooversville, Pa., were married in the presence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Annie R. Veach, and Mrs. Ella Miller and Mrs. J. C. Peddicord, who went to Cumberland from Oakland Tuesday morning where the party met the groom. From Cumberland the wedded pair went to Hooversville, their future home. The bride is a most highly respected young lady and numbers among her friends many Oakland people who will join with us in wishing her a happy life.

Call for Your Letters.

Miss Allison Coulter, Mr. A. E. Crowe, Mrs. Cora Custer, Mr. Charles G. Drummond, Mr. A. A. McNay, Mr. Arcy Wheatly.

KITZMILLER TO HAVE A MODERN BANK BUILDING

First National Bank of That Place to Erect a Substantial Structure

WHICH WILL COST ABOUT $8,000

Growth of the Bank's Business Demands More Room and Better Quarters Than Those Now Occupied—Building Plans Being Made.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Kitzmiller, held a few days ago, it was decided to erect a modern up-to-date banking building on a lot already secured by the bank for the purpose, the growing business of the bank and the community of Kitzmiller, the town itself promising to exceed in population and importance that of any other town along the Upper Potomac, making it incumbent upon the bank's officers to provide more room and better equipment for the transaction of business and for the convenience of the bank's officials.

Looking to this end an architect has been engaged to draw plans for the proposed building and submit the same at a future meeting of the Board of Directors, when they will likely be adopted.

The structure will be of brick and stone, two stories high, and will be equipped with burglar and fire proof vaults. The estimated cost will be in the neighborhood of $8,000.

The bank is to be congratulated upon the strides it has taken since its organization two years ago. It has been phenomenal, due to the energy and thoroughness of its officers.

STOYER.

The rain has ceased and we have been having bright, sunny days again.

We are sorry to learn our old friend at Deal Siding, Mr. Luchis, is dead. He was well up in years.

Mrs. George Price and family returned home from a long visit to Frostburg.

Mrs. Geo. Farris, who has been sick for some time, is able to be up again.

Mrs. Maggie Sollars will move to Schell next week to run a boarding house.

Miss Effie Ohaver and her brother Robert were calling in town Sunday.

Messrs. Alex and Tom Wilson, of near Blaine, were here last week.

Bessie and Virgil Steyer made a trip to Wallman last Sunday.

Mr. Sam Moreland purchased two fine driving horses last week. He also got a new two horse carriage. So we all can look for Sam.

MEMORIAL DAY AT FRIENDSVILLE

Appropriate Observances of the Day Will Be In Charge of the G. A. R.

Sherman Post No. 11, Grand Army of the Republic, desires that there be a general turnout of the citizens, public school children, Sunday schools, and all organized bodies of the town and surrounding country are also invited to participate with the Post on Memorial Day, Saturday, May 30, in decorating the graves of the noble dead who are now resting in our cemeteries. Addresses and appropriate music will be rendered in the Methodist Episcopal church in Friendsville.

All participants will please assemble in front of the Lutheran church at 9.45 and march to the M. E. church where exercises will be held both forenoon and afternoon, and a detail will be made to decorate the graves in the nearby cemeteries.

Donation of flowers will be thankfully received and can be left in the M. E. church.

R. E. FRIEND,
Commander.

GEO. E. BISHOFF,
Adjutant.

Weather Predictions.

"Mans" Baughman, the somewhat noted weather prognosticator of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, has given to the Meyersdale Republican his prediction for the coming summer as follows: "There will be a noticeable absence of electrical storms, and will have no real warm weather until about the first of August. There will be a severe frost in June and of the variety known as "black frost." This damaging frost will occur, as nearly as he can calculate either the forepart or middle of June, and will do most execution in Somerset county, portions of the eastern part of Pennsylvania, and all of the states of Texas, California and Michigan. He also says that there are two feet of snow back yet, though the form of its precipitation may be in rain in portions as southerly as Somerset county. He said fruit crop would be about half crop, and wound up by stating that this would positively be the last prediction this year."

Locusts Says Big Crop.

Correspondents of the Valley newspapers says an old sign universally accepted in this section promises a bumper corn crop this fall. Heavy locust bloom, they say, means a great yield of corn and old men asserts that they have never seen the locust bear more profusely than this year. Also the bees are busy and singing in the trees, and the outlook for honey is fine.

Wanted at Dixon & Kelso's pin oak white oak and rock oak street car ties, 7 in. face, 6 in. thick and 8 ft. long.

Subscribe for The Republican.

DIXON & KELSO

EVERY DAY
IS
BARGAIN DAY
AT
Dixon & Kelso's.

Please note the following items that we have reduced for this week:

Lot of remnants of Matting at half price; also new prices of Matting, Linoleum and Carpet reduced.

Lot of Ladies' Muslin Underwear at 50 per cent. off.

Ladies' Wrappers that sold for $1.00 and $1.25, your choice for 89 cents.

We will save you 25 per cent. on Misses' and Ladies' Dress Skirts and Waists.

Ladies' 12 1-2c Vests at 8c., or 3 for 25c.

P. S. Will pay highest market price for WOOL.

Come and See
DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

Desirable Clothing
For Boys

Is one of my specialties. I have been very particular in the selection of my line to get only goods of dependable quality.

My suits for LITTLE BOYS 3 to 7 years in Eton, Buster Brown and Sailor styles at $3.00 to $5.00 are hard to beat.

Suits from 8 to 16 year sizes in either plain knee pants or Knickerbocker style at $4.00 to $7.50 I believe to be the best to be had in this range of prices. I also have a lot of cheaper suits if you want them.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.
NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

THE CAPTORS OF CROOK AND KELLY

More That Forty Survivors of the Daring Party That Invaded Cumberland.

Mr. Editor:—Having spent several years in the self-imposed task of making up a list of all those who participated in the capture of the Federal Generals Crook and Kelly, at Cumberland, Maryland, February 21st, 1865, and same having been completed, I take pleasure in now giving to the readers of the Grant County Press who may be interested, the result of my labors.

A perusal of this list discloses the remarkable fact that of the sixty-six men, including Lieut. McNeill, who rode through two lines of pickets into the heart of the city of Cumberland then occupied by nearly 8000 troops and rode out with two major generals and one adjutant general on that memorable night just forty-three years ago, there are today more than forty survivors.

This list has been established and verified by evidence of the most conclusive character, and while it is possible that one or two names (not more) are omitted that should appear, and a corresponding number are on the list that should not be there, I do not think that at this late day a more accurate roll can now be made.

J. B. FAY.

The full list (including last known address of each soldier) is as follows:

Of McNeill's Rangers C. S. A., numbering forty-eight men and officers—

Lieut. Jesse C. McMeill, Seymour, Ill.

Lieut. I. S. Welton, Petersburg, W. Va.

Sergt. Harrison Taylor.

Sergt. Jos. L. Vandiver, Millwood, W. Va.

Sergt. Chas. James Dailey, Oakland, Md.

Sergt. Isaac S. Judy, Laneville, W. Va.

Sergt. David E. Hopkins, Goldthwaite, Texas.

Sergt. John H. Cunningham, San Jose, Ill.

John Ackler, Edom, Va.

Joseph V. Barnum, St. Louis, Mo.

Frederick W. Bean, Romney, W. Va.

George Carrell.

David Cowgar.

James W. Crawford, Cumberland, Md.

W. Wallace Chisholm, Silver City, N. Mex.

Samuel Daugherty, Yoakum, Tex.

Jefferson W. Duffey, Harrisonburg, Va.

John B. Fay, Washington, D.C.

C. Ritchie Hollar, Kansas City, Mo.

Geo. S. Harness, Petersburg, W. Va.

John L. Harvey, Gorman, Md.

William D. Hoye, Deer Park, Md.

David Judy, Mansfield, Ark.

George Little, Seymoursvile, W. Va.

Robert G. Lobb, Washington, Pa.

John R. Long, Louisville, Ky.

Sprigg S. Lynn, La.

James W. Mason, Oakland, Md.

Wm. H. Maloney, Romney, W. Va.

J. W. Markwood, Burlington, W. Va.

James McGinnis, Brushy Run, W. Va.

Isaac Michael.

Charles W. Nichols, Oakland, Md.

Isaac E. Oats, Elk Garden, W. Va.

William H. Pool, Blaine, W. Va.

B. Frank Richards, Harrisonburg, Va.

Oliver L. Rhodes, Baltimore, Md.

Frederick A. Stewart, Baltimore, Md.

B. William Spalding, White Plains.

Samuel H. Shafer, Laneville, W. Va.

Henry Seymour, Manhattan, Kan.

J. Snyder Stickley, Magnolia, W. Va.

Harlan P. Tabb, Obequon, Va.

Samuel S. Tucker, Pittsburg, Pa.

Henry M. Trueheart, Galveston, Tex.

Geo. V. Vandiver, Higginsville, Mo.

Charles W. Watkins, Moorefield, W. Va.

Benjamin F. Wotring, Bayard, W. Va.

Of Co. "F", Seventh Virginih Cavalry—eight men.

John S. Arnold, Ridgeville, W. Va.

Hiram R. Allen, Otterville, Mo.

George F. Cunningham, Oldtown, Md.

Leslie Davis.

George W. Everett, Purgitsville, W. Va.

Jacob Gassman, Lexington, Va.

Geo. Harness Johnson, Romney, W. Va.

Jos. W. Kuykendall, Petersburg, W. Va.

Of Co. "G" Seventh Virginia Cavalry.

Richard S. Merryman, Baltimore, Md.

Of Co. "D" Eleventh Virginia Cavalry—six men.

John Daily, Piedmout, W. Va.

Joseph S. Pancake, Staunton, Va.

John David Parsons, Shaw, Kan.

John W. Poland, Romney, W. Va.

Joseph L. Sherrark, Drozet, Va.

John Taylor, Romney, W. Va.

Maynadier T. Bruce, Dallas, Tex.

Alex. Carlisle.

—— Wilburn.

—From the Grant County Press.

PURE WATER SUPPLY VITAL.

Health of a Community is Very Largely Dependent Upon It.

Too many precautions cannot be taken toward guarding the water supply of a town. Along this line Edward Wegmann says in the Metropolitan Magazine:

The health of a community depends largely upon the purity of its water supply. Formerly it was thought that water in which chemistry failed to find any noxious elements was fit for domestic use, but in recent years the science of bacteriology has demonstrated that such water may contain the germs of dangerous diseases. These germs increase very rapidly in number and are often communicated by the contamination of a source of water supply from one infected person to a whole community. Such a case occurred in 1884-5 in Plymouth, Pa. A man who had contracted typhoid fever in Philadelphia was nursed during the winter in a house near a mountain brook which flowed into a river from which Plymouth derived its water supply. The refuse from the sickroom was thrown on the snow near the house without being disinfected. As cold weather does not kill disease germs, the typhoid germs were washed in the spring by the melting of the snow into the mountain stream referred to above, and as a consequence more than 1,000 cases of typhoid fever and about 100 deaths from this disease occurred in Plymouth, these cases being all confined to persons drinking the polluted water.

In 1892 Hamburg, Germany, was visited by a terrible epidemic of cholera. This city derives its water supply from the river Elbe. At the time of the epidemic the river water without being filtered was used for domestic purposes. It has been proved beyond question that the germs of cholera were communicated to the city's water supply by throwing into the river the excreta of a sailor who was sick with cholera on a vessel anchored in the Elbe. Nearly 9,000 persons died of cholera in Hamburg during this epidemic, but in Altona, a suburb of Hamburg, using Elbe water that had been filtered through sand, not a case of cholera occurred that could be traced to the drinking of the unfiltered water of Hamburg.

DREDGE THAT SUCKS UP CLAY.

Powerful Machine in Operation on Lake Michigan.

In the excavation of harbor channels and the removal of sand bars in rivers wonderful work has been done in the last few years with the suction dredge. This device consists of a pump, capable of drawing in through a huge pipe sand, small stones and water, and forcing a stream of the compound to a considerable distance. Some times it is discharged into a hopper on the barge which carries the pump, but usually the mixture is deposited at a convenient point on the adjacent shore. Thus the building up of a bank, where such an operation is desirable, can be carried on simultaneously with that of digging. When the material is delivered at a distance, it is forced through a second pipe that floats on scows or pontoons.

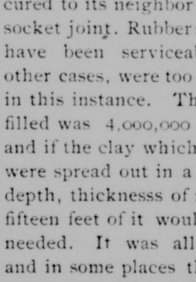
One of the most recent undertakings with such methods, is the filling in of a wide area on the waterfront of Chicago. This measured a mile in length by nearly a third of a mile (1,500 feet) in width. It was bounded by a stone breakwater composed of rock removed along the route of the Chicago Drainage Canal. It was purposod to cover the region with clay dug from the bottom in the immediate vicinity. For the performance of the work a dredging boat 148 feet long, 38 feet wide and 10½ feet deep was designed. It was equipped with a pump having a 30-inch suction pipe and discharge pipe, and an engine of 1200 horsepower. A rotary cutter, nine feet in diameter, and provid- with eight blades, served to loosen the material on the bottom. So successful was its action that many pieces four or five feet long were found in the discharge.

The dredge could be used only in favorable weather. When the lake was likely to be rough the floating pipe line was disconnected and towed to a safe place near the shore by steam tugs. The exact length of the discharge pipe is not indicated in the reports now at hand, but in was composed of sections 100 feet long, each being secured to its neighbor by a ball and socket joint. Rubber sleeves, which have been serviceable in many other cases, were too tender for use in this instance. The space to be filled was 4,000,000 cubic yards, and if the clay which went into it were spread out in a layer of even depth, thicknesss of nearly nearly fifteen feet of it would have been needed. It was all under water, and in some places the depth was as great as eighteen feet. The work was still in progress at last accounts, but going on successfully.

The designer of the Chicago dredge, A. W. Robinson, of Montreal, had had much experience in planning similar machinery. One of the dredges, employed on Lake St. Peter (in the St. Lawrence River) is said to have excavated 750,000 cubic yards of clay in a single month, and to have delivered it 2,000 feet away—nearly half a mile. The volume of material here mentioned would make a layer measuring about seven-eights of a square mile and a foot thick.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

A Business Proposition



Did you ever stop to think, Mr. Business Man, that the news of your business is as much a part of the local events as a wedding or a church fair? The ladies are just as much interested in a new fabric you have on the shelves as they are in any home happening. Your store news and anouncements in these columns will reach a large circle of eager buyers. This will enable you to sell your goods while they are new and fresh and you will not have to sacrifice later at remnant counter prices. Think it over.

DREARY VIGIL ON DESERT ISLAND.

Cable Company's Operators at Midway Islands Have Lonesom Job —Soil Taken From Hawaii.

Honolulu, T. H., May 13.—In order that a few flowers and a small patch of green grass may grow and so relieve the terrible monotomy of dazzling white sand, the Pacific Commercial Cable Company's auxiliary schooner Flaurence Ward sailed from this port recently with fifty tons of good soil as a part of her cargo for that barren rock in the Pacific known as Midway Island.

This is not the first shipment of soil which has been sent to Midway and as a result the little handful of employes of the Cable Company find some relief in cultivating in most painstaking and careful manner strongly suggestive of the play of children, but it serves to occupy the mind as well as the hands of men whose enforced isolation might otherwise become unendurable.

About a month ago the U. S. Naval authorities withdrew the fifteen or twenty marines which had been stationed there for a year past, and now only the cable company's operators and three or four laborers make up the isolated little colony. There's a life which for monotony is probably not exceeded by human beings anywhere on earth. For six months or longer at a stretch they see no other human being, for vessels usually give the isolated rock a wide berth, especially since the big Pacific Mail liner Mongolia went ashore there a year and a half ago and was nearly lost.

The islet is so barren that nothing will grow in the sand except a coarse variety of grass, unless it is mixed with soil imported, and only the unpretentions buildings of the cable company serves to break the monotony of sea and sky and glaring white of the sand.

About twice a year the Florence Ward makes the trip from Honolulu carrying food and supplies to the little colony. This round trip usually requires forty days.

Midway is about 1800 miles northwest from Honolulu and geographically is classed as the northernmost islets of the Hawaiian group. Besides the main island which is only a little over a mile long and rises at the highest point scarcely forty feet above the ocean, there are several smaller bits of sand which go under the general name of Midway from their position between Honolulu and Asia. The larger of the islands is sometimes called Sand Island.

Midway has a somewhat gruesome history, a number of wrecks having occurred there, and in 1887 the crew of a vessel cast ashore lived there for fourteen months before rescued. They suffered great hardship and lost several of their number by scurvy. Capt. H. A. Walker, who commanded the vessel, and with him at the time his wife and a number of children. The family has since lived in Honolulu.

WILL J. COOPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

For Sale.

Arnold cottage, at Mt. Lake Park, Md; 13 rooms and attic; used as boarding house and has good patronage; high ground; splendid location; two blocks from new auditorium; city water; one of the best built houses in the Park; about 75 feet of porches. Will exchange for smaller property. A good bargain. Address F. P. Arnold, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Engraved calling cards and wedding invitations may be procured by leaving your orders at this office. A very attractive and stylish line at moderate prices is shown.

MENTAL FERTILITY.

The Error of a Hasty Estimate Fully Shown.

When Dr. Osler, then of Baltimore, but now of Oxford, England, made his startling declaration about three years ago that a man's usefulness is limited by the age of forty it was received with widespread skepticism. It was possible in a few minutes for any well informed person to bring to mind so many exceptions to what was here laid down as a rule among distinguished poets, artists, scientists, statesmen and philosophers that the statement seemed to have been made without due reflection, if not to be absolutely unwarranted. Doubts as to its accuracy, possibly combined with other motives, impelled Dr. W. A. Newman Dorland to undertake an inquiry, the results of which were presented in "The Century Magazine" for April. An appeal is made to history to substantiate or disprove the theory referred to. The blographies of no fewer than four hundred of the world's chief workers and thinkers have been consulted for light on the subject. Such a method admits of a trustworthy statistical reply to Dr. Osler. In adopting it Dr. Dorland has performed a valuable bit of service.

It was found to be necessary at the outside to discriminate between men of action and men of thought, between those in which the emotional nature was transcendent and those in whom a profound mentality was the great characteristic. The former quality usually manifests itself, Dr. Dorland shows, sooner than the latter. Hence, the age at which one class of genius is manifest is often earlier than that of another. It appears from Dr. Dorland's figures that the famous musical composers began their important work at the average age of seventeen, while that of satirists and eminent humorists was delayed until thirty-two. The average age for all classes included in his comprehensive survey is twenty-four, and this represents pretty fairly the commencement of real achievement by chemists, physicians and inventors. Actors and warriors distinguish themselves at an earlier age, and mathematicians, philosophers and reformers generally attain a riper one before making their mark.

To say exactly when a great man's career culminates, or, in other words, to select his most precious contribution to civilization, is extremely difficult in many cases. An opinion of this sort often demands a critical judgment of rare excellence, and it might not go unchallenged. The estimate which one generation placed on a given deed, moreover, might differ from that of the next. Nevertheless, Dr. Dorland has undertaken to perform the task, and is led to conclude that for the performance of their master work the average age of the four hundred men included in his study is fifty. Here, as in the beginning of their careers, a rather wide range is observable. The average for chemists and physicians, for instance, is forty-one; for poets and inventors, forty-four; for physicians and surgeons, fifty-two; for philosophers, fifty-four, and for naturalists and jurists, fifty-eight.

Obviously a man's usefulness is liable to continue for a sensible period after his most valuable service has been rendered. What seems to be the most instructive deduction from Dr. Dorland's figures is that the average duration of marked mental fertility is forty years. If, then, the age of twenty-four be taken as the mean starting point, productiveness might reasonably be expected to continue until the age of sixty-four is reached, and not to stop at forty. Another way of stating the same truth is to declare that 78¼ per cent of the illustrious four hundred under consideration closed their life work between the ages of fifty and eighty years.

The argument is reinforced by seventy-three specific instances—fully one-sixth of the total number of cases studied—in which remarkable achievements were recorded at ages ranging from seventy to 103! Commodore Vanderbilt, Handel, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Gladstone, Socrates and Titian are a few of the geniuses thus cited for purposes of illustration.

Many influences have contributed to the happy result under discussion. Among them are good health, cheerfulness, enthusiasm, ambition and opportunity. If, with such aid, men of note have prolonged their fruitful mental activity nearly to or long past the Scriptural term of life, why may not less distinguished mortals, with similar resources, attain similar ends? Indeed, is it not permissible also to ask, will not the agencies now tending to prolong human life—personal hygiene, public sanitary precautions and a better understanding of the ways to which disease may be averted—serve to carry forward the point at which usefulness to one's day and generation will cease?

INGENUITY AND WILLING SACRIFICE.

How Southern Women Survived During the War and Made Things do.

Not the only heroes of war were those who bore the muskets and sword. The women and children who stayed at home and kept up heart in spite of the privation of seige are to be numbered among the valiant. A glimpse of some of the Southern domestic economies during the Civil War is given by Miss M. J. Walsh in her personal recollections printed by the Mississippi Historical Society.

Among the glorious achievements of that time the makeshifts at home deserve recognition, for they represented ingenuity and willing sacrifice. As various articles gave out, substitutes were found. If no substitute could be invented for an article, we simply did without.

Coffee, the southerner's daily beverage, was manufactured from parched corn, burnt corn bread, even burnt molasses. Sweet potatoes cut into small squares, dried, parched and ground were also used. The stimulating effect was lacking but it was all the better for our nerves. For tea, young raspberry leaves, dried, were used.

Sugar was a serious problem, and molasses was as precious as sugar.

"What will we do when the present supply of Louisiana molasses gives out?" was the burning question, and the only answer was "Do without!"

Grits were eaten for rice. When we wanted soda we swept the fireplace clean and burned corn cobs.

Mustard and pepper were made of home-grown products. Salt was costly. Every bit was shaken off of dry pork used. All brine was boiled down and dried; still the supply grew lower and lower. Some one discovered that the dirt floors of the old smokehouses were salt-mines, so to speak. The dirt was put in hoppers and run down, the brine boiled and dried.

All new cloth had to be manufactured at home from raw material. The dyestuffs were made from roots, bark, walnuts and indigo.

Shoes were rough affairs made from the hides of beeves, cured by the negroes. Buttons were made of coarse thread and persimmon seeds. Caps were cut out of cloth, and hats plaited from palmetto.

Letters were written on the blank leaves of books, the wrong side of wall paper scraps or old envelopes turned and pasted together.

OWN A HOME.

No Matter where you live, we will build or buy you a home. You can pay for it in monthly payments, which will average less than rent. A positive guarantee, secured by first-class real estate, is given every subscriber. Every rent payer should send for our free booklet at once which fully explains the plan.

MUTUAL HOME UNION

38 Builder's Exchange Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

W. R. McCLANAHAN,
Piedmont, W. Va.
Agent for Western Md.

CHAPTER 649.

AN ACT to prohibit the granting of license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in certain prescribed territory of Garrett County and to provide for the creation by popular vote of Anti-Saloon territory within Garrett County, within which territory, except as herin provided, the sale of intoxicating liquors and the licensing of such sale shall be prohibited for the enforcement of prohibition, in such territory, and for the abolution by like means of the territory so created.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the words and phrases mentioned in this section as used in this Act and in proceedings pursuant hereto, shall unless the same be inconsistent with the context be construed as follows: "Anti-Saloon Territory" shall mean all territory within the limits of Garrett county, or any election district, city, town, village or ward in said county in which through the action the legal voters therein, as provided by this Act, the sale of intoxicating liquors except as herein provided, is prohibited; city, town or village shall mean an incorporated city, town or village as the case may be, "political sub-division" shall mean county, election district, city, town, village or ward; district shall mean territory in which after the same has become Anti-Saloon Territory, the limits of political sub-division has been changed. "Law" shall include public General Laws, Public Local Laws and all municipal ordinances; in the phrase shall this become "Anti Saloon Territory," the proper designation whether "county" "election district" "city" "town" "village" or ward shall be understood to be inserted in the the blanks, and the same shall be inserted in the petitions, filed by and the ballots prepared for the voters of any county, election district, city, town, village or ward; said proposition shall mean the proposition: shall this ——— county, election district, city, town, village or ward, as the case may be, become "Anti Saloon Territory"; "Supervisors of Elections" shall mean the Board of Supervisors of Elections of Garrett county; legal voter or voters shall mean a duly registered legal voter; election shall mean an election held on Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in any year; court shall mean the Circuit Court for Garrett county, and Judge shall mean a Judge of said Court; intoxicating liquors shall include whiskey, brandy, rum, gin, wine, ale, beer, and all other fermented, distilled, spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, and every mixture of liquor which shall contained more than two per cent. by weight of alcohol, and every mixture of liquors which shall contain less than two per cent. of alcohol if the same shall be intoxicating.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That upon the filing in the office of the Supervisors of Election at least sixty days before an election of a petition as in this Act provided, directed to such Supervisors of Election, containing the signatures of legal voters of any political sub-division in number not less than one-fourth of the total vote cast in such political sub-division at the last election therein to submit to the voters of such political sub-division the proposition: "Shall this ——— become Anti Saloon Territory," said proposition shall be submitted at such election as in this Act provided, to the legal voters of such political subdivision and if a majority of the legal voters, voting upon said proposition shall vote "yes" such political subdivisions shall become Anti-Saloon Territory, such petition shall be a public document and shall be subject to the inspection of the public.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That a vote under the provisions of this Act shall become operative on the first day of May next after the day of election at which such vote is cast.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That a petition for submission of said proposition shall be in substantially the following form: "To the Board of Supervisors of Election of Garrett county; the under signed legal voters of the ——— (insert the legal name or correct designation of the political sub-division) respectfully petition that you cause to be submitted in the manner provided by law to the voters thereof, at the next election the proposition "Shall this ——— become Anti-Saloon Territory

Name of Signer	City, Town, Village or Election District petition is for.	House number, if any	Street, if named	Date of signing

such petition shall consist of sheets having such form printed or written at the top thereof and shall be signed by the legal voters in their own proper persons only, and opposite the legal signature of each legal voter shall be written the house number and street name if there be such; and if the petition is for the entire county the city, town, village or election district as the case may be in which he resides and the date of signing the same, no signature shall be valid or counted in considering such petition unless these requirements are complied with and unless the date of signing is less than six months preceding the date of filing the same. At the bottom of each sheet of such petition shall be added a statement signed by a resident of the political subdivision in which the signers thereof reside, with his residence address as aforesaid, stating that the signatures on that sheet of said petition are genuine and that to the best of his knowledge and belief the persons so signing were at the time of signing said petition legal voters of the said political subdivision, that their respective residences, when required to be stated, are correctly stated therein, and that each signer signed the same on the date set opposite his name. Such statement shall be sworn to before some officer residing in said county where such legal voters reside, authorized to administer oaths therein; such sheets shall be fastened together in one document filed as a whole, and when filed shall not be withdrawn or added to. No signature shall be withdrawn after the filing of such petition; such petition so verified or a copy thereof duly certified as hereinafter provided shall be prima facie evidence that the signatures, statement of residence here required to be stated and dates upon the petition are genuine and true and that the persons signing the same are legal voters of the political subdivisions named therein. Upon request of any one filing such a petition and verified statement and paying or tendering to the Supervisors of Elections one dollar for each one hundred names, or fraction thereof signed thereto, together with a copy thereof, the Supervisors of Election shall immediately compare the original and copy attach to such copy and delivered to such person their official certificate that such copy is a true copy of the original, stating the day when such original was filed in their office. Whoever in making the sworn statement above prescribed shall knowingly, wilfully and corruptly swear falsely shall be deemed guilty of perjury and on conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly; whoever forges the signature of any person upon any petition or statement provided for in this Act shall be deemed guilty of forgery, and on conviction thereof be punished accordingly.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Supervisors of Elections with whom any petition shall be filed as provided in this Act shall cause notice to be given in the manner provided by law for giving notice of an election of the submission of said proposition at the next election to the voters of the political subdivision named in such petition. Publication of the submission of said proposition to the voters of such political subdivision shall likewise be made in the manner provided by law for the publication of the list of nominations to be voted for at an election, provided that the failure of such Supervisors to Election to cause such notice to be given or the failure to make publication of the submission of said proposition as above provided, shall not affect the validity or binding force of the vote upon said proposition.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Supervisors of Elections with whom any petition shall be filed as provided by this Act shall cause the proposition, "shall this ——— county, election district, city, town, village or ward (as the case may be) become Anti Saloon Territory," to be placed on the official ballots to be used in the political subdivision in which the manner prescribed by Section 56 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of 1904 at any election where said proposition is submitted. The persons managing the interests of those opposed to said proposition shall have respectively the right to designate and keep a challenger and watcher at each election place. A certificate signed by the presiding officers of the committee managing the interest of those in favor of, or opposed to said proposition, shall be sufficient evidence of the right of such challenger and watcher to be present at the polling room. Such challengers and watchers shall have the powers which are conferred upon challengers and watchers by sections 62 and 69 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of 1904.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Supervisors of Elections shall as soon as conveniently may be after receiving and canvassing the result of any election at which the proposition as to whether any political subdivision shall become or continue to be Anti-Saloon Territory is submitted to the voters thereof, proclaiming the result of said election and publish such proclamation in some newspaper published in the county, if the owners of such newspapers will publish the same at current rates of advertisements and shall record in a well bound book to be kept in their office by them and their successors the result of the vote upon said proposition and such result may be proven in all courts and in all proceedings by such records or by the official certificate of the Supervisors of Election, and in cases where such a record or certificate shows that a majority of the legal voters voting upon said proposition voted "Yes" the same shall be conclusive evidence that the political subdivision to which such vote was applicable has become "Anti-Saloon Territory," unless the proclamation of the Supervisors of Election shall be reversed after a contest of the election in accordance with the provisions of Section 24 of this Act.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That all the territory within any political subdivision which has become "Anti-Saloon Territory" shall continue to be "Anti-Saloon Territory" throughout its entire extent notwithstanding any change that may be made in the limits of said such political subdivision until the legal voters thereof have voted according to provisions of this Act. To discontinue such Anti-Saloon Territory the following section shall be construed in harmony herewith. In all "Anti-Saloon Territory" during the time that it continues to be "Anti-Saloon Territory" the operation of all laws providing for the restriction, regulation, or prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors or for the issuing of license for the sale of intoxicating liquors within any portion or the whole of such territory so far as inconsistent with its status as "Anti-Saloon Territory" shall be suspended.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That upon the filing in the office of the Supervisors of Election at least sixty days before an election in any political subdivision of a petition directed to such Supervisors of Election containing the signature of legal voters of an "Anti-Saloon Territory" or district in number not less than one-fourth of the total vote cast therein at the last election to submit to the voters thereof the proposition "Shall this ——— political subdivision or district continue to be Anti-Saloon Territory," provided such petition corresponds in all other respects with the petition in this Act before described, such proposition shall be submitted at such election to the voters of such political subdivision or district, and the provisions of sections one (1), four (4), five (5), six (6) and seven (7) of this Act shall apply in all respects so far as applicable to the proposition "Shall this ——— political subdivision or district continue to be "Anti-Saloon Territory," to the submission of such proposition to such voters, to the position therefor, to the recording of the vote thereon and to the proof and evidence of the petition and vote, except that in a district such proposition shall be submitted by seperate ballot. If a majority of the legal voters, voting upon such last mentioned proposition in any such political subdivision or district vote, no such political subdivision or district shall cease to be "Anti-Saloon Territory," and all laws providing for the restriction, regulation or prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors or for the issuing of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquor, the operation of which was in any wise suspended within such political subvision or district by virtue of the vote therein to become "Anti-Saloon Territory" with all additions and amendments which in the meantime may have been made thereto, shall, if not in the meantime be repealed, become and be in force within said political subdivision or district to the same extent only, however, as the same would then be in force, had such political subdivision or district never became "Anti-Saloon Territory." The petition mentioned in this section shall be a public document and shall be subject to the inspection of the public.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That a vote under the provisions of this Act in and for any political subdivision upon the proposition "shall this ——— become Anti-Salooon Territory," or in and for any political subdivision or district upon the proposition "shall this ——— political subdivision or district continue to be Anti-Saloon Territory," shall be a bar to the submission to the voters thereof either division or district only, until after the lapse of 23 month.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful to sell intoxicating liquor nor for the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Garrett county to grant or issue any license to sell intoxicating liquors within one mile of any house of worship or school house after the passage of this Act, unless the same be situated within the limits of an incorporated town and not otherwise prohibited, nor within the limits of any political subdivision or district whatever, within this county while the same is "Anti-Saloon Territory," and if any such license be granted or issued in violation hereof the same shall be void, provided that this shall not apply to sales made by a person under a provision of law requiring him to sell personal property.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That every retail liquor dealer except druggists, trafficking personally or by agent in intoxicating liquor in any political subdivision which becomes "Anti-Saloon Territory" by vote of the people thereof as herein provided, shall remove or cause to be removed all intoxicating liquors from such place, its appurtenance or dependences, within ten days from the first of May next following such vote. Failure to comply with the provisions of this Section shall be prima facie evidence that such liquor is kept for the purpose of being sold in violation of the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That whoever shall by himself or another, either as principal, clerk or servant, directly or indirectly sell, barter or exchange any intoxicating liquors in any quantity whatever within the limits of any political subdivision or district in said county while the same is "Anti-Saloon Territory," or keep and have in his possession any intoxicating liquors with intent to sell or otherwise dispose of same in violation of the provisions of this Act, shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than twenty dollars ($20) nor more than two hundred dollars ($200), or imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than thirty days, or be both so fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the Court. If any person shall be convicted of violating any provision of this section, and shall subsequently violate any provision of this section, he shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than one hundred dollars (100) nor more than five hundred ($500) dollars and imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than ninety days. And in like manner if he shall subsequently violate any provisions of this section for such third and each subsequent violation he shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than two hundred dollars ($200) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1000) and confined in the Maryland House of Correction for not less than three months nor more than one year. The State's Attorney for Garrett and Justice of the Peace in and for said county having knowledge of any previous conviction of any person accused of violating the provisions of this Section, in preparing warrants, presentments and indictments shall allege such previous conviction therein, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of said county to furnish information concerning such prior conviction to the State's Attorney and grand jury. A certified transcript from the docket of any Justice of the Peace or a certified copy of the record under the seal of the Clerk of the Circuit Court shall be sufficient evidence of a previous convictions under any section of this Act. It shall be sufficient in such presentment or indictment to allege briefly that person has been convicted of a violation or violations of the provisions of this Section.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That the giving away, delivering or handling of intoxicating liquors by any store keeper or at any place of business or the taking or soliciting of orders, or the making of agreements at or within any political subdivision or district while the same is "Anti-Saloon Territory" for the sale or delivery or future giving away of any intoxicating liquors or any other shift or devise to evade any provisions of this Act, shall be held to be an unlawful selling.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That places where intoxicating liquors is sold in violation of any provisions of this Act shall be taken and held and are declared to be common nuisances and may be abated as such; and shall be the part of the judgment upon the conviction of the keeper that the place where liquor is found to have been sold contrary to this act be shut up and abated until the keeper shall give bond with sufficient security to be approved by the Court in the penal sum of one thousand dollars ($1000) payable to the State of Maryland conditioned that he will not sell intoxicating liquor contrary to law, and will pay all fines, costs and damages assessed against him for the use of Garrett county for any fine or fines that may be assessed against under this Act.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That the County Commissioners of Garrett county are hereby authorized to use any part of the fines and forfeitures collected for the violation of this Act for hiring detectives or secret service officers to secure the enforcement of the same, and when there are no funds available from fines or forfeinures collected for the violation of this Act, such County Commissioners are hereby authorized to appropriate not more than two hundred dollars from the general revenue fund for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Act.

(Continued on page 8.)

ENGINEERING IN BIBLICAL TIMES.

Triumphs of Peace Were Overshadowed By The Glories of War in Olden Times.

We may come down to the comparatively recent times of the Biblical annalist and feel that we know one of the great canal builders and irrigation engineers who came after Joseph and who may have drawn wisdom from what he had seen of the Nile Works, say Scribner's Magazine. He is a commanding personality in the ancient world, this Nebuchadnezzar II, who in the judgment of modern investigators, built the Kerez Sandih Canal, 400 miles long; constructed a reservoir 140 miles round and 140 feet deep; dug channels connecting the Euphrates and the Tigris and extended the use of irrigation along the southwestern or Arabian frontier. Before him Sennacherib, the shipbuilder, who brought the ships in pieces by caravan across from Trye, had confined the Tigris to its banks by building an embankment of bricks, and had constructed canals or acqueducts to bring good water to the Assyrian capital. But the military exploits of Sennacherib and Nebuchadnezzar live after them because theirs was an age of the human race when deeds of destruction by arms were accounted of greater consequence than works of sustenance, such as irrigation.

The Euphrates and the Tigris region in the twentieth century awaits the modern prototype of Nebuchadnezzar, the digger of ditches. He will be from the West, but he will not come until the railway brings him, for irrigation and railway construction are both essential to the development of this region. Nebuchadnezzar's twentieth century successor will have to study the story which the ruins of the ancient irrigation work may tell because he will need to draw lessons from them. Of course, he will have his own theory of how Chaldea's fatalida came, how the Tigris deserted its ancient and respectable bed, and in changing its course cut a new channel, gnawed away the feeder canal and then ate away the main Nahrawan itself, devouring the protective works and the attempted repairs faster than they could be completed, so that one day a moving mountain of water was roaring across the plain, crushing and engulfing all before it.

A NEWSPAPER MAN GETS TEMPTING OFFER.

A Dealer in Another State Addressed a Letter to West Virginia Newspaper Editor.

The editor of the Weston Independent replies through his paper as follows to a recent letter received by him which correspondence was clothed in the most tempting and pursuasive language. Here is what the editor takes privilege of saying in reply through the columns of his paper:

"Dear Sir—We have this day set aside for your use, four quarts of our choicest product—Hayner Old Trojan Bottled-in-Bond Whiskey—and we ask your permission to ship it to you—at our risk—and on our personal guarantee that you will find it one of the most delicious whiskies you ever tasted—and the best value you've ever known—or it will not cost you one cent. We do not ask you to send us any money in advance," etc., etc., to the extent of one entire typewritten page.

Put 'er there for sixty days old pal. You place us under renewed obligation to you for your kindness. It makes us feel awfully good to know you thought of us here in the budding springtime, with hot weather coming on, and ranging thirst aproaching. Four quarts of your Old Trojan set aside for our use! Shake again, and let it age yet a little more. They say it improves with years. We are on the water-wagon just now, and say, Uncle Hayner, don't you tempt us with your bottled best. But your offer beats stealin' it in transit, or gettin' boozy on buttermilk. You are mighty clever, indeed. If we ever come to your town we'll be at your house to stay all night.

"You see we have confidence in our products," you say; and "try it—that's all we ask," you add. Sure! Hayner's best will do the rest, to speak poetically. It helps a man to forget his woes. The other day a like product enabled a neighbor of ours to forget his sick and suffering child for medicine for which he had come to town. It made him quite content with a bunk in the calaboose as a substitute for his downy bed at home. It closed his eyes to the paling face of his little one, hushed to him its weakened cries, wiped away a watching mother's anxious tears, and downed for him her sobs. It rendered him so deaf to all pictures of his stricken home that he could forget its needs and let the saloon take from his pockets the coin that should have purchased medicine and food.

Something akin in your Old Trojan has just led a young man to end his days in Wheeling, provoked the murder of an old soldier in Kanawha; sent a dozen and two at one time to the penitentiary from Fayette; it causes more than three-fourths of all our crimes; it fills our asylums, infirmaries and jails; is the basis for enlarged taxation everywhere; stands in the way of progress, and is a menace to mankind in all conditions. And this curse of humanity so long enthroned is doomed.

Protection Against Loss By Fire.

Is your property insured? If not, could you afford to lose your home or your place of business at this time by fire? If such a misfortune should overtake you are you able to rebuild without borrowing money and putting a mortgage on your premises? If not, then insure your property at once in one of the large and reliable Fire Insurance Companies represented by our Agency, and in case of fire you will be promptly paid the amount of loss sustained under your policy, and it will not be necessary to borrow. Combined assets of Companies represented, more than $85,000,000. Write for information and rates.

FRED A. THAYER, Agent.
52-2t4s Oakland, Md.

Largest assortment of highest grade enameled ware at bargain prices at G. A. Shirer & Co's. 9-4t*

Order of Publication.

Della Lynch and Edward Lynch, Plaintiffs, vs.
Loyolen McKinzie, Anna McKinzie, Noah McKinzie, Inez McKinzie, Annie McKinzie, Helen Walker, Robert Walker, Dora McKinzie, Richard McKinzie, George McKinzie, Rose McKinzie, Laura McKinzie, Peter McKinzie, Dora McKinzie, Lucy McKinzie, Nancy Robison and Olin Robison, Defendants.

No. 1534 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of the real estate devised in the last will and testament of Francis McKinzie, deceased, late of Garrett county, for the purpose of partition among the parties entitled to interest therein.

The bill states that on or about the ——— day of March, in the year 1894, the said Francis McKinzie departed this life leaving a last will and testament, devising his real estate to his wife during her natural life, and then to his children share and share alike; that the said widow of the said Francis McKinzie departed this life about one year ago, and that he left as his only heirs under his said last will and testament, the following children: Loyolen McKinzie, his son, intermarried with Annie McKinzie; Noah McKinzie, his son, intermarried with Inez McKinzie; Annie McKinzie, his daughter, unmarried; Dora McKinzie, his daughter, intermarried with Richard McKinzie; George McKinzie, his son, intermarried with Rose McKenzie; Laura McKinzie, his daughter, unmarried; Lucy McKinzie, his daughter, unmarried; Nancy Robison, his daughter, intermarried with Olin Robison, all of Garrett county, State of Maryland; Della Lynch, his daughter, intermarried with Edward Lynch; Peter McKinzie, his son, intermarried with Dora McKinzie, all of Allegany county, State of Maryland; Helen Walker, his daughter, intermarried with Robert Walker, of Salisbury, Somerset county, State of Pennsylvania; that all of said children are adults. That said real estate consists of a farm and cannot be divided among the parties entitled to interest therein, without loss and injury.

The bill then prays for a decree for the sale of said real estate and for a distribution of the proceeds thereof among the parties entitled thereto, according to their respective interests therein; for general relief; for subpoena against the resident defendants and an order of publication against non-resident defendants.

It is thereupon, this 4th day of May, in the year 1908, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the Plaintiffs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county once in each of four successive weeks before the 8th day of June, 1908, giving notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, warning them to appear in this Court in person or by Solicitor on or before the 22nd day at June, next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
10-4t E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Somerset county, Pa., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ANNA BOGER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1908.

WILLIAM E. BITTNER,
Administrator,
Rockwood, Pa.

THE BOY WITH A RAT.

He Got Only $3 a Week, but He Drew a Crowd.

He was a grocer's boy about fourteen years old, and he stood in the door for two or three minutes watching the pedestrians hurrying up and down, while street cars clanged past and trucks and wagons crowded each other. He was working at $3 a week and unknown to the world, but a proud smile came to his face as he realized the power placed in his hands.

Stepping back a pace, he picked up a trap with a rat in it. He was a mere nobody, and yet he had caught a rat. Night after night he had baited for the rodent and trapped him at last. Only a boy, only a rat—but wait a minute.

The boy stepped out to the curbstone, with the trap in his hand. He was a nobody, and yet at that moment he was greater than an alderman.

"A rat! A rat! A rat!" shouted half a dozen voices in chorus, and faster than you could count 'em a hundred people gathered. With them were a dozen dogs; then 200 people, then 300—500.

Only a grocer's boy working at $3 a week and yet a greater man than the mayor of the city!

"Shake him out! Give the dogs a chance!"

The boy waited. He commanded the situation. He waited until passengers jumped off the street cars, until the trucks and wagons stopped, until men came running for half a mile around, until seven or eight hundred excited men, women, boys and girls were jamming and pushing and asking each other who had dropped dead.

Just nobody's boy, and yet some one rang in a fire alarm, some one sent in a call for the ambulance, some one telephoned for the police reserves. Then when a thousand eyes were upon him, when hundreds of men were asking who he was, when fifty cur dogs were raving about his feet, the boy opened the door of the trap, shook the rat out and made his way back to the grocery and calmly sold a woman a bar of soap for 7 cents.—Chicago News.

Secondhand English.

Swede (to Englishman at Colorado Springs, noting that the Englishman's accent was unlike that of the other inhabitants)—How long you bane in dese country?

Englishman—Nine months.

Swede—You bane spake de language putty good already. Ven you bane in dese country two years you vill spake as vell as de people here.

Englishman (annihilatingly)—Man alive, I am from the country where this language is manufactured! What you are learning to speak is secondhand English.—Judge.

Uncle Tom Shows His Nephews How He Used to Duck For Apples.

—Browning's.

Caution.

"What's the matter with him anyway?"

"Sh! They're trying to keep it quiet. It's gastritis."

"Why, that's not contagious. Why should"—

"Sh! They're afraid the gas company may send in a bill against him."—Pueblo Chieftain.

Realizing Sense.

"I have always thought I knew what grinding poverty is," said Ardup, "but I never did until this morning."

"What happened this morning?" asked Short.

"I caught my wife putting burned bread crusts in the coffee mill."—Houston Post.

All's Well That Ends Well.

I am so glad as I can be;
I seeng, I dance, signore!
Ah, sooch a lucky man like me
You nevva see bayfore.
Eet ees so like w'en sky ees gray,
Den—queek!—da sun bust through
An' drivin' all da cloud away—
I tal eet all to you.
My wife an' me we no can gat
To mak' our minds da same,
W'en leetla boy ees com', for w'at
We gona call hees name.
My Rosa, dat's my wife, she say
She gotta besta right
For call da keed her owna way,
An' so, my frand, we fight.
She say she want her fadder's name,
"Giovanni," but, you see,
I want "Giacobbe" jus' da same,
Wheech ees da name for me.
Wal, den dees theeng excite us so
An' mak' so beega fuss,
Ees com' my reecha Uncla Joe
For feexin' theengs for us.
But w'en he find how hard eet seem
For feex he tal us, "Wal,
I theenk ees best you calla heem
'Giuseppe' for mysel'!"
Dees mak' da case so bothersom'
My brain ees eena whirl;
I almost weesh w'en keed ees com'
He gona be a girl.
Eh? No, he was no borna w'en
We fighta deesa way.
No baby eesa leevin' den,
But, see, ees com' today
Not only wan of heem, but three!
Eh? "Treeplets?" Yes, signore.
Ah, soocha lucky man like me
You nevva see bayfore!

—T. A. Daly in Catholic Standard and Times.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1908.

FOR CONGRESS,

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

THE PRESIDENT says that a certain Senator has sweetbreads in the place where his brains ought to be. One of the most fascinating things about the President is his talent for putting unpleasant facts in a tactful and soothing way.

OPEN A SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT.

It requires no argument to show the wisdom of saving and many persons endorse the idea but neglect to put it into practice. The amount of funds on deposit in nine savings banks of Baltimore on January 2 aggregated the enormous sum of $73,600,908.43 belonging to 196,922 depositors. This is cited as an evidence of the popularity of savings bank accounts and the large amount of money gathered together from small savings. Residents of this section do not have to go off to Baltimore to open a savings account. All national banks in Garrett county have savings departments and allow a liberal rate of interest, usually more than that allowed by Baltimore institutions. Begin today the habit of saving and put your money in a home bank and then deny yourself luxuries and leave it there for the "rainy" day needs.

WILL IT DEFEAT BRYAN?

Prior to the Civil War the Democratic party, in order to give the Southern States the veto power in the national conventions of the party, adopted the two-thirds rule. It was then, and is now, undemocratic in principle, it being a tenet of Democracy that the majority shall rule. From the time of its adoption, however, the two-thirds rule has always been honored and observed by the national convention of the Democratic party, with a single exception. That was in 1860, when the supporters of Stephen A. Douglas, who had a large majority in the nominating convention, but were short of the necessary two-thirds, finally decided to ignore the rule and declare him the nominee for the Presidency. This led to the rupture of the party and the nomination of Breckinridge by the other faction, and was a large factor in the election of Lincoln, with all the subsequent consequences of that result.

Notwithstanding this experience, the Democrats of the country continue to violate one of the fundamental principles of Democracy, and no protest against the violation is heard from any quarter. Even Mr. Wm. J. Bryan, whose poltical fortunes may be seriously affected by it, maintains absolute silence on the subject.

If the rule of the majority were recognized there would be no doubt of Mr. Bryan's nomination by the convention at Denver. There is some question, whether he has the necessary strength to assure him a two-thirds vote. Whether his friends and supporters will be as loyal as were those of Stephen A. Douglas, deadlock the convention and either force his nomination or declare him the nominee by a majority vote, remains to be seen. The burning question in the premises is, will the two-thirds rule prevent the nomination of Mr. Bryan?

THE INFLUENCE OF THE CHURCH.

There are so many sacred memories clustering around the particular church in which we have worshiped since our early childhood years that we sometimes are not able to see that our churches of today are not keeping pace with changed conditions and are not doing all that is possible in helping men and women in the grim struggle with evil. One of the leading denominations in Maryland reports a loss of nearly 800 members the past year. Take any community and note those who are regular attendants upon the church services and it will surprise you how many stay away from the churches. Men and women are still grappling with the problem of right living and though their next door neighbor may not know it, men and women think about God and their relation to Him and their responsibility to Him and to each other. The human heart in the meanest of men at times aspires to nobler things and there is hardly a living soul that does not yearn for the things that are the fruits of Christian living. Who does not feel more a man when conscious of striving to do justly and live honestly? Who does not appreciate the kindly hand clasp of sincere friendship and the tenderness and sympathy of others who would share our sorrows and be glad with us when we are happy? The church is not made up as some think of self-righteous, but of real every-day men and women, subject to evil, and daily doing those things which they ought not to do and leaving undone those things they ought to do; in short, sinners conscious of their needs and relying upon Jesus Chirst for salvation. Some one has aptly called the church the sinners' hospital. Through its Sunday services, Sabbath schools, young peoples' societies, and other agencies the church is exerting a powerful influence for all that makes for the highest good of mankind, but there are hundreds of churches that are weak and impotent. The preacher appears on time dressed in the most approved fashion and preaches a "strong" sermon and that is all. Those in the seats are prosperous looking and exchange pleasant remarks about the sermon and go home to a good dinner. Those not so well dressed stay at home, and what is worse, nobody seems to care. A terrible grief enters a home, but unlike their Lord who went about ministering to the sick and sorrowing, binding up the broken hearted, some leaders of the people in the ministry and in the pews are as cold and inhuman as an iceburg. The church is strong and powerful only in proportion as it rings true to Christian principles and sheds abroad the true spirit of Christ. The true church is founded upon love, love to God and love to man, and no church can ever fulfil its mission without putting these cardinal principles into practice.

GORTNER.

The weather continues wet and the farmers are experiencing some difficulty in getting their corn planted.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shultz, also Nicholas Zoffsinger, all of Brunner, Ontario, B. C., are visiting friends in this vicinity this week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Leichty were calling on friends at Aurora last week.

Rev. Moses Yoder and daughter Miss Lizzie, of Grantsville, were calling on their many friends here Sunday.

A very pretty home wedding occurred here last Saturday evening when Miss Maud C. Sanders, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Sanders, and Mr. George J. Yutzy, of Sunnyside, were united in matrimony by the Rev. E. Manges, of Oakland. Both of the contracting parties are popular in this section where they are best known. They were tendered an old time serenade both on Saturday and Monday nights We extend to the happy couple our heartiest congratulations and best wishes.

Arrested Alleged Thief.

Tuesday morning upon information received here by Officers Nethken and Browning, a colored man, giving his name as Harry Kent, was arrested and held on the charge of having stolen at Piedmont the day preceeding a suit of clothing and a set of harness. On train No. 55 the same afternoon Constable Hines, of Piedmont, arrived in Oakland and identified not only the man underarrest but the stolen clothing, which was being worn by the prisoner. Officer and prisoner returned to Piedmont the same afternoon.

Electricity From the Sun.

Observations were made some little time ago at the Astrophysical Observatory at the Pic du Midi, at an altitude of 2877m, to measure the electrical charges induced by the sun and moon, and the differences between the variations of the solar potential and that of the ground. It was found that the sun induced a positive electrical charge, which is greater when the air transversed by the solar radiation is dry, and which is entirely absorbed by any cloud which may pass in front of the solar disc, or by layers of humid air. The solar charge varied from one to six volts per minute. The moon produced a similar positive electrification. Variations of the ground potential are much more intense at high altitudes than at the earth's mean surface-level, approaching in some cases to four hundred volts per minute.—Scientific American.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.

Preaching at 10.30 a. m., and 8 p. m. Installation of officers at the morning service.

Preaching at Crellin next Sunday at 2.30 p. m.

Luther League every Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows: Sunday school at 9.15 a. m.

Preaching at 10.30 a. m.,

Preaching at 8 p. m.

Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.

Junior League Wednesday 4.15 p. m.

Prayer meeting Wednesday 8 p. m.

Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

Purchased Hotel Property.

Mr. Edward Smouse, of Deer Park, has purchased the Freeland Hotel at Deer Park and contemplates making great improvements to the property, among them being the installation of a modern heating plant, bath rooms, etc. The hotel will be operated by Mr. and Mrs. Smouse, who will take immediate possession of the same and have it open for guests at an early date.

REPORT ON CLIMATE

Maryland Weather Service Issues Valuable Work.

The Maryland Weather Service has issued the second volume of the new series of reports. The first volume contains a general account of the phisiography and meteorology of the State and the second is chiefly devoted to a special study of the climatic features of Baltimore and vicinity.

The report proper, which covers about 500 pages, is a comprehensive study of the climate and weather of Baltimore and vicinity, and was written by Dr. Oliver T. Fassig, directors of the Unitee States Weather Bureau at Baltimore. An introduction is by Prof. William Bullock Clark, director of the Board of Control of the Maryland Weather Services. The Board of Control consists of Prof. Clark, representing Johns Hopkins; Prof. W. T. L. Taliferro, representing thn Maryland Agricultural College, and Dr. Fassig, representing the United States Weather Bureau.

Professor Clark announces that special reports of the climate of Allegany, Garrett, Cecil, Calvert and St. Mary's counties, which have been prepared by the Maryland Weather Service and issued under the auspices of the Maryland Geological Survey in its series of county reports will be brought together with those of all others counties and published in a single volume as part of the series. The study will take several years.

"For the past three years," Professor Clark says, "several trained botanists under the direction of Dr. Forest Shreve have been engaged in the different sections of the State in making a detailed investigation of its botanical conditions. The botanical survey is now complete and will be contained in Volume III.

"A survey of the swamp lands of Maryland shows that the State has 328,800 acres of such territory, of which 124,359 are fresh-water swamps and 204,416 acres salt-water marshes. The eastern and southern counties bordering on the Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic Ocean have 328,326 acres, of which 118,912 are fresh and 204,516 are salt. The central and western counties have 5,440 acres, all of which are fresh. These figures do not include the small tract of swamp land on individual farms, which would not be considered in any plan of Government reclamation. Counting these small tracts the total area would probably reach 500,000, it is stated."

Along other lines of work, Professor Clarks states that arrangements have been made to have an expert medical climatology carefully study the State's records and prepare a report on the healthfuleess of the Commonwealth.

The Stork Still Busy.

Mr. Stork has visited two more homes in Oakland, leaving contentment and happiness behind him.

Last Friday there was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Thomas a daughter, and on Monday evening to Mr. and Mrs. G. Semmes Hamill, Jr., a son was born.

Where Are Your Interests

¶ Are they in this community?
¶ Are they among the people with whom you associate?
¶ Are they with the neighbors and friends with whom you do business?

If so you want to know what is happening in this community. You want to know the goings and comings of the people with whom you associate, the little news items of your neighbors and friends—now don't you?

That is what this paper gives you in every issue. It is printed for that purpose. It represents your interests and the interests of this town. Is your name on our subscription books? If not, you owe it to yourself to see that it is put there. To do so

Will Be To Your Interest

Fred. A. Thayer, Agent, Oakland, Md.

Statement of the Condition of
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Total Admitted Assets	$18,920,073 84
Total Liabilities	13,659,158 39
Surplus to Policy-holders	5,261,450 45

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Office of the State Insurance Department.
BALTIMORE, January 18, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract taken from the Annual Statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford Conn. for the year ending December 31, 1907, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

Statement showing the Condition of the
FIDELITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
December 31, 1907.

Capital Stock paid up	$1,0 0,000 00
Total Assets	2,529,466 17
Total amount of All Liabilities	727,765 59
Surplus as regards policy holders	2,801,700 58
Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company	2,166,950 00

STATE OF MARYLAND
Office of the State Insurance Department.
BALTIMORE, Fecruary 19, 1908.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract, taken from the Annual Statement of The Fidelity Fire Insurance Company, of New York, for the year ending December 31, 1907, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,

the 12th day of June, 1908,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1.—ALL THAT LOT, PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND LOCATED ON SECOND STREET IN THE TOWN OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND, and being the same lot of ground which was conveyed to Charles A. Hesen by Amanda V. Michael and others by deed bearing date the 6th day of August, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 47, folio 393, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, said lot being described in said deed by the following metes and bounds, courses and distances: Beginning for the same at a stake standing at the end of a line drawn North 23 degrees East, 132 perches from the northeast corner of Oak and Second streets in said town, and running thence South 67 degrees East, 53 feet to the line of a piece or parcel of land in said town of Oakland conveyed by Edward McCarty and wife to Daniel J. Brant, thence South 16½ degrees East, 60 feet, thence South 88 degrees West, to the limits of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, thence with said railroad limits to Second street, thence with said Second street to the place of beginning, excepting the portion of said lot heretofore conveyed to Sarah A. Mason by deed duly recorded among the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Charles A. Hesen.

No. 2.—TWENTY-TWO ACRES AND THIRTY-SIX PERCHES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "SMALL MEADOWS," being the same land which is particularly described in a deed for the same from Daniel E. Offutt and wife to Frank Graham, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 50, folio 149, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county, near the town of Crellin, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Frank Graham.

No. 3.—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN ACRES, MORE OR LESS, OF A TRACT OF LAND KNOWN AS THE "PROMISED LAND," and being the same land which was conveyed to Ora A. P. Weimer by Samuel B. Lee by deed dated the 29th day of April, 1905, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 50, folio 567, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Ora A. P. Weimer.

No. 4.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND CONTAINING ABOUT ONE-FOURTH OF AN ACRE, KNOWN AS LOT NUMBER 21 IN WILSON'S ADDITION TO THE TOWN OF OAKLAND, and being the same lot which was conveyed to Edward Hoye by Newton B. Wayman by deed bearing date the 10th day of May, 1878, and duly recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 3, folio 762, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said lot is located on Liberty street in the town of Oakland and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of Miss Marion C. Hoye.

No. 5.—PART OF MILITARY LOT NUMBER TWELVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN, CONTAINING TWELVE AND ONE-HALF ACRES OF LAND, being the same land which was conveyed to Jesse S. Severe and Sarah A. Severe by deed from John M. Browning and wife, bearing date the 21st day of August, 1897, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 32, folio 458, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Jesse S. Severe.

No. 6.—ALL THAT LOT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING ONE-FOURTH OF AN ACRE, KNOWN AS THE "RUSSELL PROPERTY," which is located on the Southwest corner of First and Water streets in the town of Oakland, in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county, and being the same property which was conveyed by James W. Thomas, Attorney, to Susan M. Thomas by deed bearing date the 28th day of November, 1900, and is duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 39, folio 140, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Susan M. Thomas.

No. 7.—FIFTY-FIVE AND FIVE-EIGHTHS ACRES OF LAND, being a part of Lot No. 6 of the subdivision of a tract of land called "Herrington Manor," and being the same land which was conveyed to Charles G. Teats by Elizabeth Hall Vansant and others by deed dated the first day of October, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, folio 369, etc, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1906 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Charles G. Teats.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

H. R. DEWITT,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

Farm for Sale—I offer my firm, located near Herrington Manor school house, for sale; contains 52 acres 35 clear; good six-room dwelling; small barn; well watered; young orchard. Address J. S. Hardesty, Oakland, Md. 50-13

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

Tne New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.
R. C. McCandlish, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. Friend, Merchant,
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate and Personal Property,

In Mountain Lake Park, Md.

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias on judgment of condemnation, issued out of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, wherein Clarence G. Hammond is plaintiff and Verona H. Preston and South G. Preston are defendants, the same being No. 18 Judicials, June Term, 1908, the undersigned Sheriff of Garrett county, having levied upon and attached the real and personal property hereinafter mentioned, in the above entitled cause, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, in front of Hayden Bros. store, formerly Hammond's old stand, on the corner of H street and Baltimore Ave., in Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Maryland, on

Saturday, the 20th day of June,

1908, at 2 o'clock p. m., all the following personal property, to-wit:

1 Lot Shelving, 1 Coal Box and Contents, 1 Silk Umbrella, 1 Waste Basket and Contents, A lot of books of most every description, 1 Brussels Parlor Carpet and Rugs to match, 1 Lot of other Carpets and Rugs, 1 Lot of Mattings, 1 Lot of Curtain Poles, Window Blinds and Hammocks, 1 Bread Can and Contents, 1 Trunk and Contents, 2 Boxes and Contents, 1 Lot of Bed Quilts and Comforts, 1 Lot of Men's Wearing Apparel, 1 Slicker Overcoat, 1 Rocking Chair, 1 Shelf, 1 Feather Duster, 1 Box of Souvenirs, 3 brooms, 2 Large Pictures and Frames, 1 Lot of Bed Linen and Blankets, 1 Lot of Loose Pictures, 2 Door Mats, 1 Lot of Crackers, 1 Bowl, 1 Letter Box, Table Oil Cloth, 1 Rope Swing, 1 Lot of Coal.

Also all that lot in Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md., known and designated as

Lot Number 1004

on the plat of Mt. Lake Park, Maryland, as recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 6, folio No. 800, this being the same property which was conveyed and more particularly described in the deed to the said Verona H. Preston from Maria Spitzer, dated June 21st, 1907, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 54, folio 581, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Maryland.

The said personal property and real estate will be sold to satisfy said fieri facias on the aforesaid judgment of condemnation and the costs.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

School Board Meeting.

OFFICE OF
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
OF GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., May 20th, 1908.

The Garrett County School Board will meet

Monday, June 1, 1908,

at 2:30 P. M., for the purpose of considering new buildings and repairs and such other business as may come before them.

Bids for text books and supplies will be opened and contracts awarded at this meeting.

By order of the Board.

E. A. BROWNING, County Sup't.

Scott's Emulsion strengthens enfeebled nursing mothers by increasing their flesh and nerve force.

It provides baby with the necessary fat and mineral food for healthy growth.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND $1.00.

KODAK SAFETY FILM

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. Offutt, John M. Davis, G. S. Hamill.
George W. Legge, John T. Mitchell, S. T. Jones.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, VICE P. S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. FRALEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER.

Circuit Court convenes in Oakland on Monday, June 1st.

Mr. E. J. Frantz, of the Frantz Hotel, was in Cumberland Tuesday on business.

Mrs. D. E. Offutt went to Dille, West Va., Monday morning, to visit a relative, who is quite ill.

Mr. W. A. Sturgiss has recently had completed at his residence in Oakland a commodious balcony.

Ex-County Commissioner Isaac W. Abernathy and little grandson, were Oakland visitors yesterday.

Miss Catherine Manges left Oakland last Thursday afternoon for a visit to York, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia.

Miss Elizabeth Hart, who was employed in this office for a number of months. gave up her position on last Saturday.

Mr. William E. Walsh, of Cumberland, was in Oakland yesterday on business connected with his real estate interests here.

Best hand-made tinware at G. A. Shirer & Co's. 9-4t*

Mrs. George Shartzer, of near Oakland, started on Monday to drive to Uniontown, Pa., where she will visit relatives a few days.

Mrs. C. Ellwood Offutt and Miss Bess Offutt, who went to Baltimore early last week, returned to their homes in Oakland Sunday afternoon.

Superintendent W. W. Davis, of Mt. Lake Park, spent Monday and part of Tuesday in Oakland, having arrived here from Baltimore on a Monday afternoon train.

Mr. Harry Ravenscraft, of Chicago, Ill., arrived in Oakland yesterday morning and is the guest of his brother, Dr. W. H. Ravenscraft at his home on Third street.

Full line of Galvanized Goods—gutters, conductors, ridge roll, tubs, buckets, etc., at G. A. Shirer & Co's. 9-4*

Capt. James A. Hayden, of the Agricultural Department, after making his annual visit to various section of Maryland, returned to his home last Saturday afternoon.

Monday's municipal election in Cumberland was decidedly in favor of the Democrats, that party electing its candidate for Mayor, the city clerk and five of the six councilmen.

"No matter what the weather man may do or say, spring cleaning cannot be postponed longer," says a contemporary. "Aye," adds the Cumberland News, "there's the scrub."

Rev. John M. Davis, of Oakland, is in Baltimore this week attending the sessions of the General Conference of the M. E. church, which will probably continue until well up in the month of June

G. A. Shirer & Co. offer good prices on cooking stoves and ranges for the months of May and June.

A young married man wanted with no children or a very small family; the wife to do the cooking for four men, the man to work by the year or month; house ready till June. Write at once; reference wanted. C. J. Yoder, Grantsville, Md. 11-3t

Mr. Charles E. Hilleary, of near Gorman, was in the city last Saturday, having brought to a stock dealer living near town six of a drove of more than fifty head of cattle he disposed of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Garrett, whose marriage is noted in another column of this paper today, arrived in Oakland yesterday from Keyser and went from here to their home west of town in the evening.

One of the last tributes which we can pay our beloved dead is to see that their last resting place is fittingly marked. We owe it to them as well as ourselves to place an enduring monument over their graves.

Dr. Webster Ravenscroft was at Keyser, W. Va. Tuesday and yesterday, having been called to a point near that town by the death and funeral of his uncle, Luther Ravenscroft, whose funeral took place Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. H. R. DeWitt, who retired as County Treasurer a short time ago, advertises in this paper today the sale of a number of pieces of real estate at tax sales, some of the property being located in Oakland and extremely valuable.

Senator W. McCulloh Brown, who has been in Baltimore all winter, where he has been quite ill for a great part of the time since the adjournment of the Legislature, writes THE REPUBLICAN that he has entirely recovered from his sickness and that he will return to his home a Bayard this week. Senator Brown will be in Oakland on Monday, June 1st, when he will attend a meeting of the Court House Commission to be held here that day.

Mr. George Taylor, representing the Sanitary Vacuum Cleaning Company of Morgantown, W. Va., was in Oakland yesterday making contracts for cleaning carpets, mattresses, etc. The work is done by means of a powerful engine, driving a vacuum pump which in turn sucks the dust, moths, etc., from floor coverings without removing them from the floor or disturbing the household.

If there is any great question pressing for solution, the influences of which is to affect the home-life, the women of our city ever on the alert to see that it is correctly solved. Thus working, they've formed a nucleus around which have been erected institutions that stands as a living monument in their defense of the home. All hail, then, to the queenly, white-souled women of this community!

A wealthy citizen of New York, who owns an acre or two of ground right in the heart of the metropolis has abandoned a magnificent mansion and will cultivate his patch of ground as an object lesson to teach the tenement house occupants what can be raised off of a small patch, such as he proposes to devote to cultivation. That is a good idea. Thousands of people are starving in our cities, who, if they would get out into the country where land is cheap and plenty could make a comfortable living and enjoy the privileges of three meals a day and other necessaries of life.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

CAPITAL 50,0 0,00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

MOVE FOR MAIN ARTERY ROAD

Automobilists Inaugurated Plan to Utilize Baltimore and National Pike.

A meeting of automobile men was held last night at the Shawnee Canoe Club in this city with the view to securing the aid of the State Highway Commission to a plan to make one main artery through the state from Baltimore, passing through Frederick, Hagerstown and Cumberland to Grantsville, Garrett county. The routes of the old Baltimore and Cumberland turnpike and the old National road would be adopted in carrying out the scheme. It is hoped to secure the co-operation of the citizens of Garrett, Allegany, Washington, Frederick and Howard counties in the movement and a committee was named to propose the matter. The committee composed of Robert Shriver, Archibald C. Willison, William C. Devecmon, G. Clinton Uhl and G. G. Townsend, county road engineer, will meet this afternoon and arrange for a meeting of representatives of the five counties to be held at Hagerstown, which the State Highway Commission will be asked to attend that the matter might be brought to a focus. Inasmuch as the object of the state good roads movement is to construct a permanent highway reaching from one end of the state to the other and as it could hardly be accomplished without using the old National road, it is felt that the Highway Commission will look with favor on the plan.

A committee was also appointed with Mr. Robert Shriver as chairman, to draw up a resolution to be presented to the State Highway Commission, embodying the action of the meeting. Mr. Shriver was chairman of the meeting last night and among those present were Judge Robert R. Henderson and Mr. Daniel Annan, president of the Second National Bank, besides a number of other interested citizens. The members of the Allegany Board of Road Directors present were Dr. Timonhy Griffith, of Frostburg, G. Clinton Uhl, of Mt. Savage. Road Engineer G. G. Townsend was also present.—Cumberland News.

Blank Books of all kinds for sale at this office at a remarkably low price. Give us a call when needing anythimg in this line.

Attorney Fred T. Martin, who has been visiting his family in Oakland for some days returned to this city this morning and left for Chicago, where he is attending to important legal busines. He will return here Wednesday evening or Thursday morning.—Grafton Republican.

What have the women contributed toward the upbuilding of our city. Many, many things—aye, more than can be enumerated in the brief space at command. There was a time in the history of the world, way back in Paul's day, when woman was looked upon with something of disfavor. That was an unchristian era. Today the situation is vastly different, and instead of woman being inferior to man, she has proven herself to be his equal, if not his superior, in many of the virtues that make for good citizenship.

We are pleased to see so many of ou citizens taking pride in their homes. The word "home," next to that of "mother," is the greatest ever uttered by human tongue. What a refuge the home is when the darkess gathers! How glad one is to get a glimpse of home when time and space have separated him from it if even but for a brief period! There seems to be a good natured rivalry here in an effort to make "our home" look a little neater and thus be the more inviting to the occupants than all others. Such rivalry is certainly pardonable.

Alleged Horse Thief Held.

Charles Kisner, one of the alleged horse thieves implicated in the theft of Mr. Fred. A. Thayer's horse and animals belonging to Messrs. Dennis Glover and Jerome Kisner, an account of whose escapade along with his brother and George Arnold was published in this paper last week, was given a hearing on last Saturday by Justice Gonder, who in default of bond in the sum of $400 was remanded to jail for the action of the Grand Jury when it convenes next month.

For the capture of the other alleged thieves, Henry Kisner and George Arnold, Sheriff Austin Brown has offered a reward of $25 and has sent to all parts of the country cards containing a description of the two men So far as can be learned no trace of the men has yet been found

Editor's Suicide.

O. J. Sturgiss, editor of the News-Standard, Uniontown, one of the best known newspaper men in Western Pennsylvania, and active in newspaper circles in that section for 25 years, died at Unointown Thursday morning as a result of a revolver wound in the right temple. He had been in poor health for the past year and was despondent as a result of nervous prostration, which it is believed prompted the act. He arose at his usual hour, took his daily walk and returned home at 7.40 o'clock. A revolver discharge was heard and Sturgiss was found bleeding and dying 35 minutes later. Besides a wife he is survived by his son, Harold, and daughter, Edith.

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE.

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,

the 29th day of May, 1908,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1.—ALL THOSE LOTS OR PARCELS OF LAND KNOWN AS LOTS "V" AND "W", IN BLOCK NUMBER 35 as shown on the Plat of the Mountain Home Company, of record in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Liber E. Z. T., No. 1, folio 2, one of the Plat Records of said county, and being the same lots or parcels of land conveyed to John L. Rice by Mountain Home Company by deed dated the 31st day of December, 1894, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 30, folio 199, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Lot "V" contains 273-1000 of an acre and lot "W" .26 of an acre. Said lots are located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said John L. Rice.

No. 4.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING THE QUANTITY OF SIX AND FIVE-EIGHT ACRES, which is particularly described in a deed for the same from Parker Ashby and others to Henry Mosser, dated the 22nd day of July, 1901, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 49, folio 528, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, by the following courses and distances, metes and bounds: Beginning for the same at a planted stone standin at the end of the seventh line of a tract of land called "Piney Bottom," which point is also at the end of the second line of a tract of land called "Maryland," and running thence with the third line of said tract called "Maryland" with an allowance of 3½ degrees for variation, South 39½ degrees West, 23 perches and 3 links to a stone, North 49 degrees West, 18 perches to a stone standing on the East side of the county road, North 18 degrees East, 19 perches and 9 links to a bounded maple tree standing on the east side of said road, South 89½ degrees West, 15½ perches to a stone, North 58½ degrees West, 21½ perches to a stone, North 44 degrees East, 19½ perches to a stone, North 28 degrees East, 6 perches to a stone standing at the end of the sixth line of the said tract called "Piney Bottom," and thence by a straight line to the beginning. Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Henry Mosser.

No. 5.—FIFTY ACRES, MORE OR LESS, OF THE SUB-DIVISION OF A TRACT OF LAND KNOWN AS "WILLIAM AND MARY," and being the same land which was conveyed to Isaac Elliott by F. A. Thayer and others, trustees, by deed dated the 3nd day of August, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, folio 246, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, said land being described in said deed as follows: Beginning for the same at a stake standing at the end of the first line of the whole lot No. 3 of the sub-division of the tract called "William and Mary," and running thence with the second line of said whole Lot No. 3 North 77 degrees West, 95½ perches to the end of the second line of said whole Lot No. 3, thence with the third line of said whole Lot No. 3 North 3 degrees West 83⅔ perches to a stake, thence running across said whole Lot No. 3 South 77 degrees East, 95½ perches to a stake standing in the first line of said whole Lot No. 3, thence with said first line South 3 degrees East, 83⅔ perches to the beginning. Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Isaac Elliott.

No. 7. THIRTY-FIVE AND ONE-HALF ACRES OF MILITARY LOT NUMBER EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT, which land is described in a deed for the same from Elizabeth F. Cecil to Clarence A. Knight, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1906, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 54, folio 141, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 8 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Elizabeth F. Cecil.

No. 8. ALL THAT PART OF MILITARY LOT NUMBER EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY CONTAINING THE QUANTITY OF ABOUT ONE ACRE, being the same lot conveyed by Gilmor S. Hamill, attorney, to Jennie Smith by deed dated the 4th day of February, 1897, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 32, folio 120, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, saving and excepting therefrom that part of said lot heretofore conveyed by said Jennie Smith by deeds of record in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit court for Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Jennie Smith.

No. 11. MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY AND FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO, CONTAINING THE QUANTITY OF ONE HUNDRED ACRES, said lots being particularly described in a deed for the same from Catharine Lefler to Charles Hook bearing date the 10th day of May, 1890, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 40, folio 318, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 8 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as in charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Charles Hook.

No. 12. ALL THAT LOT LOCATED IN THE TOWN OF GORMAN, CONTAINING 77 POLES AND 128 FEET, MORE OR LESS, and being the same land which was conveyed by Charles P. Bailey and others to Lydia A. Bosely by deed dated the 26th day of May, 1899, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 38, folio 586, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, said lot being described as follows: Beginning at a stake standing at the third corner of a lot formerly owned by Joseph Shillingberg and running thence North 25 degrees West, 4 3-5 poles to a stake, thence North 80½ degrees East, 18½ poles to a stake, thence South 6 degrees West, 8 poles to another stake, being a corner of said Joseph Shillingberg's lot, then with the line of the same reversed North 89 degrees West, 14 1-7 poles to the beginning. Said lot is located in Election District No. 8 of said Garrett county and wil be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Lydia A. Bosely.

No. 14—MILITARY LOT NUMBER FORTY-ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES, and being the same Lot which was conveyed to Hiram P. Tasker by D. James Blackiston by deed dated the 1st day of July, 1895, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, folio 77, one of the Land records of said Garrett county. This lot is located in Election District No. 7 of Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Hiram P. Tasker.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

Copyright 1908 by Hart Schaffner & Marx

THE Clothing we are handling this Season is that distinguished kind which you see so many well dressed gentlemen wearing, and gives them that appearance of refinement that no other line of Clothing imparts. It is the Hart Schaffner & Marx kind. Come to our store and we will be pleased to exhibit the full line of this incomparable Clothing built scentifically for wear and appearance.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., May 14, 1908.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, June 2nd, 1908,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

OWN A HOME.

No Matter where you live, we will build or buy you a home. You can pay for it in monthly payments, which will average less than rent. A positive guarantee, secured by first-class real estate, is given every subscriber. Every rent payer should send for our free booklet at once which fully explains the plan.

MUTUAL HOME UNION
38 Builder's Exchange Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
W. R. McCLANAHAN,
Piedmont, W. Va.
Agent for Western Md.

The Ingenuity of Agatha.

By A. W. KOENIG.

Copyright, 1907, by A. W. Koenig.

"IT'S of no use, and it might just as well be in Halifax as in my barnyard," said Ebenezer Hankins to himself. "It ain't good for anything, and, what's more, I'm sure it never will be."

Old Farmer Hankins stood looking down in evident disgust at the water trough and faucet which had just been placed in his barnyard by order of the officials of the little town of Milldale. Not a drop of water came through the faucet, although it was wide open. When the town officials applied to Farmer Hankins for permission to dig a ditch and lay a water main through his farm on the way from the springs above to the village below he told them that he did not need any of the water, and he could not understand why he should have his property damaged and all dug up merely to benefit somebody else unless he should receive a substantial and an adequate financial return. The water commissioner of the village, big, brawny Hezekiah Banks, declared that he would resort to the law with Farmer Hankins. To this Farmer Hankins replied that if he chose he might "take the law and wallop him as much as he pleased."

While sitting on Farmer Hankins' fence he had argued with the old man the greater part of a whole day on the wonderful benefit it would be to the people of the village and that Farmer Hankins could not do anything better that would bring him so many friends. In fact, he would become a public benefactor. The village was poor and could not very well afford to go to any great expense in the matter of paying for the right of way. However, all argument was useless, said Farmer Hankins. The farmers were always being swindled in every way by unfeeling corporations, and he'd be just as foolish as the rest of them if he were to follow their lead, just like a "passel o' sheep." It was at this time that a would be arbitrator appeared on the scene, Agatha Banks, the charming daughter of the water commissioner, so fair and so very sensible that Hiram Hankins, the stirring son of the old man who owned the farm, had been suspected for over a year of caring more for her than any other girl in Milldale or any of the surrounding towns. One afternoon shortly after her father's failure to come to terms with Farmer Hankins she rode over to the scene of contention with her father and sat for quite a long time in the carriage intently listening, with a sorrowful expression on her face, to the conversation of the two uncompromising men. Finally she made a proposition.

"Mr. Hankins," she said very sweetly, "if the town would put a nice water trough here in your barnyard and furnish it with a faucet, so that you could

"MR. HANKINS," SHE SAID VERY SWEETLY.

have all the water you need all the year round, would you not be satisfied to allow them to lay the pipe line through your farm?"

Farmer Hankins thought that Agatha never looked prettier in all her life, but at the same time he was not to be so easily captured. If he wanted a water trough, he thought he could have put one there himself without the assistance of the town.

"But you haven's got the spring, have you?" Agatha asked innocently. So this settled Farmer Hankins' argument on the point. It was a fact that his farm was destitute of springs, so that when, as always happened in summer during the dry seasons, the wells on his farm failed his place was as dry as the desert of Sahara.

"Well, I'll have to think about it," said Farmer Hankins. "I ain't one of the kind to make up my mind in a hurry. You'd be willin' to do that, wouldn't you, Hez?"

"Why, it's really more than I ought to do," replied the commissioner, "but if you'll say right now that you'll accept the proposition made by Agatha I think we can close the bargain now. Tomorrow I might not want to do it."

"All right. So far as I am concerned it don't make no difference to me," said Farmer Hankins, with a tone of independence in his voice which immediately brought the commissioner to terms.

"I didn't propose it," said Hezekiah, "but I always stand by what Agatha says I must, and I will now."

At this remark Hiram Hankins felt his heart leap within him as Agatha gave him one of her most approving glances, and their carriage drove away. All that evening, while the two were doing the chores, Hiram labored with his father in behalf of the water trough. It was a joy to both of the young people when the next day Farmer Hankins allowed that he guessed they might go ahead with the laying of their pipe line. The water trough was duly installed in the barnyard, and the faucet was attached. Then, when everything was in readiness, on a certain day the water from the spring was let into the main. It leaped into the pipe and went rushing down to give joy to the townspeople, but not a single drop of water came through the half inch pipe which rose up from the main pipe five feet below to the trough in Farmer Hankins' barnyard.

Farmer Hankins then knew it was a conspiracy against him and the town officials never meant to do as they had agreed. Hezekiah Banks always was a rascal, and he might have known better than to trust him. But at the same time it was just as much of a puzzle to the water commissioner as to Farmer Hankins himself why the water went so scornfully past the water trough. He went all over the line himself, peering into the faucet and listening with his ear close to its mouth in the vain effort to solve the problem. Then, to satisfy himself that the work of laying the pipe and making the connections had been properly done, he ordered that the earth all be dug away and the pipe thoroughly examined. Everything was found to be right and no defect anywhere.

Finally an engineer from the neighboring city was engaged, and after very carefully examining the line he decided that, the spring being so much higher than the trough, the water came through the main pipe with such tremendous force that it had no time to stop at Farmer Hankins' farm. Some were so skeptical as to this man's judgment, however, that another engineer of still higher repute was summoned. His verdict was that the spring, instead of being higher than the trough, was, in fact, much lower; therefore there was not enough force from the spring to push the water up through the faucet.

"Now it's my turn to see what the law 'll do," said Farmer Hankins. "They promised me water, and they've got to furnish it."

Some one reminded the old farmer that the commissioner had only agreed to furnish the trough and the faucet and that the supplying of the water was not in the contract. It was a very perplexing situation. The town must either be deprived of water or the trough must be supplied with it, and Farmer Hankins brought suit against the town officials. And now Hiram and Agatha were in trouble again. What would become of their hopes and prospects for the future if matters went on like this?

"I know there must certainly be some way to get water into that trough," Agatha declared. "If I had half the knowledge some folks think they have it seems to me I could fix it."

Agatha suddenly developed a decided taste for studying water in its relation to supplying cities and towns through the medium of the gravity system. When all others would be sound asleep she would be poring over books bearing on the subject which she borrowed from the city library. Then she made numerous visits to the spring. She measured the distance between the spring and another, larger, farther up in the village, on the hillside, as accurately as she could with her eye.

Still further to complicate matters Farmer Hankins forbade his son Hiram from ever visiting Agatha again.

"We will have nothin' to do with them," he said. "They're a bad lot. I don't know as I really ever heard of anything that Hezekiah Banks had done before this, and I used to think I'd like well enough to have Agatha for a daughter, but this thing's enough to convince me that you never would have a minute's peace if you married her—a chip of the old block."

Hezekiah in the meantime declared that Hiram never must darken his doorstep again. "Good enough fellow, but what's bred in the bone will surely tell."

So matters remained thus for several weeks until it was almost time for the trial of Farmer Hankins' suit. On the night before the day of the trial Farmer Hankins was very restless and could get no sleep. He had always boasted that he never sued a man or had been sued in his life, but now the record was to be broken. While tossing on his pillow shortly after the clock had struck 12 he heard a very peculiar noise that seemed to be near the house, upon the hillside. The oftener he heard it the more mystified and curious he became. He looked out of his window, and the full moon was shining brightly, and by the aid of its beams he could clearly distinguish a man's form standing near the spring on the side of the hill, while from the ditch he heard the sounds which disturbed his slumbers. He dressed as quickly as he could and went out, creeping along the fence until he was within hearing distance.

"Now, Agatha, it's about time you get out of that ditch," he heard a voice say. "That's too hard work for you."

"All right, Hiram, but I think your hands are too sore to dig any more," was the answer Farmer Hankins heard coming from the ditch.

"I'll bet yours are blistered all over Agatha. This old ditch will kill us all, I guess."

"Oh, they'll get over it, even if they are blistered," came back the voice from the ditch clear and loud. "I have made up my mind that we will see the end of this before we go back home."

Then Farmer Hankins sprang toward the spot and looked down, with astonished face, into the ditch. There Agatha stood, with pick in hand and her face flushed red as fire.

"In the name of common sense, children, what's goin' on here?" he asked sharply.

There was a little shriek of surprise from Agatha, and Hiram made a flying leap down the hillside. But there seemed to be absolutely no way of escape, for poor, brave Agatha. How-

"YOU'VE WON TWO SUITS FAIR AND SQUARE."

ever, she just leaned against the bank of earth, with her hands still grasping the pick, and her head bare to the night breeze. The long line of newly dug earth which stretched away up the hillside showed the astonished farmer that a new trench was being dug from the other large spring to the end of the pipe which supplied the village with water.

"Oh, Mr. Hankins," Agatha cried, as something very much like a sob found its way along with her words, "I hope you will not be angry with Hiram and me, will you? It's all my fault anyway. I couldn't bear to think of letting that miserable old lawsuit go on about the trough. It has worried all of us most to death. I guess I have studied mostly all the books in the city, and finally I thought I would just get to work at it myself and use a little common sense. It seemed to me that there must be some reason why the water wouldn't run up into your water trough, and I made up my mind that if there could be a little more pressure back of the other spring that would be all that was needed. So Hiram and I have been digging this ditch. We have the pipe laid down as far as we have gone, and now we are almost to the spring. If you only hadn't come so soon!" And as Agatha spoke she turned her face away and dropped the pick.

"Come, father, won't you go back to bed and let us finish the job?" Hiram asked, after recovering his surprise. "We'll have the water running into the trough in less than half an hour. All we have to do is to make the connections between the pipes to the lower spring.

"You go to bed yourself! I'll not think of letting Agatha dig here in this dark ditch any longer!" And Farmer Hankins sprang down into the ditch, lifting her gently out of the narrow quarters in which she had been working so heroically. In a few minutes the job was completed, and the two pipes were joined by Hiram, who had provided himself with a rude kit of tools for that purpose. Then all three of them hastened down to the water trough in Farmer Hankins' barnyard. Agatha turned the faucet, her fingers trembling a little as she did so. A gurgle of joy greeted their ears, and a moment later the water came trickling through the pipe and then fairly gushed out in a stream. So that Agatha's ingenuity had solved the problem which had defied the knowledge and skill of the water commissioner and all the rest of the wise men who had made the unsuccessful attempts to run the water up through Farmer Hankins' water pipe. All three stood watching the water pouring out of the faucet for a few moments in silence. Then Farmer Hankins took Agatha by the hand and said: "Now you go home, little girl, and get a good night's rest. You've won two suits fair and square."

And that was the end of the trouble, but the town officials rewarded Hiram and Agatha for this little act, which avoided so much trouble and unpleasantness, when a few months later they set up the family hearthstone.

At the next meeting of that august body one of the officials made a motion "that a pipe line be laid from the village main to the farmyard of this worthy young couple and supply water for their stock free for all time, with a faucet at the back kitchen door within easy reach of the charming mistress." And the motion was passed and agreed to without a dissenting voice.

Why the Idle Rich Are Tolerated.

By GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, English Dramatist and Philosopher.

WE TOLERATE THE IDLE MAN OF PROPERTY BECAUSE HE GIVES EMPLOYMENT.

Everybody recoils from this proposition with a sense of FUNDAMENTAL FALLACY somewhere. The fallacy is not recondite; it lies in confusing TWO QUITE DIFFERENT THINGS—EMPLOYING A MAN AND SUPPORTING HIM. A lunatic employs his keeper; he does not support him. A father supports his daughter; he does not employ her. The idle man of property is like the lunatic—he employs a great many keepers, but he does not support them. He does not even support himself, though he employs himself as best he can in shooting, hunting, racing, motoring or as an amateur in the arts and sciences. Both HE AND ALL HIS KEEPERS HAVE TO BE SUPPORTED by the labor of those who make the food they consume, the clothes they wear, the houses they live in, etc.

Thus we find that what the idle man of property does is to plunge into MORTAL SIN against society. He not only withdraws himself from the PRODUCTIVE forces of the nation and quarters himself on them as a parasite, but HE WITHDRAWS ALSO A BODY OF PROPERTYLESS MEN and places them in the same position, except that they have to earn this antisocial privilege by ministering to his wants and whims.

* * *

He thus creates and corrupts a class of workers—many of them highly trained and skilled and correspondingly paid—whose subsistence is bound up with his income. They are PARASITES ON A PARASITE, and they defend the institution of private property with a ferocity which startles their principal, who is often in a speculative way quite revolutionary in his views.

THEY KNOCK THE CLASS WAR THEORY INTO A COCKED HAT BY FORMING A POWERFUL CONSERVATIVE PROLETARIAT WHOSE ONE ECONOMIC INTEREST IT IS THAT THE RICH SHOULD HAVE AS MUCH MONEY TO SPEND AS POSSIBLE, AND IT IS THEY WHO ENCOURAGE AND OFTEN COMPEL THE PROPERTY OWNERS TO DEFEND THEMSELVES AGAINST THE ONWARD MARCH OF SOCIALISM.

Railroads Need Not Fear the Future.

By CHARLES M. HAYS, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway System.

SO long as crops continue to be as satisfactory as the past year and there is no serious failure in that direction, followed by successive failures, I see NO REASON WHY PRESENT CONDITIONS SHOULD NOT, LIKE THOSE OF SIMILAR PREVIOUS OCCASIONS, BE ONLY TEMPORARY.

The decreases in net earnings of railways are accounted for in part by the INCREASED COST OF LABOR, SUPPLIES AND MATERIAL and by the creation of the depreciation fund on rolling stock provided in the recent revised classification of operating expenses determined upon by the interstate commerce commission.

Should the requirements of traffic be less the present year than the past, in our opinion the improvements made during the year in equipment, track and terminal facilities of the railways will enable them to SERVE THE COUNTRY BETTER than has been the case in the past.

I SEE NO REASON WHY FOR THE ENSUING YEAR BOTH EASTERN AND WESTERN RAILWAYS SHOULD NOT MAINTAIN EXISTING DIVIDENDS, WITH POSSIBLY ONE OR TWO EXCEPTIONS.

It would undoubtedly be better if there were but ONE METHOD OF SUPERVISION of railways, either solely federal or state.

Public Life Cleaner Than Ever Before.

By Senator JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER of Iowa.

WITHIN the last few years there has sprung up a body of critics who attack the foundations of our form of government and social fabric. In my opinion they have EXAGGERATED THE DEFECTS OF OUR AFFAIRS until millions of citizens believe we are going to the bad.

AS A MATTER OF FACT, THERE HAS BEEN A STEADY MOVEMENT TOWARD HONESTY IN GOVERNMENT IN THE NATIONAL AND STATE ADMINISTRATIONS. WE HEAR MUCH ABOUT THE EVIL OF THE LOBBY AT CONGRESS AND AT OUR STATE LEGISLATURES, BUT THE LOBBY IS A RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING DANGER.

At the beginning of the civil war a famous gambler named Pendleton, whose house was near the capitol, was the leader of the lobby. His gambling house was the vestibule of congress.

Within his gambling house could be found nightly MEMBERS OF THE CABINET, GENERALS OF THE ARMY, ADMIRALS OF THE NAVY AND DIPLOMATS. When Pendleton died a few weeks before Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated for the first term President Buchanan was one of the mourners at the funeral. His pallbearers were members of the cabinet and United States senators.

IN THESE DAYS SUCH A CONDITION COULD NOT EXIST. A QUICKENED PUBLIC CONSCIENCE DEMANDS A HIGHER STANDARD OF INTEGRITY AND MORALITY FROM THE MEN WHO REPRESENT THE PEOPLE IN LEGISLATIVE BODIES AND PUBLIC OFFICE.

Since I entered congress twenty years ago I saw drunken members of both bodies reeling about the aisles. Today such a spectacle is IMPOSSIBLE.

At that time there was a groggery of the lowest type under the dome of the building where our laws are made. THAT HAS BEEN ABOLISHED, and so have all the liquor establishments in all federal buildings in the country.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, MD.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North Third street.
Office in McComas Building.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

NORMAN S. HEINDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
KLAND, MARYLAND.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building
Particular attention given to Conveyancing investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Schedule effective June 2, 1907.
OAKLAND.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *2.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.
For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.
For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.
For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

FOR SALE.
We will sell at private sale at our farms between Mt. Lake Park and Oakland,
1 Gasoline Engine,
8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $75.
1 Hay Bailer,
operated by horse-power. Makes standard size bales.
For further information call on or write to
THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
Oakland, Md.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.
Office—"Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Particular Attention Given
Railroad & Mine Surveying.
Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

Land for Sale.
We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:
One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from B. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.
Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.
Also 10 acres suitable for building sites, just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.
For further information, address
THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas J. Lowdermilk, late of Garrett County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of Aug., 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1908.

LOUISA A. LOWDERMILK,
Executrix.
McHenry, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JOHN KITZMILLER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 15th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 13th day of February 1908.

WILLIAM CALLIS,
W. J. KITZMILLER,
Executors.
Hoyes, Md.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Enlarging Your Business

If you are in business and you want to make more money you will read every word we have to say. Are you spending your money for advertising in haphazard fashion as if intended for charity, or do you advertise for direct results?

Did you ever stop to think how your advertising can be made a source of profit to you, and how its value can be measured in dollars and cents. If you have not, you are throwing money away.

Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to you will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business.

If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you.

If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.

When You Need Printing Done

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The Republican Job Printery

Benj. H. Sincell, Prop.,
Okland, Md.

A WARNING.

He was just a common poet
Of the ordinary type,
Doomed to write his verse and sow it
Wherever the field was ripe.
But one day he wrote some twaddle
With a meter like a knell,
And the thing rang in his noddle
Till his wits began to toddle
And his brain was all a-waddle,
And they put him in a cell.

Now he sits alone and looney
In the madhouse by the way,
And whene'er the nights are moony
He writes poetry, they say,
But his muse is most erratic,
As of course 'twould have to be,
For he's floppy in the attic,
Also violently lu-nat-ic,
And a straitjacket emphatic
Is his future destiny.

Moral is, don't write a jingle
With an overeatchy rhyme,
You might make too many mingle
In the madhouse at a time.
Maniacs in an asylum
Get excited if you rile 'em,
And you cannot bake or bile 'em
In this addlepated clime.

Just refrain from all the meters
That go galloping along,
And the jolly one that teters
Like a hushaby low song.
Strike a measure sorter mopey—
Such a one, we'll say, as mine.
Let her wander, limp and lopey,
Serpent-like-ish-ly and ropey,
Till you've got your rhythm dopey—
Or else quietly resign.
—Lurana W. Sheldon in Judge.

The Usual Work.

It seemed to Bobby that there was no end to the advice and instructions his mother gave him when he was starting off with his father for a week's trip.

"Now I want to be sure you have everything you need," she said, opening his bag in spite of his assurances that it held all a boy could possibly require. "Why, Bobby, where is your hairbrush? You were forgetting it."

"No, mother, I wasn't forgetting it," said Bobby, looking desperate. "I thought you said I was going on a vacation."—Youth's Companion.

Hiked Up.

"For goodness' sake," exclaimed the boy's mother, "what are you complaining about? You wanted reg'lar suspender pants an' now you've get 'em you ain't satisfied."

"I know, mom," protested the boy, "but I'm kinder 'fraid they're too tight under the arms."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Under the Sea Telegraphy.

From Mrs. Diver to Mr. Diver: "Come home early. Baby's cut a tooth."—Sketch.

Fat Pie.

Impecunious Count—Ah, but, duke, ze father of ze American girl is one immensely wealthy man.

Deadbroke Duke—Really, count! Then I suppose you intend to lean on him after the marriage?

Impecunious Count—Lean on him! How ridiculous! I intend to fatten on him.

Haste.

"What do you think of the fashion in women's hats?" inquired the storekeeper.

"They are typical of the rapid pace we are hitting," answered the customer. "Heretofore a hat had to go out of style before it looked so very funny."—Washington Star.

Tough Subject.

Elderly Customer—Miss Cincy, when you make those googoo eyes at a young man you generally fetch him, don't you?

Lunch Counter Girl (with a killing glance)—Yes, and the old ones, too, Mr. Wellon.—Chicago Tribune.

Succeeded.

New Contributor—I try to write with a free, unhampered style.

Editor (looking over his manuscript)—Well, you succeed. I never saw anything quite so magnificently independent of the rules of grammar as this is.—Minneapolis Journal.

Caught.

"Miss Passay," said Gailey in a burst of confidence, "I admit I'm an odd man. I'd like to be different"—

"Oh, Mr. Gailey, this is so sudden!" she cried, for she, too, was odd and longed to be even.—Philadelphia Press.

Avoiding Unlucky Thirteen.

He was on trial for bigamy.

"What," queried the judge, "ever induced you to marry fourteen wives?"

"Superstition, your honor," replied the prisoner. "I consider thirteen an unlucky number."—Detroit Tribune.

Making It Even.

"There is so much water in this stock," complained the unwary investor.

"But," remonstrated the broker, "look at the amount of white in the stockholders."—Baltimore American.

Bear Range Poultry Farm

W. G. RILEY.
BREEDER OF
High Class Stock.

Winner of First Prizes at Hagerstown and Cumberland.
I have 14 of the leading varieties.

Eggs, $1 for 15.

Lowest price for best quality.
DEER PARK, MD.

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to tramp errands, lose time and suffer inconvenience—to save the cost of a telephone message.

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No matter how critical your taste or capricious your appetite, we are sure to be able to please you with

Pure Ice Cream.

Our aim is to make it the finest, and we seem to be successful, judging by its great popularity.

Any flavor you may prefer.

Any quantity you want.

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4tf Oakland, Md.

Arthur Townshend,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

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Main Street, Oakland, Md.

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Lace Curtains,
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SUITS

AND

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Send for prices

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2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Enamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank

Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited, it can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
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J. O. Getty.

A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y

You can buy at Reduced Prices

Grain Drills, Harrows and Plows

AT NAYLOR & CO.'S

Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

☞ For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell, Real Estate Agt and Surveyor
Sincell Building, OAKLAND, MD.

Stockholders' Meeting of the Western Maryland Coal and Coke Company.

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Western Maryland Coal and Coke Company (successor to the Penn-Garrett Coal Mining Company of Garrett county, Md.), will be held at the office of the Company in the town of Friendsville, Garrett county, Md., on Tuesday, May 26th, 1908, at the hour of two o'clock p. m. The object of such meeting being: To elect a board of ten directors to serve for the ensuing year; to repeal and renact the by-laws of said company; to consider the proposition of Willard Brown and others, for the purchase or lease of a part of the Company's property for the installation of a power plant on Youghiogheny River, and generally for the consideration of such business as may be properly brought before a stockholders general meeting.

This notice is given by virtue of an order passed at a special meeting of the stockholders of the Penn-Garrett Coal Mining Company, of Garrett county, Md., held at Friendsville, Md., on May 11th, 1908, accepting the amended charter of the company as provided by Chapter 364 of the Acts of 1908.

J. R. TENNANT, Secretary.
Friendsville, Md., May 12th, 1908. 11-3t

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

BENJAMIN F. BOWSER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of May 1908.

AMOS BOWSER,
Administrator.
R. F. D. No. 2, Accident, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett County, in Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

HARVEY B. NEWMAN,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of November, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of May, 1908.

S. T. JONES,
Executor.
Oakland, Md.

Proposals For Building Wrought Iron Bridge

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., May 14, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland, will receive sealed proposals on

Tuesday, the 2nd day of June, '08,

at 2 o'clock p. m., at their office in the town of Oakland, Md., for the building of a low truss wrought iron bridge over little Youghiogheny at the Close crossing about one mile from Oakland, the superstructure to consist of one span 85 feet long and 12 feet wide. The bids submitted shall be for the superstructure seperate from the stone work and vice versa.

The bids for substructure can be either for stone or concrete, the Board to decide which is to be used at the date of letting.

Plans and specifications to be seen in the Commissioners Office on and after May 22, 1908.

The County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Subscribe for the Republican.

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,

the 5th day of June, 1908,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1. ALL THAT PIECE OF LAND KNOWN AND DESIGNATED AS MILITARY LOT NUMBE ELEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES, lying and being in Election District No. 10 of Garrett county and being the same lot which was conveyed by Elizabeth F. Cecil to Elizabeth Paugh et al. by deed bearing date the 1st day of June, 1895, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 28, folio 99, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Elizabeth Paugh.

No. 2. ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES, KNOWN AS MILITARY LOT NUMBER THIRTY-ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE, which was conveyed by William M. Lohr, late Treasurer of Garrett county, to William A. Hauser by deed bearing date the 3rd day of November, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 46, folio 301, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, and more particularly described in a deed for the same from Adolphus Osse to Charles Osso dated the 2nd day of July, 1894, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 28, folio 331, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 10 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county iu the name of the said William A. Hauser.

No 3.—ALL THOSE LOTS LOCATED IN MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK KNOWN AS LOTS NUMBERS FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE AND FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE, being fully described in a deed for the same from James C. Feddicord, Trustee, to D. James Blackiston, dated the 3rd day of December, 1896, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 30, folio 585, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said lots are located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said D. James Blackiston.

No. 4.—PART OF A LOT KNOWN AS LOT NUMBER TWENTY-ONE OF THE SUB-DIVISION OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED LOCHIEL, CONTAINING TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE ACRES, and being the same land which was conveyed by F. P. Green and wife to Mary C. Love by deed bearing date the 26th day of August, 1903, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 46, folio 147, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is more particularly described in a deed for the same to the said F. P. Green executed by John T. Mitchell and wife, bearing date the 30th day of January, 1899, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 36, folio 224, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 11 or said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Mary C. Love.

No. 5.—ALL THAT LOT, PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND LOCATED IN LOCH LYNN HEIGHTS, described in a deed for the same from Elizabeth A. White and husband to William C. White, bearing date the 13th day of July, 1896, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 30, folio 369, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, and beginning for the same at a stake at the northwest corner of a lot conveyed to Eulalia E. Lish and with it South 63½ degrees East, 130 feet to an alley, thence South 63½ degrees West, 49 feet, thence North 63½ degrees West 130 feet to Seneca Avenue extended, and with same North 26½ degrees East, 49 feet to the beginning containing 15-100 of an acre, nearly. Said lot is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said William C. White.

No. 6.—ALL THAT PIECE OF GROUND IN MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK described in a deed for the same from Mary E. Mayers to Annie V. Cunningham, dated the 10th day of April, 1901, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 39, folio 433, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, said description being as follows: Beginning at a stone on the southwest corner of Spruce and E streets and running with E street South 50 feet to a stake for a place of beginning, thence with the South line of Lot No. 107, 120 feet to an alley, thence South along said alley 25 feet to a stake, thence East 120 feet to E street, thence North along E street 25 feet to the place of beginning, said lot being shown on the plat of the Mountain Lake Park Association as recorded in the plat records of Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Annie V. Cunningham.

No. 7.—LOTS NUMBERS THIRTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY AND THIRTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO as shown on the plat of the Mountain Lake Park Association recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 6, folio 800, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, and being the same land which was conveyed by Mountain Lake Park Association to Mary B. Wilson et al., by deed dated the 28th day of January, 1902, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 40, folio 341, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the heirs of George M. Wilson.

No. 8.—MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS THIRTY-SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE, THIRTY-SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOUR, THIRTY-SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE AND THIRTY-SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES EACH, the same being a part of the Caledonia Lands of the American Coal Company of Allegany county which are fully described in a deed for the same from Joseph E. Gay and others, trustees, to Semi-Bituminous Georges Creek Cumberland Coal Company of Allegany county, which deed bears date the 28th day of December, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 49, folio 78, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 11 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Semi-Bituminous Georges Creek Cumberland Coal Company of Allegany county.

No. 9.—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE AND THREE-QUARTER ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "POTOMAC MANOR," being the same land which was patented to General John Swan by the State of Maryland the 24th day of December, 1800, and conveyed by the Manor Mining Company to Abraham I. Wilson, by deed dated the 16th day of January, 1905, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 49, folio 132, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 10 of said Garrett county, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as it charged on the Asfessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Abraham I. Wilson.

No. 10.—THE SURFACE OF ALL THAT PIECE OF LAND CONTAINING SIXTY-FIVE ACRES, BEING A PORTION OF THE TRACT KNOWN AS "BANK TERRITORY," and being the same lot of ground described in a deed from Adelaid S. Hubbard and others and conveyed by them to Benjamin S. Tasker dated the 23rd day of October, 1900, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 39, folio 137, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 10 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Benjanin S. Tasker.

No. 11.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING THE QUANTITY OF ONE ACRE, and more particularly described in a deed for the same from Albert L. Lee then Sheriff of Garrett county, to Walter C. Bowman, dated the 2nd day of January, 1907, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 54, folio 222, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of William Enlow.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent per annum and all costs. Conveyoncing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

Notice to Tax-payers.

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1908 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1890, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills.

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. will be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge intefest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

W. E. HOLLINGER,
Treasurer.

Notiec to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Allegany County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Testamentary on the personal estate of

JACOB WILSON,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 16th day of April, 1908

WM. H. WILSON,
Executor,
Frostburg, Md.

7-8t

CHAPTER 549.

(Continned from page 7.)

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That any Supervisor of Election, Judge of Election, police officer or other officer of the law, who shall wilfully refuse or neglect or fail to discharge any duty imposed by this Act, and any one who signs a petition, provided for in this Act, knowing he is not qualified to do so or who files with the Supervisors of Elections any such petition or any sheet or other part thereof, knowing that it contains the signature of a person not qualified to sign the same, or who received, requests or demands, or gives, offers or promises anyreward for signing or refraining from signing of any such petition, or who by treating or giving intoxicating liquors or any thing else of the same or different kind, or by threats to injure another person or property, or by betting or other devise either directly or indirectly, influence or attempt to influence any one to sign or refrain from signing any such petition, shall upon conviction thereof be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than twenty dollars ($20) nor more than two hundred dollars ($200) or imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than ninety days, or be both so fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the Court. If any person shall be convicted of violating any provisions of this section and shall subsequently violate any provisions of this section, for such second and each subsequent violation he shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than two hundred and imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than ninety days.

SEC. 18. And be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any doctor or physician to issue a prescription for intoxicating liquors except in writing, or in any case unless the person for it is issued is actually sick, or such liquor is required as a medicine Every prescription for intoxicating liquors shall contain the name and quantity of liquor prescribed; the name of the person for whom prescribed, the date on which the prescription is written and directions for use of the liquor so prescribed and it shall be unlawful for any doctor or physician who has been convicted of issuing verbal prescriptions for intoxicating liquors or of issuing prescriptions for intoxicating liquor, knowing the same to be for use as a beverage, or of issuing prescriptions that do not in form comply with this Act, thereafter to issue any prescription for intoxicating liquor for any purpose for a period of two years from the date of such conviction. Every prescription issued in violation of the provisions hereof shall be held to be an unlawful selling and on conviction therefor the person issuing same shall be punished accordingly.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to forbid or prevent the sale within "Anti-Saloon Territory" by a druggist or pharmacist of liquor for medical or sacramental purposes only, or of alcohol for meuicine, chemical or mechanical purposes only; not to be drunk upon the premises under any circumstances; provided the following requirements are fully complied with and such druggist or pharmacist in good faith shall keep a true and exact record in book which he shall provide for the purpose, in which shall be entered at the time of every sale of intoxicating liquor made by him, or in and about his place of business to all persons whomsoever, the date of such sale, the name of the purchaser, who shall also sign his name in said book as a part of said entry, and his residence, stating the street and house number if there be such, the kind, quantity and price of such liquor, the purpose for which it was sold; and when the sale is for medicinal purposes, the book shall also contain the name of the physician issuing the prescription therefor. Such prescriptions shall be cancelled by writing on it the words "cancelled" and the date on which it was presented and filled, and kept on file. No prescription shall be filled a second time. Such book shall be in form substantially as follows:

Date	Name of purchaser	Residence	Kind and quality	Purpose of use	Price	Name of physician	Signature of purchaser

and the book and all such prescriptions before provided for shall be open to inspection by any State's Attorney, Justice of the Peace having criminal jurisdiction, Judge of any court, or any sheriff, constable or other police officer. Any druggists or pharmacist who shall fail to keep such record, or shall fail or refuse to make any entry therein required by law, or shall destroy or alter or change in any way, any such record or any entry therein or any prescription, or procure the same to be destroyed, altered or changed, or shall refill any prescription or shall refill any prescription or shall sell intoxicating liquor for medicinal purposes in written prescription or for sacramental purposes without an order signed by a clergyman shall for each sale in violation of the provisions of this Section be deemed guilty of unlawful selling and on conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a sale by such druggist of such liquor as may be needed by or for a sick person in case of extreme illness, when delay may be dangerous. It shall be unlawful for any druggist or pharmacist who has been convicted of selling intoxicating liquors in violation of this Act thereafter to sell intoxicating liquors for any purpose personally or by agent for two years in any "Anti Saloon Territory" and upon a second conviction for violating the provisions of this Act any such druggist or pharmacist shall have his certificate to practice pharmacy revoked, and the Justice of the Peace or the Judge before whom such druggist or pharmacist is convicted of a second violation of this Act shall so order and send a copy of such order to the Commissioners of Pharmacy, upon receipt of which such certificate shall forthwith be revoked by such Commissioners of pharmacy, and shall not be renewed within one year from the date of such revocation.

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any person, or public or private carrier to knowingly accept or receive for shipment, transportation or delivery to any person or place within any "Anti-Saloon Territory" or to carry, bring into, transfer to any other person, carrier or agent, handle, deliver or distribute in any "Anti-Saloon Territory" any intoxicating liquor, regardless of the name by which it may be called and whoever shall bring himself or another, either as principal, clerk, agent or servant, knowingly, violate any of the provisions of this Section shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and upon conviction of any subsequent violation of this Section in addition to such fine shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than thirt, days nor more than six months. Provided, nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to individuals who may bring into any "Anti-Saloon Territory" upon their person or as their personal baggage, and for their private use, such liquor in quantity not to exceed one gallon, nor to physicians or druggists to whom any public carrier may deliver such goods in unbroken packages, in quantity not to exceed five gallons at any one time nor to deliveries to churches, or the proper officers thereof of wine in unbroken packages for sacramental purposes, nor to deliver at private residences which are not places of business or public resorts by manufactures or wholesalers, by their own conveyances in unbroken packages of liquors, the contract for the sale of which was consummated outside of "Anti-Saloon Territory"; nor to deliveries within any city which is not "Anti-Saloon Territory" throughout its entire extent; nor to shipments of liquor in continuous transits to a point outside of such "Anti-Saloon Territory"; this section shall apply to all packages of intoxicating liquor whether broken or unbroken. Each package of intoxicating liquor regardless of the name by which it may be called, accepted, received, carried, transferred, handled, delivered or distributed in violation of the provisions of this section shall constitute a separate offence, the acceptance, receiving, carrying, transferring, handling, delivering or distribution of intoxicating liquor under false or fictitions names in an "Anti-Saloon Territory" shall work a forfeiture of such liquor. It is further expressly provided that no provision of this section is intended or shall be construed to violate or be in conflict with any provision of the Constitution and laws of the United States respecting "Inter-State Commerce"; but this section and all parts of same are intended to prohibit the acceptance, receiving, carrying, transfering, handling, delivery or distribution as herein provided, of intoxicating liquor to such extent only as the same is not expressly permitted under the Constitution and laws of the United States. if any provision of this Section shall be held to be void or unconstitutional, it is hereby provided that all other portions of same which are not expressly held to be void or unconstitutional, shall continue in full force and effect.

SEC. 21. And be it further enacted, That all prosecutions for violations of this Act, which are hereby declared to be misdemeanors may be either upon presentment or indictment, or by trial before a Justice of the Peace having criminal jurisdiction, who shall have jurisdiction, original and concurrent with the Circuit Court for Garrett county; and the Justice shall have the power to issue all process, and to do all acts which may be necessary to the exercise of his said jurisdiction, and may try and determine all cases whereof he may have jurisdiction, and may pronounce judgment and sentence therein, in the same manner and to the same extent as the Circuit Court for Garrett county, could do in such cases, if such cases were tried before said Court without the intervention of a Jury; provided, however, that if any person, when brought before any justice having jurisdiction of the case, shall before trial for the alleged offence pray a jury trial, or if the State's Attorney for said county, shall before trial of such alleged offence pray a jury trial on the part of the State, it shall be the duty of such Justice to commit such alleged offender for trial, or to hold him to bail to appear for trial the Circuit Court for Garrett county if it be in session, or at its next session, if it be not in session, and return said commitment or recognizance, with the names and residence of the witnesses for the prosecution endorsed thereon forthwith to the Clerk of said Court; and the Justice before whom the case is brought shall in every such case inform the person charged of his rights to a jury trial.

SEC. 22. And be it further enacted, That in all prosecutions under this Act by indictmhnt or otherwise, it shall not be necessary to state the kind of liquor sold, nor to show the knowledge of the principal to convict for the acts of an agent or servant; nor to state the name of any person to whom liquor is sold nor to set forth the facts showing that the required number of legal voters petitioned for the submission to the voters of said proposition, nor that a majority of the legal voters voting upon said proposition voted "yes"; but it shall be sufficient to state in that regard that the Act complained of took place in "Anti-Saloon Territory" or district. The issuance of an Internal Revenue Special Tax Stamp or receipt by the United States to any person as a wholesale or retail dealer in liquor or in malt liquor at any place within territory which at the time of the issuance thereof is "Anti-Saloon Territory," shall be prima facia evidence of the sale of intoxicating liquor by such person at such place or at any place of business of such person within such territory where stamps or receipt is posted, and at the time charged in any suit or prosecution under this Act; provided, such time is within the life of such stamp or receipt.

SEC. 23. And be it further enacted, That if any person makes a sworm complaint or affidavit before any Justice of the Peace having criminal jurisdiction, or Judge of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, particularly describing the house or place to search and the things to be searched for that he has reasons to believe and does believe that intoxicating liquors are sold or kept for the purpose of being sold in violation of the provisions of this Act, such Justice of the peace, Judge shall issue his warrant directed to any officer whom the complainant may designate having power to serve criminal process commanding him to search the premises described and designated in such complaint and warrant, and the appurtenances thereof and if any such shall there be found, to take into his possession and safely keep all intoxicating liquors and the vessels in which it is contained if the same shall be found in quantities and under such conditions as to suggest that it is kept for sale and all the means used for the sale of the same, all the paraphanalia or part of the paraphanalia of a bar room or drinking saloon, and any United States Internal Revenue tax receipt for the sale of intoxicating liquors, effective for the period of time covering the alledged offence, and forthwith report in writing all the facts and make immediate return on said warrant. B the warrant for search shall be directed to the proper officer and shall show by a copy of the affidavit inserted therein or annexed and referred to or recite all the material facts alleged in the affidavit and particularly describe the thing to be searched for and place to be searched.

A warrant for search substantially in the following form shall be sufficient.

State of Maryland Garrett county towit:

To————Greeting————

Whereas there has been filed with the undersigned an affidavit of which the following is a copy:

here copy affidavit

These are therefore to command you in the name of the State of Maryland together with the necessary and proper assistance to enter into———— (here describe house or place described in the affidavit) of the said————of————in the county aforesaid and there diligently search for the said intoxicating liquor and means used for the sale of same (here describe the articles as in the affidavit) and that you bring the same or any part thereof found in such search forthwith before me to be disposed of and dealt with according to law. Given under my hand this————day of————A. D.

Such liquor and means used for the sale of same shall be held subject to the order of the Justice of the Peace or Court issuing the warrant to be used as evidence in the prosecution of any case for the violation of this Act. C. If fluids be poured out or otherwise destroyed when the premises are searched or about to be searched, said fluids shall be held prima facie to be intoxicating liquors and intended for sale in violation of this Act. D. If upon final judgment of the Justice of the Peace or Court the accused shall be found guilty, the intoxicating liquor seized from him shall after the time for appeal has expired and if no appeal is taken, be ordered to be destroyed and the other property shall be held as property of the accused or owner. If the accused shall be found not guilty the whole of the property seized shall be returned to the person from whom it was taken. E. When any liquor shall have been seized by virtue of such warrant the same shall not be discharged or returned to any person claiming the same reason of any alleged in sufficiency in the description in the complaint or warrant of the liquor or place; but the claimant shall be entitled to a hearing when the case is tried. F. If no one is found in possession of the premises where intoxicating liquor may be found, the officer taking the same shall post in a conspicuous place on said premises a copy of his warrant and take possession of such liquor and means used for the sale of the same and hold them subject to the order of the Court or Justice of the Peace issuing the warrant and make return of his doings thereon whereupon it shall be the duty of the justice of the peace or Court to fix a time for hearing and determining the purpose for which such liquor is kept and issue a notice thereof to the officer who shall post a copy thereof on the premises where the liquor were found. If no one appears at the time fixed for said hearing, nor within thirty days thereafter, to claim such liquor and means used for the sale of same, the Justice of the Peace or Court shall order the same destroyed. G. No warrant shall be issued to search a private residence occupied as such unless it or some part of it is used as a store or shop, hotel, or boarding house, or unless such residence is a place of public resort. H. The person making affidavit for the warrant to search any place where intoxicating liquor is believed to be disposed of contrary to this Act, may personally or by agent accompany the officer who serves the warrant and enter the place with such officer and give information and assistance to such in searching such places for such intoxicating liquor; J. Liquor seized as hereinbefore provided, and the means used for the sale of the same shall not be taken from the custody of the officer by a writ of replevin or other process while the proceedings herein provided are pending, and final judgment of conviction in such proceedings shall be in all cases a bar to all suits for the recovery of any liquor seized or the value of the same, or damages alleged to arise by reason of the seizing and detention thereof. K. When any prosecution is commenced before any Justice of the Peace or Court for a violation of this Act, and the liquor seized under this section is to be used as evidence in such trial, the hearing must take place in not more than thirty days if such Court be then in session, and if it be not in session if at the time appointed for the trial the returns have not been properly made, or for other sufficient cause, the trial may be postponed to a further date, not more than fifteen days beyond said thirty days. L. The word liquor when used in this Section unless the same be inconsistent with the context, shall be construed to include the vessels containing the same. The phrase "means used for the sale of same" shall include all furniture, implements, or paraphernalia of a barroom or drinking saloon or any part of same, and any United States internal revenue tax receipt effective for the period of time covering the alleged offense.

SEC. 24. And be it further enacted, that any five legal voters of any political sub-division in which an election shall have been held as provided for in this Act may, within ten days after the canvass of the returns of such election, and upon filing a bond for costs in a penalty to be fixed by the presiding judge, and with a surety or sureties to be approved by him, contest the validity of such election by filing a verified petition in the Circuit Court for Garrett County, setting forth the grounds for the contest. Upon the filing of such petition a summons shall forthwith issue from such Court addressed to the supervisors of elections with whom the petition for such election was filed, notifying such supervisors of election, of the filing of said petition and directing them to appear in such Court on behalf of such political sub-division at the time named in the summons, which time shall be not less than five nor more than fifteen days after the filing of such petition. The procedure in such cases shall be the same as that provided by law for contesting an election to a public office, so far as the same is applicable. The said Court shall have final jurisdiction to hear aud determine the merits of such cases. Any legal voter in the political sub-division in which such election shall have been held, may be permitted by the Court in its description to appear in person or by attorney in any such contested election case in defence of the validity of such election.

SEC. 25. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act shall apply to the incorporated town of Oakland.

SEC. 26. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6th, 1908.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 32. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1908. NUMBER 13

DO NOT LIKE SMITH'S METHOD

Democrats Dissatisfied at Being Ignored in the Party Councils.

The democratic party in Maryland is in mighty bad shape today. There are factional differences in many parts of the state and an especially bitter fight is being waged in Dorchester county, which is on the eastern shore, the stronghold of the state boss, Senator Smith. Much comment has been aroused over the fact that Senator Smith has not taken a hand in the row and effected a compromise. The effect of the fight will be to encourage the factional contests all over the state, as there is much dissatisfaction prevailing with the existing order of things in many of the counties. Senator Smith has failed to develop those elements of leadership which count for success. He lacks tact and fails to grasp opportunities to cement the party. And as a result signs of disintegration in the new machine are already apparent. The democratic nominees will have a hard fight to win this year, because the organization is not a compact, harmonious working body. Too little attention has been paid to the small leaders, the men who do the actual work of vote getting on elect ion da These little local bosses have come to feel that they are being treated like a herd of sheep and they naturally resent it. The circle of Smith's advisers is a very charmed and select one and only a few can get the ear of the big boss. Hence the real workers have become disgruntled and are taking little or no interest in the political game.

The condition wherein the party will have its greatest effect upon the pet scheme of the Smith machine—the disfranchisement amendment. The party bosses within the charmed circle have set their heart upon the ratification of this measure at the poll next November and seem to have forgotten that the pie must be made before it can be eaten. The amendment was put through the legislature with such ease under the party whip that the state seems to have forgotten that the voters of the state have an inning coming to them. On the day of its passage the amendment had the show of being ratified at the polls and today it seems almost a foregone conclusion that it will be defeated by an overwhelming majority. Against the amendment in the campaign this fall will be found many democrats who have the confidence of the people and a solid and united republican party.

It would not cause much surprise if the amendment went down under a majority as heavy as that which buried the Poe amendment several years ago, when Gov. Warfield took his stand with the people as against the bosses. It is expected that Warfield will again take up the cudgels to defeat the amendment and lead the independent democrats in the fight.

Subscribe for the Republican.

THE DEATH RECORD.

THOMAS D. DAVIS.

Thomas D. Davis, aged thirty-six years, died at the home of his wife's father, Mr. John Yelloly, on Water street, Oakland, Monday night, May 25th, 1908, after a lingering illness of tuberculosis. The deceased was married about five years ago to Miss Emma Yelloly, who with a little son of four years, survive him. He came here with his family from his home at Columbus, Ohio, three or four weeks ago, with the hope that the change of climate would at least prolong his life. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, being conducted by Rev. J. B. Workman, of St. Paul's church. The interment was made in the Oakland cemetery.

Death of a Good Man.

On Tuesday morning last death came and released George P. White from his sufferings, which had been intense for several weeks. Deceased was 59 years old and had spent his entire life in this community, where he was highly respected. He was married in 1878 to Miss Rachel Deetz, who survives him with three sons, all married. Though quite prominent deceased had never held public office, except as mayor and councilman of Loch Lynn, but had often been suggested as a candidate for the legislature, judge of the orphans' court and county commissioner. He had been a member of the M. E. church since early manhood until recently he transferred his membership to the U. B. church on account of his enfeebled condition and the near proximity of the latter church to his residence. He held the positions of class leader and Sunday school superintendent for many years. Owing to the large family relation and the universal respect in which he was held it was determined to hold the funeral services in the old auditorium in Mountain Lake Park, today at 10:45 a. m., the interment to be in the Oakland cemetery. The lodges of K. of P. and I. O. O. F., of which he was an honored member, will be in attendance. A more extended notice will be published later.

Preparing For The Fourth.

Oak Grove Grange No. 22 is preparfor an immense celebration at Kearney on July 4th, to which the public generally is invited. Among the attractions will be a tournament, bicycle and sack races, and other amusements. Addresses will be delivered by prominant speakers. Further particulars will be announced by poster.

Baby's Leg Broken.

Virginia, the thirteen-months old daughter of ex-Senator and Mrs. U. G. Palmer, of Hutton, fell to the floor at the home of its parents Tuesday afternoon and suffered the fracture of its left leg within an inch of the hip joint. The accidental breaking of the bones of an infant is extremely rare. Dr. McComas reduced the fracture.

ROAD COMMISSION TO BE IN OAKLAND WEDNESDAY

Meeting of Citizens Requested for 8:30 A. M. at the Court House.

THE COMMISSION'S TIME LIMITED

Hence the Early Hour for the Meeting—Residents of the Entire County Are Urged To Be Present and to Participate—Commision Wants to Know Needs of County.

The State Highway Commission, including Governor Crothers, who is a member, will arrive in Oakland early on Wednesday morning of next week for the purpose of consulting with the residents of Garrett county concerning the desires of the citizens with respect to the building of permanent roads at the expense of the State, an appropriation amounting to $5,000,000 for the purpose having been vested in the Commission for this purpose at the meeting of the resent Legislature. This amount of money, of course, is to be distributed throughout the entire state, but Garrett county is entitled to and will receive a portion of it, the Commission's visit here being for the purpose of ascertaining what road or roads the residents desire to be permanently built.

Upon the day that the Commission expects to be in Oakland Circuit Court will be in session and residents from every section of the county will necessarily be present, hence they are urgently requested to be prepared to lay their views before the Commission.

The Oakland Board of Trade has taken the matter in hand and has called a meeting for Monday night at the opera house when arrangements will be perfected for the reception of the Commission and plans formulated that may result in the rehabilitation of the old National Road as well as the erection of a road on scientific lines running from the West Virginia line on the south to the Pennsylvania line on the north. Not only members of the Board of Trade are invited and expected to be at the Monday night meeting, but every resident of the county as well will be cordially welcome.

Relative to the visit of the Commissin to Oakland the following letter is self-explanatory:

To the Editor of The Republican.

Under the provisions of the State Highway Bill passed by the late legislature, the Highway Commission, lately appointed by the Governor, is empowered to select, build and maintain a system of State Highways, at state expense without cost to the counties.

In this county we are making every effort to have the National Road from Cumberland west, and the Baltimore Pike, from Cumberland east made a part of this system. If this is done, it will insure the substantial rebuilding and permanent maintenance of those import ant thoroughfares.

It would be a splendid thing for Garrett county, if, in addition to the National Road, a main road leading from it to Oakland could also be included in this State system, as that would aid in connecting the county seats of Garrett and Allegany by a first-class, modern highway, and giving the farming districts of both counties an easy route to market.

The Highway Bill carries an appropriation of $5,000,000 which is to be expended within seven years. This amount of money will build many miles of first-class road, and our end of the State is entitled to some of it.

The Highway Commission, all of whom are Eastern Maryland men, are going to hold a public meeting in Oakland on Wednrsday, June 3, to get the sentiment of Garrett connty people on this most important subject.

They will have a similar meeting in Cumberland the day to hear from Allegany county.

The Oakland meeting will be at 8:30 A. M. The one in Cumberland is to be at 1 or 2 P. M.

It behooves us to hustle if we want to get our share of the road work and now is our time to act, as this is the only opportunity to meet these men before they make their selection of roads to be adopted by the state.

Hoping that you and your neighbors will impress the importance of prompt action upon your County Commissioners, and that you will meet with success in your efforts, I am,

Very truly yours,
G. G. Townsend,
Road Engineer of Allegany Co.

WRECK NEAR OAKLAND.

Freight Cars Became Derailed and Tear Up Both Trachs of the B. & O.

Last Saturday night about nine o'clock an eastbound freight train, while approaching the Big Youghiogheny River bridge, a mile and a-half west of town, was wrecked, caused by a large steel car, loaded with coal, becoming derailed.

The derailed car dropped down upon the ties of the eastbuund track and in some manner was thrown across to the opposite track, tearing both tracks up for a distance of several hundred feet.

The wrecking crew was called from Keyser and after working for several hours the obstruction was cleared away any traffic resumed.

Train No. 1, due here at 10.26 in the evening, was held at the Oakland station several hours before it could proceed on its westward journey. All other trains were likewise delayed.

BITTINGER.

Little Webster Detrick, the six year old son of Dennis Detrick, a farmer residing about one mile west of this village, met with a painful and what might have been a fatal accident on last Monday afternoon. The child had been in the field with his father, who had been dynamiting some stumps, when about four o'clock Mr. Detrick gave the little fellow a number of dynamite caps and told him to cary them to the house and put them away. The boy did as he was bidden, but kept one of the caps and went out into the yard near the house and placed it upon a rock and struck the cap with another rock. The explosion which followed blew off the thumb and one finger from his left hand and pieces of the cap cut him about the face and legs.

Word reached this place last week of the kidnapping of little Genevieve Shoup, the five year old granddaughter of Rev. J. B. Shoup the former Lutheran pastor of this charge. The little girl was at the home of her grandparents at Fitzgerald, Ga., and when last seen by her grandmother was playing about the yard Sunday afternoon, May 10th, and it is believed that she was abducted.

Rev. Alvin Jugal, who was recently called to this charge by the Lutheran congregation, arrived here last week and began his work by preaching at this appointment last Sunday morning.

Among the out-of-town visitors to this village last week, we note Wade H. Lohr, of Swanton, Gilead Broadwater, of Grantsville, and Thomas Swan, of Bloomington.

P. Y. Lohr, of Oakland, has returned to this section and now has a position with Jennings Bros'. Lumber Co.

Gus Stanton lost a valuable young horse one day last week, and immediately replaced it by purchasing one from Noah Wilt.

Patterson Engle is a little ahead of his neighbors with his corn as he has it up and cultivating it already.

FRIENDSVILLE.

Miss Ethel Dunham has returned home from Selbysport, where she has been spending a few days with relatives.

Miss Ida Mason, who has been spending a couple of weeks with her brother, returned to her home in Durbin, W. Va.

Mrs. Geo. Long and little daughter returned home from Connellsville, Pa., where they had been spending several weeks with relatives and friends.

Miss Elizabeth Long is at this writing visiting in Connellsville, Pa.

Dr. A. J. Mason and Mr. Bartol made a flying trip to Swallow Falls on Thursday of last week.

Mr. Alsip made a business trip to Cumberland last week in the interest of the Western Maryland Coal and Coke Co., returned home on Sunday night.

Don't forget the supper at the Hall on Saturday night, May 30th, given by the Dorcas Society of the Lutheran church. They want you all to come hungry and go away satisfied.

Mr. Ernest Shartzer is all smiles over the arrival at his home of a bouncing baby boy.

Mr. Ezra Hook was seen in town last week purchasing a fine new crib which he said was for Ezra Hook Jones.

Wanted at Dixon & Kelso's pin oak white oak and rock oak street car ties, 7 in. face, 6 in. thick and 8 ft. long.

Subscribe for The Republican.

THE RIGHT WAY BLAZED.

A Well Known Garrett Countain Sees a Wonderful Future.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Oakland, after droning and sleeping for thirty years, until her popularity as a summer resort departed, has at last shaken itself awake, and by a vote of nearly four to one, placed its future destiny in the hands of younger, more brainy and progressive men. A modern pure water, sewerage, and fire protecting system will soon be installed, but the good work should not stop here.

As one of the oldest living pioneers of the town and one who thoroughly understands what he is writing about, I will be pardoned for "blazing the way" to far greater glory for Oakland, Mt. Lake Park and Deer Park, etc., than they ever dreamed of before. The way if followed as blazed, will not only benefit the summer resorts but every living soul in Garrett county by doubling the assessable value of the immense extent of undeveloped coal, fire clay, kaolin, iron ore, etc., in its borders.

Two weeks ago we published an article showing that more than 90,000 acres of our richest coal and mineral lands are already owned, or "optioned" by non-resident capitalists and speculators, who don't care a fig for Oakland's future except in so far as its enterprises pours wealth into their selfish and greedy pockets. In addition to the 90,000 acres of undeveloped territory lying northward and northwest of Oakland, which are monopolized by non-resident speculators, there are at least 10,000 acres of coal and other minerals that still belongs to resident farmers and other citizens of the county; which being added makes a total of 100,000 acres of coal lands, the development of which depends, absolutely, upon the building of cheap electric railroads with lateral branches from the mines of each individual land owner to connect with existing trunk line, or by direct standard guage electric railroad to Uniontown, Masontown, Fairmont, Morgantown, Kingwood, Fairchance, Connellsville and Pittsburg. The interest of all the owners of this vast extent of undeveloped territory, as well as the citizens of all the towns named are mutual; hence each one of them should put their shoulders to the wheel and unite, in a common effort in securing a cheap hydro-electric plant near Swallow Falls.

Capitalists, before investing, requires that each land owner who be will benefitted this by cheap power plant, shall contribute their share, in proportion to their holdings, either by ceding free right of way, supplying crossties, etc., or by subscribing to the capital stock and bonds. Each land owner who thus aids in the installation of this plant will be guaranteed reciprocal advantages, in minimum rentals for the power and lights required by them.

The first important step in the enterprise will be a standard guage electric railroad from Swallow Falls to Oakland and thence to Mt. Lake Park and Deer Park. This road will attract wealthy summer visitors from all sections of the country, many of whom will purchase the beautiful sites, all along the line, and erect villas and cottages in the finest summer climate in the world. This short line, of six miles, will also tap dozens of developed coal mines that are now paying from $1 to $1.50 per ton for hauling coal over the rough and muddy wagon roads to Oakland, and hence become a valuable feeder to the B. &. O. From Swallow Falls to Pittsburg the immense shipments from this vast region will not be dependent upon the river route alone. An ideal and much shorter route, from Swallow Falls to Uniontown and Pittsburg, is up Muddy Creek to Cranesville and thence over easy grades, as the crow flies, to Uniontown, less than thirty miles distant. This road and its branches will run right through the famous Connellsville coking coal land belonging to Hon. James M. Guffey and others. A branch 14 miles long, from the Swallow Falls and Oakland link, will connect with the standard guage railroad of the Jennings Lumber and Coal Company to Meyersdale on the B. & O. This branch will tap a score of partially developed coal mines all along the bases of Roman Nose Mountain, Negro Mountain and Meadow Mountain to the Cassellman river Coal field at Jennings.

The writer being one of the oldest living surveyors and engineers in the county, knows whereof he speaks and assures the public generally that this is no "pipe dream" but a practicable and profitable enterprise which he can demonstrate by his maps, land plats and other data which are the result of a long lifetime of careful researches.

Having "blazed the way" it is now "up to" other interested writers to take up this most vital subject which is of universal interest to every living soul in Garrett county.

H. P. T.

Washout and Landslides.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, along its line west of Piedmont up the Seventeen Mile grade, has had bad luck a-plenty during the past two months. Last Thursday afternoon a recurrence of landslides in addition to a washout at Bear Wallow, took place, which blocked traffic for twelve hours, not a wheel turning in all that time. Train No. 14, eastbound, proceded down the grade on time Thursday afternoon, but later was brought back to Oakland and the passengers went to bed at the hotels in Oakland leaving here Friday morning about 6 o'clock. The road was opened an hour or two later and traffic was resumed.

Engraved calling cards and wedding invitations may be procured by leaving your orders at this office. A very attractive and stylish line at moderate prices is shown.

DIXON & KELSO

EVERY DAY
IS
BARGAIN DAY
AT
Dixon & Kelso's.

Please note the following items that we have reduced for this week:

Lot of remnants of Matting at half price; also new prices of Matting, Linoleum and Carpet reduced.

Lot of Ladies' Muslin Underwear at 50 per cent. off.

Ladies' Wrappers that sold for $1.00 and $1.25, your choice for 89 cents.

We will save you 25 per cent. on Misses' and Ladies' Dress Skirts and Waists.

Ladies' 12 1-2c Vests at 8c., or 3 for 25c.

P. S. Will pay highest market price for WOOL.

Come and See
DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

Desirable Clothing
For Boys

Is one of my specialties. I have been very particular in the selection of my line to get only goods of dependable quality.

My suits for LITTLE BOYS 3 to 7 years in Eton, Buster Brown and Sailor styles at $3.00 to $5.00 are hard to beat.

Suits from 8 to 16 year sizes in either plain knee pants or Knickerbocker style at $4.00 to $7.50 I believe to be the best to be had in this range of prices. I also have a lot of cheaper suits if you want them.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.
NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE
OAKLAND, MD

The Fight on Little Round Top

Valor of the Twentieth Maine at Gettysburg.

How Colonel Chamberlain Won the Medal of Honor.

By FRANK H. SWEET

Copyright, 1908, by Frank H. Sweet.

THE war council of Federal generals the night before the second day's battle of Gettysburg became necessarily a frantic pretention of scanning the unknown. Outside on the lengthening ridges and between the abrupt hillsides of that intricate battlefield lay the encampments of the two hostile armies, ominous and solemn. There were few campfires. At times could be heard the voice of a sentry challenging or the drawn out clatter of a horseman on the stone pavement of the cemetery. Daybreak found cautious General Meade still listening to the reports of his division commanders, to their stories of misfortune and plans for strengthening the line of battle.

The unexpected was certain to befall both officers and men, and they must be ready to perform miracles if need be. An instance of this kind was the fight of the Twentieth Maine on Little Round Top, in token of which the colonel of the regiment, Joshua L. Chamberlain, for his daring heroism received the medal of honor.

Little Round Top had escaped the vigilance of the Federal commanders. This was the smaller of two rough hills, strewn with bowlders and bare, slippery rocks, rising sharply from a wooded swamp, behind which stretched the Confederate battle line. At the foot of Little Round Top a body of Union troops had been posted.

It was now afternoon. Lee's attack was expected momentarily, and every man was waiting intently, with his eyes fixed upon the open space that separated the two armies. Just at this time, by a fortunate chance, it occurred to General Meade to order General Warren to ride over the field in the direction of the Round Tops. Warren did so, and when he came to the foot of Little Round Top he left his horse and climbed to the summit. What was his surprise to find at this point only one soldier, an officer of the signal corps! He no sooner looked about him than it became instantly clear to him that the top of this hill was in reality the key to the whole position. His astonishment gave place to consternation.

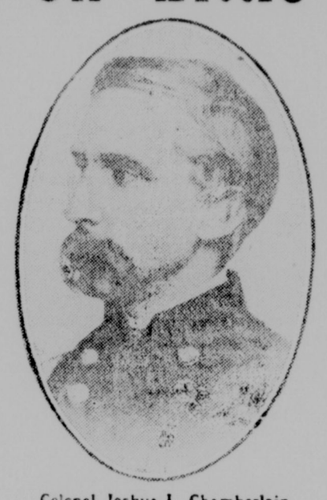
With his glass he noted the thickly wooded ridge beyond the swamp.

"Captain," he said, "fire a shot into those woods."

The captain of the rifle battery did so, and a simultaneous flash of musket barrel and bayonet revealed to the northern general the presence of a long line of the enemy far outflanking the position of the Union troops. The fact thrilled him. It was most appalling. A strong force should have been intrenched long ago on this hill. Perhaps even now it was not too late. He rushed off a messenger to General Meade with a pencilled word to send General Warren at least a division to hold the position at Little Round Top.

On the summit where the signal officer was stationed the musket balls were beginning to fly. He folded up his flags and was going to leave, but at this moment Warren came back and induced him to keep the flags waving.

"It may puzzle those people," he said, meaning the enemy, "and may keep them back for a few minutes."



Colonel Joshua L. Chamberlain In Civil War Days.

The moments of suspense came suddenly to an end with the arrival of Vincent's brigade and Hazlett's battery of rifled cannon, Fifth artillery.

The young battery lieutenant spoke. "General, what is the matter?"

"The deuce is to pay!" was the reply. "I hope you can hold out until the infantry gets into position."

"I guess I can," answered Lieutenant Hazlett. As a matter of fact, he stayed there until he was killed.

The veteran Chamberlain, now in his eightieth year, thus describes the action from this point:

"Warren started our brigade (Vincent's) before he sent Hazlett's battery to Little Round Top. My column passed Hazlett getting his guns up by hand and handspike to the summit of Little Round Top. The Twentieth Maine was placed on the extreme left of the Union army. The attack, beginning on the right of our brigade, rolled rapidly upon my front. The assault was first from the Fourth and Fifth Texas, joined by the Fourth Alabama and next by the Forty-seventh and finally by the Fifteenth Alabama.

"My regiment had already been cut down by the casualties of the service, so that only 368 muskets were in line. We first fought without seeing the extent of the opposing force, which was constantly increasing. Then the two flanking regiments (Fifteenth and Forty-seventh Alabama), preparing a 'turning attack,' were met by a change of front. I sent also a strong company out on that flank to strike this attack in flank."

"FIRE A SHOT INTO THOSE WOODS."

No sooner had Colonel Chamberlain's little force reached the portion of the hillside assigned to it than it was engaged by the Fourth Alabama. Soon it saw a dense mass of Confederates coming toward its left, for two strong regiments of the enemy, containing a thousand men, had been ordered to turn the Union flank at exactly that position. Discerning in a flash the grave peril of his command, the Maine colonel sent out a company to engage this force and ordered five companies to swing back until they formed a line at a right angle to the rest. At this instant the Alabamians attacked them on front and flank, opening with a murderous fire. There were five successive charges by this force.

Colonel Chamberlain with drawn sword moved up and down his lines. The bullets whizzed incessantly past him. His men were constantly groaning and falling on every side. Outnumbered more than three to one, their position was terrible, and it was apparently a hopeless one. Yet with dripping faces the men loaded and fired their muskets, displaying the cool expertness of true veterans. Colonel Chamberlain thought only of one thing—that the position he held was of great importance in the battle. Retreat might mean the destruction of an entire corps. There was no hope that supports would be sent him in season to save the position. He was resolved never to yield, though it seemed that in a few minutes not a man would be left alive.

HAZLETT'S BATTERY ON LITTLE ROUND TOP.

Colonel Chamberlain thus describes what followed:

"Seeing the desperate situation, I had ordered my men to use the cartridges of the fallen friend or foe. When they had fired their last cartridge into the faces of a rallying force I resolved to make a countercharge with the bayonet and so instructed my officers on the wheeling flank, on whom the brunt was to fall. Returning to my center, I was about to order the movement when Lieutenant Melcher, commanding the now salient center company, came up and asked if he might not rush forward and rescue some of our wounded before the oncoming enemy should trample them underfoot. I admired his tenderness and courage and answered: 'Yes, sir; I will give you a chance. I am about to order a charge.' I went forward to our colors and shouted 'Bayonet!' adding 'Forward!' But no mortal could hear this, the roar of fire and shouts of my men drowning all words.

"We made a sickle sweep, a great right wheel, with our whole line, astonishing the enemy into surrender or wild retreat. We cleared the whole valley between Little Round Top and brought back 400 prisoners. I had lost half my men on the center and a third of the entire regiment on the line. The company I had sent out on our left not being at first in the charging line, it was made by scarcely more than 200 men. We later advanced in midnight blackness, clambering the rough sides of Great Round Top, beyond which the remnants of Hood's division had retreated, and with the aid of two regiments held the position."

The heroic leader of this remarkable action, besides receiving the medal of honor for his work at Gettysburg, was made a brigadier general on the field in a later engagement by General Grant, and in 1865 General Chamberlain was brevetted a major general "for conspicuous gallantry in action." At the ceremony of the actual surrender of the arms and colors of Lee's army at Appomattox Chamberlain was designated to command.

Farragut

By ROBERTUS LOVE

Of Farragut the brave
Let us send a ringing stave
  Down the past,
When the fortress cannon crashed
And the admiral was lashed
  To the mast,
When the shells shrieked and broke
On the Hartford's hull of oak.

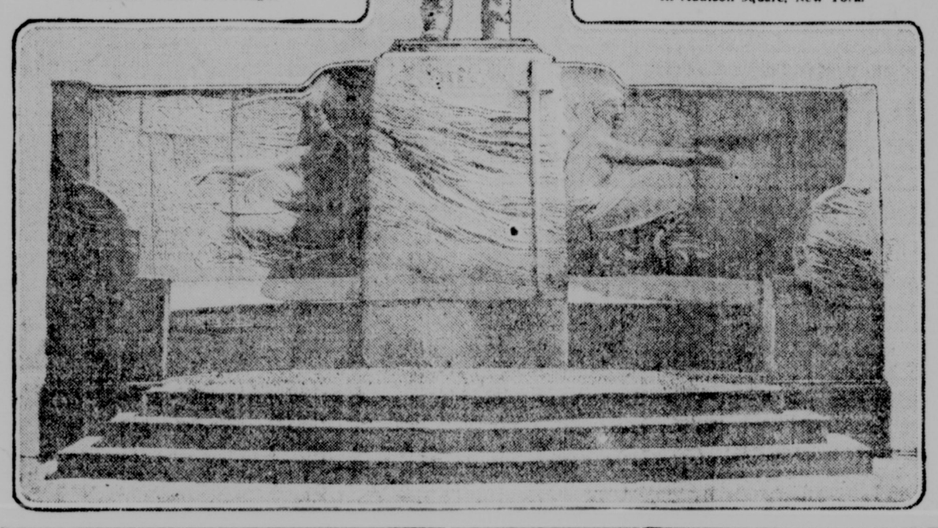
St. Gaudens' Statue of Farragut

the Brave

Copyright, 1908, by Robertus Love

Not in ships forged of steel
All the batteries of Mobile
  Did he dare,
Yet the glory of his fight
Scintillates enduring light
  On the air,
With a far shining flame
To illuminate his name.

In Madison Square, New York.



The Cutest Yankee Soldier

By MITCHEL FAY.

[Copyright, 1908, by C. N. Lurie.]

HE GOT PAST THE GUARD.

THE cutest Yankee soldier I ever knew, said the Confederate veteran, was a fellow who came down to spy on us. Talk about eels. This man was slippier than any eel that ever wriggled through five fingers. And the gall he had! A noose at the end of a rope didn't seem to have any terrors for him. We'd take him, he'd escape, and instead of getting back into his own lines he'd go on spying. He wouldn't go back to the commander who sent him until he'd finished his job and got all the information he wanted.

Our trouble was that we were in the field, where we hadn't any jail to put him in. The first time we caught him red handed, with memoranda of our forces on him, the guard was dead tired after a twenty-four hour march and went to sleep. To get away that time was easy. We caught him and shut him up in a box car on the railroad track. He sawed a hole in the bottom of the car, let himself down and got past the guard in the darkness.

Well, we caught him again, though this time he tried hard enough to make his lines, and I wanted to string him right up. The colonel came pretty near giving me an order to do so, but concluded that he'd better get the general's order, and this necessitated our keeping him overnight. This time we decided to put him in a farmhouse. We put a guard in the room with him and a double guard on the outside of the house.

The Yank, besides being slick, was the best looking chap you ever saw in your life, and he had such a pleasant smile that I hated the idea of putting an end to it. There was a half grown girl in the house, an awkward, freckled, red headed thing that none of us noticed or considered any element of danger. How the spy found a way of getting her interested in him or whether she did it all without the asking we never found out. She ran into the room where he was and excitedly told the sentry that the Yanks were coming full tilt. The guard ran out, and when he found it was only a scare and went back the prisoner wasn't there. He got away through a secret tunnel the farmer had dug.

He was a beautiful runner—we had had experience in that—and an artful dodger besides, but he had little start, and we felt no fear of not catching him. Just as we were starting in different directions a man told us of some bloodhounds near by, so we got 'em, and they picked up the scent. We didn't hurry much as soon as we found we could get the dogs, or, rather, the man I sent for 'em was a long while getting 'em, and I reckon the Yank had got about forty minutes' start; but, Lord, that wasn't anything since he was more than twenty miles from his lines, and we felt dead sure of getting him.

TOLD THE SENTRY YANKS WERE COMING.

The dogs kept the scent for about a mile, when they lost it at a creek. The Yank had walked in the water some distance, and then, instead of getting back on to dry land on the opposite side, he crossed farther up. This threw the dogs off the scent for quite awhile.

The first we heard of our man he'd taken a horse out of a widow's barn. We followed him through a clump of houses where there was a store and learned that he'd gone into the store, told the storekeeper that he was a Confederate courier in a hurry with important dispatches, helped himself to what he could find to eat and asked the storekeeper if he had any red pepper, as he was mighty fond of it on meat. The storekeeper gave him a box, and the Yank jumped on his horse and galloped away.

Funny, wasn't it—a man flying from the rope so particular about the seasoning of his food? By this time we'd tracked him some ten miles, and he was going straight in the direction of the Federal lines, but his horse didn't seem to be much of a beast for endurance, for we kept hearing of the man nearer and nearer. When about two miles ahead of us he left the road and made for a big field, letting down a rail fence to get into it. He soon struck the road again, and it was evident that he'd made a cutoff. Then we followed him up a creek that was pretty near dry and at last came to his horse, lying stone dead in a cotton field.

"Hooray!" we all shouted. "We've got him! Another mile or two 'll do the business."

But he'd been riding all the while and must have been as fresh as a daisy for running. Anyway, he gave us a lively chase. First we came upon his hat, that had doubtless been knocked off by a branch, and he hadn't lost time in picking it up. Some of our men had forced him to exchange a pair of worn out shoes for his boots, and pretty soon we found blood in his tracks. We calculated we were not half a mile behind him, and it was still five miles to the nearest Federal picket. The blood tracks grew more and more marked, and it was plain that he couldn't run very fast with bleeding feet.

THE DOGS SNEEZED AND SNEEZED.

All of a sudden the foremost dog, skipping along with his nose to the ground, stopped and sneezed. The next and the next did the same till every dog was sneezing so hard we were afraid they'd sneeze their heads off. The Yank had poured red pepper in his shoes, in which there were plenty of holes, through which it could run out into his tracks. The dogs sneezed and sneezed and then turned tail on the trail. No whipping would drive them on. Some of us followed the Yank, but we didn't get him. The last we saw of him he was scooting into the Federal lines.

What did we do with the girl who helped him get away? Nothing. And I've been glad ever since we didn't. The Yank came back after the war and married her. They're living in the house from which she helped him to escape. They've got a dozen or more grandchildren.

In Memory of the Brave.

At Gettysburg 360 Union regiments and batteries were engaged, and today these organizations are represented by almost as many monuments, which cost from $200 to $40,000 each.

Those Broken Ranks

A Memorial Day Poem by Marion Couthouy Smith.

[Copyright, 1908, by Marion C. Smith.]

ALONG the vistas of the past
We view the marching files;
We thrill to drum and bugle blast,
To parting tears and smiles.
The sighs of many a long farewell
Sound in our dreaming ears.
And, hark, the battle thunders swell
Across the gulf of years!

How strange, how swift, the after days!
Spring after spring goes by;
Voices of sorrow and of praise
In lessening murmurs die;
The ranks are thinned, their work long done,
The stately heads grown white,
And brave old comrades one by one
Pass out beyond our sight.

AND, HARK, THE BATTLE THUNDERS SWELL!

New hopes, new triumphs, projects wide,
Have filled the nation's heart.
Strong men, once children at our side,
Now fill their destined part.
But still they stand—those broken ranks—
To share with spirits dear
The incense of a people's thanks
Uprising year by year.

Alas, how soon those passing hosts
Will vanish from our view,
Their very memories be as ghosts
Of men our fathers knew!
Yet from the past, with glory fraught,
Their praises still shall ring
And tribute to their graves be brought
In lavish bloom of spring.

Fired First and Last Shot.

It is a fact not generally known that the man who fired the first gun in the civil war killed himself with another shot not long after the close of the conflict. Edmund Ruffin, who opened the bombardment of Fort Sumter by firing the first cannon shot, owned a large plantation on the James river, with many slaves. He was an old man, but intensely loyal to the south. By the fortunes of war his estate was ruined. So disappointed and humiliated was Ruffin by the failure of the southern cause that on the 17th of June, 1865, at Amelia Court House, Va., the old man loaded a musket and killed himself.

Fired From Fort Sumter.

Dr. V. Hutson Ford of Washington recently gave the National museum a forty pound cannon ball fired from Fort Sumter during the opening engagement of the civil war.

Grand Army Memorial

SCULPTOR J. MASSEY RHIND of New York is working on a monument to commemorate the founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, Dr. Benjamin Franklin Stephenson of Springfield, Ill. The memorial, a three sided obelisk, is to be erected in Washington at the junction of Louisiana avenue and Seventh and C streets, in the middle of a circular grass plot, and it is to be ready for dedication about Aug. 1, 1909, when there will be an encampment of the Grand Army to unveil it. Congress has appropriated $10,000, and G. A. R. men have raised about $25,000 additional, so that the monument will be a splendid creation.

Dr. Stephenson was regimental surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois volunteer infantry during its three years of service in the west. His rank was that of major. He was born in Wayne county, Ill., in 1822 and died in 1871. Dr. Stephenson grew up in Sangamon county and lived many years in Springfield. It was while residing in that city shortly after the close of the war that he conceived the idea of an organization of veterans and worked out the ritual. The first G. A. R. meeting was held April 6, 1866, in Decatur, Ill.

The founder of the order met many reverses in life and died a disappointed man. It was not until after his death that the Grand Army grew to such magnificent proportions. Dr. Stephenson devoted much time and thought to the order, to the neglect of his own medical practice and the consequent impoverishment of his family. He was a generous, cheerful man, with an abiding confidence in the ultimate realization of his dreams, though he did not live to witness the nation wide growth of the G. A. R.

A warm colored granite will be used for the shaft, the panels on each side containing the figures, badges and inscriptions to be of statuary bronze.

CHAPTER 649.

AN ACT to prohibit the granting of license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in certain prescribed territory of Garrett County and to provide for the creation by popular vote of Anti-Saloon territory within Garrett County, within which territory, except as herin provided, the sale of intoxicating liquors and the licensing of such sale shall be prohibited for the enforcement of prohibition, in such territory, and for the abolution by like means of the territory so created.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the words and phrases mentioned in this section as used in this Act and in proceedings pursuant hereto, shall unless the same be inconsistent with the context be construed as follows: "Anti-Saloon Territory" shall mean all territory within the limits of Garrett county, or any election district, city, town, village or ward in said county in which through the action the legal voters therein, as provided by this Act, the sale of intoxicating liquors except as herein provided, is prohibited; city, town or village shall mean an incorporated city, town or village as the case may be, "political sub-division" shall mean county, election district, city, town, village or ward; district shall mean territory in which after the same has become Anti-Saloon Territory, the limits of political sub-division has been changed. "Law" shall include public General Laws, Public Local Laws and all municipal ordinances; in the phrase shall this become "Anti Saloon Territory," the proper designation whether "county" "election district" "city" "town" "village" or ward shall be understood to be inserted in the the blanks, and the same shall be inserted in the petitions, filed by and the ballots prepared for the voters of any county, election district, city, town, village or ward; said proposition shall mean the proposition: shall this ——— county, election district, city, town, village or ward, as the case may be, become "Anti Saloon Territory"; "Supervisors of Elections" shall mean the Board of Supervisors of Elections of Garrett county; legal voter or voters shall mean a duly registered legal voter; election shall mean an election held on Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in any year; court shall mean the Circuit Court for Garrett county, and Judge shall mean a Judge of said Court; intoxicating liquors shall include whiskey, brandy, rum, gin, wine, ale, beer, and all other fermented, distilled, spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, and every mixture of liquor which shall contained more than two per cent. by weight of alcohol, and every mixture of liquors which shall contain less than two per cent. of alcohol if the same shall be intoxicating.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That upon the filing in the office of the Supervisors of Election at least sixty days before an election of a petition as in this Act provided, directed to such Supervisors of Election, containing the signatures of legal voters of any political sub-division in number not less than one-fourth of the total vote cast in such political sub-division at the last election therein to submit to the voters of such political sub-division the proposition: "Shall this ——— become Anti Saloon Territory," said proposition shall be submitted at such election as in this Act provided, to the legal voters of such political subdivision and if a majority of the legal voters, voting upon said proposition shall vote "yes" such political subdivisions shall become Anti-Saloon Territory, such petition shall be a public document and shall be subject to the inspection of the public.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That a vote under the provisions of this Act shall become operative on the first day of May next after the day of election at which such vote is cast.

SEC 4. And be it further enacted, That a petition for submission of said proposition shall be in substantially the following form: "To the Board of Supervisors of Election of Garrett county; the under signed legal voters of the ——— (insert the legal name or correct designation of the political sub-division) respectfully petition that you cause to be submitted in the manner provided by law to the voters thereof, at the next election the proposition "Shall this ——— become Anti-Saloon Territory

Name of Signer	City, Town, Village or Election District petition is for.	House number, if any	Street, if named	Date of signing

such petition shall consist of sheets havin such form printed or written at the top thereof and shall be signed by the legal voters in their own proper persons only, and opposite the legal signature of each legal voter shall be written the house number and street name if there be such; and if the petition is for the entire county the city, town, village or election district as the case may be in which he resides and the date of signing the same, no signature shall be valid or counted in considering such petition unless these requirements are complied with and unless the date of signing is less than six months preceding the date of filing the same. At the bottom of each sheet of such petition shall be added a statement signed by a resident of the political subdivision in which the signers thereof reside, with his residence address as aforesaid, stating that the signatures on that sheet of said petition are genuine and that to the best of his knowledge and belief the persons so signing were at the time of signing said petition legal voters of the said political subdivision, that their respective residences, when required to be stated, are correctly stated therein, and that each signer signed the same on the date set opposite his name. Such statement shall be sworn to before some officer residing in said county where such legal voters reside, authorized to administer oaths therein; such sheets shall be fastened together in one document filed as a whole, and when filed shall not be withdrawn or added to. No signature shall be withdrawn after the filing of such petition; such petition so verified or a copy thereof duly certified as hereinafter provided shall be prima facie evidence that the signatures, statement of residence here required to be stated and dates upon the petition are genuine and true and that the persons signing the same are legal voters of the political subdivisions named therein. Upon request of any one filing such a petition and verified statement and paying or tendering to the Supervisors of Elections one dollar for each one hundred names, or fraction thereof signed thereto, together with a copy thereof, the Supervisors of Election shall immediately compare the original and copy attach to such copy and delivered to such person their official certificate that such copy is a true copy of the original, stating the day when such original was filed in their office. Whoever in making the sworn statement above prescribed shall knowingly, wilfully and corruptly swear falsely shall be deemed guilty of perjury and on conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly; whoever forges the signature of any person upon any petition or statement provided for in this Act shall be deemed guilty of forgery, and on conviction thereof be punished accordingly.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Supervisors of Elections with whom any petition shall be filed as provided in this Act shall cause notice to be given in the manner provided by law for giving notice of an election of the submission of said proposition at the next election to the voters of the political subdivision named in such petition. Publication of the submission of said proposition to the voters of such political subdivision shall likewise be made in the manner provided by law for the publication of the list of nominations to be voted for at an election, provided that the failure of such Supervisors to Election to cause such notice to be given or the failure to make publication of the submission of said proposition as above provided, shall not affect the validity or binding force of the vote upon said proposition.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Supervisors of Elections with whom any petition shall be filed as provided by this Act shall cause the proposition. "shall this ——— county, election district, city, town, village or ward (as the case may be) become Anti Saloon Territory," to be placed on the official ballots to be used in the political subdivision in which the manner prescribed by Section 56 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of 1904 at any election where said proposition is submitted. The persons managing the interests of those opposed to said proposition shall have respectively the right to designate and keep a challenger and watcher at each election place. A certificate signed by the presiding officers of the committee managing the interest of those in favor of, or opposed to said proposition, shall be sufficient evidence of the right of such challenger and watcher to be present at the polling room. Such challengers and watchers shall have the powers which are conferred upon challengers and watchers by sections 62 and 69 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of 1904.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Supervisors of Elections shall as soon as conveniently may be after receiving and canvassing the result of any election at which the proposition as to whether any political subdivision shall become or continue to be Anti-Saloon Territory is submitted to the voters thereof, proclaiming the result of said election and publish such proclamation in some newspaper published in the county, if the owners of such newspapers will publish the same at current rates of advertisements and shall record in a well bound book to be kept in their office by them and their successors the result of the vote upon said proposition and such result may be proven in all courts and in all proceedings by such records or by the official certificate of the Supervisors of Election, and in cases where such a record or certificate shows that a majority of the legal voters voting upon said proposition voted "Yes" the same shall be conclusive evidence that the political subdivision to which such vote was applicable has become "Anti-Saloon Territory," unless the proclamation of the Supervisors of Election shall be reversed after a contest of the election in accordance with the provisions of Section 24 of this Act.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That all the territory within any political subdivision which has become "Anti-Saloon Territory" shall continue to be "Anti-Saloon Territory" throughout its entire extent notwithstanding any change that may be made in the limits of said such political subdivision until the legal voters thereof have voted according to provisions of this Act. To discontinue such Anti-Saloon Territory the following section shall be construed in harmony herewith. In all "Anti-Saloon Territory" during the time that it continues to be "Anti-Saloon Territory" the operation of all laws providing for the restriction, regulation, or prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors or for the issuing of license for the sale of intoxicating liquors within any portion or the whole of such territory so far as inconsistent with its status as "Anti-Saloon Territory" shall be suspended.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That upon the filing in the office of the Supervisors of Election at least sixty days before an election in any political subdivision of a petition directed to such Supervisors of Election containing the signature of legal voters of an "Anti-Saloon Territory" or district in number not less than one-fourth of the total vote cast therein at the last election to submit to the voters thereof the proposition "Shall this ——— political subdivision or district continue to be Anti-Saloon Territory," provided such petition corresponds in all other respects with the petition in this Act before described, such proposition shall be submitted at such election to the voters of such political subdivision or district, and the provisions of sections one (1), four (4), five (5), six (6) and seven (7) of this Act shall apply in all respects so far as applicable to the proposition "Shall this ——— political subdivision or district continue to be "Anti-Saloon Territory," to the submission of such proposition to such voters, to the position therefor, to the recording of the vote thereon and to the proof and evidence of the petition and vote, except that in a district such proposition shall be submitted by seperate ballot. If a majority of the legal voters, voting upon such last mentioned proposition in any such political subdivision or district vote, no such political subdivision or district shall cease to be "Anti-Saloon Territory," and all laws providing for the restriction, regulation or prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors or for the issuing of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquor, the operation of which was in any wise suspended within such political subvision or district by virtue of the vote therein to become "Anti-Saloon Territory" with all additions and amendments which in the meantime may have been made thereto, shall, if not in the meantime be repealed, become and be in force within said political subdivision or district to the same extent only, however, as the same would then be in force, had such political subdivision or district never became "Anti-Saloon Territory." The petition mentioned in this section shall be a public document and shall be subject to the inspection of the public.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That a vote under the provisions of this Act in and for any political subdivision upon the proposition "shall this ——— become Anti-Salooon Territory," or in and for any political subdivision or district upon the proposition "shall this ——— political subdivision or district continue to be Anti-Saloon Territory," shall be a bar to the submission to the voters thereof either division or district only, until after the lapse of 23 month.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful to sell intoxicating liquor nor for the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Garrett county to grant or issue any license to sell intoxicating liquors within one mile of any house of worship or school house after the passage of this Act, unless the same be situated within the limits of an incorporated town and not otherwise prohibited, nor within the limits of any political subdivision or district whatever, within this county while the same is "Anti-Saloon Territory," and if any such license be granted or issued in violation hereof the same shall be void, provided that this shall not apply to sales made by a person under a provision of law requiring him to sell personal property.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That every retail liquor dealer except druggists, trafficking personally or by agent in intoxicating liquor in any political subdivision which becomes "Anti-Saloon Territory" by vote of the people thereof as herein provided, shall remove or cause to be removed all intoxicating liquors from such place, its appurtenance or dependences, within ten days from the first of May next following such vote. Failure to comply with the provisions of this Section shall be prima facie evidence that such liquor is kept for the purpose of being sold in violation of the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That whoever shall by himself or another, either as principal, clerk or servant, directly or indirectly sell, barter or exchange any intoxicating liquors in any quantity whatever within the limits of any political subdivision or district in said county while the same is "Anti-Saloon Territory," or keep and have in his possession any intoxicating liquors with intent to sell or otherwise dispose of same in violation of the provisions of this Act, shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than twenty dollars ($20) nor more than two hundred dollars ($200), or imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than thirty days, or be both so fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the Court. If any person shall be convicted of violating any provision of this section, and shall subsequently violate any provision of this section, he shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than one hundred dollars (100) nor more than five hundred ($500) dollars and imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than ninety days. And in like manner if he shall subsequently violate any provisions of this section for such third and each subsequent violation he shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than two hundred dollars ($200) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1000) and confined in the Maryland House of Correction for not less than three months nor more than one year. The State's Attorney for Garrett and Justice of the Peace in and for said county having knowledge of any previous conviction of any person accused of violating the provisions of this Section, in preparing warrants, presentments and indictments shall allege such previous conviction therein, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of said county to furnish information concerning such prior conviction to the State's Attorney and grand jury. A certified transcript from the docket of any Justice of the Peace or a certified copy of the record under the seal of the Clerk of the Circuit Court shall be sufficient evidence of a previous convictions under any section of this Act. It shall be sufficient in such presentment or indictment to allege briefly that person has been convicted of a violation or violations of the provisions of this Section.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That the giving away, delivering or handling of intoxicating liquors by any store keeper or at any place of business or the taking or soliciting of orders, or the making of agreements at or within any political subdivision or district while the same is "Anti-Saloon Territory" for the sale or delivery or future giving away of any intoxicating liquors or any other shift or devise to evade any provisions of this Act, shall be held to be an unlawful selling.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That places where intoxicating liquors is sold in violation of any provisions of this Act shall be taken and held and are declared to be common nuisances and may be abated as such; and shall be the part of the judgment upon the conviction of the keeper that the place where liquor is found to have been sold contrary to this act be shut up and abated until the keeper shall give bond with sufficient security to be approved by the Court in the penal sum of one thousand dollars ($1000) payable to the State of Maryland conditioned that he will not sell intoxicating liquor contrary to law, and will pay all fines, costs and damages assessed against him for the use of Garrett county for any fine or fines that may be assessed against under this Act.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That the County Commissioners of Garrett county are hereby authorized to use any part of the fines and forfeitures collected for the violation of this Act for hiring detectives or secret service officers to secure the enforcement of the same, and when there are no funds available from fines or forfeinures collected for the violation of this Act, such County Commissioners are hereby authorized to appropriate not more than two hundred dollars from the general revenue fund for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That any Supervisor of Election, Judge of Election, police officer or other officer of the law, who shall wilfully refuse or neglect or fail to discharge any duty imposed by this Act, and any one who signs a petition, provided for in this Act, knowing he is not qualified to do so or who files with the Supervisors of Elections any such petition or any sheet or other part thereof, knowing that it contains the signature of a person not qualified to sign the same, or who received, requests or demands, or gives, offers or promises anyreward for signing or refraining from signing of any such petition, or who by treating or giving intoxicating liquors or any thing else of the same or different kind, or by threats to injure another person or property, or by betting or other devise either directly or indirectly, influence or attempt to influence any one to sign or refrain from signing any such petition, shall upon conviction thereof be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than twenty dollars ($20) nor more than two hundred dollars ($200) or imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than ninety days, or be both so fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the Court. If any person shall be convicted of violating any provisions of this section and shall subsequently violate any provisions of this section, for such second and each subsequent violation he shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than two hundred and imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than ninety days.

SEC. 18. And be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any doctor or physician to issue a prescription for intoxicating liquors except in writing, or in any case unless the person for it is issued is actually sick, or such liquor is required as a medicine. Every prescription for intoxicating liquors shall contain the name and quantity of liquor prescribed; the name of the person for whom prescribed, the date on which the prescription is written and directions for use of the liquor so prescribed and it shall be unlawful for any doctor or physician who has been convicted of issuing verbal prescriptions for intoxicating liquors or of issuing prescriptions for intoxicating liquor, knowing the same to be for use as a beverage, or of issuing prescriptions that do not in form comply with this Act, thereafter to issue any prescription for intoxicating liquor for any purpose for a period of two years from the date of such conviction. Every prescription issued in violation of the provisions hereof shall be held to be an unlawful selling and on conviction therefor the person issuing same shall be punished accordingly.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to forbid or prevent the sale within "Anti-Saloon Territory" by a druggist or pharmacist of liquor for medical or sacramental purposes only, or of alcohol for medicine, chemical or mechanical purposes only; not to be drunk upon the premises under any circumstances; provided the following requirements are fully complied with and such druggist or pharmacist in good faith shall keep a true and exact record in book which he shall provide for the purpose, in which shall be entered at the time of every sale of intoxicating liquor made by him, or in and about his place of business to all persons whomsoever, the date of such sale, the name of the purchaser, who shall also sign his name in said book as a part of said entry, and his residence, stating the street and house number if there be such, the kind, quantity and price of such liquor, the purpose for which it was sold; and when the sale is for medicinal purposes, the book shall also contain the name of the physician issuing the prescription therefor. Such prescriptions shall be cancelled by writing on it the words "cancelled" and the date on which it was presented and filled, and kept on file. No prescription shall be filled a second time. Such book shall be in form substantially as follows:

Date	Name of purchaser	Residence	Kind and quality	Purpose of use	Price	Name of physician	Signature of purchaser

and the book and all such prescriptions before provided for shall be open to inspection by any State's Attorney, Justice of the Peace having criminal jurisdiction, Judge of any court, or any sheriff, constable or other police officer. Any druggists or pharmacist who shall fail to keep such record, or shall fail or refuse to make any entry therein required by law, or shall destroy or alter or change in any way, any such record or any entry therein or any prescription, or procure the same to be destroyed, altered or changed, or shall refill any prescription or shall refill any prescriptien or shall sell intoxicating liquor for medicinal purposes in written prescription or for sacramental purposes without an order signed by a clergyman shall for each sale in violation of the provisions of this Section be deemed guilty of unlawful selling and on conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a sale by such druggist of such liquor as may be needed by or for a sick person in case of extreme illness, when delay may be dangerous. It shall be unlawful for any druggist or pharmacist who has been convicted of selling intoxicating liquors in violation of this Act thereafter to sell intoxicating liquors for any purpose personally or by agent for two years in any "Anti Saloon Territory" and upon a second conviction for violating the provisions of this Act any such druggist or pharmacist shall have his certificate to practice pharmacy revoked, and the Justice of the Peace or the Judge before whom such druggist or pharmacist is convicted of a second violation of this Act shall so order and send a copy of such order to the Commissioners of Pharmacy, upon receipt of which such certificate shall forthwith be revoked by such Commissioners of pharmacy, and shall not be renewed within one year from the date of such revocation.

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any person, or public or private carrier to knowingly accept or receive for shipment, transportation or delivery to any person or place within any "Anti-Saloon Territory" or to carry, bring into, transfer to any other person, carrier or agent, handle, deliver or distribute in any "Anti-Saloon Territory" any intoxicating liquor, regardless of the name by which it may be called and whoever shall bring himself or another, either as principal, clerk, agent or servant, knowingly, violate any of the provisions of this Section shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and upon conviction of any subsequent violation of this Section in addition to such fine shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than thirty days nor more than six months. Provided, nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to individuals who may bring into any "Anti-Saloon Territory" upon their person or as their personal baggage, and for their private use, such liquor in quantity not to exceed one gallon, nor to physicians or druggists to whom any public carrier may deliver such goods in unbroken packages, in quantity not to exceed five gallons at any one time nor to deliveries to churches, or the proper officers thereof of wine in unbroken packages for sacramental purposes, nor to deliver at private residences which are not places of business or public resorts by manufactures or wholesalers, by their own conveyances in unbroken packages of liquors, the contract for the sale of which was consummated outside of "Anti-Saloon Territory"; nor to deliveries within any city which is not "Anti-Saloon Territory" throughout its entire extent; nor to shipments of liquor in continuous transits to a point outside of such "Anti-Saloon Territory"; this section shall apply to all packages of intoxicating liquor whether broken or unbroken. Each package of intoxicating liquor regardless of the name by which it may be called, accepted, received, carried, transferred, handled, delivered or distributed in violation of the provisions of this section shall constitute a separate offence, the acceptance, receiving, carrying, transferring, handling, delivering or distribution of intoxicating liquor under false or fictitions names in an "Anti-Saloon Territory" shall work a forfeiture of such liquor. It is further expressly provided that no provision of this section is intended or shall be construed to violate or be in conflict with any provision of the Constitution and laws of the United States respecting "Inter-State Commerce"; but this section and all parts of same are intended to prohibit the acceptance, receiving, carrying, transfering, handling, delivery or distribution as herein provided, of intoxicating liquor to such extent only as the same is not expressly permitted under the Constitution and laws of the United States. If any provision of this Section shall be held to be void or unconstitutional, it is hereby provided that all other portions of same which are not expressly held to be void or unconstitutional, shall continue in full force and effect.

SEC. 21. And be it further enacted, That all prosecutions for violations of this Act, which are hereby declared to be misdemeanors may be either upon presentment or indictment, or by trial before a Justice of the Peace having criminal jurisdiction, who shall have jurisdiction, original and concurrent with the Circuit Court for Garrett county; and the Justice shall have the power to issue all process, and to do all acts which may be necessary to the exercise of his said jurisdiction, and may try and determine all cases whereof he may have jurisdiction, and may pronounce judgment and sentence therein, in the same manner and to the same extent as the Circuit Court for Garrett county, could do in such cases, if such cases were tried before said Court without the intervention of a Jury; provided, however, that if any person, when brought before any justice having jurisdiction of the case, shall before trial for the alleged offence pray a jury trial, or if the State's Attorney for said county, shall before trial of such alleged offence pray a jury trial on the part of the State, it shall be the duty of such Justice to commit such alleged offender for trial, or to hold him to bail to appear for trial the Circuit Court for Garrett county if it be in session, or at its next session, if it be not in session, and return said commitment or recognizance, with the names and residence of the witnesses for the prosecution endorsed thereon forthwith to the Clerk of said Court; and the Justice before whom the case is brought shall in every such case inform the person charged of his rights to a jury trial.

SEC. 22. And be it further enacted, That in all prosecutions under this Act by indictmhnt or otherwise, it shall not be necessary to state the kind of liquor sold, nor to show the knowledge of the principal to convict for the acts of an agent or servant; nor to state the name of any person to whom liquor is sold nor to set forth the facts showing that the required number of legal voters petitioned for the submission to the voters of said proposition, nor that a majority of the legal voters voting upon said proposition voted "yes"; but it shall be sufficient to state in that regard that the Act complained of took place in "Anti-Saloon Territory" or district. The issuance of an Internal Revenue Special Tax Stamp or receipt by the United States to any person as a wholesale or retail dealer in liquor or in malt liquor at any place within territory which at the time of the issuance thereof is "Anti-Saloon Territory," shall be prima facia evidence of the sale of intoxicating liquor by such person at such place or at any place of business of such person within such territory where stamps or receipt is posted, and at the time charged in any suit or prosecution under this Act; provided, such time is within the life of such stamp or receipt.

SEC. 23. And be it further enacted, That if any person makes a sworm complaint or affidavit before any Justice of the Peace having criminal jurisdiction, or Judge of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, particularly describing the house or place to search and the things to be searched for that he has reasons to believe and does believe that intoxicating liquors are sold or kept for the purpose of being sold in violation of the provisions of this Act, such Justice of the peace, Judge shall issue his warrant directed to any officer whom the complainant may designate having power to serve criminal process commanding him to search the premises described and designated in such complaint and warrant, and the appurtenances thereof and if any such shall there be found, to take into his possession and safely keep

(Continued on page 8.)

MY BEAUTY DOCTORS.

I have two "beauty doctors"
To treat me every day.
They keep my cheeks from fading,
My hair from turning gray.
They give my eyes their luster,
My form their plumply fill,
And up to date they've never
Annoyed me with a bill.

They keep my lips like roses—
Or so the boys all say—
My teeth like pearls—a figure
Quite ancient, by the way.
They keep my step elastic,
My appetite serene,
And neither one nor t'other
Has mentioned the "long green."

Their office hours are steady.
One's busy day and night.
The other works from sunrise
Till Sol is out of sight.
They occupy one office—
Have done so since their birth—
And so wide is their practice
It takes in all the earth.

Wouldst know my beauty doctors?
Well, then, I'll "put you wise,"
Because these operators
Will never advertise.
One is the sun. The other
Is pure air—fresh or salt.
And if I'm not a beauty
It surely's not their fault.

—Lurana W. Sheldon in New York Times.

Returning For Credit.

The visitors are talking of the new styles, while the bright child of the household listens with delight.

"Goodness knows what we will have to look like next!" declares a lady with double chins and accessories. "This season they say we can't have any hips. No hips! What's one to do with them?"

"Mamma can return hers to the store and have them credited on next month's bill," prattles the little darling of the household, and a dense silence ensues.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Familiar Phrase.

"Talk is cheap."

What Will He Do With It?

Anent the swarm of incompetents who aspire to office John Temple Graves tells this story: While traveling one time he noticed a little yellow cur which was pursuing the train with loud barks and every sign of displeasure. An old farmer just in front of Mr. Graves was greatly amused at the sight, and, turning around, he said:

"I wonder what he'd do with it if he caught it?"—Lippincott's Magazine.

Rough on Reggy.

Reggy Sapp—Weally, I would like to be an actor, Miss Wose.

Miss Rose—An actor, Reggy? Gracious! You should go out with one of those old New England farm dramas.

Reggy Sapp—Farm dramas?

Miss Rose—Yes; you know, some of them carry live calves for the barnyard scene.—Detroit Tribune.

Bad Falls.

"Speaking of bad falls," remarked Jones, "I fell out of a window once, and the sensation was terrible. During my transit through the air I really believe I thought of every mean act I had ever committed in my life."

"H'm!" growled Thompson. "You must have fallen an awful distance!"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

An Unfortunate Find.

Farmer (bursting into crossroads store)—What do you think, Silas Newcheese? The bones of a prehistoric man have been discovered on Hank Weatherspoon's farm.

Storekeeper—Great gosh! I hope poor Hank'll be able to clear hisself at the cor'ner's inquest.—Puck.

Early Indications.

"What makes you think your infant daughter is going to be a prima donna?"

"Because," answered the impresario, "she keeps vocalizing regardless of the surrounding conversation and never seems satisfied with anything."—Pittsburg Post.

Fawncy.

Madge—An' you trun him down?

Tessie—Sure. He's one of dese silk stocking aristocrats.

Madge—How do you know?

Tessie—Why, when I said "Gaspard, could you get sweet on anudder goil?" he warbled "Perish de t'ought."—Chicago News.

An Evidence.

"Charley is getting to be a regular statesman," said young Mrs. Torkins admiringly.

"What makes you think so?"

"He is always talking in his sleep about standing pat." — Washington Star.

She Didn't Buy.

Husband—Did you attend the Hawley auction sale this afternoon?

Wife—Yes, but I didn't buy anything.

Husband—Why not?

Wife—Well, I didn't see anything I didn't want.—Denver News-Times.

Not Like Other Women.

Mrs. Smith—Mrs. Bleeker is rather a strong minded woman, isn't she?

Mrs. Jones—I should say so. Why, I showed her the picture of my baby the other day, and she never said "Isn't he cute?"—Detroit Tribune.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1908.

FOR CONGRESS,

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

FOR GENERAL prudential reasons vagrant dogs and cats should be exterminated, but the danger of hydrophobia is not such as to keep the community in a nervous condition, the condition most favorable for developing convulsions from any injury. The symptoms of hydrophobia are produced by other causes then the bites of animals, while the bites generally result in no serious harm and sometimes where the animal has rabies the results are not serious. There are parts of the country where a dog that has bitten any one is immediately killed lest he should at some future date go mad and by ex-post facto operation the person he bit would have hydrophobia. This preposterous then notion is entertained by fairly intelligent people, and it shows the effect of fear upon the human mind.

EVERYBODY SWEARS.

Swearing is another name for imprecation, and imprecation is of two kinds —profane and improfane. Never heard of improfane swearing? Why it is with us every minute of the day, and its vocabulary has not limits. Its range is as wide as that of expression, and it is coextensive with every form of life. It is common to animals and to human beings to both sexes, and to all peoples of every clime and time. It is as natural as bad temper, as ancient as anger, and as univesal as life itself.

A dog swears when you try to steal its bone, a monkey when it is pinched by a mischievious comrade, and a hen when you disturb its chickens. Cats are terrific swearers. A cat will emit a string of oaths as long as Broadway. Its range of expression is very limited, but the cat gets out of it all that is felinely possible. The parrot is a rare avis among birds for vehemence of speech; but alas! for fluent and lurid profanity it would be difficult to find its equal. A parrot has been known to swear even in the presence of a clergyman.

Even fishes swear. The evidence is not sufficient to bring before a jury, because fishes are very reserved; but there is not the slightest doubt of the fact itself. Imagine the feelings of a shark just balked of its prey, or of a trout that has swallowed the hook under the impression that the hook was a fly, and then ask yourself what you would do in like case.

And as we ascend the scale of life we still find the same habit of surviving. Children swear by smashing their toys when they can't have all their own way, and by yelling and kicking the door when they are put outside for being naughty. Women swear with a look when you tread on their new dress and tear it. They swear by knocking the cat over when it has stolen a fish; they swear by slamming the door because something has gone wrong.

Men swear by banging their fist on the tables or stamping their foot on the floor, or kicking the unoffending dog out of the way. And—tell it not in Gath—clergymen swear decorously and on special occasions. They swear when, finding, say, a brass button in the offertory, they pitch the elemosynary fraud out of the window. And yet again on arriving at the vestry and finding they have brought the wrong sermon they swear by slamming it down on the vestry table. All these varieties of obligation (the parrot's excepted) constitute a mode of swearing which is inarticulate, but offensive. In contrast with this is the opposite method which is articulate, but inoffensive.

"Bother it!" says a woman when her sewing thread breaks, or "Confound it!" when the baby spills a cup of coffee over the tablecloth.

"What the dickeus!" says a man, or "Well I'll be hanged!" or if he be a refined up-stater, he adds to the gayety of his cousins of the city by such a phrase as "Gosh durn it!" This kind of objurgation bears the same relation to swearing proper as temperance beverages bears to malt liquors.

For improfane swearing in its most killing form one can be commended to the prophets ancient and modern. All other modes of malediction are as water and wine compared with their volcanic outbursts of white-hot lava, their scorching blasts of imprecation that would shrivel up an iceberg. Hot as the Harmattan, sanguine as the simoon, terrible as an army with banners, is the prophet when he gets properly wound up.

"Woe unto the wicked, it shall be ill with him; for the reward of his hand shall be given him."

"Woe unto them that draws iniquity with cords of vanity and sin as it were with a rope."

"Woe unto them that call evil good and good evil; that put darkness for light and light for darkness; that put bitter for sweet and sweet for bitter."

And he is quite right.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

So far as nature is concerned the Park has put on her beautiful robes; but we do not think it would be well to follow the subject further.

Mr. and Mrs J. M. Dare, of Parkersburg, W. Va., are at the Park putting their cottage in order for the summer.

Capt. J. M. Jarboe has a force of workmen on the Bardall cottage erecting a veranda on the north side of the cottage and making other needed improvements.

Mrs. Fannie E. McKinney, who has been a guest at Haydenhurst for two weeks, will leave early next week for Arkansas, where she expects to make her future home with a sister.

Mr. Rudisill has re-arranged the post-office room, making a larger and more convenient lobby.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Grant Hayden, of Westernport, Md., were here Monday.

Druggist Gonder has opened the drug store and is prepared for business in his line.

Mr. Winchell has under way extensive improvements to his beautiful cottage in "Cosy Row."

Mr. J. A. Enlow has rented the Cuppett cottage on E street for the season and will occupy it with his family early next month.

Mrs. M. E. Hank and daughter arrived Wednesday afternoon.

Children's Day will be observed Sunday, June 6th, in the M. E. church. An interesting program is in preparation and everybody is invited to be present.

The Allegany House is being put in order under the direction of Mrs. Fetters, who conducted Briarbend last summer.

Mrs. C. W. Hopkins, who spent the winter with her daughter in Cincinnati, has joined her husband here. They are occupying apartments in the Hocking building.

The Grand Lodge Order of Golden Eagles of Maryland met here Monday. About fifty delegates from a distance were in attendance. The sessions were held in Assembly Hall.

Dr. Arbuthnot to Deliver Lecture.

Dr. S. K. Arbuthnot will deliver a lecture in the M. E. church, Mt. Lake Park, Friday evening, June 5th, under the auspices of the Epworth League. A general and cordial invitation is extended to all to be present. At is not often that an opportunity is afforded to hear so eloquent a speaker.

Church to Be Dedicated.

The recently completed new Lutheran church at Red House, which has been under construction for more than a year, will be formally dedicated on Sunday, June 14th. The dedicatory sermon will likely be preached by Rev. Dr. Singmaster, of Gettysburg College. Large numbers of people are expected at the service.

Oakland Hotel to Open Monday.

The Oakland Hotel, which was recently leased by Mrs. A. E. Body, will will be open for the reception of guests on Monday of next week. Mr. Jack Moore, of Oakland, will be in charge of the office and will look after the comfort and welfare of the prospective guests.

Stork Still on the Wing.

That bird of the fable, the stork, which visits homes, some at stated intervals, others after a lapse of years, has been kept pretty busy in Oakland during the past few week. Its last visit was to the home of Dr. and Mrs. John G. Robinson, made Tuesday morning, when it left a handsome little son.

Subordinate Granges Take Notice.

Garrett County Pomona Grange will meet with Swanton Grange Saturday, June 6th, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Please be prompt as this will be a business session. Officers are to be elected and installed, and other grange matters looked after.

J. M. CONNEWAY, Master.

For Sale.

Arnold cottage, at Mt. Lake Park, Md; 13 rooms and attic; used as boarding house and has good patronage; high ground; splendid location; two blocks from new auditorium; city water; one of the best built houses in the Park; about 75 feet of porches. Will exchange for smaller property. A good bargain. Address F. P. Arnold, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Many Saloons Out of Business.

Saturday was the last day on which saloonkeepers, in Baltimore, could take out licenses. Those who failed to do so closed their doors Saturday, but may reopen provided they pay the $500 license fee prior to May 29. The total number of licenses issued was 1992, or 336 less than were taken out one year ago. Of these the total number of saloon licenses was 1,769 whereas one year ago there were 2,152, a decrease of 383. One hundred and ten hotels are licensed to sell liquor, as compared with 130 a year ago, a decrease of 20. Of clubs there are 19, whereas one year ago there were 23; of retail grocers 28, as against 33 last May. Then there are 48 wholesale grocers, 8 wholesale druggists and 10 bottlers.

MEMORIAL DAY IN OAKLAND.

Annual Decoration of the Graves of the Honored Dead.

Crook Post No. 35, Grand Army of the Republic, desires that there be a general turnout of the citizens, public school children and all organized bodies of the town, and visitors from the surrounding country are also invited to participate with the Post on Memorial Day, Saturday, May 30th, in decorating the graves of the noble dead who have answered the last roll call and are now resting in our cemeteries. Rev. E. Manges of the Lutheran church, an old soldier himself, will deliver the address.

Crook Post will assemble at Sturgiss' Hall at 10.30 o'clock and proceed to the cemetery where the beautiful ritual of the order will be carried out.

Donations of flowers will be thankfully received and can be left at Sturgiss' drug store.

By order of the Post,

A. G. STURGISS, Commander.

J. A. HAYDEN, Adjutant.

Boys Heavily Fined.

Ora Berkabile and Donald Wagner, two boys Wednesday were fined $125 each for assaulting M. D. Reel, their school teacher, at Somerset, by Judge Kooser. This with the costs, in all amounting to $328.70, was paid by the fathers of the boys. When the teacher on March 3, undertook to switch the boys for smoking at school they attacked him with an iron link and stick loaded with iron, which thay had taken to the schoolhouse for the purpose. Mr. Reel was badly beaten. He is an old teacher with a good reputation. The boys would have beaten him worse but the other pupils interfered,

Church to be Reopened.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Hoyes, which has been undergoing repairs for some time, will be reopened on Sunday, June 7th. Among those to be present and participate in the reopening services will be Rev. Dr. R. B. Ward, presiding elder; Rev. Dr. W. W. Davis, superintendent of Mountain Lake Park Association. Other speakers will also be in attendance. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Lutheran Reunion Plans.

The Lutheran Churches of Pennsylvania and Maryland have completed their plans for their big reunion to be held at Pen Mar Thursday, June 23. Rev. Dr. G. W. Edwards, of York, Pa., is the leading spirit in the movement and will have charge of the literary and musical program. Rev. T. B. R. Roth, editor of the "Young Lutheran," of Greenville, Pa., will deliver his lecture on "Plymouth Rock and other Rocks." Another speaker will be Rev. Dr. J. Y. Butler, pastor of Memorial Lutheran Church, Washington, D. C.

The committee appointed to look after the affairs of the gathering are Rev. Dr. G. W. Enders, York, chairman; Rev. Dr. C. W. Miller, Rev. Patrick Henry Miller, Westminster, Md.; Mrs. W. J. Gardner, Harrisburg; Rev Dr. G. C. Henry, Shippensburg; Rev. Jacob Simon, Hagerstown; Rev. Charles Trunk, Martinsburg, W. Va.; and Rev. O. C. Roth, Chambersburg.

Thirty Years Ago.

For several yers past the Frostburg Mining Journal has been publishing items of interest, then and now, occurring years ago. The following concerning the two counties, published in the Journal nearly a third of a century ago, will be read by Garrett countains who may remember the occurrences vividly, as they were then of more than ordinary interest, touching the future welfare of the then newly created county:

The new Allegany-Garrett line cut an old friend in two—his head in one county, his feet in the other. In which county does he live? A puzzing question. But if the line ran over him laterally, it is certain all of him would be in both counties.

The House of Representatives passed a bill sanctioning the Act of General Assembly of Maryland transferring the National Pike to Allegany and Garrett so far as the Pike extends through those counties. The Journal had understood, however, that when the National Government transferred the road to the State it was made obligatory upon the latter to keep it in a proper state of repair. From that time to the present (1878) however, it has been downward course to ruin until it can be distinguished from other roads and identified only by its cast iron mile-posts and arched bridges. Would it not be well to ask Congress to pass another bill conditioning the transfer on a State appropriation to put it in its former condition of repair? The U. S. mail is carried over it many miles; it leads to the National Capitol, and has as many associations of historic value as any other public-service untility in the country. It ought to be preserved as well for all its has been as for what it is capable of becoming.

Monday, May 27, C. H. Walker, E. Wasmuth, W. J. Cooper, J. N. Benson, G. Berkebile and the Journal went to Sell's saw mill, 12 miles south of Grantsville. Caught about 200 trout. It was a rough trip over bad roads and sleeping on the ground a la war-time.

The first line of the re-survey between Allegany and Garrett struck the Potomac three-quarters of a mile and 28½ perches east of the mouth of Savage river. Thursday, May 30, the surveyors returned to summit of Great Savage to "try it again."

Call for Your Letters.

Mr. J. T. Frantz, Mr. G. F. Ganett, J. S. Jameson, John McBee, Miss Annie Miller, Mr. Dorsey Nicholson, Mrs. Annie Wondring, Mr. W. A. Worthman.

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,

the 12th day of June, 1908,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1.—ALL THAT LOT, PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND LOCATED ON SECOND STREET IN THE TOWN OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND, and being the same lot of ground which was conveyed to Charles A. Hesen by Amanda V. Michael and others by deed bearing date the 6th day of August, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 47, folio 393, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, said lot being described in said deed by the following metes and bounds, courses and distances: Beginning for the same at a stake standing at the end of a line drawn North 23 degrees East, 132 perches from the northeast corner of Oak and Second streets in said town, and running thence South 67 degrees East, 53 feet to the line of a piece or parcel of land in said town of Oakland conveyed by Edward McCarty and wife to Daniel J. Brant, thence South 16½ degrees East, 60 feet, thence South 88 degrees West, to the limits of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, thence with said railroad limits to Second street, thence with said Second street to the place of beginning, excepting the portion of said lot heretofore conveyed to Sarah A. Mason by deed duly recorded among the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Charles A. Hesen.

No. 2.—TWENTY-TWO ACRES AND THIRTY-SIX PERCHES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "SMALL MEADOWS," being the same land which is particularly described in a deed for the same from Daniel E. Offutt and wife to Frank Graham, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 50, folio 149, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county, near the town of Crellin, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Frank Graham.

No. 3.—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN ACRES, MORE OR LESS, OF A TRACT OF LAND KNOWN AS THE "PROMISED LAND," and being the same land which was conveyed to Ora A. P. Weimer by Samuel B. Lee by deed dated the 29th day of April, 1905, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 50, folio 567, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Ora A. P. Weimer.

No. 4.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND CONTAINING ABOUT ONE-FOURTH OF AN ACRE, KNOWN AS LOT NUMBER 21 IN WILSON'S ADDITION TO THE TOWN OF OAKLAND, and being the same lot which was conveyed to Edward Hoye by Newton B. Wayman by deed bearing date the 10th day of May, 1878, and duly recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 3, folio 762, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said lot is located on Liberty street in the town of Oakland and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of Miss Marion C. Hoye.

No. 5.—PART OF MILITARY LOT NUMBER TWELVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN, CONTAINING TWELVE AND ONE-HALF ACRES OF LAND, being the same land which was conveyed to Jesse S. Severe and Sarah A. Severe by deed from John M. Browning and wife, bearing date the 21st day of August, 1897, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 32, folio 458, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Jesse S. Severe.

No. 6.—ALL THAT LOT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING ONE-FOURTH OF AN ACRE, KNOWN AS THE "RUSSELL PROPERTY," which is located on the Southwest corner of First and Water streets in the town of Oakland, in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county, and being the same property which was conveyed by James W. Thomas, Attorney, to Susan M. Thomas by deed bearing date the 28th day of November, 1900, and is duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 39, folio 140, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Susan M. Thomas.

No. 7.—FIFTY-FIVE AND FIVE-EIGHTHS ACRES OF LAND, being a part of Lot No. 6 of the subdivision of a tract of land called "Herrington Manor," and being the same land which was conveyed to Charles G. Teats by Elizabeth Hall Vansant and others by deed dated the first day of October, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, folio 369, etc, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1906 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Charles G. Teats.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

H. R. DEWITT,

Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

Farm for Sale—I offer my firm, located near Herrington Manor school house, for sale; contains 52 acres 35 clear; good six-room dwelling; small barn; well watered; young orchard. Address J. S. Hardesty, Oakland, Md. 50-13

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

Tne New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.
R. C. McCandlish, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. Friend, Merchant,
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate and Personal Property,

In Mountain Lake Park, Md.

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias on judgment of condemnation, issued out of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, wherein Clarence G. Hammond is plaintiff and Verona H. Preston and South G. Preston are defendants, the same being No. 18 Judicials, June Term, 1908, the undersigned Sheriff of Garrett county, having levied upon and attached the real and personal property hereinafter mentioned, in the above entitled cause, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, in front of Hayden Bros. store, formerly Hammond's old stand, on the corner of H street and Baltimore Ave., in Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Maryland, on

Saturday, the 20th day of June,

1908, at 2 o'clock p. m., all the following personal property, to-wit:

1 Lot Shelving, 1 Coal Box and Contents, 1 Silk Umbrella, 1 Waste Basket and Contents, A lot of books of most every description, 1 Brussels Parlor Carpet and Rugs to match, 1 Lot of other Carpets and Rugs, 1 Lot of Mattings, 1 Lot of Curtain Poles, Window Blinds and Hammocks, 1 Bread Can and Contents, 1 Trunk and Contents, 1 Boxes and Contents, 1 Lot of Bed Quilts and Comforts, 1 Lot of Men's Wearing Apparel, 1 Slicker Overcoat, 1 Rocking Chair, 1 Shelf, 1 Feather Duster, 1 Box of Souvenirs, 3 brooms, 2 Large Pictures and Frames, 1 Lot of Bed Linen and Blankets, 1 Lot of Loose Pictures, 2 Door Mats, 1 Lot of Crackers, 1 Bowl, 1 Letter Box, Table Cloth, 1 Rope Swing, 1 Lot of Coal.

Also all that lot in Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md., known and designated as

Lot Number 1004

on the plat of Mt. Lake Park, Maryland, recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 5, folio 500, this being the same property which was conveyed and more particularly described in the deed to the said Verona H. Preston from Maria Spitzer, dated June 21st, 1907, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 54, folio 581, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Maryland.

The said personal property and real estate will be sold to satisfy said fieri facias on the aforesaid judgment of condemnation and the costs.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

School Board Meeting

OFFICE OF
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
OF GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., May 20th, 1908.

The Garrett County School Board will meet

Monday, June 1, 1908,

at 2:30 P. M., for the purpose of considering new buildings and repairs and such other business as may come before them.

Bids for text books and supplies will be opened and contracts awarded at this meeting.

By order of the Board.

E. A. BROWNING, County Sup't

Scott's Emulsion strengthens enfeebled nursing mothers by increasing their flesh and nerve force.

It provides baby with the necessary fat and mineral food for healthy growth.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND $1.00.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. OFFUTT, JOHN M. DAVIS, G. S. HAMILL.
GEORGE W. LEGGE, JOHN T. MITCHELL, S. T. JONES.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, VICE P. S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. FRALEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER

Decoration Day Saturday.

Mr. Julius C. Renninger spent Sunday at Eglon.

Circus Day Friday, June 5th. Everybody will be there.

Mr. W. A. Liller, of Keyser, was in the city Monday on business.

Mr. R. E. Sliger spent Sunday evening at Piedmont with his mother.

Mr. Oliver Heyward, of Bond, spent Sunday in Oakland with his family.

Mr Charles A. Tower, of Cumberland, was in this city Monday on business.

Merchant Charles A. Ashby, of Deer Park, was a business visitor to Oakland yesterday morning.

Mrs. J. N. Robinson went to Paw Paw, West Va., last Friday morning to visit friends and relatives for ten day.

Attorney Thomas J. Peddicord returned to Oakland last Friday from a professional trip to Harrisburg, Pa., and New York City.

Justice Andrew B. Gonder, who spent a day or two last week in Cumberland with relatives, retruned to his home in Oakland Friday.

Rev. J. B. Workman returned to Oakland Saturday last from Baltimore, where he had been a looker-on at the General Conference.

A young married man wanted with no children or a very small family; the wife to do the cooking for four men, the man to work by the year or month; house ready till July. Write at once; reference wanted. C. J. Yoder, Grantsville, Md. 11-3t

Largest assortment of highest grade enameled ware at bargain prices at G. A. Shirer & Co's. 9-4t*

Mrs. D. E. Offutt, who spent last week at Dille, West Va., at the bedside of a sick relative, returned to her home in Oakland Saturday.

Mrs. Charles A. Tower and two children, who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. I. West in Oakland for two weeks, have returned to their home in Cumberland.

Mrs. U. G. Palmer, who was called to her former home up in Pennsylvania a week or two ago by reason of the death of her father, returned to Hutton last Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Frank Weber, medical department student in the University of Maryland, arrived home from school last Friday morning to remain during the summer vacation.

An exchange says there are two reasons why some people don't mind their own business. One is that they hayen't any mind, and the other is that they haven't any business.

Mr. Charles S. Davis, who went to Baltimore last Friday morning to attend the sessions of the General Conference of the M. E. church, returned to his home in Oakland yesterday morning.

If the man who toils fourteen hours a day, wears overalls and a checkered shirt, and his wife wears a poor quality of calico, how does it happen that the fellow who never works at all wears broadcloth and his wife wears seal skin?

Mrs. William R. Offutt and little daughter, accompanied by Mrs. Offutt's mother, Mrs. J. Wilson Humbird, who has been here on a short visit, went to Cumberland Monday to spend a week.

Mr. Harry Ravenscraft, of Chicago, who was here for a week visiting his brother, Dr. W. H. Ravenscraft, left yesterday morning for Kingwood, where he will be the guest of friends for a short time.

Mr. Leonard Lochner, of Lonaconing, a former employe of office, arrived in Oakland from Accident, where he had been on an extended visit, Tuesday evening, and will go from here to his home at Lonaconing within a few days.

Mr. Getty Browning, son of ex-Senator and Mrs. R. T. Browning, has been appointed by the Highway Commission as a membur of the engineering corps. His work will take him to all parts of the State and he will enter upon his duties within a short time.

Work on the construction of the new court house in Oakland has been greatly delayed this week owing to the non-arrival of a car of stone which must be placed in the walls of the building before further brick laving can be done. The stone is expected here every day, having been shipped a month ago from the quarries in Indiana.

A young lady of this city went into a dry goods store the other day and blushingly asked the head clerk if he "had any of those elastic bands, capable of being elongated and adjusted at pleasure, and used by the feminine portion of mankind for putting around the lower extremities of their locomotive members to keep in the proper position and the required altitude habilaments of their tibias." The clerk is now on a sheep ranch.

Criticism is a medicine that sometimes kills, but often cures. It cured Lord Byron of some of his early foibles and lordly conceit, and it is said to have killed John Keats, on oversensitive young poet. But taken as a whole, criticism is a good thing if wisely directed, and properly administered. It corrects errors, cultivates taste, and conducts the world in the right paths to the attainment of the most substantial good to the greatest number.

An irate citizen says that hereafter he wants the editors to mind their own business My dear Christian friend, did you ever reflect, in your contemplative moments, when the moon is beaming, when the whippoorwill sings in the tree, when the hired man snores in the loft, the yellow dog sleeps on the lea, and the mosquito gets in his work,—did you ever reflect in such times upon the idea that a paper containing only accounts of the editor's own private business would be apt to prove monotonous to the general public? They might stand it for a while, but in the end it would be a thorn in the side and a weariness to the flesh, and all that sort of thing. No, brother, the true editor's business is to make everybody's business his business. That's business. So there's no use in making a chronic kicker of yourself for any one.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

HE FOUND OUT.

Alleged Horse Thief Came to Town To Find Out What He Was Wanted For.

Henry Kisner, one of the three men alleged to be implicated in the theft of three horses from Hutton and near-by on the night of the 8th inst., came to Oakland Tuesday in company with his father and made inquiries of a number of men what he was wanted for, professing ignoranoe of the crime alleged against him. He was finally directed to the Sheriff's office and upon his appearance there he was immediately placed under arrest and is now in jail to answer the charge.

Charles Kisner, brother to Henry, who is also implicated in the theft of the horses, was arrested at Terra Alta the day after the crime and has been in jail here ever since.

Another of the alleged thieves, George Arnold, is still at large, but his capture is only a matter of time.

Miss Emily Connett Pierson, a pianist of Newark, New Jersey, is at Deer Park visiting her great aunt, Mrs. G. W. Haulenbeek. Miss Pierson's residence is in the Forest Hill suburbs of of Newark, and this is her second visit to the grand old Alleghanies. She is studying music under Professor Frederick C. Baumann of the University of Music at Newark, and frequently appears in concerts at Newark, and in recitals in New York at Carnegie Hall on Fifth Avenue.

On another page of this paper today we publish a very interesting letter from the pen of Mr. Jacob Brown, the subject being the need of rehabilitating the old National Road through this county. Mr. Brown's writings upon any subject is interesting in the extreme but he excells in his reminiscences of the old Pike, its departed glories and present needs. With more men like Mr. Brown showing their interest in things pertaining to the welfare of people of all classes something can be accomplished.

Protection Against Loss By Fire.

Is your property insured? If not, could you afford to lose your home or your place of business at this time by fire? If such a misfortune should overtake you are you able to rebuild without borrowing money and putting a mortgage on your premises? If not, then insure your property at once in one of the large and reliable Fire Insurance Companies represented by our Agency, and in case of fire you will be promptly paid the amount of loss sustained under your policy, and it will not be necessary to borrow. Combined assets of Companies represented, more than $85,000,000. Write for information and rates.

FRED A. THAYER, Agent,
52-2t4s Oakland, Md.

Church Services.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Elder Hill—Union Sunday school 10 a. m., and preaching at 11 a. m.
Deep Creek—Sunday school at 2 p. m., and preaching at 3 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

OAKLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

Services on Sunday, to which all are cordially invited, will be preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

L. B. HENSLEY, Pastor.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Wesley Chapel—Sunday school 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m.
Mt. Lake Park—Class meeting at 10 a. m.; Sunday school 2.30 p. m., Junior League 3.30 p.m.; Epworth League 7 p. m., and preaching 8 p. m.
Deer Park—Sunday School at 10 a.m.; Epworth League at 7 p. m.
All are welcome.

E. J. WESTFALL, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9.15 a. m.
Preaching at 10.30 a. m.
Preaching at 8 p. m.
Union services of the Senior and Junior Epworth League on Monday at 8 p. m., at which time a class of Juniors will be graduated.
Junior League Wednesday 4.15 p. m.
Prayer meeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching at 8 p. m.
Luther League every Wednesday at 8 p. m.
Preaching in Deer Park Lutheran church next Sabbath at 11 a. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES. Pastor.

Store Ceiling Fell.

On Tuesday morning a portion of the ceiling in James Treacy's store, which is located in the Ravenscroft building on Second street, fell, the plastering having been loosened from some cause unknown. In its course downward the plastering struck upon two large show cases containing candies and other goods, completely demolishing the tops of the cases and completely ruining the contents. Mr. Treacy places his loss at $100.

MEMORIAL DAY AT FRIENDSVILLE

Appropriate Observances of the Day Will Be In Charge of the G. A. R.

Sherman Post No. 11, Grand Army of the Republic, desires that there be a general turnout of the citizens, public school children, Sunday schools, and all organized bodies of the town and surrounding country are also invited to participate with the Post on Memorial Day, Saturday, May 30, in decorating the graves of the noble dead who are now resting in our cemeteries. Addresses and appropriate music will be rendered in the Methodist Episcopal church in Friendsville.

All participants will please assemble in front of the Lutheran church at 9.45 and march to the M. E. church where exercises will be held both forenoon and afternoon, and a detail will be made to decorate the graves in the nearby cemeteries.

Donation of flowers will be thankfully received and can be left in the M. E. church.

R. E. FRIEND,
Commander.
GEO. E. BISHOFF,
Adjutant.

Captain Gordon Injured.

Captain Robert H. Gordon, the well known attorney, met with a painful and peculiar accident Wednesday evening. Some boys were playing ball in front of Captain Gordon's residence, when the ball dropped into a sewer. In order to aid the boys in securing the ball, Mr. Gordon raised a large iron lid which covered the manhole when the latter dropped prematurely, striking Captain Gordon on the knee cap lacerating the flesh severely and also displacing the kneecap. Captain Gordon as a consequence will be confined to his home for several days.—Cumberland Times.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

WILLIAM HACHMAN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 26th day of May, 1908.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
SAMUEL MOSSER,
Administrators.

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE.

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,

the 29th day of May, 1908,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1.—ALL THOSE LOTS OR PARCELS OF LAND KNOWN AS LOTS "V" AND "W", IN BLOCK NUMBER 35 as shown on the Plat of the Mountain Home Company, of record in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Liber E. Z. T., No. 1, folio 2, one of the Plat Records of said county, and being the same lots or parcels of land conveyed to John L. Rice by Mountain Home Company by deed dated the 31st day of December, 1894, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 30, folio 199, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Lot "V" contains 273-1000 of an acre and lot "W" .26 of an acre. Said lots are located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said John L. Rice.

No. 5.—FIFTY ACRES, MORE OR LESS, OF THE SUB-DIVISION OF A TRACT OF LAND KNOWN AS "WILLIAM AND MARY," and being the same land which was conveyed to Isaac Elliott by F. A. Thayer and others, trustees, by deed dated the 3nd day of August, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, folio 246, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, said land being described in said deed as follows: Beginning for the same at a stake standing at the end of the first line of the whole lot No. 3 of the sub-division of the tract called "William and Mary," and running thence with the second line of said whole Lot No. 3 North 77 degrees West, 95¼ perches to the end of the second line of said whole Lot No. 3, thence with the third line of said whole Lot No. 3 North 3 degrees West 83¾ perches to a stake, thence running across said whole Lot No. 3 South 77 degrees East, 95¼ perches to a stake standing in the first line of said whole Lot No. 3, thence with said first line South 3 degrees East, 83¾ perches to the beginning. Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Isaac Elliott.

No. 7. THIRTY-FIVE AND ONE-HALF ACRES OF MILITARY LOT NUMBER EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT, which land is described in a deed for the same from Elizabeth F. Cecil to Clarence A. Knight, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1906, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 54, folio 141, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 8 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Elizabeth F. Cecil.

No. 8. ALL THAT PART OF MILITARY LOT NUMBER EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY CONTAINING THE QUANTITY OF ABOUT ONE ACRE, being the same lot conveyed by Gilmor S. Hamill, attorney, to Jennie Smith by deed dated the 4th day of February, 1897, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 32, folio 120, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, saving and excepting therefrom that part of said lot heretofore conveyed by said Jennie Smith by deeds of record in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit court for Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Jennie Smith.

No. 11. MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY AND FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO, CONTAINING THE QUANTITY OF ONE HUNDRED ACRES, said lots being particularly described in a deed for the same from Catharine Lefler to Charles Hook bearing date the 10th day of May, 1890, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 40, folio 318, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 8 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Charles Hook.

No. 14—MILITARY LOT NUMBER FORTY-ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES, and being the same Lot which was conveyed to Hiram P. Tasker by D. James Blackiston by deed dated the 1st day of July, 1895, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, folio 77, one of the Land records of said Garrett county, This lot is located in Election District No. 7 of Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Hiram P. Tasker.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

Copyright 1908 by Hart Schaffner & Marx

THE Clothing we are handling this Season is that distinguished kind which you see so many well dressed gentlemen wearing, and gives them that appearance of refinement that no other line of Clothing imparts. It is the Hart Schaffner & Marx kind. Come to our store and we will be pleased to exhibit the full line of this incomparable Clothing built scentifically for wear and appearance.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., May 14, 1908.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, June 2nd, 1908,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

OWN A HOME.

No Matter where you live, we will build or buy you a home. You can pay for it in monthly payments, which will average less than rent. A positive guarantee, secured by first-class real estate, is given every subscriber. Every rent payer should send for our free booklet at once which fully explains the plan.

MUTUAL HOME UNION
33 Builder's Exchange Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
W. R. McCLANAHAN,
Piedmont, W. Va.
Agent for Western Md.

OBSERVATIONS ON PUBLIC ROADS

The Old National Pike the Leading Thought.

THE GREAT NATIONAL HIGHWAY.

Improved Carriages and the Great Increase in Their Number and Variety Require Improvement in the Roads—An Established Basis.

To the Editor of The Republican.

Of late we have been hearing much about good roads, almost to the extent of causing the phrase to be a slogan. But I do not mean to say, by any means, that too much is being said or written upon this very important subject. This popular term is applied to the old-time country, or county roads, and properly so. For a time the vast progress and powers of the railroads of this country almost put a quietus to the country road system, especially the ones of length, as the old Cumberland road, and Baltimore Pike road. They were in times past large carriers of both passengers and freight. No one sorrows for the change, but there is still room and need of good roads to reach and contribute to the railroads. They are simply common carriers, and not producers of commodities for market and for the use of the people.

The great wealth in this country lies in its agricultural productions, and all know they are of great bulk and weight. Not produced on or near the railroads, but mostly considerable distances, the vast annual products are to be conveyed from the millions of farms to the railroad depots for transportation to the many markets. Now is it not plain to be seen that country roads—good ones—are necessary to carry these agricultural products to markets? These products are on the increase all over the country, while our road system for some time has been on the decline.

It is time for the good of all that a renewal should be made, not merely for the pleasure seekers, but for general accommodation. It is a fact in many instances in times past the money appropriated for the roads has not been wisely and fairly spent—carelessly and selfishness indulged in.

Our Legislature at its last session thoughtfully and wisely provided for a loan of $5,000,000, to be used in the improvement of the roads throughout the State. It is to be hoped this large sum of the people's money will be wisely, carefully and properly used for the intended purposes, and that there be no grafts or favoritism or partisanism in it.

Now a few words about the old Cumberland (somtimes called National) road. I have on hand much matter of my own procurement in regard to it, but only a small part need be given here. The first appropriation for its making by Congress was $30,000 in 1806, followed by some twenty others, at intervals, till the last in 1838, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $4,284,086.31. Its beginning was at Cumberland, following the general line or course of the Braddock road through Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, till it reached East St. Louis. It was the most lengthy highway in our country.

The Maryland part of it was from Cumberland to Winding ridge, at the Pennsylvania line, about 35 miles west. In the year 1838 the United States turned the road over to the different States through which it passed. Since then the local authorities had charge of it, and treated as an ordinary country road. Such has been the case in Allegany and Garrett counties. It has for some time been in quite a worn or delapidated condition. It needs repairs badly and ought to have them. It is the most lengthy road in the two counties and the most important. Its foundation and grades are superior. It ought to be restored for the general utilization to say nothing about its historic associations. Congress is now being sought to do something for its improvement. It is still of a national nature and location. During our great Civil War it was found to be of much use in different ways, especially when the railroads were interrupted.

The Hon. John H. Bankhead, a member of Congress from Alabama, has lately made a very able speech in Congress upon the general subject of roads. He thinks Congress should take an interest in them.

The automobile though not a desirable vehicle to some persons, are becoming quite common upon the country roads, and help to fill them, and in some cases impediment is claimed. Within the past week one of our leading Cumberlanders made a home transit from Baltimore within the daylight hours of a single day. Old-time railroad speed. The manufacturing of the autos is now one of our great industries, amounting to $110,000,000 last year. They may, in time, be made to carry small freight like the trolley cars and traction engines, as well as pleasure seekers. It is a fact that there is now in the two counties named, 10 light vehicles to one 50 years ago—not a longer while to some. All these make more need for good reads. J. B.

May 23, 1908.

Mr. Brown knows the old conditions and is fully abreast of today's developments. His advice is therefore valuable.

SHOW FOR CHILDREN.

Gentry Bro's Trained Animal Circus Is Unique.

Gentry Brothers' circus, or more correctly speaking, trained animal show, is in its way unique. Although the show is given in a tent beyond this there is little to suggest the circus except, perhaps the elephants and the camels. The show, in its clean, and even rich, settings, resembles a theatrical performance more than a circus. The animals do their parts, in some cases under silk flags and on rich carpets. In fact, the whole ring is carpeted. One thing stands forth, the show is as clean and free from anything in any way objectionable or dangerous as is the opera in first-class theatre. No employe is allowed even to swear, and if one is heard using an oath, a very rare thing by the way, he is promptly discharged. Although the show is well worth while for grown folks, it primarily is a children's entertainment, and is conducted as such in every way.

The trained animals include dogs, over thirty of them, and the same number or more of horses and ponies, several elephants and perhaps the handsomest camel in America. The ponies drill at the word of command like a half company of regular cavalry; in fact they do it better then some of the mounted soldiers can guide their mounts. To see a dozen horses in a ring by themselves, acting at the word of command, as if each one was mounted by a good rider, is a sight worth going far to see.

The music is good, and the horses enjoy it. They go faster or slower, just as the music does. Only the dogs seem to dislike it.

Besides the animals are shown a series of living groups reproducing various well-known statues. The posers are all in white and powdered to resemble marble.

Then there are the tumblers and the trick mule that set the little ones in an uproar. But there is nothing done in the air, nothing in any way dangerous to life or limb. Only one long leap is made and that by a very nervy little dog from the top of a ladder into a net.

The Gentry Show will exhibit in Oakland, Friday, June 5th, giving two performances at 2 and 8 p. m. The usual street parade will entertain the yougsters hanging on the front gate or trooping alongside for blocks, but the show must be seen from the inside to be appreciated. As a children's entertainment it is the best thing that has been seen in this city for a long time.

SAVING NATURAL WEALTH.

Remarkable Conference Over the Country's Resources.

A gathering that was without precedent in history and that involved matters of profound importance to the nation as a whole was held in Washington last week, on the call of President Roosevelt. Its purpose was to consider the measures necessary to accomplish five great objects—the stoppage of the reckless and unscientific destruction of forests, checking the appalling waste in the mining methods, the reclamation of swamp lands and arid tracts in the interest of agriculture and the improvement of the inland waterways of the United States. Inasmuch as these subjects had an interast for many of the states, all of the Governors were invited to attend, and each was requested to bring three scientific or official counsellors with him. Mr. Roosevelt also asked the judges of the United States Supreme Court and several such experts in the federal service as the head of the bureau of forestry. The advice and co-operation of William J. Bryan were also sought. With remarkable unanimity the invitation was accepted, regardless of section or politics. In his address of welcome to the large company which assembled in the White House Mr. Roosevelt declared that the questions which he presented for consideration—the saving of the nation's resources for future generations—constituted the gravest problems with which the country is confronted to-day. After three days of deliberation, in which many men of national reputation—college presidents and railroad presidents among them—the conference adopted the following declaration or resolution.

"We the Governors of the states and territories of the United States of America, in conference assembled, do hereby declare the conviction that the great prosperity of our country rests upon the abundant resources of the land chosen by our forefathers for their homes, and where they laid the foundation of this great nation. We look upon these resources as a heritage to be made use of in establishing and promoting the comfort, prosperity and happiness of the American people, but not to be wasted, deteriorated or needlessly destroyed.

"We agree that our country's future is involved in this; that the great natural resources supply the material basis upon which our civilization must continue to depend, and upon which the perpetuity of the nation itself rests.

"We agree, in the light of facts brought to our knowledge and from information received from sources which we cannot doubt, that this material basis is threatened with exhaustion. Even as each succeeding generation from the birth of the nation has performed its part in promoting the progress and development of the republic, so do we in this generation recognize it as high duty to perform our part, and this duty in large degree in the adoption of measures for the conservation of the natural wealth of the capacity.

"We declare our firm conviction that this conservation of our natural resources in a subject of transcendent importance, which should engage unremitting the attention of the nation, the states and the peoples in earnest co-operation. These natural resources include the land on which we live, and which yields our food; the living waters which fertilize the soil, supply power and form great avenues of commerce; the forests which yield materials for our homes, prevents erosion of the scil and conserve the navigation and other uses of our streams, and the minerals which form the basis of our industrial life, and supply us with heat, light and power.

"We agree that the land should be so used that erosion and soil wash should cease, that there should be reclamation of arid and semi-arid regions by means of irrigation, and of swamp and overflowed regions by means of drainage; that the waters should be so conserved and used as to promote navigation, to enable the arid regious to be reclaimed by irrigation, and to develop power in the interest of the people; that the forests, which regulate our rivers, support our industries and promote the fertility and productiveness of the soil, should be preserved and perpetuated; that the minerals found so abundantly beneath the surface should be so used as to prolong their utility; that the beauty, healthfulness and habitability of our country should be preserved and increased; that the sources of national wealth exist for the benefit of all the people, and that the monopoly thereof should not be tolerated.

"We commend the wise forethought of the President in sounding the note note of warning as to the waste and exhaustion of the natural resources of the country, and signify our high appreciation of his action in calling this conference to consider the same and to seek the remedies therefor through co-operation of the nation and the states.

"We agree that this co-operation should find expression in suitable action by the Congress within the limits of and co-extensive with the national jurisdiction of the subject, and complementary hereto by the legislatures of the several states within the limits of and co-extensive with their jurisdiction.

"We declare the conviction that in the use of the natural resources states are independent and bound together by ties of mutual benefit, resonsibilities and duties.

"We agree in the wisdom of future conferences between the President, members of Congress and the Governors of the states regarding the conservation of our natural resources, with view of continued co-operation and action on the lines suggested. And to this end we advise that from time to time, as in his judgment may seem wise, the President call the Governors of the states, members of Congress and others into conference.

"We agree that further action is advisable to ascertain the present condition of our natural resources and to promote the conservation of the same. And to that end we recommend the appointment by each state of a commission on the conservation of natural resources to co operate with each other and with any similar commission on behalf of the federal government.

"We urge the continuation and extention of forest policies adapted to secure the husbanding and renewal of our diminishing timber supply, the prevention of soil erosion, the protection of headwaters, and the maintenance of the purity and navigability of the streams. We recognize the private ownership of forest lands entails responsibilities in the interests of all the people, and we favor the enactment of laws looking to the protection and replacement of privately owned forests.

"We recognize in our waters a most valuable assets of the people of the United States, and we recommend the enactment of laws looking to the conservation of water resources for irrigation, water supply, power and navigation, to the end that navigable and course streams may be brought under complete control and fully utilize for every purpose. We especially urge on the federal Congress the immediate adoption of a wise, active and thorough waterway policy, providing for the prompt improvement of our streams and conservation of their water sheds required for the uses of commerce and the protection of the interests of our people.

"We recommend the enactment of laws looking to the prevention of waste in the mining and extraction of coal, oil, gas and other minerals, with a view to their wise conservation for the use of the people, and to the protection of human life in the mines.

"Let us conserve the foundation of our prosperity."

MORAL COURAGE.

The world affords many examples of true heroism and moral courage of the highest order The pages of history record many instances of men and women who have faced suffering, privation and death with a calmness and courage that inspired those about them. In New York last week occurred another that has moved the hearts of many. Last week, Dr. William Marsh dressed a wound of a favorite dog and in some manner contracted rabies. On Sunday, after examination at the Pasteur Institute he was told that he must die before Thursday noon. The rest of the story is told in a press dispatch:

"You will die before Thursday noon. No human power can save you."

That was the dictum of Dr. William L. Wheeler, of the Pasteur Institute, delivered last Monday. It struck Dr. Marsh like a blow between the eyes, but he stood up to it man fashion.

"I have seen some pitiful sights, but I never have been so moved as I was by the clam courage, the splendid heroism of Dr. Marsh, when I told him there was no hopes for him," said Dr. Wheeler.

Returning with his physician, Dr. H. M. Culiman, to his home, in Ocean avenue, Brooklyn, Dr. Marsh at once began to make plans for the future of those near and dear to him. Himself a graduate in medicine, he knew science had said its last word:

"I am not afraid to die, the past hides nothing that should make me ashamed to face the future," he said to his frends who called when the word went forth that one about to die was waiting for the end. His only fear was that the frightful convulsions of the final stage of rabies might prove too harrowing for his family to witness, the terrifying cries too heartrending for them the hear. So he asked Dr. Culiman to keep close when the period of delirium began and be liberal with choloroform, opium or whatever might avail to stupify and sooth.

Faithful to his trust, Dr. Culiman hardly left the bedside of his patient and friend until the end. From early Tuesday afternoon until he died, Dr. Marsh was in a state of almost complete unconsciousness, induced by sedatives. Death came gently and peacefully.

None of those who sat in conference with Dr. Marsh until nearly midnight Monday would speak tonight of the occurrences in detail. It was in the ibrary of his home that he gathered them together—his wife, his sons and daughters, his son-in-law and his lawyer. There was the will to be drawn up, and, that done and the distribution of his personal property arranged for, he turned his attention to the future of his children.

Stock in the Standard Water Meter Company, the profitable business that Dr. Marsh established for the manufacture of his own invention, is held entirely by the members of the family.

Still in full possession of his faculties the only symptoms of his fatal disease being the convulsive contractions of the throat that seized him from time to time, Dr. Marsh directed and the rest consented that his second son, Ramsay, who has been associated with him in business, should undertake the management of the company as its head. There were other things talked over, too, but of their details none would speak tonight. It is safe to say, however, that of all the occupants of the house Dr. Marsh himself was the only one who slept that night.

This story has been printed the country over and it is safe to say that through this story of real heroism, many a man and waman has been inspired to buckle down and meet the trials and difficulties of life like a man.

A young married man wanted with no children or a very small family; the wife to do the cooking for four men, the man to work by the year or month; house ready till June. Write at once; reference wanted. C. J. Yoder, Grantsville, Md. 11-3t

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, MD.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North Third street.
Office in McComas Building.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

NORMAN S. HEINDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
KLAND, MARYLAND.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building
Particular attention given to Conveyar .ag
Investigation of land titles and collection o
claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice inthe Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Schedule effective June 2, 1907.
OAKLAND.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *9.35 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.
For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.
For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *5.35 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.
For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *5.35 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

FOR SALE.
We will sell at private sale at our farms between Mt. Lake Park and Oakland,
1 Gasoline Engine,
8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $75.
1 Hay Bailer,
operated by horse-power. Makes standard size bales.
For further information call on or write to
THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
Oakland, Md.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.
Office—"Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Particular Attention Given
Railroad & Mine Surveying.
Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

Land for Sale.
We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:
One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.
Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.
Also 10 acres suitable for building sites, just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.
For further information, address
THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas J. Lowdermilk, late of Garrett County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of Aug., 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1908.

LOUISA A. LOWDERMILK,
Executrix.
McHenry, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribe of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JOHN KITZMILLER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 13th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 13th day of February 1908.

WILLIAM CALLIS,
W. J. KITZMILLER,
Executors.
Hoyes, Md.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Enlarging Your Business

If you are in business and you want to make more money you will read every word we have to say. Are you spending your money for advertising in haphazard fashion as if intended for charity, or do you advertise for direct results?

Did you ever stop to think how your advertising can be made a source of profit to you, and how its value can be measured in dollars and cents. If you have not, you are throwing money away.

Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to you will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business.

If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you.

If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.

When You Need Printing Done

You want it to be of the very best kind. As you expect your printed matter to make business it is necessary it should do the talking for you. Poor or indifferent printing cannot do this as it lacks the strong points required to gain and hold the interest of the patron.

¶ In this particular line of work we excel, for several reasons, viz: 1st; we have the largest and best variety of up-to-date type to be found in the western part of the state. 2nd; we carry only the very best grades of papers; and 3rd; the know-how with which to create original and attractive tye display.

¶ You make no mistake when you come to us with an order of printing

The Republican Job Printery

Benj. H. Sincell, Prop.,

Okland, Md.

HE ASPIRED TOO SOON.

How the Man With Ambition Was Presented With a Black Eye.

The man with a black eye sat down in the center of the street car, and of course the dozen other passengers took furtive glances at him and wondered if he called the other fellow a liar first. Finally the man at his right felt it his duty to query:

"Did a stick fly up when you were chopping wood?"

"No, sir."

"Get up in the night and run against an open door?"

"No, sir."

"Didn't tell the iceman that he'd been cheating you all summer, eh?"

"I didn't. I got this black eye by exploding a legend, sir."

"I—I don't exactly understand."

"Isn't it said in this country and doesn't everybody believe that a man can aspire to the highest position?"

"Of course. That's part of our great system."

"Well, it's all tommyrot. I was drinking a glass of beer in a saloon yesterday, and I happened to remark that I aspired to the presidency and five men piled on to me and gave me this black eye and kicked me outdoors."

"Um! I see," replied the other.

"Well, what do you see?"

"You aspired too high and too soon. The legend is all right, but it is expected that a man will serve one term as alderman first and steal enough to pay his campaign expenses."—Baltimore American.

Cause For Gratitude.

The benevolent looking old gentleman on the seat in front turned around and spoke to the mother of the little cherub whose sticky fingers had been smearing chocolate creams on his bald head.

"Are there any more at home like him?" he asked, with a genial smile.

"Oh, no!" she said. "He's our only child."

"Thank heaven!" he exclaimed fervently.—Chicago Tribune.

The Popular Cure.

"So I can't induce you to handle any line of remedies?" said the patent medicine salesman as he closed his grips. "Don't the citizens around here use any kind of cures?"

"Only the rest cure, stranger," drawled the proprietor of the general store. "You can find half a hundred of them on the fence and on the porch and behind the stove using that cure now."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Better.

The Bridegroom (on the return from the honeymoon)—Hello! What's this? All the bills for your trousseau? Why, I thought your father paid these.

Bride—It is customary, dear. But he thought you would rather do it than give him the humiliation of borrowing the money from you.—New York Life.

African Ingenuity.

The equatorial barber has no paint, but he can have a barber pole all the same.

Domestic Comfort.

"Excuse me for not stopping," exclaimed Little. "I'm in a hurry to get home."

"That's rather unusual," said Large. "What's the trouble?"

"My wife has a cold," explained Little, "and she can't speak over a whisper."—Bohemian Magazine.

A Housewifely Request.

She—Dearest, are you going fishing?

He—Yes, darling.

She—Well, I want to put up some preserves this year. Won't you catch me some jellyfish?—Baltimore American.

The New Learning.

They taught him how to hemstitch, and
they taught him how to sing,
And how to make a basket out of variegated string,
And how to fold a paper so he wouldn't
hurt his thumb—
They taught a lot to Bertie, but he
couldn't
do a
sum.

They taught him how to mold the head of
Hercules in clay,
And how to tell the difference 'twixt bluebird and the jay,
And how to sketch a horsie in a little picture frame;
But, strangely, they forgot to teach him
how to
spell his
name.

Now, Bertie's pa was crabbed, and he
went one day to find
What 'twas they did to make his son so
backward in the mind.
"I don't want Bertie wrecked!" he cried
in temper far from cool,
"I want him educated!" So he
took him
out of
school.

—"Jersey Jingles," by Leonard H. Robbins.

Bear Range Poultry Farm

W. G. RILEY.

BREEDER OF

High Class Stock.

Winner of First Prizes at Hagerstown and Cumberland.

I have 14 of the leading varieties.

Eggs, $1 for 15.

Lowest price for best quality.

DEER PARK, MD.

DOES IT PAY?

to tramp errands, lose time and suffer inconvenience—to save the cost of a telephone message.

The C. & P. Telephone Comp'y

An Appetite

No matter how critical your taste or capricious your appetite, we are sure to be able to please you with

Pure Ice Cream.

Our aim is to make it the finest, and we seem to be successful, judging by its great popularity.

Any flavor you may prefer.

Any quantity you want.

Henry Lauer,

4tf Oakland, Md.

Arthur Townshend,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

First National Bank Building, Main Street, Oakland, Md.

COME AND SEE

WE HAVE IT FOR

Spring Cleaning,

NEAT LINE OF

Mattings,

Table and Floor Oil Cloths,

Lace Curtains,

Dotted Swiss,

Window Blinds,

Sheets and Pillow Cases,

Table Linen, Towels,

Silkolines and Reps.

STILL A FEW

SUITS

AND

OVERCOATS

AT

Away Down Prices.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.

FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING

Send for prices

A Hint to the Wise 'Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on

2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.

2-qt Blue Enamel Pudding Pans.

2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank

Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest. Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.

C. H. JENNINGS, - - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.

C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y

You can buy at Reduced Prices

Grain Drills, Harrows AND Plows

AT NAYLOR & CO.'S

Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,

Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

☞For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell, Real Estate Agt and Surveyor
Sincell Building, OAKLAND, MD.

ROAD COMMISSION TO BE IN OAKLAND ON JUNE 3.

Trip From Cumberland to Hagerstown to be Over Old Highway.

William C. Deveemon, attorney at law, who is secretary of the committee named at the public meeting under the auspices of the Cumberland Automobile Club to arrange for a meeting of motorists and citizens generally to be held at Hagerstown with the State Highways Commission, with view to having the State rehabilitate the old National road and the Cumberland road, making a permanent highway from Baltimore to the limits of Garrett county, has received a letter from Dr. William Bullock Clark of the State Highway Commission that the latter would be in Hagerstown on June 4, leaving Cumberland on the morning of that day after meeting here during the previons afternoon and at Oakland in the morning. The commission desires that automobiles be used in go- from Cumberland to Hagestown and Dr. Clark asks to be advised if machines can be secured. Of this it is thought there can be no doubt. A meeting will be held here in the city council chamber this evening looking to arrangement for the entertainment of the commission.

Mr. Robert Shriver is chairman of the committee. At the meeting in Hagerstown representatives will be present from the counties through which the Cumberland and National roads pass.

It has been ascertained that Col. Thomas B. Searight, the author of the history of the old National Road, who was sent an invitation to the Hagerstown meeting, died several years ago.—Cumberland News.

FIKE.

The weather is very wet and the farmers have not planted their corn yet.

Geo. F. Wass was in this section last week selling fertillizer for buckwheat.

Mr. O. S. Fike and wife were in this section sometime ago visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. W. L. Fike has been working for Wm. H. Thomas this past week.

The German Baptist congregation met in council at Markleysburg, Pa., last Saturday.

CARTER.

Blank Books of all kinds for sale at this office at a remarkably low price. Give us a call when needing anything in this line.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT KITZMILLERVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, May 14, 1908.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$56,070 24
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		6,250 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		218 75
Bonds, securities, etc		9,321 39
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		3,347 95
Other real estate owned		400 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		78 16
Due from approved reserve agents		7,669 06
Notes of other National Banks		200 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		26 09
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$3,778 95	
Legal-tender notes	210 00	3,988 95
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent, of circulation)		312 50
Total		$ 87,883 09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	3,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	75 76
National Bank notes outstanding	6,250 00
Due to other National Banks	2,025 30
Due Trusts Companies and Savings Banks	248 36
Individual deposits subject to check	26,129 36
Demand certificates of deposit	25,110 53
Certified Checks	15 78
Cashier's checks outstanding	28 00
Total	$ 87,883 09

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, E. J. Hamill, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. HAMILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of May, 1908.

GEO. J. POOL, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: CHAS. M. WILSON, WADE SAPP, R. A. SMITH, Directors.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

THOMAS DAVIS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of November next; they may otherwisa by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves in debted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of May, 1908.

BRADLEY T. DAVIS, Administrator, Kitzmiller, Md.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT FRIENDSVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business May 14th, 1908.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$127,870 93
Overdrafts		363 87
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,734 37
Bonds, securities, etc		60,943 54
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		6,098 51
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		2,624 41
Due from State Banks and Bankers		161 43
Due from approved reserve agents		5,812 90
Checks and other cash items		165 26
Notes of other National Banks		620 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		304 72
Lawful money reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$ 511 75	
Legal-tender notes	9,975 00	10,486 75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,250 00
Total		$243,436 69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	23,597 43
Undivided profits	1,956 74
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to other National Banks	387 09
Due to State Banks and Bankers	1,653 62
Individual deposits subject to check	75,647 06
Time certificates of deposit	90,194 75
Total	$243,436 69

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, R. C. McCandlish, Cashier of the above bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. C. MCCANDLISH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of May, 1908.

ORVAL A. WELCH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: D. S. CUSTER, W. W. SAVAGE, L. E. FRIEND, Directors.

Stockholders' Meeting of the Western Maryland Coal and Coke Company.

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Western Maryland Coal and Coke Company (successor to the Penn-Garrett Coal Mining Company of Garrett county, Md.), will be held at the office of the Company in the town of Friendsville, Garrett county, Md., on Tuesday, May 26th, 1908, at the hour of two o'clock p. m. The object of such meeting being: To elect a board of ten directors to serve for the ensuing year; to repeal and renact the by-laws of said company; to consider the proposition of Willard Brown and others, for the purchase or lease of a part of the Company's property for the installation of a power plant on Youghiogheny River, and generally for the consideration of such business as may be properly brought before a sto-kholders general meeting.

This notice is given by virtue of an order passed at a special meeting of the stockholders of the Penn-Garrett Coal Mining Company, of Garrett county, Md., held at Friendsville, Md., on May 11th, 1908, accepting the amended charter of the company as provided by Chapter 304 of the Acts of 1908.

J. R. TENANT, Secretary.

Friendsville, Md., May 12th, 1908. 11-21

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

BENJAMIN F. BOWSER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of May 1908.

AMOS BOWSER, Administrator.

R. F. D. No. 2, Accident, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett County, in Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letter Testamentary on the personal estate of

HARVEY B. NEWMAN,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of November, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of May, 1908.

S. T. JONES, Executor, Oakland, Md.

Notice to Tax-payers.

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1908 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Sec. 40, 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1890, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills.

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. will be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

W. E. HOLLINGER, Treasurer.

Notiec to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Allegany County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Testamentary on the personal estate of

JACOB WILSON,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 16th day of April, 1908.

WM. H. WILSON, Executor, Fros.burg, Md.

7-3t

Proposals For Building Wrought Iron Bridge

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., May 14, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland, will receive sealed proposals on

Tuesday, the 2nd day of June, '08,

at 2 o'clock p. m., at their office in the town of Oakland, Md., for the building of a low truss wrought iron bridge over little Yough at the Close crossing about one mile from Oakland, the superstructure to consist of one span 85 feet long and 12 feet wide. The bids submitted shall be for the superstructure seperate from the stone work and vice versa.

The bids for substructure can be either for stone or concrete, the Board to decide which is to be used at the date of letting.

Plans and specifications to be seen in the Commissioners Office on and after May 22, 1908.

The County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board,

A. G. ROSS, Clerk

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,

the 5th day of June, 1908,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit·

No. 1. ALL THAT PIECE OF LAND KNOWN AND DESIGNATED AS MILITARY LOT NUMBE ELEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES, lying and being in Election District No. 10 of Garrett county and being the same lot which was conveyed by Elizabeth F. Cecil to Elizabeth Paugh et al. by deed bearing date the 1st day of June, 1895, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 28, folio 99, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Elizabeth Paugh.

No. 2. ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES, KNOWN AS MILITARY LOT NUMBER THIRTY-ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE, which was conveyed by William M. Lohr, late Treasurer of Garrett county, to William A. Hauser by deed bearing date the 3rd day of November, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 46, folio 301, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, and more particularly described in a deed for the same from Adolphus Osse to Charles Osso dated the 2nd day of July, 1894, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 28, folio 331, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 10 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county iu the name of the said William A. Hauser.

No. 4.—PART OF A LOT KNOWN AS LOT NUMBER TWENTY-ONE OF THE SUB-DIVISION OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED LOCHIEL, CONTAINING TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE ACRES, and being the same land which was conveyed by F. P. Green and wife to Mary C. Love by deed bearing date the 26th day of August, 1903, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 46, folio 147, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is more pardescribed in a deed for the same to the said F. P. Green executed by John T. Mitchell and wife, bearing date the 30th day of January, 1899, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z T., No. 36, folio 224, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 11 or said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Mary C. Love,

No. 5.—ALL THAT LOT, PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND LOCATED IN LOCH LYNN HEIGHTS, described in a deed for the same from Elizabeth A. White and husband to William C. White, bearing date the 13th day of July, 1896, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 30, folio 369, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, and beginning for the same at a stake at the northwest corner of a lot conveyed to Eulalia E. Lish and with it South 63½ degrees East, 130 feet to an alley, thence South 63½ degrees East, 49 feet, thence North 63½ degrees West 130 feet to Seneca Avenue extended, and with same North 26½ degrees East, 49 feet to the beginning containing 15-100 of an acre, nearly. Said lot is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said William C. White.

No. 6.—ALL THAT PIECE OF GROUND IN MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK described in a deed for the same from Mary E. Mayers to Annie V. Cunningham, dated the 19th day of April, 1901, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 39, folio 433, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, said description being as follows: Beginning at a stone on the southwest corner of Spruce and E streets and running with E street South 50 feet to a stake for a place of beginning, thence with the South line of Lot No. 107, 120 feet to an alley, thence South along said alley 25 feet to a stake, thence East 120 feet to E street, thence North along E street 25 feet to the place of beginning, said lot being shown on the plat of the Mountain Lake Park Association as recorded in the plat records of Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Annie V. Cunningham.

No. 7.—LOTS NUMBERS THIRTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY AND THIRTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO as shown on the plat of the Mountain Lake Park Association recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 6, folio 800, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, and being the same land which was conveyed by Mountain Lake Park Association to Mary B. Wilson et al., by deed dated the 28th day of January, 1902, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 40, folio 341, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the heirs of George M. Wilson.

No. 8.—MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS THIRTY-SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE, THIRTY-SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOUR, THIRTY-SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE AND THIRTY-SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES EACH, the same being a part of the Caledonia Lands of the American Coal Company of Allegany county which are fully described in a deed for the same from Joseph E. Gay and others, trustees, to Semi-Bituminous Georges Creek Cumberland Coal Company of Allegany county, which deed bears date the 28th day of December, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 40, folio 78, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 11 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Semi-Bituminous Georges Creek Cumberland Coal Company of Allegany county.

No. 9.—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE AND THREE-QUARTER ACRES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "POTOMAC MANOR," being the same land which was patented to General John Swan by the State of Maryland the 24th day of December, 1800, and conveyed by the Manor Mining Company to Abraham I. Wilson, by deed dated the 16th day of January, 1905, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 49, folio 132, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 10 of said Garrett county, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as it charged on the Asfessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Abraham I. Wilson.

No. 10—Land of Benjamin Tasker erroneously advertised as the taxes on this property had been paid.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent per annum and all costs. Conveyoncing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER, Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

CHAPTER 549.

(Continned from page 7.)

all intoxicating liquors and the vessels in which it is contained if the same shall be found in quantities and under such conditions as to suggest that it is kept for sale and all the means used for the sale of the same, all the paraphanalia or part of the paraphanalia of a bar room or drinking saloon, and any United States Internal Revenue tax receipt for the sale of intoxicating liquors, effective for the period of time covering the alledged offence, and forthwith report in writing all the facts and make immediate return on said warrant. B the warrant for search shall be directed to the proper officer and shall show by a copy of the affidavit inserted therein or annexed and referred to or recite all the material facts alleged in the affidavit and particularly describe the thing to be searched for and place to be searched.

A warrant for search substantially in the following form shall be sufficient.

State of Maryland Garrett county towit:

To————Greeting————

Whereas there has been filed with the undersigned an affidavit of which the following is a copy:

here copy affidavit

These are therefore to command you in the name of the State of Maryland together with the necessary and proper assistance to enter into———— (here describe house or place described in the affidavit) of the said————of———— ——in the county aforesaid and there diligently search for the said intoxicating liquor and means used for the sale of same (here describe the articles as in the affidavit) and that you bring the same or any part thereof found in such search forthwith before me to be disposed of and dealt with according to law. Given under my hand this————day of————A. D.

Such liquor and means used for the sale of same shall be held subject to the order of the Justice of the Peace or Court issuing the warrant to be used as evidence in the prosecution of any case for the violation of this Act. C. If fluids be poured out or otherwise destroyed when the premises are searched or about to be searched, said fluids shall be held prima facie to be intoxicating liquors and intended for sale in violation of this Act. D. If upon final judgment of the Justice of the Peace or Court the accused shall be found guilty, the intoxicating liquor seized from him shall after the time for appeal has expired and if no appeal is taken, be ordered to be destroyed and the other property shall be held as property of the accused or owner. If the accused shall be found not guilty the whole of the property seized shall be returned to the person from whom it was taken. E. When any liquor shall have been seized by virtue of such warrant the same shall not be discharged or returned to any person claiming the same reason of any alleged in sufficiency in the description in the complaint or warrant of the liquor or place; but the claimant shall be entitled to a hearing when the case is tried. F. If no one is found in possession of the premises where intoxicating liquor may be found, the officer taking the same shall post in a conspicuous place on said premises a copy of his warrant and take possession of such liquor and means used for the sale of the same and hold them subject to the order of the Court or Justice of the Peace issuing the warrant and make return of his doings thereon whereupon it shall be the duty of the justice of the peace or Court to fix a time for hearing and determining the purpose for which such liquor is kept and issue a notice thereof to the officer who shall post a copy thereof on the premises where the liquor were found. If no one appears at the time fixed for said hearing, nor within thirty days thereafter, to claim such liquor and means used for the sale of same, the Justice of the Peace or Court shall order the same destroyed. G. No warrant shall be issued to search a private residence occupied as such unless it or some part of it is used as a store or shop, hotel, or boarding house, or unless such residence is a place of public resort. H The person making affidavit for the warrant to search any place where intoxicating liquor is believed to be disposed of contrary to this Act, may personally or by agent accompany the officer who serves the warrant and enter the place with such officer and give information and assistance to such in searching such places for such intoxigating liquor; J. Liquor seized as hereinbefore provided, and the means used for the sale of the same shall not be taken from the custody of the officer by a writ of replevin or other process while the proceedings herein provided are pending, and final judgment of conviction in such proceedings shall be in all cases a bar to all suits for the recovery of any liquor seized or the value of the same, or damages alleged to arise by reason of the seizing and detention thereof. K. When any prosecution is commenced before any Justice of the Peace or Court for a violation of this Act, and the liquor seized under this section is to be used as evidence in such trial, the hearing must take place in not more than thirty days if such Court be then in session, and if it be not in session if at the time appointed for the trial the returns have not been properly made, or for other sufficient cause, the trial may be postponed to a further date, not more than fifteen days beyond said thirty days. L. The word liquor when used in this Section unless the same be inconsistent with the context, shall be construed to include the vessels containing the same. The phrase "means used for the sale of same" shall include all furniture, implements, or paraphernalia of a bar-room or drinking saloon or any part of same, and any United States internal revenue tax receipt effective for the period of time covering the alleged offense.

SEC. 24. And be it further enacted, that any five legal voters of any political sub-division in which an election shall have been held as provided for in this Act may, within ten days after the canvass of the returns of such election, and upon filing a bond for costs in a penalty to be fixed by the presiding judge, and with a surety or sureties to be approved by him, contest the validity of such election by filing a verified petition in the Circuit Court for Garrett County, setting forth the grounds for the contest. Upon the filing of such petition a summons shall forthwith issue from such Court addressed to the supervisors of elections with whom the petition for such election was filed, notifying such supervisors of election, of the filing of said petition and directing them to appear in such Court on behalf of such political sub-division at the time named in the summons, which time shall be not less than five nor more than fifteen days after the filing of such petition. The procedure in such cases shall be the same as that provided by law for contesting an election to a public office, so far as the same is applicable. The said Court shall have final jurisdiction to hear aud determine the merits of such cases. Any legal voter in the political sub-division in which such election shall have been held, may be permitted by the Court in its description to appear in person or by attorney in any such contested election case in defence of the validity of such election.

SEC. 25. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act shall apply to the incorporated town of Oakland.

SEC. 26. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6th, 1908.

Oakland, Friday, June 5

Two Performances Daily.

FAMOUS

GENTRY BROTHERS' SHOWS.

Bigger & Better Than Ever.

200 Trained Horses and Ponies 200

2 Herds of Elephants | 10 Funny Clowns

2 Droves of Camels | 2 Military Bands

3 BIG EUROPEAN FEATURES 3

The Great Steiner Troupe from Berlin

M'selle De Oesch "Queen of the Air," of Paris

The Comedy Weylers, from Barcelona.

ONE TICKET ADMITS TO ALL.

Grand Free Street Parade Daily at 10 a. m.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 32. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1908. NUMBER 14

OAKLAND WAS INUNDATED AGAIN FRIDAY AFTERNOON

Cloudburst At the Head of Wilson Creek Was the Cause.

A NUMBER OF BUILDINGS FLOODED

Monetary Loss Was Small, However, The Oakland Model Bakery Being Heaviest Looser—Furniture Store of D. E. Bolden Quietly Cleared of Goods.

For the second within less than a year the business section of Oakland bordering on Second street at its intersection with Liberty street, was flooded on Friday afternoon last, when Wilson Creek, which passes through that portion of the town, rose very rapidly and flooded many buildings to a depth of more than a foot and the streets, notably Third and Green, Liberty and Second, resembling rivers uncontrolable and wild.

The cause of the flood was a cloudburst which occurred about three o'clock at the head of the Creek, out towards Hooppole Ridge, two or three miles north of town. The waters came down with a rush, quickly overflowing the banks of the creek into Third street and also into Green street. Liberty and Second streets were soon flooded, the water rushing over the bridge on Second street so rapidly that the men who were engaged in pulling boards and logs from the water so as to prevent the clogging of the culvert under the railway tracks, had considerable difficulty in keeping their feet.

Among the buildings flooded were the Oakland Bakery, D. E. Bolden's furniture store, the Mitchell building, the opera house, W. G. Hinebaugh's restaurant and Dixon & Kelso's store.

The Oakland Bakery sustained the greatest loss by reason of the flood, the proprietor, Mr. Henry Lauer, placing the loss at $125.

W[illegible] D. E. Bolden's furniture store, Tue[illegible]ed adjoining the bakery, which was packed with fine furniture, pictures, etc., was soon cleared by willing hands, the goods being carried into the the opera house and across the street to the warehouse of Messrs. Dixon & Kelso. Mr. Bolden's damages will be about $100, caused by the goods becoming wet by the rain which continuted to fall while the furniture was being transferred.

The occupants of the other buildings flooded sustained comparatively little less, the greatest damage being done by reason of the mud which washed into the lower floors and covered them with a muddy mixture half an inch or more deep.

Mr. S. T. Jones, cashier of the Garrett National Bank, was on his way home, when he was apprised of the coming of the flood. With quick wit and the necessary material handy the doors of the banking rooms were caulked and although water to the depth of four inches surrounded the building very little got inside.

Obituary.

George Pearson White, of Loch Lynn Heights, Garrett county, Md., departed this life to be with Christ May 26th, 1908. He was the fifth son of Johnson White and Aseneth Gregg White his wife. He was born July 8th, 1849, at what was then known as "The Glades," but now known as Loch Lynn Heights, and was the last surviving member of a family of ten children. He married Miss Rachel R. Deets, of Aurora, W. Va., Oct. 10th, 1878. Their married life was a happy one. They had three sons, Albert T., Orlando M. and Alderson B. White. They, with their mother, survive. Brother White never aspired to or held a political office, though he was chosen by his townspeople to serve two terms as mayor and several times as councilman.

He was a man who aspired to be a help to his fellow man and took part in and was a member of several fraternal orders. He was prominent in the Knights of Pythias and was a charter member of Oak Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F., which was instituted July 13, 1895, and filled the offices of right supporter to noble grand, chaplain, vice grand, noble grand, past grand, permanent secretary and district deputy grand master. The last office he held at the time of his death. Though he was so popular and efficient in fraternal orders he was no less so in christian work. He was converted at about thirty years of age and united with the Methodist Episcopal church. He served as steward, class-leader, Sunday school teacher and superintendent and efficiently in every position. He transferred his membership to the Loch Lynn U. B. church about a year before his death and was very consistent in his christian life there. He suffered very severely for some time before his death but was always patient and resigned. Almost his last words were, "I have about finished my race, but it is all right." He passed away peacefully surrounded by his family and friends. He was buried Thursday, May 28th, in the Oakland cemetery. The funeral services were held in the old auditorium, Mountain Lake Park. His pastor, Rev. J. F. Pritchard had charge of the services there and was assisted by Rev. John M. Davis, of Oakland, and Rev. C. W. Hudson, of Loch Lynn. The services at the grave were in charge of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias who attended in a body. His body now rests n the bosom of mother earth awaiting the time when his Master shall call him forth to receive his crown.

REV. C. W. HUDSON.

(Grafton, Piedmont and Terra Alta papers please copy.)

An Enthusiastic Reception Tendered Road Commission

Upon The Occasion of Its Visit To Oakland Yesterday Morning.

GOVERNOR CROTHERS MUCH GRATIFIED

Nearly a Quarter of a Million Dollars for Permanent Roads Has Been Apportioned Garrett By the Commission.

One of the most enthusiastic gatherings of the residents of Garrett county, and when we say residents we do not mean those from any particular section of the county, but men from every portion of the county, representing every walk in life, the professions, agriculture, mercantile and banking, was that held in the court house yesterday morning at 8:30 o'clock, the occasion being the visit made here by the State Highway Commission of Maryland, composed of His Excellency Governor Austin L. Crothers, John M. Tucker, president; Dr. William Bullock Clark, Francis C. Hutton, Walter M. Crosby, engineer; and C. M. Bowerman, secretary.

The Commission arrived in Oakland at 7:12 o'clock in the morning and had breakfast on board a private car placed at the disposal of the gentlemen by the B. & O. Railroad Company. Immediately after partaking of their breakfast the party wa driven to the court house in an open carriage drawn by four white horses, the carriage being handsomely decorated with flags and flowers.

At the court house, which was packed to the doors, the meeting was called to order by Mr. E. H. Sincell, who suggested that Mr. Scott T. Jones be elected chairman of the convention, which was acceded to by unanimous vote. Mr. Benj. H. Sincell was elected secretary.

In taking the chair Mr. Jones said: "We have been honored by Governor Crothers and the members of the State Road Commission by this visit to our county, and we feel gratified that this large assemblage of people has gathered here to listen to and take part in the discussion of the question which has called us together. It has been suggested that Governor Crothers outline the plan as laid down in the law creating this commission and what the people of Garrett county may expect."

Governor Crothers was greeted with much hand clapping when he ascended the judges' bench to address the people. He is a man of commanding appearance and of pleasant address and seemed at home when he faced the audience, having so recently retired from the bench himself.

Governor Crothers said:

"Mr. Chairman and fellow citizens: I am very much pleased and gratified, as I have no doubt the other members of the Road Commission are, to see such a splendid representation of the citizens of Garrett county at this early hour of the morning, which is a sure sign that you are enthusiastic over the prospect of improved conditions with respect to your public roads. We all know that good roads go with advanced civilization and is a true index to the progressiveness of any people.

"We are here to hear and not to talk, the object of our visit being to listen to any suggestion you may be pleased to make as to the location of the road to be improved by the State. The recent session of the Legislature of Maryland appropriated the sum of $5,000,000 with which to build a system of highways throughout the state, connecting every county therein. Of the amount appropriated Baltimore City, which contributes so largely to the taxable basis of the state receives under the law $1,000,000, leaving the sum of $4,000,000 to be the expended in the various counties according to the road mileage. No county can get more than it is entitled to under the system. Of the amount to be expended in the counties Garrett will receive the sum of $238,000, which is exceeded by but one other county in the state. After the road is built is is to be kept in repair and is absolutely under the charge of the state, so that the county people are at no expense whatever for that particular piece of highway. The money, therefore, which was expended under county supervision on the piece of road taken over by the state can properly be expended on some other road, thereby improving and building it up with no additional taxes imposed.

"The road to be improved should be one to connect with the adjoining county so that the system will reach from one end of the state to the other. With improved roads, values will increase which also will increase the taxable basis. You can't sell your land by taking a would-be purchaser to it over a road that would jolt his brains out. With good roads you could reach the markets twelve months in the year instead of two-thirds of the time as is now the case. We want to benefit the farmers and to do this we must support the project of good roads in a public spirited manner. We must be satisfied with the location of the road that will be of the greatest benefit to the greatest number. We must work together; give the Commission your undivided support and ultimately Maryland will have the finest system of roads to be found in the world. She is a grand old Commonwealth; we all love her and she will yet occupy first place in respect to her system of public roads." Continuing the Governor outlined two possible ways of raising the necessacy money with which to carry on the work: one by taxing automobiles and the other by cutting down to the lowest possible amount expenses incident to the state government. At the close of the Governsr's remarks he was very generously applauded.

Following the Governor Mr. G. S. Hamill said: "We believe that to serve the greatest portion of our people and at the same time subserve the interests of the county at large the proposed road should be built through the center of the county, beginning at the Red House on the south, passing through Oakland and reaching McHenry, Hoyes, Accident and thence by the Cove to the National Road, or by Bittinger to Grantsville." Mr. Hamill then presented the following resolution which was adopted unanimously at a meeting of the residents held at the opere house in Oakland on Monday evening:

"At a meeting of the citizens of Garrett county (all the districts being represented) held at the opera house in the town of Oakland for the purpose of discussing the most practicable route for the building of the state road as provided for by the last General Assembly of Maryland, and the one that would be of the most benefit to the people of the county as a whole; and after a thorough discussion of the subject, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, by the people of Garrett county, in mass meeting assembled this 1st day of June, 1908, that it is the sense of the people of Garrett county that the road to be built under the direction of the State Highway Commission in Garrett county should begin at the Northwestern Turnpike and run from thence through the town of Oakland, the county seat of said county, by the most practicable route to the National Road, and that this conclusion of the people be submitted to said Highway Commission upon the occasion of its visit to Oakland on the 3rd day of June, 1908."

The resolution having been presented and its adoption moved, the question was discussed very freely, those taking part including Mr. U. M. Stanton, of Grantsville, who championed the cause of the National Road; by Senator Brown, who endorsed the resolution as read; by Mr. F. A. Thayer, E. H. Sincell, Dr. W. W. Davis, Charles E. Hilleary, Major J. M. Burns, Dr. E. H. Bartlett, and Mr. Jerome B. Emory, all of whom made telling speeches of five minutes' each or less.

The resolution was adopted unanimously and a motion was made for adjournment.

At the conclusion of the convention Associate Judge Robert R. Henderson, who had been an interested spectator, was presented to the Governor, the fact having been learned that they had never before met. As an attestation of Judge Henderson's popularity among the Garrett county people he was heartily cheered when the introduction was made by Chairman Jones.

Immediately after the meeting closed Governor Crothers and the Commission were driven to the station where an informal reception was held, when the Governor met quite a large number of people, among them being the Normal school students, who came down to the station in a body.

A few minutes' conversation with members of the Commission brought out the fact that the Oakland meeting was the most enthusiastic, the best attended and more harmonious than any other convention held heretofore in the state.

The party left Oakland on train No. 6, due at 10:11 o'clock, for Cumberland, where a similar meeting as that in Oakland was held in the afternoon, the train departing amid the cheers of the assembled crowd.

Expense of Railroad Construction

An article in the local news columns of The Sun Saturday illustrates the great change that has taken place in the methods of railroad construction. It is therein satted upon excellent authority that the estimated cost of the proposed Western Maryland extension from Cumberland to Pittsburg is $35,000,000. This will be the cost of a modern single-track road through the mountains 150 miles in length. Between 1849 and January 1, 1853, the Baltimore and Ohio road was extended from Cumberland to Wheeling, also through a mountain country. The length of that extension was 200 miles and the cost $8,000,000. On this road there are 10 tunnels, one of which, that at Kingwood, is 4,100 feet long and cost $460,000. There were also on the extension 114 bridges. The whole original cost of the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio, from Baltimore to the Ohio river, 379 miles, was $17,500,000. When the road was double-tracked and equipped with locomotives and cars the entire cost was about $22,000,000. The capital stock issued up to the time of completion was $13,091,500 and the bonded debt $5,677,012. Since that day the whole idea and method of railroad construction has changed. Now the cost of construction is not so much considered as the cost of operation. For example, when the Baltimore and Ohio was built it was carried over Parr's Ridge and a round-house was built at the foot of the grade for a lot of engines to help trains up. The cost of maintaining those helpers would have paid far more then the interest on the cost of reducing the grade, and so in late years Parr's Ridge has been tunneled and the helping engines abandoned. The rails used 30 or 40 years ago would not sustain the heavy locomotives of the present day. There has been a revolution in the character of equipments and in the rate of speed, and while the cost of construction and of equipment has been greatly increased, the cost of transportation a ton a mile has been reduced in a far greater proportion.—Baltimore Sun.

Wanted at Dixon & Kelso's pin oak white oak and rock oak street car ties, 7 in. face, 6 in. thick and 8 ft. long.

A MAD DOG FRIGHT SUNDAY MORNING.

Brute Supposed To Have Been Suffering With Rabias Killed

HAD BIT A NUMBER OF CANINES.

Town Council Took Prompt Action Monday Night To Exterminate Dogs That Had Been in Contact With Mad Brute—All Dogs Must Be Tied Up.

Sunday morning the people of Oakland were very much wrought over the fact that a dog, coming from the direction of Deer Park, and showing every indication that it was suffering with a highly developed case of hydrophobia, had entered the town and had attacked a number of other dogs belonging to residents of Oakland, but fortunately no human had come within the scope of the brute.

The dog, which was white with a number of yellow spots, entered town from the Deer Park road, on its way here having attacked the shepherd dog of Mr. Andrew Shartzer, who resides on his farm a mile and a-half out. After coming within the corporate limits the dog attacked some five or six other canines, among them being Dr. Bartlett's, Alpha Hinebaugh's, R. K. Maloney's, James Denmark's, Morrel Jamison's and probably others.

The mad brute came down Second street from the Deer Park road running and snapping at every one of its species in sight.

At the corner of Alder street the dog fell to the brick pavement, probably from exhaustion and was shot by Councilman Painter who had been apprised of its apearance here.

On Monday night the Town Council at its session passed an ordinance directing the policemen to kill every animal which had been bitten by the dog and to compel the owners of other dogs to keep them tied up, otherwise the officers are directed to shoot them on sight. Following their instructions Officers Browning and Nethken on Tuesday shot three or four of the canines that had been bitten and will kill others as soon as they can locate them.

Mr. Shartzer, whose dog was the first bitten, took no chances with his animal but had it shot early on Monday morning, which is a very commendable act.

Call for Your Letters.

Mr. Ross Filtchner (2), Mr. Henry Friend, Mr. I. R. Harvey, Mr. C. H. Messersmith, Miss Dora Nethken, Mr. W. C. Newcome.

Subscribe for the Republican.

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Feed and Flour

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICE

FOR CASH:

Corn, Oats and Barley Chop, -	$1.65
Feed Flour, - - - -	1.75
Sucrene Dairy Feed, - -	1.40
Wheat Bran, - - -	1.65
Unbolted Meal, - - -	1.80
Cracked Corn, - - -	1.80
A Special Feed for Small Chicks,	2.75
Oats, per Bushel, - - -	.65
Kiln Dried Corn, - - -	.90
Gold Star Flour, (wood), - -	5.50
Best Spring Patent, - -	6.50

Come and See

DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

Desirable Clothing For Boys

Is one of my specialties. I have been very particular in the selection of my line to get only goods of dependable quality.

My suits for LITTLE BOYS 3 to 7 years in Eton, Buster Brown and Sailor styles at $3.00 to $5.00 are hard to beat.

Suits from 8 to 16 year sizes in either plain knee pants or Knickerbocker style at $4.00 to $7.50 I believe to be the best to be had in this range of prices. I also have a lot of cheaper suits if you want them.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.

NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

Benton's Comedy.

By Frederick White.

Copyright, 1907, by Frederick White.

WHEN Benton's comedy was published in a leading magazine no one was more surprised than Benton himself. Of course he had received the editor's acceptance and a week or two later a very satisfactory check, but the full realization of what it meant did not come to him until after months of waiting he saw with his own eyes his own work under his own name. It was the first time, and Benton felt a certain responsibility.

Many a man has had the same feeling on the birth of his first child, and Benton was simply experiencing some of the pride of fatherhood. For a time he struggled with the desire to adopt literature as a profession, but as the weeks passed and he failed to find himself heralded as a genius saner thoughts prevailed. Woolen goods were in demand, and so were his services as a salesman. Some months afterward he received this note:

My Dear Mr. Benton—At the request of the Hillside Dramatic club I write to ask your permission to use your play, "Maids and Widows," at our midwinter entertainment for the benefit of the orphans' home of this place. We have all read your comedy with great interest and appreciation and think it just what we need for our purpose. Trusting that you will grant our request, believe me, very cordially yours.

ELIZABETH RANKIN VAN CLEAVE.

Benton felt very much gratified when he received this note. He was appreciated, after all. He at once indited the following reply:

My Dear Miss Van Cleave—It will afford me the greatest pleasure to give you permission to use my play for the benefit of the orphans' home. It is always gratifying to find one's work appreciated, and I assure you that the Dramatic club has my best wishes for a successful representation of "Maids and Widows." Very sincerely yours.

JOHN AUSTIN BENTON.

He wondered if the members of the club would gather about Miss Van Cleave and regard the signature of the well known author and playwright with awe, and he began to think of writing a four act tragedy. One morning he was agreeably surprised to find another letter in the handwriting of Miss Van Cleave.

"Thank you so much," she wrote, "for letting us use your play. We have had two rehearsals, and everything seems to be going nicely. Will you please tell me if Alice is supposed to fall in love with Henry at the breakfast table, or is it when they are on their way to the golf club? I am to play Alice, and I do so want to make a success of the part.

"By the way, I find my aunt, Mrs. Baker, is an old friend of your mother's. Is it not strange how small the world is after all?

"Do you consider it necessary for Henry to kiss Alice in the last act, as the book says?"

Benton whistled as he perused this note. He remembered having heard of his mother's friend, Mrs. Baker, and this must be her niece, the beautiful Miss Van Cleave.

That evening he wrote the following letter:

Dear Miss Van Cleave—In my opinion Alice did not fall in love with Henry at the breakfast table. That would be asking too much of any girl. Eleven o'clock and the golf club is a different matter.

Under the circumstances I should consider it necessary for Henry to kiss Alice. He really could not help it, you know, for Alice is a charming girl.

I am glad that the play is progressing well and wish you every success. Sincerely yours. JOHN A. BENTON.

On Tuesday evening Benton received a note from Mrs. Van Cleave inviting

WITH A PLUNGE THEY STARTED.

him to run out to Hillsdale the following Saturday to witness the presentation of his play and also to spend Sunday with them. Mrs. Van Cleave spoke of her sister's friendship for his mother and in closing stated that he would be met at the station by some member of the family. A convenient train reached Hillsdale at 5:29 o'clock, giving him time to dress for an early dinner.

Benton accepted at once and spent the intervening hours in wondering if the author would be called upon for a speech. On Saturday afternoon he boarded the train, suit case in hand. All the way to Hillsdale he wondered if Miss Van Cleave would be the one to meet him. It was only an hour's run from the city, and soon Benton stood upon the platform. He looked about him, noting the well kept, prosperous appearance of the place and the many handsome traps and carriages awaiting their occupants. A groom in surprisingly tight breeches came up to him and, touching his hat, inquired, "Mr. Benton?"

"Yes," said Benton. "Mrs. Van Cleave's carriage?"

"Master Harry awaits you in the dog-cart, sir," replied the man, possessing himself dexterously of Benton's luggage and leading the way across the platform. Benton followed. A boy of sixteen or so was endeavoring to calm a mettlesome cob that was trying to see how straight he could stand on his hind legs without falling over backward.

"Chuck those things in behind, Burns, and get to his head," he ordered. "How de do, Mr. Benton? Excuse my not shaking hands and climb in."

Benton waited for a moment of comparative quiet and then climbed in. He was not accustomed to a horse like this, and the boy noticed it at once.

"He hasn't been out for a week," he explained, "and he feels good. Let him go, Burns." And, with a plunge, they started, the well trained Burns clutching the rail and swinging up behind with the greatest imperturbability. Once on the straight road leading from the station, the cob settled down to a good steady gait, and Benton began to enjoy himself. Young Van Cleave was surprisingly easy for one of his years and kept up a constant flow of talk.

"That's a corking good play of yours, Mr. Benton," he said. "I'm going to be James, and I'm dead letter perfect. Got my clothes last night, and Aunt Fan thought I was the new man and asked me to get her a glass of water. Say, can't James come on in the last act with a letter or something?"

Benton good humoredly said that he thought it might be arranged and inquired who was to play Henry.

"Oh, Artie Brown, and he thinks he's the whole show. Wanted to kiss 'sis' every rehearsal. Said he didn't want it to go wrong the night of the play. Sis couldn't see it and said she thought that was something a man of his experience could do without rehearsing. Rough on Artie, for he knows it all and likes to have people think he's a regular 'killer.' Whoa, boy! Easy now," to the cob as they turned into a private roadway and whirled up to the steps of a fine old colonial house.

The groom was at the cob's head before they really stopped, and Benton climbed down and followed young Van Cleave into the house. Mrs. Van Cleave welcomed him cordially and introduced him to her daughter and the members of the house party, some of whom were to take part in the play. Miss Van Cleave showed him the music room, where the performance was to be held, and exhibited the stage, which was already set for the first act.

"Do you not feel very important," she asked, "when you consider that you are really responsible for it all?"

"No," said Benton. "I cannot say that I do. After all, the real responsibility rests with the players."

"You cannot shirk your share so carelessly," she said, laughing. "Stand or fall, you are one of us in this, and I shall see that you receive your full measure of praise or blame."

"Let us hope, then, that it will be praise—for all our sakes," he said, with an admiring look at her.

"Seriously," said Miss Van Cleave, "I do hope you will not be disappointed in us, and you must not be too critical."

"I shall not be disappointed in you," he replied decidedly.

While Benton was dressing for dinner some one knocked at his door.

"It's me—Jack. Can I come in?" said that ungrammatical young man in an excited tone of voice.

Benton opened the door and inquired what the trouble was.

"Here's a go!" said Jack. "Artie Brown has busted his leg or something and can't act. Sis is having a fit, and the others are just wild. It's too late to put it off, and what are we going to do?"

"Is there no one else to take the part—no understudy?" inquired Benton.

"No one knows it except the prompter, and she's a girl. Father has just come in, and he's tearing his hair. He plays the old man, you know. Got a bald wig and whiskers, and he'll die if he can't wear 'em. Say, what can we do about it anyhow?"

Another knock at the door, and Mr. Van Cleave, Sr., appeared.

"Pardon me, Mr. Benton, for introducing myself in this unceremonious manner," he said, shaking hands, "but this is a serious matter. The tickets have been sold, and it is too late for any postponement. My daughter has suggested that possibly you are sufficiently familiar with the lines to take the part, or, failing that, to read it. It is asking a good deal, I know, but if you could possibly do it it would be a great relief to all of us, besides helping us out of a very embarrassing predicament."

Benton's head whirled. It was an unexpected role that he found himself called upon to play. It is one thing to watch others act and quite another to do it oneself. However, he was a self reliant young man, and, as it happened, he was familiar with the part of Henry.

This was the character into which he had put his own individuality. Step by step and situation by situation he had made Henry act and talk as he himself would have done under like circumstances. So, while it would have been almost impossible for him to take any other part without preparation, in this case he felt that he might venture upon it without danger of absolute failure. It was a risk, but under the circumstances he did not feel justified in refusing.

"I think I might do it after a fashion," he said gravely. "I should like to have a glance at the book, and I shall have to look to you all to help me out with the business."

"You may count on us for every assistance in our power," said Mr. Van Cleave. "It is a great relief, and you are placing us under a lasting obligation."

"I hope you will be able to say as much after it is all over," said Benton, "but in any event I will do my best."

Jack brought him the clothes that the unfortunate Arthur was to have

"I SHALL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED IN YOU."

worn, and they proved to be a very presentable fit.

Before the curtain was rung up Benton found time to go over some of the more important scenes of the play. He was very much relieved to find himself quite at home in both lines and situations.

A short time later he stood in the wings listening to the announcement of the accident and the request that the audience would kindly overlook any lack of smoothness in the part of Henry, as the gentleman who was to play it had stepped into the breach at a moment's notice. Then, after a few hurried words of direction from the stage manager, two very flurried young people took their places for the opening scene and the curtain went up.

Now, there are certain psychological processes which prevail under certain conditions. We are mystified by their apparent unaccountability. We raise our hands in helpless incredulity and exclaim, "How inexplicable!" when there is nothing strange about it if we remember that youth and propinquity work hand in hand to carry out the universal behest. One each at least of these processes and conditions confronted Benton as he stood on the lawn before the clubhouse an hour later. He had done well, and he felt strangely exalted. He knew he was John Benton, but it was a new personality that cloaked him. He was in love—in love with a girl whom he had met yesterday for the first time—or was it today? He was waiting—waiting impatiently and giving voice to his inmost thoughts in words that were strangely familiar. He saw her coming slowly through the trees and started forward to meet her. They seated themselves on the clubhouse steps. They fenced with each other lightly, but with an undercurrent of feeling. He loved her—he loved her—and in a moment he would tell her so. His heart bounded, for he knew what her answer would be.

"It is only since yesterday, but it is enough. A week, a month, a year, and it would be the same. A hundred years from now, and it will still be the same. I love you. Will you be my wife?"

She arose, and he followed her. Her eyes were cast down, and her hands hung limp by her side. He seized them in his own, and his compelling gaze forced her to raise her eyes to his.

"Answer me," he said.

"I love you," she said falteringly as she swayed toward him, and he clasped her in his arms, and only his ears heard the added "dear."

He kissed her full upon the lips.

There was a roar of applause. From the wings people flocked upon the stage clad in golfing attire, their faces strangely red and white. Then he remembered. Still holding the girl by the hand, he led her to the front. It was his place to repeat the epilogue. The others formed a half circle behind them. He spoke:

"In what may seem a very short space Alice and Henry have met, loved and settled the question, quite to their own satisfaction. May we hope that the match and the manner of its making meet with your approbation? And as the curtain falls let these words, typifying the end of the old and the beginning of the new, close our story—'and so they were married.'"

Women of Diplomacy.

Almost all the celebrated women have gained their fame by diplomatic means. The famous women of Jewish history were all subtle in their methods—Rebecca, Jael and Herodias, to name but a few of them. What born diplomatists, too, were Catherine of Siena, the great saint, and Catherine de' Medici, the great sinner! The list of them down the ages is unending.—Woman's Life.

Time Has Arrived When Labor Must Assert All Its Power.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS, President of the American Federation of Labor.

THE genie of labor has been aroused. The employers' liability law decision let it out. Labor will not allow itself to be outlawed by a judicial decision. Labor DEMANDS the eight hour law, the anti-injunction law, the employers' liability law and exemption from the Sherman anti-trust law. Up to the present labor has not utilized its full political power. The time has come when WE MUST ASSERT EVERY POWER WE POSSESS.

LABOR IS GOING TO BE THE JUDGE of what is best for it in labor legislation. The CRITICAL TIME HAS ARRIVED with the action of the present congress on our measures. We know what to do if it fails to pass them.

LABOR WILL UNITE IN SUPPORTING ITS FRIENDS IN THE COMING CAMPAIGN AND USE ITS UNITED POWER TO OPPOSE AND DEFEAT ITS ENEMIES, WHETHER THEY ARE CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY, CONGRESS OR ANY OTHER OFFICE. WE WILL PUT ALL CANDIDATES ON RECORD BEFORE ELECTION AS TO THEIR ATTITUDE ON ALL LABOR MEASURES.

I consider that the PRESENT CRISIS IS THE MOST MOMENTOUS ever faced by organized labor.

Personal Appearance Counts High In Getting a Position.

By JAMES J. HILL, Railroad Magnate.

IT is one thing to get a position. It is another thing to keep it. Getting a position requires tact, forcefulness and perspicuity. KEEPING A POSITION IS AN ART. Getting positions is accomplished by a large number of men and women, but the number of those who can keep positions is but small.

WHEN ONE STARTS TO LOOK FOR A POSITION HE MUST POSSESS THE QUALITIES OF CLEANLINESS, CLEARNESS AND PERSPICUITY. SO MUCH DEPENDS UPON THE FIRST IMPRESSION. LAX METHODS, UNKEMPT HAIR, SOILED FINGERS, A NECKTIE AWRY AND CONFUSED SPEECH ARE SOME OF THE FAULTS THAT DESTROY THE CHANCES OF AN APPLICANT.

When a man who is conducting a successful business advertises for a janitor or a private secretary he goes to his office and finds several dozen applicants awaiting him. He hears them one by one and notices that this young man has failed to polish his shoes, that that young woman talks with a discordant slang, that So-and-so is carrying the end of a cigarette in his yellow, nicotined fingers or that Miss This-and-that is overadorned with cheap jewelry. He finds that one young man is utterly incapable of expressing himself clearly and that another has a newspaper with a chart of the horse races sticking from his pocket.

Each applicant is denied a chance because HIS OUTWARD APPEARANCE AROUSES SUSPICION, and the merchant, sick, disheartened and disgusted with humanity, goes home or to his club to forget his unpleasant half day.

These statements may seem exaggerated, but they are the plain, unvarnished experiences that business men encounter every day. Frequently employers are obliged to engage slovenly, untidy men and women whom they dislike because the advances of their business demand more workers and the right kind is not to be had. But you may be assured that when business slackens SUCH EMPLOYEES ARE THE FIRST TO GO.

A Warning Against Demagogues

By CURTIS GUILD, Governor of Massachusetts.

WE are passing through a quiet, a fairly peaceful, but a very real social revolution. EQUAL RIGHTS were won by the generations that have gone before us. EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES are to be our gift to posterity.

AS ALWAYS AT A TIME OF ACUTE SOCIAL EXCITEMENT, THE DEMAGOGUE IS A MOST CONSPICUOUS FIGURE. THE DEMAGOGUE BY CATERING TO EXTREMISTS SEEKS FIRST HIS OWN ADVANTAGE AND FINDS IT IN TURNING RATIONAL REVOLUTION INTO IRRATIONAL ANARCHY.

Lincoln was neither mawkish nor sensational. He frankly sought public office. He never sought it by unworthy means. His sustaining trust was in the honesty of the ordinary citizen, whose life is neither the comfortable indolence that shrinks from all change nor the broken career that leaps to embrace a gospel of despair. His weapons were endless patience, cheerful good nature, abounding common sense and an abiding faith in his cause. He despised claptrap. He embodied a cause, not a candidacy. He did not fight fire with fire. He faced hot excitement with cold reasoning and mad vituperation with clear truth.

Railroads Anxious For Transportation Reforms.

By ROBERT MATHER, President of the Rock Island Company.

I FEAR that the public but dimly realizes the WILLINGNESS OF THE RAILROADS to accept and to further the reforms in transportation methods that recent changes in our laws and in their administration have produced. The effective prohibition of rebates and of free transportation and the elimination of the many forms of discriminations which expressed the subservience of the carriers to the large shippers mark the emancipation of the railroads from a slavery to abuses to which none of them would return.

MOST OF THEM ARE NOT ONLY WILLING BUT ANXIOUS TO CO-OPERATE IN ANY POLICY OF REASONABLE REGULATION THAT WILL MAINTAIN THEIR BUSINESS ON THE HIGHER PLANE OF MORALITY TO WHICH IT HAS THUS BEEN FORCIBLY LIFTED.

It continues, however, to be the claim of the railroads that they shall not be so regulated as to be PREVENTED FROM EARNING INTEREST on their bonds and REASONABLE DIVIDENDS on their stocks.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North Third street.
Office in McComas Building.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
KLAND, MARYLAND.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building
Particular attention given to Conveyancing
Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Schedule effective June 2, 1907.
OAKLAND.
* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.
For CUMBDELAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.
For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m., local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.
For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

FOR SALE.

We will sell at private sale at our farms between Mt. Lake Park and Oakland,

1 Gasoline Engine,
8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $275.

1 Hay Bailer,
operated by horse-power. Makes standard size bales.

For further information call on or write to
THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
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Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
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GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
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Office—"Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Particular Attention Given
Railroad & Mine Surveying.
Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

Land for Sale.

We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:
One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.
Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.
Also 10 acres suitable for building sites, just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.
For further information, address
THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas J. Lowdermilk, late of Garrett County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of Aug., 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1908.

LOUISA A. LOWDERMILK,
Executrix.
McHenry, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

WILLIAM HACHMAN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 26th day of May, 1908.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
SAMUEL MOSSER,
Administrators.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signatnre of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Enlarging Your Business

If you are in business and you want to make more money you will read every word we have to say. Are you spending your money for advertising in haphazard fashion as if intended for charity, or do you advertise for direct results?

Did you ever stop to think how your advertising can be made a source of profit to you, and how its value can be measured in dollars and cents. If you have not, you are throwing money away.

Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to you will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business.

If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you.

If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.

When You Need Printing Done

You want it to be of the very best kind. As you expect your printed matter to make business it is necessary it should do the talking for you. Poor or indifferent printing cannot do this as it lacks the strong points required to gain and hold the interest of the patron.

¶ In this particular line of work we excel, for several reasons, viz: 1st; we have the largest and best variety of up-to-date type to be found in the western part of the state. 2nd; we carry only the very best grades of papers; and 3rd; the know-how with which to create original and attractive tye display.

¶ You make no mistake when you come to us with an order of printing

The Republican Job Printery

Benj. H. Sincell, Prop.,
Okland, Md.

HE ASPIRED TOO SOON.

How the Man With Ambition Was Presented With a Black Eye.

The man with a black eye sat down in the center of the street car, and of course the dozen other passengers took furtive glances at him and wondered if he called the other fellow a liar first. Finally the man at his right felt it his duty to query:

"Did a stick fly up when you were chopping wood?"

"No, sir."

"Get up in the night and run against an open door?"

"No, sir."

"Didn't tell the iceman that he'd been cheating you all summer, eh?"

"I didn't. I got this black eye by exploding a legend, sir."

"I—I don't exactly understand."

"Isn't it said in this country and doesn't everybody believe that a man can aspire to the highest position?"

"Of course. That's part of our great system."

"Well, it's all tommyrot. I was drinking a glass of beer in a saloon yesterday, and I happened to remark that I aspired to the presidency and five men piled on to me and gave me this black eye and kicked me outdoors."

"Um! I see," replied the other.

"Well, what do you see?"

"You aspired too high and too soon. The legend is all right, but it is expected that a man will serve one term as alderman first and steal enough to pay his campaign expenses."—Baltimore American.

Cause For Gratitude.

The benevolent looking old gentleman on the seat in front turned around and spoke to the mother of the little cherub whose sticky fingers had been smearing chocolate creams on his bald head.

"Are there any more at home like him?" he asked, with a genial smile.

"Oh, no!" she said. "He's our only child."

"Thank heaven!" he exclaimed fervently.—Chicago Tribune.

The Popular Cure.

"So I can't induce you to handle my line of remedies?" said the patent medicine salesman as he closed his grips. "Don't the citizens around here use any kind of cures?"

"Only the rest cure, stranger," drawled the proprietor of the general store. "You can find half a hundred of them on the fence and on the porch and behind the stove using that cure now."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Better.

The Bridegroom (on the return from the honeymoon)—Hello! What's this? All the bills for your trousseau? Why, I thought your father paid these.

Bride—It is customary, dear. But he thought you would rather do it than give him the humiliation of borrowing the money from you.—New York Life.

African Ingenuity.

The equatorial barber has no paint, but he can have a barber pole all the same.

Domestic Comfort.

"Excuse me for not stopping," exclaimed Little. "I'm in a hurry to get home."

"That's rather unusual," said Large. "What's the trouble?"

"My wife has a cold," explained Little, "and she can't speak over a whisper."—Bohemian Magazine.

A Housewifely Request.

She—Dearest, are you going fishing?

He—Yes, darling.

She—Well, I want to put up some preserves this year. Won't you catch me some jellynsh?—Baltimore American.

The New Learning.

They taught him how to hemstitch, and
they taught him how to sing,
And how to make a basket out of variegated string,
And how to fold a paper so he wouldn't
hurt his thumb—
They taught a lot to Bertie, but he
couldn't
do a
sum.

They taught him how to mold the head of
Hercules in clay,
And how to tell the difference 'twixt bluebird and the jay,
And how to sketch a horsie in a little picture frame;
But, strangely, they forgot to teach him
how to
spell his
name.

Now, Bertie's pa was crabbed, and he
went one day to find
What 'twas they did to make his son so
backward in the mind.
"I don't want Bertie wrecked!" he cried
in temper far from cool.
"I want him educated!" So he
took him
out of
school.

—"Jersey Jingles," by Leonard H. Robbins.

Bear Range Poultry Farm

W. G. RILEY.

BREEDER OF

High Class Stock.

Winner of First Prizes at Hagerstown and Cumberland.

I have 14 of the leading varieties.

Eggs, $1 for 15.

Lowest price for best quality.

DEER PARK, MD.

DOES IT PAY?

to tramp errands, lose time and suffer inconvenience—to save the cost of a telephone message.

The C.&P. Telephone Comp'y

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

An Appetite

No matter how critical your taste or capricious your appetite, we are sure to be able to please you with

Pure Ice Cream.

Our aim is to make it the finest, and we seem to be successful, judging by its great popularity.

Any flavor you may prefer.

Any quantity you want.

Henry Lauer,

4tf Oakland, Md.

Arthur Townshend,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

First National Bank Building, Main Street, Oakland, Md.

COME AND SEE

WE HAVE IT FOR

Spring Cleaning,

NEAT LINE OF

Mattings,

Table and Floor Oil Cloths,

Lace Curtains,

Dotted Swiss,

Window Blinds,

Sheets and Pillow Cases,

Table Linen, Towels,

Silkolines and Reps.

STILL A FEW

SUITS

AND

OVERCOATS

AT

Away Down Prices.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.

FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING

Send for prices

A Hint to the Wise 'Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on

2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.

2-qt Blue Enamel Pudding Pans.

2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank

Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.

Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.

C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
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You can buy at Reduced Prices

Grain Drills, Harrows and Plows

AT NAYLOR & CO.'S

Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,

Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

☞For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell, Real Estate Agt and Surveyor
Sincell Building, OAKLAND, MD.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1908.

FOR CONGRESS,

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

There seems to be some very artful dodging among Democratic statesmen to keep away from Denver. Looks as if it might be necessary to lasso some of them. Senator Rayner can't very well go, in view of the fact that he tried to get up an anti-Bryan movement last winter. As for Mr. S. Davies Warfield, he would look about as comfortable in a Bryan band-agon was a fish out of water.—Balto. News, (Dem).

SUGGESTIONS AS TO DOGS.

The horrible death of a gentleman in the city of New York a short time ago from hydrophobia may be cited as an instance showing the danger to human life from contact with rabid dogs. The victim in this case had not been bitten, but after dressing the wound of a pet dog his hand came in contact with a slight sore on his side caused by a scratch, and in this way he contracted the dread malady and died in great agony a few days later. He had not the slightest idea that the dog was afflicted with rabies.

This distressing case and numerous others which have recently occurred in various large cities, including Baltimore, where a little girl's face was terribly bitten a day or two ago by a dog believed to be mad, have awakened people far and wide to the extreme importance of greater precaution in dealing with the canine family. In Baltimore the newspapers and the city authorities are aroused upon this subject, and steps are being taken to inaugurate stringent regulations for the protection of the public from vicious or rabid dogs. Says the Baltimore Sun in a recent issue: "We appreciate entirely the admirable qualities of the dog and the affection in which this loyal and usually lovable animal is held by his owner. But none of us can conscientiously deny the safety of the public is a matter of far greater importance than the unrestricted freedom of the dog. The fidelity, the courage and the comradeship of the dog ought not to blind any of us to the fact that it is not safe to allow these animals to roam the streets without effective control. The issue is not, as some argue, mainly a crusade on the part of those who dislike dogs against those who are fond of dogs. The question is much broader than a mere repugnance to dogs. It is fundamentally a matter of protecting the people of this city from one of the most frightful diseases. It is a matter of saving human life by imposing necessary restrictions upon dogs. It is in the final analysis, a matter of simple justice and humanity, and we are satisfied that as the majority of owners of dogs are humane and just they will meet the issue in that spirit. In Baltimore within the last few weeks children have been attacked on the streets by dogs and some of them horribly torn and mutilated. Worse than the wounds, however, is the lurking dread of hydrophobia. It may be possible to make Baltimore like Berlin, a city without rabies. But if this is to be accomplished, public sentiment must co-operate with the authorities. There must be thorough appreciation by all elements of our population of the vital need of enforcing regulations which will give the public immunity from attacks by dogs."

These suggestions apply to every city and town, every hamlet and farm, where dogs are permitted to run at large at will; especially are these suggestions applicable to Oakland and the county at large since a rapid dog, supposedly, ran amuck through Oakland on Sunday morning lost, attacking a number of other dogs in the streets. It may not be possible in the country to apply regulations as effective as those that may be enforced in the cities, but in the absence of such regulations people cannot be too careful, especially just now, of the manner in which they control their dogs and also in guarding themselves and their children from attack by the dogs of other people, so many of which are allowed to run at large throughout the town and county.

All dogs should be tied up, both in town and country, and the action of Council Monday night in passing the ordinance governing the running at large of dogs is one to be highly commended.

LEGAL ETHICS.

The new code prepared by the American Bar Association shows that the professional conscience has been stirred. The new code will not put an end to the shyster, but if the general opinion of the profession is aroused against unscrupulous practitioners, much improvement is likely to result. It will not do merely to form and adopt canons of conduct worthy of the old traditions. "Such actions," says the New York Tribune "must be backed up by an active professional opinion discountenancing those who make a business of soliciting and fomenting litigation, the attorneys who employ ambulance chasers, the Hummels of all kinds, and those more successful members of the profession who by their devious practices are given to the honorable title "corporation lawyer" a sinister significance in the public mind. The bar should not only have its code of ethics but it should set its face determinedly against violations of that code. If the men who discredits the profession are visited with professional ostracism, and those who bring it into reproach are upon its initiative promply disbarred, a wholesome improvement in the character of the bar will result. But positive and persistent action is needed even more than codes of ethics. It is no little reflection upon the capacity of the organization bar of this city to protect its reputation and maintain its character that Hummel was able to carry on his nefarious practice so many years successfully."

CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

The issues in the coming Presidential contest will be fewer than in previous years, but they will be clearly and sharply defined. The adjournment of congress has diverted popular attention to the national conventions and the issues of the campaign. Mr. William Jennings Bryan, who has accurately if not modestly described himself as the leading candidate for the Democratic nomination for president, has been devoting himself for the greater part of the time since 1904 to talking about issues, and recently made another statement for the benefit of those whom it may concern.

The Pittsburg Gazette Times says: "The Commoner surprises no one when he says that the Democrats will present a criticism of Republican management. That is to be expected and, indeed, that is what they have been doing since 1896, their criticism just previous to that time including the administration of their own president. In the remainder of the outline, devoted to the things that will be demanded, there are only a few items that differ much from the Republican program. One item on which there is and will be large difference is the tariff. As Mr. Bryan states it the Democrats will ask tariff reduction. That means a revenue tariff, or in other words free trade. The Republican program is for revision of the tariff by the friends of protection and the matter will be studied by a commission assisted by government experts so that the work may be done intelligently. The Democrats demand reduction without giving the subject more than academic consideration.

"Two other items which will distinguish the Democratic platform, as outlined by Bryan, are opposition to imperialism and a demand for election of United States senators by popular vote. There is no such issue as imperialism except in the diseased imaginations of some Democratic leaders. As for the popular election of United State senators, that is already an accomplished fact wherever the people wish it. The Democrats ought to be the last to urge it, however, in view of the awful examples sent to the United States senate by the people of Democratic states.

"Congress will be the chief point of attack under the head of criticism of Republican management. Congress, however, is to be commended for the good work it has done. The one thing that can be said against it is that it has not done all that the President wished it to do and recommended. It may be proper to raise the question of congressional achievement in the congressional election, but in the election for president the record of the administration and whether the Republican nominee measures up to it is the one proper issue and neither Bryan nor any other Democratic mouther of words can obscure it."

BITTINGER.

May brought us some extremely warm weather, but June begins with threatenings of frost.

Miss Fannie Brenneman and Mrs. Fred. M. Bittinger returned last Monday afternoon from a short visit to friends over in Somerset county, Pa.

Dr. H. R. Boyer of Accident, was called to this village last Monday by the illness of Mrs. T. J. Lohr.

Mahlon Brenneman, of McHenry, was visiting relatives here last Sunday.

Austin Bittinger had a narrow escape from serious injury on last Thursday. A team which the lad was driving became unmanagable and ran away throwing him violently from the wagon under the horses' feet, but fortunately he escaped with slight injury.

While attending an ice cream supper in this village last Saturday evening, Lawrence Bittinger, of Grantsville, was taken suddenly with a severe attack of appendicitis. He was taken to the home of Joel Orendorf and was able to return to his home on Monday.

Miss Missouri Bowman was greeting old acquaintences here last Sunday.

The lawn fete and ice cream supper given by Mrs. K. A. Bittinger last Saturday night was largely attended and the young folks enjoyed the evening.

Mrs. C. C. Frederick, of Friendsville, and her sister, Miss Lillian Emory, were visiting their brother and family here last week.

DEATH IS THE WAGES OF SIN.

Rev. S. A. Coffman, Uxorcide, Succumbs to Shock in Fairmont Hospital.

Rev. Stephen A. Coffman, the Methodist minister who murdered his wife at Meadowville, near Fairmont, W. Va., by cutting her throat with a razor, died Monday night in the City Hospital at Fairmont. W. Va., to which he was removed from the jail when his condition became critical. The cause of death was overshock to his nerves, according to the diagnosis of the doctors. The shock came when his reason returned. Since Tuesday, May 26, when Coffman had an outbreak in jail, he was on the decline and for several days he was unable to partake of nourishment. He had no desire to live. He declared he had nothing to live for. His body was taken to his home at Shinnston, W. Va., and interred. The preparations for the funeral were in the hands of Coffman's relatives in that place. The death of Rev. Coffman relieves the prosecuting attorney from further action in his case. Had he not died witnesses would have been sent before the grand jury at Fairmont Tuesday. The exact truth as to the mental condition of Coffman will possibly never be known now. Opinion was so widely divided as to his sanity that the circuit court would doubtless have appointed a commission to conduct a thorough examination. The murder occurred on the night of May 19. Coffman pursued his wife with a poker, beat her and then horribly lacerated her with a razor. He then went to the home of Lafayette Meredith and said he had killed his mother. Coffman was about 50 years of age and had charge of the Meadowville circuit of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a probationary member of the Conference. He had previously held other charges. His wife was a school teacher and two years ago they were married at Oakland.

In his last moments Coffman realized his awful crime, but stated that he had committed the act while insane and was not to be held responsible for it. He cared no longer to live and was willing to die. He could not account for his committing the crime, which he admitted he had done while temporarily insane.

GORTNER.

Mr. Isaac Hostettler and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas, of Johnstown, Pa., are visiting relatives here this week.

Messrs. John and Harvey Gortner were calling on C. Gortner at Albrightsville, W. Va., last Sunday.

Eddie Yoder and Menno Beachy, who spent several day with relatives here, returned to their home at Tuterton, Pa., Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Yoder, of Meyersdale, Pa., spent Sunday with Mr and Mrs. D. M. Schrock.

Misses C. Fratz and McGunnige, of Accident, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Sanders.

Mrs. Susan Frazee, of Millersburg, Ohio, is calling on her many friends here.

Rev. D. H. Bender, of Johnstown, Pa., was in this vicinity last week.

John Petershein, of near Lancaster, Pa., is visiting relatives and friends

A. W. Killuis is visiting relatives over in Pennsylvania this week.

Sunday school at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIE.

Peach Orchard Damaged $40,000.

Reports from the Allegany orchard in the Levels section of West Virginia about 15 miles southeast of Cumberland state that the recent hail storm caused damage to the amount of forty thousand dollars to the peach trees. Sections of the immense orchard were riddled. Other orchards escaped, the storm traversing a narrow path.

Brewing Company Fined.

The Fairmont Brewing Co., Fairmont, W. Va., has been fined $200 by Mayor Neeley for selling beer within the corporate limits without license. Fairmont is now "dry" and license was refused. An employe of the brewing company was also fined $200 and costs for the same offense. He took an appeal and gave bond. Both cases will go to the courts.

Young Men's Christian Society.

Subject for next Sunday afternoon's lecture, Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, lecturer, in the rooms of the Association, Mitchell building, Second street, to which all or cordially invited: The Risen Christ by the Sea of Galilee —John 21: 12-23

Died Going to Cemetery.

Mrs. Nathan Smith, widow, Keyser, W. Va., died Saturday morning on her way to the cemetery, where she was going to decorate the grave of her husband. Mrs. Smith left home with her daughter in apparent good health, but near the old mill, a short distance from the cemetery, she fainted and died in her daughter's arms. A doctor was telephoned for immediately, but before reaching her she was dead. Mrs. Smith resided on Davis street in Keyser. Several grown children survive.

Subscribe for The Republican.

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,

the 12th day of June, 1908,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1.—ALL THAT LOT, PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND LOCATED ON SECOND STREET IN THE TOWN OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND, and being the same lot of ground which was conveyed to Charles A. Hesen by Amanda V. Michael and others by deed bearing date the 6th day of August, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 47, folio 393, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, said lot being described in said deed by the following metes and bounds, courses and distances: Beginning for the same at a stake standing at the end of a line drawn North 23 degrees East, 132 perches from the northeast corner of Oak and Second streets in said town, and running thence South 67 degrees East, 53 feet to the line of a piece or parcel of land in said town of Oakland conveyed by Edward McCarty and wife to Daniel J. Brant, thence South 16½ degrees East, 60 feet, thence South 88 degrees West, to the limits of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, thence with said railroad limits to Second street, thence with said Second street to the place of beginning, excepting the portion of said lot heretofore conveyed to Sarah A. Mason by deed duly recorded among the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Charles A. Hesen.

No. 2.—TWENTY-TWO ACRES AND THIRTY-SIX PERCHES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "SMALL MEADOWS," being the same land which is particularly described in a deed for the same from Daniel E. Offutt and wife to Frank Graham, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 50, folio 149, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county, near the town of Crellin, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Frank Graham.

No. 3.—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN ACRES, MORE OR LESS, OF A TRACT OF LAND KNOWN AS THE "PROMISED LAND," and being the same land which was conveyed to Ora A. P. Weimer by Samuel B. Lee by deed dated the 29th day of April, 1905, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 50, folio 567, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Ora A. P. Weimer.

No. 4.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND CONTAINING ABOUT ONE-FOURTH OF AN ACRE, KNOWN AS LOT NUMBER 21 IN WILSON'S ADDITION TO THE TOWN OF OAKLAND, and being the same lot which was conveyed to Edward Hoye by Newton B. Wayman by deed bearing date the 10th day of May, 1878, and duly recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 3, folio 762, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said lot is located on Liberty street in the town of Oakland and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of Miss Marion C. Hoye.

No. 5.—PART OF MILITARY LOT NUMBER TWELVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN, CONTAINING TWELVE AND ONE-HALF ACRES OF LAND, being the same land which was conveyed to Jesse S. Severe and Sarah A. Severe by deed from John M. Browning and wife, bearing date the 21st day of August, 1897, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 32, folio 458, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Jesse S. Severe.

No. 6.—ALL THAT LOT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING ONE-FOURTH OF AN ACRE, KNOWN AS THE "RUSSELL PROPERTY," which is located on the Southwest corner of First and Water streets in the town of Oakland, in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county, and being the same property which was conveyed by James W. Thomas, Attorney, to Susan M. Thomas by deed bearing date the 28th day of November, 1900, and is duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 39, folio 140, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Susan M. Thomas.

No. 7.—FIFTY-FIVE AND FIVE-EIGHTHS ACRES OF LAND, being a part of Lot No. 6 of the subdivision of a tract of land called "Herrington Manor," and being the same land which was conveyed to Charles G. Teats by Elizabeth Hall Vansant and others by deed dated the first day of October, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, folio 369, etc, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1906 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Charles G. Teats.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

H. R. DEWITT,

Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

Farm for Sale—I offer my firm, located near Herrington Manor school house, for sale; contains 52 acres 35 clear; good six-room dwelling; small barn; well watered; young orchard. Address J. S. Hardesty, Oakland, Md. 50-13

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.
R. C. McCandlish, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. Friend, Merchant,
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate and Personal Property,

In Mountain Lake Park, Md.

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias on judgment of condemnation, issued out the Circuit Court of Garrett county, wherein Clarence G. Hammond is plaintiff and Verona H. Preston and South G. Preston are defendants, the same being No. 18 of said Term, 1908, the undersigned Sheriff of Garrett county, having levied upon and attached the real and personal property hereinafter mentioned, in the above entitled cause, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, in front of Hayden Bros. store, formerly Hammond's old stand, on the corner of H street and Baltimore Ave., in Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Maryland, on

Saturday, the 20th day of June,

1908, at 2 o'clock p. m., all the following personal property, to-wit:

1 Lot Shelving, 1 Coal Box and Contents, 1 Silk Umbrella, 1 Waste Basket and Contents, A lot of books of most every description, 1 Brussels Parlor Carpet and Rugs to match, 1 Lot of other Carpets and Rugs, 1 Lot of Mattings, 1 Lot of Curtain Poles, Window Blinds and Hammocks, 1 Bread Can and Contents, 1 Trunk and Contents, 2 Boxes and Contents, 1 Lot of Bed Quilts and Comforts, 1 Lot of Men's Wearing Apparel, 1 Slicker Overcoat, 1 Rocking Chair, 1 Shelf, 1 Feather Duster, 1 Box of Souvenirs, 3 brooms, 2 Large Pictures and Frames, 1 Lot of Bed Linen and Blankets, 1 Lot of Loose Pictures, 2 Door Mats, 1 Lot of Crackers, 1 Bowl, 1 Letter Box, Table Oil Cloth, 1 Rope Swing, 1 Lot of Coal.

Also all that lot in Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md., known and designated as

Lot Number 1004

on the plat of Mt. Lake Park, Maryland, as recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 6, folio No. 800, this being the same property which was conveyed and more particularly described in the deed to the said Verona H. Preston from Maria Spitzer, dated June 21st, 1907, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 54, folio 581, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Maryland.

The said personal property and real estate will be sold to satisfy said fieri facias on the aforesaid judgment of condemnation and the costs.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

School Board Meeting.

OFFICE OF
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
OF GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., May 20th, 1908.

The Garrett County School Board will meet

Monday, June 1, 1908,

at 2:30 P. M., for the purpose of considering new buildings and repairs and such other business as may come before them.

Bids for text books and supplies will be opened and contracts awarded at this meeting.

By order of the Board,

E. A. BROWNING, County Sup't.

Scott's Emulsion strengthens enfeebled nursing mothers by increasing their flesh and nerve force.

It provides baby with the necessary fat and mineral food for healthy growth.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND $1.00.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. OFFUTT, JOHN M. DAVIS, G. S. HAMILL.
GEORGE W. LEGGE, JOHN T. MITCHELL, S. T. JONES.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, VICE-PR... S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. FRALEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER

Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Davis, of the Park, spent Tuesday in Oakland.

Senator R. A. Ravenscroft, of Baltimore, spent a day or two in Oakland this week.

Messrs. Ferdinand Williams and Richard T. Semmes, of the Cumberland bar, are in Oakland this week attending court.

Ex-County Treasurer Horace R. DeWitt, of Hoyes, is in Oakland this week settling up some county affairs in the financial line.

Mr. E. J. Hamill, cashier of the Kitzmiller National Bank, was in Oakland Tuesday afternoon and yesterday morning on business.

When you come to town don't forget to call at the Gold Mine Store. Candy, tobaccos, fishing tackle, 2 bottles pop for 5c. Geo. M. Mason, Prop'r.

Messrs. Wm. H. H. Friend, George Long, Leon Hardie and George J. Kolb, of Friendsville were among District No. Two's contingent in town this week as court visitors.

Mr. Harry L. McComas arrived at his home in Oakland last night from school at Mercersburg, Pa., and will spend his vacation here with his parents Dr. and Mrs. H. W. McComas.

Mr. J. Riley Gordon, of New York, was in Oakland Monday where he met with the court house commission, that body having met in consultation that day with the architect.

Ex-County Treasurer Thomas B. Wiley, of Bittinger, was in the city Tuesday and yesterday, being accompanied by his son-in-law, Jerome B. Emory, also of Bittinger.

WANTED—By lady of experience, position as manager of summer boarding house at or near Mt. Lake Park. Can give references. Address "A. A.," care of THE REPUBLICAN. 14tf

The Gold Mine Store is the place to get your candy, post cards, tobaccos, toys, wagons, base ball goods and fishing tackle of all kinds. Two bottles of pop for 5c.

Mr. Henry C. Grusendorff, of Hutton, graduated Tuesday from the pharmacy department of the University of Maryland, and returned to his home at Hutton yesterday morning.

Dr. R. B. Ward, who spent a month in Baltimore as a delegate to the General Conference of the M. E. church, returned to his home in Oakland Tuesday morning, Conference having adjourned the day previous.

The Mountain Lake Park Chautauqua Program will go to press the latter part of the present week. Advertisers who desire to utilize its pages for publicity purposes are advised to make their contract without further delay.

A young married man wanted with no children or a very small family; the wife to do the cooking for four men, the man to work by the year or month; house ready till July. Write at once; reference wanted. C. J. Yoder, Grantsville, Md. 11-3t

On Sunday last Mr. and Mrs. Homer Nordeck of Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Nordeck and little son, of Corinth, and Mr. A. B. Cunningham, of Pittsburg, were all very pleasantly entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hardesty, of Oakland.

A man who sent a dollar for a "potato bug killer" received two blocks of wood with the following directions: "Take the block which is No. 1 in the right hand, place the bug on No. 2 and press them together. Remove the unfortunate and proceed as before."

Tuesday morning this office was favored by calls from Messrs. Edward Margroff and Solomon Glass, of Accident; Gilead Broadwater, Henry C. Butler, and Noah Bittinger, of District No 3; and Elijah Livengood, the maple sugar king of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Mrs W. A. Sturgiss, who has been absent from Oakland for several weeks, which time she spent visiting her parents at Meyersdale, Pa., and in company with them attending the sessions of the General Conference of the M. E. church in Baltimore, returned to her home in Oakland Tuesday afternoon.

Slander is a blighting sirocco—the base, foul, cloven footed slander—like the loathsome worm leaves a path covered with slime. How truthful it has been said: "Living, he is a traveling pest, and worse, dying impenitent, his soul too deeply stained for Hell." How often do we hear the slanderer's tongue warbling his song of disgrace on our streets.

Mr. George W. Legge, Jr., recently graduated from the law department, University of Maryland, returned to his home in Oakland Monday evening, to be followed a little later by his "parchment," the commencement having occurred Tuesday evening. Where he will begin the practice of his profession is yet an unsettled question with him, but wherever he may buckle down to business there he will make and retain friends. Here's to his good health and prosperity!

Very many men attain a wide reputation within the male circle of their acquaintance of being "good fellows" when the men themselves know that it is undeserved and that the term "bad fellows" would more nearly fit their case. Of course there are hosts upon hosts of men—far more than the world at large know of—who are in truth good fellows in every sense of the word but it is a fact, nevertheless, that in numerous instances the designation applied to men whose only title thereto is won at the cost of disquiet and anxiety at home and among friends and possibly of broken hearts and ruined lives. Viewed from merely the selfish standpoint a young man cannot afford to be known as a good fellow, as the term is commonly understood, much less to be one. In its proper sense of being an agreeable companion, everyone should endeavor to be such and the first place in which to show this good fellowship is the home.

Subordinate Granges Take Notice

Garrett County Pomona Grange will meet with Swanton Grange Saturday, June 6th, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Please be prompt as this will be a business session. Officers are to be elected and installed, and other grange matters looked after.

J. M. CONNEWAY, Master.

CAPITAL 50,000.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent.

on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

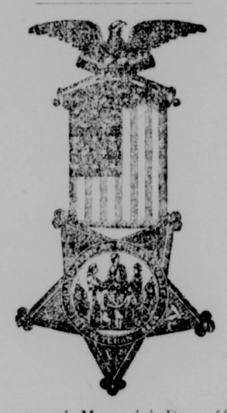
COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

MEMORIAL DAY QUIETLY OBSERVED IN OAKLAND

Annual Tribute to the Nation's Dead Paid with the Usual G. A. R. Rites.

FEWER OLD SOLDIERS EACH YEAR

To Remind One of the Years of Strife Waged Between the North and the South—Knights of Pythias Decorate Graves of Departed Brethren.



The annual Memorial Day, falling this year on last Saturday, was observed in the usual manner in Oakland—quietly and in order—as the day should be observed, for when one takes a retrospective view of the day and all that it implies, the associations, why it was instituted and how it was originally intended to be observed, the occasion is too solemn to be lightly and thoughtlessly looked upon.

As is generally the custom the exercises of the day were under the direct charge of Crook Post, G. A. R., under command of Capt. J. M. Jarboe, in the absence of Col. A. G. Sturgiss, whose physical condition was such as to prevent him from taking active command.

The Post formed on Alder street, and was followed in the line by the school children and Knights of Pythias lodge, marching thence to the cemetery, when the graves of the old soldiers, and those of the deceased members of the Pythian lodge were decorated.

The ranks of the Grand Army were thinner this year than ever before, several of the old soldiers having answered the last roll call in the time intervening between last Saturday and the previous occasion.

At the cemetery details of soldiers and the Knights were sent to the graves to strew them with flowers, after which Rev. E. Manges, one of the veterans, made a few timely remarks to his comrades and the crowd around.

The city of the dead looked more beautiful than ever before. Masses of flowers decked nearly every grave of those who are sleeping there.

In town business was almost suspended, nearly every one going either to the cemetery or to other points where the day is observed with less of the spirit of patriotism than it is here.

Memorial Day at Deer Park.

There was a great deal of enthusiasm and a very large attendance on the occasion of the memorial exercises at Deer Park on Decoration Day. The playing of the Deer Park band was especially commended.

Rev. E. J. Westfall was the orator at the cemetery and his remarks were impressive. On the village green the exercises were resumed. Wm. D. Hoye acted as chairman and he acquitted himself well. G. W. Haulenbeek made the opening address. One of the important results of the war, he said, was that we were made a world power of influence.

Rev. C. W. Hudson was the next speaker. He made an address bristling with patriotism. He extolled the American citizen, and said it was far greater to be an American citizen than to be a king or an emperor.

Chairman Hoye then introduced Mr. Chas. M. Miller, an ex-Confederate, and he made a fine address, and although he was on the Confederate side, no one could take exceptions to his remarks. He observed that the Confederates numbered but 600,000 men, while there was a formidable force of 2,800,000 soldiers arrayed against them on the Union side.

Chairman Hoye made the closing address and referring to the statement as to numbers, made by Mr. Miller, said that defeat only came to the Confederates when they were worn out fighting such a large body. He was applauded.

To Be Wedded.

Invitations to the wedding of Miss Anne Verlinda Landstreet and Mr. Robert Coleman McCandlish have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Upton B. McCandlish, of Piedmont, West Va. Miss Landstreet is the sister of Mrs. U. B. McCandlish at whose home in Westernport the wedding will occur. Mr. McCandlish is the efficient cashier of the First National Bank of Friendsville, this county. The couple will be at home to their friends after July 1st at Friendsville, where the groom-to-be has a very handsome and well appointed residence.

WATER ENGINEERS ENGAGED

To Survey for Water Works—Street Commissioner Crim Resigned.

At the meeting of Council Monday night the firm of Penniman & Fairley, water and sewerage engineers of Baltimore, was engaged to make the preliminary survey and execute the plats for the proposed water and sewerage system of Oakland, work upon which is to begin at an early day.

The resignation of Mr. Josegh M. Crim, who was recently appointed street commissioner, was accepted by Council and Mr. Abraham Wotring appointed in his stead.

We wonder how many of our readers have noticed the differance between the man who has been married but a short time and one who has been married several years. You can always tell a young husband from an old one. When a man has been married a few months, you will generally see him working in the garden or fixing up about the house and while he works he whistles, or sings, or occasionally looks up towards the window to see if anyone is watching him. A year later he is still working in the garden but the smile has been exchanged for a frown and he occasionally looks up towards the house wondering why in thunder breakfast is not ready. Another year rolls by and his looks would sour milk, but he is still at work, stopping occasionally to kick the dog or throw a brick at the cat. The next year we find him sitting on the front porch, smoking a pipe, while his wife does the digging in the garden. Now just watch our young men, as one by one, they are caught in Cupid's net and see if this rule does not work out the problem correctly.

Good Time Coming.

Frank C. Graham, of Garrett county, was in town a few days ago and told the Journal that all of the many people of his section who trade in Frostburg are thinking of uniting in a petition to restore the Braddock road to thoroughfare conditions, as the National Pike had about become impassable.

He said that if they had to come via the Musselman estate, they would miss Sand Spring and Federal Hill and those two places would miss them, and so on.

But the Journal told him not to hurry the Braddock Road renaissance; that the State would soon take hold of the National Pike and restore it so nicely that he, Thomas Johnson, Henry G. Wolfe, Patrick Hoye et al., could buy automobiles and come to town three times a day with hay and corn, and eggs, butter, smear-case and props, and go home each time richer with the spoils of trade, etc.

The Journal doesn't know what Frank and the others will say about this statement at this moment, but all will be glad if it turns out true.—Frostburg Journal.

Slow Coach's Appael to The Republican.

MISTER REPUBEYKEN: i thot i would rite a little peace fur your paiper about them there ortimobiles, an' the hoss races. i seed a feller cum in a "nats ankle" uv runnin over a bunch uv gals tother da with his mobeal an them gals waz skeerd out'n a week's larnin—an tha waz normal gals too, a payen their bord to git thar larnin. i'll bet that chap waz agoin 25 mi. a hr. an he didn't even toot his horn.

now, mister Publikan, i think the fellers an wimen whats got hosses had ortent to run races on the streats uv okeland, fur sum time fokes send thare little chilern to the stoar or the p. o. an thay mite git rund over.

i hearn sum body sa at they waz a law agin goin so fast onles you wuz a ridin on the steam cars or in a flyen mashean, but if they is i'll bet 2c the perleaseman dont no nuthin about it an if you have got a book at's got it in it, mister Publikan, I wisht youd sho it to him.

Then while i am a riten i jist want to sa it pears to me at fellers at has runnaway hosses ort to swap em off to the hoss traders, an quit skeeren the people and busten up the winders an maken so much fuss.

then i dont think drunk nigger ort to be lowed to drive so fast at nite cause tha mite run into somthin and an smash things up.

Now mister republiken ef you will git the fellers an women as rides a straddle to quit goin so fast on there hosses an there mobeals ile set up the lemon aid on the foarth of julie.

im am yure frend,
SLO KOACHES.

Protection Against Loss By Fire.

Is your property insured? If not, could you afford to lose your home or your place of business at this time by fire? If such a misfortune should overtake you are you able to rebuild without borrowing money and putting a mortgage on your premises? If not, then insure your property at once in one of the large and reliable Fire Insurance Companies represented by our Agency, and in case of fire you will be promptly paid the amount of loss sustained under your policy, and it will not be necessary to borrow. Combined assets of Companies represented, more than $85,000,000. Write for information and rates.

FRED A. THAYER, Agent.
52-21tf Oakland, Md.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

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THE Clothing we are handling this Season is that distinguished kind which you see so many well dressed gentlemen wearing, and gives them that appearance of refinement that no other line of Clothing imparts. It is the Hart Schaffner & Marx kind. Come to our store and we will be pleased to exhibit the full line of this incomparable Clothing built scentifically for wear and appearance.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

CIRCUIT COURT IN SESSION

June Team Opened Monday With Judges Boyd and Henderson Presiding.

The June term of the circuit court commenced Monday with Chief Judge A. Hunter Boyd and Associate Judge Henderson on the bench. There are forty cases on the criminal docket, seventeen appeals and ninety-nine trials.

Mr. John A. Grant, of Oakland was appointed foreman of the grand jury and the following named were drawn to serve on the grand inquest for the present term:

Jacob Stump, Sebastian Hinebaugh, Charles C. Hanpt, Charles Wamsley, Charles H. Youmkin, William W. Sweet, Dougall McLane, John W. Camp, M. W. Kinsinger, Jefferson Guard, Michael Cunningham, Alpha Hinebaugh, Edwin Sembower, Jacob E. Bowser, Ami G. Lewis, Jacob S. Myers, Richard Laske, Edward E. Brown, Levi Resh, Solomon Glass, William S. Beaver, Henry C. Butler, Samuel E. Broadwater.

Judge Boyd delivered the usual charge to the grand jury instructing that body specifically as to their duties. The Court laid stress upon the importance of keeping secret their proceedings and called their attention to sundry acts of assembly which require to be given in charge to the grand jury, at every term of the court. The Court was particularly positive in reference to carrying concealed weapons.

The several dockets were called and an unusually large number of judgments were entered in uncontested cases. The term will probably be a long one.

The Court adjourned for the day at 12:30 in order that the judges might meet the courthouse commission.

Since Tuesday cases on the appeal docket has been disposed of, and this morning the trial docket will be taken up.

Pumping Out Newburg Shaft.

After a lapse of something like 22 years, the old Newburg (W. Va.) mine shaft, is being rehabilitated and put into working condition again. The W. F. Patterson Co., started work last Friday pumping the water from the shaft and will proceed to completely modernize the workings. The Hamilton Coal and Coke Co., the present owners of the property will expend a large sum to get the mine in operation, and it is a wise investment, for up to the time of the the terrible explosion in 1886, in which thirty-nine men lost their lives, the mine produced the finest grade of coal to be found in this region and was much in demand commercially. The property has not been worked since the disaster. Coal is there is abundance, and with the plant run according to up-to-date methods, should pay a handsome percentage to its promoters.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Among late arrivals at the Park we note Mrs. J. A. Enlow and family, Mrs. Buckman and Mrs. McQuay.

The electric light plant was started up Monday evening.

The drug store, in charge of Mr. T. A. Gonder, is now open.

Don't fail to hear Dr. Arbuthnot Friday evening at the M. E. church.

Mrs. J. Grant Hayden and children will come to the Park Friday for a stay of a month.

The Loch Lynn Hotel is now ready for guests as is also the Chautauqua.

Children's Day will be observed in the M. E. church in the morning and in the U. B. Church in the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Allen and granddaughter Virginia Alcock came to the Park last week to put Allenhurst and Allen cottage in condition for the season. Tuesday morning Mrs. Allen and grand daughter returned to Baltimore while Mr. Allen will remain a short time a guest at Haydenhurst.

Church Services.

OAKLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

Services on Sunday, to which all are cordially invited, will be preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

L. B. HENSLEY, Pastor.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE.

Services next Sunday as follows:

Mt. Lake Park—Children's Day service in the morning; Junior League at 4 p. m.; Epworth League at 7 and preaching at 8 p. m., and reception of probationers.

Rev. Dr. Arbuthnot will give lecture to the Epworth June 5 at 8 p. m. All are cordially invited.

Deer Park—Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at 11 a. m.; Epworth League at 7 p. m.

All are welcome.

E. J. WESTFALL, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:

Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.

Preaching at 10.30 a. m., and 8 p. m.

Luther League every Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Preaching at Crellin next Sunday at 3 p. m.

Preaching at Hutton on Friday, June 12th, instead of Thursday evening the 11th, at 8 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:

Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.

Ferndale—Preaching at 8 p. m.

Loch Lynn—No preaching on account Children's Day service.

Everybody welcome.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

Engraved calling cards and wedding invitations may be procured by leaving your orders at this office. A very attractive and stylish line at moderate prices is shown.

$20 GOLD PIECES QUOTED AT $75

Unusually Fat Eagle and Absence of Motto Put a Premium on Coin.

Twenty-dollar gold pieces of the original issue without the motto, "In God We Trust," are now being quoted in Pittsburg as high as $75 apiece.

Speculation in all such gold coins, of the $20 and $10 denomination, seems to have become general since Congress decided to restore the motto. Collectors have practically been besieging the banks lately to get these coins, and it is stated that but few are in circulstion.

The original issue of the mottoless $20 gold pieces was of such an unusual character, the eagle being so fat that the coins could not be stacked, that an almost immediate effort was make to get them back following the corrections of the dies. The coins put out afterward stack all right, but now that the motto is to be restored it is believed that all such gold pieces will eventually be withdrawn from circulation.

At the Mellon National, the First National, the Union National and the Pittsburgh Trust Company banks yesterday it was stated that practically all of the original $20 gold pieces without the motto have been grabbed up by collectors and speculators. When a premium was first put on this coin a young Pittsburgh bank employe got a hold of quite a bunch of the $20 pieces ane took them to New York, selling them on the curb there for from $40 to $50. He is said to have cleared several hundred dollars in this way.

Cigar Business Booming.

"The walloping that has been recently administered to old King Alcohol in the South and middle West is going to be a good thing for the cigar and tobacco business," said a travelling salesman just in from a long trip. "You would naturally think that wiping out so many saloons would have a very serious effect on the cigar business, but it is well known that selling cigars is a secondary consideration in those places.

"In every town that I have visited since it went dry at the April election I have found that for every saloon that closed a retail cigar store opened, and the store quickly became the successors of the saloon as the social centre of the villages and small cities.

"The men who congregate there are smoking better cigars than they got in the saloons and are smoking more of them. The wholesale dealer, who is the best judge would rather have the trade of one retail cigar store than two saloons any day."

WATERSHEDS FOR FORESTS.

The recent proposal of the city of Newark concerning the enlargement and improvement of its watersheds in the Pequadnock Valley contained some suggestions worthy of consideration by all other communities which control their own water supplies, and also by all who are interested in the preservation and increase of forest growths. They will doubtless appeal with peculiar force to Jersey City, which has just won a tedious and costly lawsuit which had been entailed upon it through its adoption years ago of a plan of water supply actly opposite to that of Newark. Newark acquires ownership of its water sources, with a considerable extent of land, and of course has ever since had them under its own control. Jersey City, on the contrary, depended upon a contractor to provide it with water. The result has been unsatisfactory to Jersey City, especially in the matter of keeping the water free from contamination, and the municipality has been compelled to conduct legal proceedings to insure the purity of its supply. It has won its suit, but there is no certainty that it will not at some future time be compelled to renew its appeal to the courts.

Newark, free from such troubles, realizes that its present watershed is not sufficient to supply it for all time. Indeed at the present rapid rate of growth of the New Jersey metropolis the date of the inadequacy of the supply to the demand is within measurable distance. It is therefore proposed to purchase the remainder of the Pequannock Valley at once, while it can be secured at a reasonable price, instead of waiting until need of it is imperatively urgent and the price of land has risen several fold. That is sound policy. When it is known that a thing must be done it is wisdom to do it whenever it can be done to the best advantage. There are those who believe that it would have been cheaper in dollars and cents for New York to acquire many years ago a much greater extent of land in the Croton Valley than to wait until the last moment and then spend vast sums on high priced land to protect its water supply from contamination.

The forestry feature of the case, moreover, is one which should command wide attention at this time, when the conservation of our resources o woods and waters is being so seriously considered and is seen to be of so great and urgent importance. In addition to securing sufficient land for its water supply and for protecting the same from pollution, moreover, Newark's plan is to utilize the watershed as a forest preserve, by retaining the present forest growth and by planting thousands of young trees on the now treeless expanses. In this way it will actually increase the available supply of water by preventing loss through evaporation, and it is believed that by an intelligent system of cutting and culture it can derive a certain revenue from the land from wood as well as water. That is an example which other cities owning extensive watersheds might profitably emulate, instead of doing as our own water surveyors did a few years ago, when they started to convert the Croton region into a treeless Sahara.

AUTO TAX TO MAINTAIN ROADS

Former Governor Brown Advocates That Assessment be Imposed.

Anent the movement for good roads in Maryland, and the trips being made by the Commission for conferences with the people in different localities, former Governor Frank Brown declared Monday that good roads were something that Maryland, or any other State, would be unable to maintain unless a heavy tax was imposed on automoblies.

"One of the biggest problems that confronts this country," said former Governor Brown, "is the maintenance of good roads. So destructive are automobiles that an international congress has been called to meet in Paris in October, when the matter will be considered.

"Here at home an annual tax of $125 ought to be levied against automobiles, $5 of which should be paid to each of the 23 counties and $10 to Baltimore City. I am told, and I believe it is correct, that automobilists have now to pay $3 for a license that entiles them to a perpetual franchise. This is ridiculous.

"These automobiles are known to be the greatest menace in existence to good roads and a license of $125 would, I believe, be a very moderate one under the circumstances.

"When the Legislature meets this should be one of the first problems taken up, for it is useless for the State to spend millions in building roads that will be torn to pieces almost as soon as they are put down.

"Abroad highways that have stood the wear and tear of centuries of travel are literally torn to pieces by the big automobiles. Those using the machines should pay for the damage they do by providing the money for the maintenance of the highways."

Four Per Cent. Interest.

The First National Bank, Friendsville, pays four per cent. interest on time deposits. Place your money in this bank where its earning capacity will be greater than in any other banking institution in the county.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Friendsville, Md.

MUCH MOISTURE.

Plenty of Rain and Some Floods Promised for June.

The weather for June is predicted by Peter R. Smith as follows:

The storm wave of the last of May will disappear before June 1, leaving in its passage several days of fair, cool weather. About the 4th in western parts the temperature will grow warmer, cloudiness will increase, and about the 5th or 6th conditions will be matured for a storm wave which will move east, widening and also growing stronger as it advances. Many sections will be visited by much rain, high winds; electric displays, and hail will materialize in many places.

A cool wave will follow the distured period on the 9th or 10th.

Local rains will develop about the 12th, 13th and 14th. In addition to other disturbing factors the moon fulls on the 14th, which will add force to the disturbance. At the close of these rains a change to cooler weather for a day or two will prevail.

On the 16th, 17th and 18th rains will be on transit daily, attended by much thunder and lightning. The atmosphere about this period of June is as a general rule charged with moisture, producing in many localities what is commonly called June floods.

Local rains will be on passage on the 21st, 22d, 23rd, and 24th. Within this period of disturbance we may reasonably expect much electrical activity.

The last period of disturbance will be central about the 28th or 29th of the month, which will continue into July.

No Mention of Names.

At a dinner at Hot Springs, Va., the conversation turned to card sharps and Eben D. Jordan of Boston, said: "A one-eyed man was suspected of cheating in a poker game in the town of Tin Can. He played on and on till the chips were stacked so high on the table before him as to nearly hide him from view. Finally he won a huge jack pot. His one eye gleamed as he clawed the three bushels of chips. In the sullen silence a tall, lean player rose, took his revolver from its holster, and juggling it carelessly, said, 'Gents, there's cheatin' goin' on here. I ain't the kind of a gent to name names, nor to make any personal allusions; but is this cheatin' ain't stopped I'll shoot his other eye out and then he'll be blind.' "

HARMFUL FLIES WITH US AGAIE.

Prudent HouseKeepers Make Careful Preparations to Exclude Them.

The harmful unnecessary pest, the house fly, makes its annual advent, and housekeepers are busy making preparations to exclude it from their homes.

Medical science, which has done so much to eradicate germs and eliminate contagion, is still baffled by the fly, the greatest known breeder of disease and distributor of germs.

Though biologists have studied the habits of the fly, discovered why it can walk on on its head, counted the exact number of hairs on its legs and ascertained that it is a stupid, cannibal insect of the deleterious type, they have failed to find any means of exterminating it.

Housekeepers must still be bothered and menaced by millions of flies, which have an equal liking for the sugar bowl and garbage pail, and enter the house carrying filth from stables, markets and disease-infected places.

The old exterminatorys will be used again this summer—screenes, fly-traps, sticky paper and poison—all disagreeable expedients which do not seem to diminish the nuisance.

These play no useful part in nature's economy, and to all intents and purposes their invention has added to the aggravation, annoyance and disease.

The cold, damp spring has postponed the flies' appearance but indications are that they will be as numerous this summer as ever.

A PUZZLER.

He struggled down the slippery street;
He had hard work to keep his feet;
He struck a very icy spot;
He looked for help; he found it not;
His heels went up, and he went down—
The shock, it simply jarred the town—
And everybody laughed!

She started to take up the fish
That she had fried; reached for the dish
(We were all standing idly round,
Watching the fish, so deftly browned).
She raised the dish, but it was hot!
It fell and smashed upon the spot—
And everybody laughed!

He started down the subway stairs
When something caught him unawares.
He stubbed his toe or caught his heel
Or slipped upon an orange peel;
He turned a somersault, and thump!
He landed with an awful bump—
And everybody laughed!

The bald man suffered with a fly;
The umpire got biffed in the eye;
The lady left the open car
The wrong way to—ta-ra-ra-rah!
The judge went by, with stately tread;
A snowslide squashed upon his head—
And everybody laughed!

Now, please, will some one tell me why
We laugh at times as if we'd die
When people suffer pain and grief?
Why should a laugh give us relief?
In short, when everything's awry
Will some one kindly tell me why
Should everybody laugh?
—Somerville Journal.

Too Much Postage.

There is a clerk in the employ of a Philadelphia business man who, while a fair worker, is yet an individual of pronounced eccentricity. One day a wire basket fell off the top of the clerk's desk and scratched his cheek. Not having any court plaster at hand, he slapped on three two-cent stamps and continued his work. A few minutes later he had occasion to take some paper to his employer's private office. When he entered, the "old man," observing the postage stamps on his cheek, fixed him with an astonished stare. "Look here, Jenkins," he exclaimed, "you are carrying too much postage for second class matter!"

When Baby Cries.

"Wow!" shouted Mr. Stubb from somewhere in the darkness. "Oh, my toe!"

"How stupid of you, John!" called Mrs. Stubb sweetly. "The soothing sirup is not in that room. You are on the wrong tack."

And then came the explosion.

"On the wrong tack? Great Scott, woman, do you mean to say there are any more tacks sprinkled around here?"—Detroit Tribune.

Well Named.

"Have you seen the new dance called 'the automobile?'"

"No. Sort of breakdown, I suppose."

A Possibility.

"Yes," proudly observed the Japanese official, "our latest naval statistics show that we now have thirty first class battleships."

"Ah, invincible Nippon!" exclaimed another statesman of the Land of the Rising Sun. "Still it is hardly accurate yet to include the American fleet. Some of their vessels may be sunk."—Judge.

His Steady Job.

Bigley—You don't believe in a college education then?

Jigley—No; it unfits a man for everything except to sit around croaking about how much more intelligently he could enjoy wealth than the average man does.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Willing to Buy.

"I haven't tasted liquor for thirty-nine years."

"Um."

"I say I haven't tasted liquor for nine and thirty years."

"Well, sir, is that a boast or a hint?"—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Asked and Answered.

The inquisitive visitor to the studio of the famous but crotchety artist propounded the query, "What do you mix your colors with?" "With brains, sir," replied the painter in dignified tones. "Ah," commented the visitor, "so you paint miniatures."

Harmless at That.

Biggs—Some one told me that Polk is your deadly enemy.

Diggs—Yes, and I'm glad of it.

Biggs—Why?

Diggs—Because I'd rather he would be a deadly enemy than a lively one.—Chicago News.

Desperate Economy.

"And that rich woman eloped with her chauffeur!" exclaimed Mrs. Gadd.

"My," exclaimed Mrs. Gazzle, "what a saving in the expense of running her motor car!"—Pittsburg Post.

Labor Organizations Accomplish Much Good.

By United States Senator A. S. CLAY of Georgia.

I HAVE never been one to encourage antagonism between labor and capital. Each should be protected. No thoughtful man will contend that labor organizations should be absolutely destroyed. Sometimes their demands may be unreasonable, but the working people of the country cannot have organizations to protect themselves against organizations of capital that may attempt to put unjust burdens upon them they would be POWERLESS TO RESIST any oppression.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS HAVE ACCOMPLISHED A GREAT DEAL OF GOOD. THEY HAVE BROUGHT TOGETHER THE WORKINGMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES IN CORDIAL AND FRIENDLY RELATION AND HAVE ENABLED THEM TO SECURE BETTER WAGES, TO BUY HOMES AND EDUCATE THEIR CHILDREN.

These people are in many instances our very BEST AND MOST VALUABLE CITIZENS, and we should give them every possible encouragement. This statement does not refer to the agitator, but to the honest and industrious toilers who seek to better their conditions.

Take John Mitchell, for example. He has shown himself to be a careful, thoughtful and just man.

Both employers and employees have rights, and each should consider the welfare of the other. Destroy labor organizations entirely, and a MOST DEPLORABLE CONDITION would confront us.

The Bible a Human Book That Meets Human Needs.

By F. S. GOODMAN, Y. M. C. A. Secretary.

THE Bible has always been under fire, but the old book will stand all the assault that will come upon it. It has been under the fire of infidelity, of destructive criticism, of controversy and of misrepresented text.

There is nothing the Bible has a harder time with now than with the misrepresentations of professed Christians. The Bible stands under this fire because it is a HUMAN BOOK AND, MORE, because it faithfully accounts for human conditions, because it is a book filled with the records of human misery and because it meets human needs.

In writing of Washington and Lincoln in the present day we tell only of the good parts of their lives. Only the good stories that Lincoln told are recounted, yet in his early life he told some that were not so good. The Bible, however, looks the matter in the face and TELLS THE TRUTH. It relates the sin in the lives of Abraham and David as well as the better parts of their character.

WHEN THE WRONGS OF MODERN CONDITIONS ARE RIGHTED IT WILL BE BECAUSE THE PRINCIPLES OF CHRIST HAVE HAD A FAIR CHANCE. EVERY MAN LONGS TO BE BETTER THAN HE IS. THE SATISFACTION OF THAT YEARNING MAY BE FOUND IN THE BOOK. GIVE THE BIBLE A CHANCE.

Army and Navy Should Keep Pace With National Growth.

By WILLIAM H. TAFT, Secretary of War.

OUGHT we not in the six years between the present and the completion of the Panama canal to adopt a policy which shall give us a merchant marine to justify our expenditure of this enormous sum of money on commercial as well as naval and war strategic grounds?

IS IT NOT OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE THAT, IN ORDER THAT OUR INFLUENCE MAY BE FELT, WE SHOULD MAINTAIN A NAVY AND ARMY COMMENSURATE WITH OUR RESOURCES, WITH OUR COAST LINE, WITH THE EXTENT OF OUR COUNTRY AND OUR POPULATION?

I do not say this in any jingo spirit.

No one hates war or the prospect of it more than I do.

But I am confident that the maintenance of our navy commensurate with our resources and the reorganization of our army in such a way as to permit its SPEEDY EXPANSION UNDER STRESS will be most useful to secure the CONTINUANCE of THE PEACE under which we shall thrive and attain the highest aims of popular government.

State Corporation Commission Successful In Oklahoma.

By P. E. PRINGLE, Merchant, of Guthrie, Okla.

OUR new state of Oklahoma is not half so wild and woolly as outsiders have been made to think. I do not think that we have gone to excessive lengths of radicalism, and yet we have done more to curb corporate power than any state of the Union. Our plan of a STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION HAS BEEN AN EFFECTIVE MEDIUM in bringing about this condition, and I am here to tell you that the commission has been a success, as THE RAILROADS THEMSELVES ADMIT.

It has already brought about a big reduction in freight rates—50 per cent on lumber, 30 per cent on coal, 40 per cent on oil, 20 per cent on grain—and is now arranging a cotton tariff that will bring relief to our farmers, who are heavy producers of this crop. That's pretty good for a body that has only been in existence since last November, isn't it?

These reductions mean a saving of millions of dollars annually to our people. What is more, instead of kicking, THE RAILROADS ARE CO-OPERATING with the commission and signifying their intention to work with it for the mutual benefit of the general public and of the transportation companies.

A Matter of Business.

By Arthur Densmore.

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"WE will go to Henslow Beach this summer," said my wife. "We will coax John to go with us. There are always a great many nice girls there, and who knows what may happen?"

John is my wife's brother. He is a quiet, retiring young man and very bashful. He does not care for girls. At least he says he doesn't.

My wife and her mother thought John ought to marry because he was thirty and received a salary of $2,000 a year. They threw hints at him for a year or two, and then they came out into the open and argued with him. But John said he was very comfortably situated in bachelor quarters.

My wife showed less enthusiasm over the matter. I think she feared John would end, as young men who keep aloof from young ladies, and consequently don't understand the game, commonly do, by marrying some entirely impossible person. Probably she set the Henslow Beach plot in motion merely to humor her mother. Nobody who knew John and looked at the situation in anything approaching an unbiased way could imagine that he would be in any danger at Henslow. For my own part, I knew that he would take a dip conscientiously every day, spend the rest of his time in a shady nook reading the six best selling novels and return to the city without having increased by so much as a single one the number of his acquaintances.

When I made that calculation I had never heard of the Castle girl. I saw her first on the evening we arrived. She was sitting at the end of the hotel piazza, and John was seated near her. They were engaged in conversation.

I felt it my duty to find out who the girl was. I didn't intend to let my innocent young brother-in-law fall into the clutches of a designing woman. I found that she was a daughter of Tom Castle of Chicago, who had been a millionaire, but, owing to an ambitious attempt to corner the pork market, was one no longer; also I learned that, besides being remarkably pretty, she was cultured, refined and educated.

At the first opportunity I asked John how he had become acquainted with her. He didn't seem to know. He hadn't made any advances, he said, and he was sure she hadn't. They had just happened to meet. Then he began talking about affinities and some other rot, and I saw the disease had attacked him.

"Now, see here," said I. "You don't know anything about girls. If you did, you would see that she's just flirting with you."

JOHN TOOK AN OAR AND PUSHED OFF.

But it did no good to warn him. He insisted that she was the nicest girl who ever happened and that she would as soon commit murder as trifle with a man's affections.

"Very well," said I. "It must be some time, and it may as well be now, while you are young and have a strong constitution."

The Castle girl was certainly very nice to John when you take into consideration what a clumsy, awkward fellow he was and how unkindly nature had dealt with him touching his face. She played croquet with him all the next forenoon, and in the afternoon, when he asked her if she would like to go out rowing with him, she said she would be just delighted to do so. John had never rowed a boat, but of course that didn't matter.

John braced an oar against the pier and pushed off. The impetus sent the boat perhaps fifteen feet out. Then, with an air of determination, he grasped the oars. He let one of them fall lightly into the water and pulled very hard. The result was that he lifted the oar just above the girl's ear and turned half a pint of water down the back of her neck. She smiled, but her smile seemed to lack spontaneity. He took a fling at the other oar and deposited another half pint in her lap. These little irregularities made him nervous and embarrassed, so that at the next stroke he missed the water altogether, and the oar swung around and struck her on the side of the head with great force. About this time he lost his balance, fell backward and was about to disappear in the briny depths when the girl opportunely grasped his feet and restored him to equilibrium. Then she thrust her sleeves above her elbows, seized the oars and rowed the boat to the pier.

After that adventure I felt pretty sure the girl had conceived a real liking for John. Of course I hadn't the remotest idea why. I imagined that after the boating incident the girl would cease her efforts to make John happy. She didn't, so I knew it was no mere flirtation.

The more I saw of the Castle girl the better I liked her. She was very versatile and correspondingly popular. She played golf and tennis, rode a bicycle, understood sailing a yacht and was quite at home as a chauffeur. Then, again, her stock of miscellaneous information was truly wonderful. Senator Blenkins was at the hotel that summer. He is for tariff revision. The girl discussed reciprocity and the reduction of duties with him. She said she thought the Dingley tariff act the most iniquitous piece of legislation that had ever tarnished a statute book. After Blenkins went away ex-Governor Whitmyer ran down for a week. Whitmyer is a stand patter. So was the Castle girl—that week. She said only an enemy of his country would consider lowering a duty on anything.

This shows what an adaptable, companionable girl she was. She could discuss any man's hobby intelligently, whether it happened to be amateur photography, postage stamps or golf.

Now, John's hobby was military bands. Before he moved to the city he was solo cornetist in the Beamington brass band. He enjoyed an enviable reputation in that part of the state. It relieved his mind a great deal to indulge in reminiscences of that delightful period and to discuss bands in general. Well, among other things, the girl knew all about bands, and she would spend an hour at a time discussing with him the career of the late P. S. Gilmore and the relative merits of Arbuckle and Jules Levy.

Once, I recollect, she was interrupted in the midst of one of these conversations by a young lawyer who had heard that she was omniscient and wanted to know if she could state the rule in Shelley's case. She could and did. She said perhaps he would like to know whether beasts taken levant and couchant in withernam could be replevied. He said he wouldn't trouble her for that and went away.

Meantime John's condition grew steadily worse. He even fell into the rhyming habit, and he would sit on the hotel piazza long after sensible people were in bed, dreaming of heroic deeds. Although he did not say so directly, I know from chance remarks he made that he rather hoped the Castle girl would go beyond her depth some time while bathing so that he could save her life.

Toward the end of the first week John and the girl chanced to be in the surf at the same time. John is a splendid swimmer. His style of swimming is what youths in country places call dog paddle.

When I first saw John that morning he was swimming valiantly toward the diving float, which is anchored a short distance from shore. After he had taken about a dozen strokes he became tired. He tired quite easily. So he stopped swimming and stood on the bottom. He had made a slight miscalculation as to the depth, and the water reached above his eyes. He began to shout that he was drowning and begged piteously for help. The Castle girl heard him, and so did three or four others, who started to aid him. The Castle girl called them back. She swam out to him and towed him into shallow water.

John explained that there was a peculiar undercurrent in that place which just wound around a fellow's legs like a rope and held him fast. Of course even the most powerful swimmer would succumb to it.

We were leaving Henslow on Saturday morning. Friday afternoon John told me he had made up his mind to propose to the Castle girl. He wanted my advice as to the best style to adopt. Some doubt existed in his mind as to whether it would be wisest to use blunt brevity, metaphor or carefully stated but plain and businesslike argument. He also desired my opinion as to the result. I advised in favor of the plain, common sense style.

In the evening John found an opportunity to unbosom himself. He told her how domestic his tastes were, how he longed to settle down, what his salary was and how much the president of his bank thought of him and ended by asking her to take a matrimonial chance with him.

The girl said it had never occurred to her that John thought of her in that way. She said if she had so much as suspected that he was traveling in that direction she would have set a switch open for him and landed him safely on a sidetrack. She was sure he wouldn't say that she had done anything to encourage him.

John lied loyally and said she had not.

"I knew you didn't care for me," said he, "but I couldn't help telling you all this. I'm a fool. That's what I am, a"—

"Oh, no!" interrupted the girl. "I think you're really a very sensible fellow. Why, you should have heard Charlie—but of course I mustn't tell."

Then she held out her hand to John, bestowed a look of deep sympathy upon him and said she was very, very sorry for him.

John told me the whole story. He still felt that he had had a fair deal. I didn't, and I made several unkind remarks about the Castle girl.

Probably she inferred from my manner when we met next morning that John had told me what had occurred the previous evening and that I thought he had just cause for complaint, whatever his view of it might be. At any rate, she came over to the corner of the dining room where I was standing just before my departure and began conversation.

"I suppose he has told you all about it," she said.

"He has," said I.

"Perhaps you think I flirted with him," she went on.

"I do," said I.

"I didn't mean any harm," said she.

"Girls never do," said I.

"It's an exceptional case," said she. "Can you keep a secret?"

"As well as the next man and better than any woman," said I.

She looked about her a trifle fearfully as though she had an idea what she was about to say might be overheard.

"Suppose we go out on the piazza," she said.

We had the greater part of the piazza to ourselves. I tried to remain indignant at her, but I made an utter failure of it. She had a trick of smiling at you and acting as though she regarded you in the light of a big brother in whom she could safely confide that was irresistible.

"You see," she said, "papa was quite wealthy once, but he took a plunge in the market and lost it all. He's in the

"I FELT I MUST DO SOMETHING."

real estate business now. That's the final refuge, you know—the last stopping place on the route to the almshouse—the real estate business or perhaps canvassing for life insurance.

"I felt I must do something. Papa didn't wish it, but I insisted. Still I didn't know what to do. I had never studied shorthand, and I hated the thought of being a telephone operator. One day a friend of mine who knew my perplexity said to me: 'Why don't you go somewhere as a social entertainer? Eleanor Brackett has done grandly at it.'

"'And what might a social entertainer be?' said I.

"'Why,' she said, 'at summer hotels, you know, there are apt to be people who are reserved and unsocial and others who form cliques. The result is that a great many guests go away dissatisfied and say the place is dull and the people who frequent it disagreeable, and of course that damages the hotel proprietor's chance of heavy patronage the next season. The social entertainer circulates about among the guests, breaks up cliques, pulls the clammy and retiring people out of their corners and pushes them into conversation and keeps things generally mixed up and lively.

"'It looks like a rather large order,' said I.

"'It is,' said she, 'but you can fill it. You get the best of everything at the hotel and a good salary besides. Eleanor has turned down half a dozen good offers for this summer. She can find you an opportunity, and after a season or two you'll do awfully well.'

"I spoke to Eleanor about it, and she told me the proprietor of the Look-away House at Henslow Beach had one of these positions open. I wrote to him, and he said I could come on and try it and if I did well I should be compensated accordingly. He's a very practical man, and he doesn't pay for the purely imaginative. The evening I arrived he pointed out your brother-in-law.

"'He's just come down here,' said he. 'Start in on him. I don't know anything about him, but he looks like a fair subject for a test. If you can draw him out of his shell and get him to dance about and spend his money foolishly, as a young man should, I'll employ you regularly.'

"So I just did the best I could to give Mr. Simpkins a good time. I never once thought of dirting with him, and I didn't dream he was taking things so seriously. I did so want to make good."

"Well, you've certainly done it," said I.

"I do feel sorry for Mr. Simpkins, though. Will he really take it very hard, do you think? Those quiet chaps often have it the worst, you know. Why, I remember Harry, but of course I mustn't tell."

I detected just the slightest naughty lowering of her eyelid.

"He said he'd never be the same man again," she said.

I thought of several idiotic incidents in John's past life.

"I hope he won't," said I.

BOWSER'S FOOD TALK

Figures to Show That Man Eats Too Much.

MEAT AS HEALTH DESTROYER

Is Directly Responsible For One Hundred Thousand Victims In America Every Year, Says the Old Philosopher.

[Copyright, 1908, by T. C. McClure.]

"Home, eh?" saluted Mrs. Bowser as Mr. Bowser arrived from the office the other evening. "Well, the cook has got one of the nicest dinners we have had for a week, and it's waiting for you."

Mr. Bowser grunted and took a parcel from his overcoat and carried it down to the table. Then he made a great display of removing the paper and brought to light a carrot and a turnip.

"Isn't it too early in the season to begin making garden?" asked Mrs. Bowser, with a smile.

"No one is going to make garden. These vegetables are to constitute my dinner tonight. Tomorrow night I shall bring others. I have got through making a menagerie of my stomach and destroying my health and shortening my years."

"THE FOOD THAT ENABLED ADAM TO UPROOT TREES."

"And so you are going to turn to horse and cow feed?"

"I am going to turn to sensible things—to the food that nature intended man to live on and has so bountifully provided for his sustenance. Mrs. Bowser, I can show you statistics that would make you chill with horror."

"About what?"

"About the way that nine-tenths of the world are living today and killing themselves off by too much eating—by eating things that nature never intended should be eaten. Did Adam eat roast beef?"

"Perhaps not."

"You know he didn't. Did Eve eat mashed potatoes? Did Cain or Abel hog down scalloped oysters? Was there a rice pudding with raisins in it awaiting Ham? Meats are directly responsible for 100,000 deaths in America every year. Mince pies kill off 500,000. Puddings perish off half as many more. Death stares in the face every man that eats a broiled lobster. Bakers' bread kills more than the cholera. Butter has slaughtered thousands of families, and so on through the list. I tell you, woman, the world is living on the brink of a precipice, as it were. The human stomach has reached its limits. Dyspepsia, indigestion and death are rearing their hydra heads in every land in the universe, and it is time to call a halt."

"And turn to carrots and turnips?"

"Yes, ma'am. Nature planned man's food, and turnips and carrots are on the bill of fare. I have no doubt that you will play the muse, as usual, and refuse to eat them, but that will make no difference with my programme. From this time on I take care of my stomach."

"I suppose some crank was in the office today."

"Never mind you about cranks. You may call a man who knows how to live a crank, but that doesn't make him one. Look at this carrot! Observe its golden color! Here is richness without indigestion. Here is strength and vitality without the risk of dyspepsia. One-third of it contains more nutriment than that big hunk of roast beef before us. And behold this turnip! It is the food that enabled Adam to uproot trees and play baseball with bowlders weighing a ton."

"He must have eaten a hundred bushels at a time, then," replied Mrs. Bowser, "for we all know that turnips are 90 per cent water."

Stomach Feels Better.

"Very well. Go ahead and kill yourself if you will, but I shall go my way. My stomach already feels better than it has for a whole year."

Mrs. Bowser said no more. She ate heartily of the food before her, and Mr. Bowser chanked away on his vegetables and tried to look and act as if he enjoyed them. At any rate, he found himself filled up after a time, and he went up to the sitting room to smoke and read the paper. An hour later, when Mrs. Bowser was deep in a book and the family cat had made up its mind that there would be nothing doing that night, the vegetarian gave a sudden start.

"It's the cats in the back yard," said Mrs. Bowser as she looked up.

But it wasn't. Five minutes later there was a second start, followed by something like a groan. The start and groan were suppressed as much as possible, but Mrs. Bowser looked up again to ask:

"Were you thinking of how your brother Ben fell from a tree and broke his neck? Poor Ben!"

Mr. Bowser simply glared at her in reply. It was a glare so icy cold that it would have kept the kitchen refrigerator going for a week. Five or six minutes passed, and then the gentleman with the thrilling statistics rose up with a real groan and stood half bent over, with a hand on his stomach.

"Hungry again, dear? I guess I can find a parsnip around somewhere. If not, I'm sure there's a head of cabbage in the house."

"Say—say—something is griping me like blazes! I'll be hanged if"—

"You must be mistaken, Mr. Bowser. All you ate for dinner was a raw turnip and a carrot, and nature supplied both for man's food. Don't you remember how good your stomach felt when you got through?"

"But I tell you I've got a case of colic!" he shouted as he walked up and down. "Ouch! She's coming faster and harder! Do something for me or I'll be a dead man within an hour!"

"Don't alarm yourself, Mr. Bowser. You may have swallowed the stub of your cigar when you gave that first start or it may have come from getting your feet a little damp. It surely can't come from the carrot and turnip. We can't find a thing in the Bible about nature's food giving Adam the colic. Shall I go down to the kitchen for the cabbage?"

"No!" he thundered between two pains.

"I could just as well have got a squash or a pumpkin today if I'd known about your change of diet."

"Woman"—

And then the pain took hold of him and turned him pale and brought the sweat to his forehead, and he staggered around and finally fell upon the lounge and stretched out and groaned:

"But what is it, dear? Did you step on a tack or something?"

"Step on a tack! Good heavens, can't you see that I am twisted up in knots with a bilious colic?"

"But it can't be that," she protested. "Bilious colic comes from eating something that is indigestible. You ate nothing for dinner except a turnip and a carrot—nature's foods. Adam and Eve ate the same things, and like enough some raw potatoes and cornstalks on top of them, and yet they didn't have bilious colic."

Was "One on Him."

Mr. Bowser heard, but did not reply. He realized that it was "one on him," and he determined to die on the spot before uttering another groan. The pains ceased for a moment, and he began to plan how to make Mrs. Bowser's heart ache, but before he had perfected anything his knees were suddenly drawn up to his chin and he was forced to indulge in a sort of war-whoop. Then she went to the telephone and called up the doctor and asked him to come in haste. As she returned to the vegetarian he asked in a weak voice:

"Do you think I am going to die?"

"Why should you?" she replied. "If you had been eating roast beef, mashed potatoes, rice pudding and such things it would be different, and I should say that nothing could save you, but you only indulged in the food that gave Adam the strength to take elephants by the tail and swing them around his head. Oh, no! The rest of us may die off, but you will live on."

"Fifteen minutes later the doctor arrived. He struck the trail at once, and when he had eased the pains somewhat he asked:

"See here, Bowser, what nonsense have you been up to now?"

"I—I ate a carrot and a turnip for dinner."

"You ass! Why didn't you eat your shoes to finish up on?"

"Doctor, he has decided to return to nature's foods," said Mrs. Bowser.

"Oh, he has, has he? Well, the next time he tries this thing on he can call some other doctor. I don't include idiots in my practice!" M. QUAD.

The Only Thing Possible.

"My wife insisted upon my attending her pink tea yesterday afternoon, and I simply had to swear under my breath."

"Why, how was that?"

"What else could I do? There were ladies present."—Catholic Standard and Times.

No Protection.

"He's just a hypocrite. Isn't it disgusting for a man to use his religion as a cloak?"

"Yes; and, what's more, it's foolish for religion such as his is necessarily so flimsy that he's liable to catch cold in it."—Philadelphia Press.

A Misunderstanding.

Mr. Hippo—How dare you insult me?

Captain Leo—Insult you?

Mr. Hippo—Yes; I heard you tell the porter to give me a wide berth.—Harper's Weekly.

No Chance For Romance.

He—And is there no hope that you can ever learn to love me?

She—None whatever. My family is too strongly in favor of you.—Kansas City Times.

A TRAGEDY.

Amusing Incident of a Politician's Stay at a Certain Hotel.

A hotel proprietor in Kansas City once told of an amusing incident connected with the stay at his house of a rural politician of Missouri.

The politician had come to the hotel for but one day, and he had taken his dinner elsewhere with a friend. When, on coming to pay his bill, he found himself charged with a day's board, dinner and all, he protested vigorously. It was explained to him that the American plan was based strictly on time and that if he chose to eat elsewhere it was his own lookout. The man, however, refused to be pacified and paid the bill under protest. Then, to every one's surprise, he asked if dinner were "still on." Upon being informed that it lasted until 9 in the evening he exclaimed:

"I've eaten one dinner, but I'm going to get my money's worth out of this house if I suffer all the torments of dyspepsia."

He then rushed into one of the dining rooms, seized a bill of fare and ordered everything he could think of. When he finally reached his limit, the waiter handed him a check for $8.35.

"What's that for?" he demanded.

"Your dinner, sir."

"But I have already paid for my dinner in my bill," protested the unfortunate man. "I am staying here on the American plan."

"Then you should have gone into the other dining room," said the waiter. "This is the European plan cafe."—Harper's Weekly.

'Twas a Grand Evenin'.

There is an old Scotch keeper of the Carlyle house on the Chelsea embankment in London who still rehearses punctiliously the story of Tennyson's visit to Thomas Carlyle: "In this room it was, sir, that Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Tennyson spent a long evening, each smokin' his pipe and neither of them speakin' a word. And after three hours, when Mr. Tennyson rose to go, Mr. Carlyle said to him, 'It's a grand evenin' we've spent, Alfred, a grand evenin'.' And Mr. Tennyson, he just said, too, 'A grand evenin',' and went out."

A Beauty Parlor.

There was a long silence.

"Gerald," she said, breaking the monotony, "what is a 'beauty parlor?'"

"A 'beauty parlor,' my dear?" he whispered, moving closer. "Why, this is a 'beauty parlor.'"

"The idea! Why so?"

"Why, any parlor would be a beauty parlor if you were in it."

And after that the rest was easy. She accepted him on the spot.—Detroit Tribune.

The Awakening.

The Wife—I thought I had married a man.

The Man—I'm beginning to think that too.—Sketch.

A Sly Poke.

"Bessie Bute brags so much about her conquests," began Goldie Hoamley. "Of course she's more attractive to the men than I, but"—

"Not at all," interrupted Vera Cutting. "So sweet of you to say that, but I know she is"—

"Nonsense! Why, she hasn't nearly so much money as you have."—Catholic Standard and Times.

As He Did Money.

"Say, Borroughs," remarked the busy merchant, "apparently you believe that time is money."

"Is that sarcasm?" inquired Borroughs, who realized that his visit had been rather prolonged.

"Well, I was just thinking that you're using somebody else's time."—Philadelphia Press.

At the Opera.

Good morn', signor. You looka bright
For wan dat's out so late las' night.
Oh, yes, I see you w'en you came
E'en opera house for "La Boheme."
I, too, was dere. Eh? Eet was grand?
You bat my life dat's true, my frand.
You are surprise' an' so delight
For dat dey seeng so good las' night?
Ah, you would see
Why dat should be
Eef you could know so mooch as me.

You evva hear da love more strong
Dan speak las' night through evra song,
Through evratheeng dey say an' do
Dat mak' da story plain to you?
You know, eet ees not only art
Dat breeng da music from da heart.
You s'pose dat art ees only theeng
Mak' Angela so good to seeng?
Ah, you would see
Dat could not be
Eef you could know so mooch as me.

Oh, Angela ees seeng so sweet
Your heart eenside your breast ees beat—
Eh? Angela? You don'ta know?
She's pretta girl een firsta row,
Weeth face so sweet an' form so grand
An' di'mon' reeng on lefta hand.
You deed not see? You meess a treat.
She ees da heart an' soul of eet!
Ah, you would see
Why dat should be
Eef you could know so mooch as me.
—T. A. Daly in Catholic Standard and Times.

THE SEED CATALOGUE.

The old spring fever's back, it seems.
The catalogue now waits—
A hundred pages, packed with dreams
And fourteen colored plates.

It tells of everything to sow
And everything to plant.
Just why these special seeds will grow
And why those others can't.

The latest Burbank miracle
Is pictured for our eyes.
While language almost lyrical
Describes its weight and size.

Bulbs, vines and bushes all are here
And fertilizers light.
The diagrams are wondrous clear
For planting gardens right.

But one thing is left out, and why
I do not understand—
The pages don't explain how I
Can get sufficient land!

—Freeman Putney, Jr., in Puck.

Tall Fish Story.

"Speaking about showers of fish," said the solemn looking nature fakir from his seat on the starch box, "reminds me of the time we were marooned on an island in the blue Pacific. For two hours there was a shower of fresh mackerel, and, strange to say, they all dropped into a salt lake on the mountain side. That brined them."

"Whew!" the old codgers chorused in unison.

"But that's not the strangest part of the story. Ten days later a cyclone came along, picked up the brined mackerel and dropped them into a hot spring. That boiled them, and, gentlemen, they were the finest boiled mackeral you ever tasted. I thought about sending some home to the folks, but"—

There was a sudden interruption, and six strong men took the nature fakir outside and ducked him in the horse trough.—Chicago News.

A Different Bird.

A Philadelphia schoolteacher was having a class in reading, and the subject was how an eagle had carried a small baby out of its cradle and taken it away to its nest on the mountains.

As the story seemed to impress the children, she tried to explain to them that it was only a story—that eagles did not carry off little children.

Just then a little hand was raised and a small boy remarked, "Please, teacher, the stork does that."—Philadelphia Ledger.

On the Glad Highway.

"Say, boss, you hasn't er dime in yer clothes, has yer?"

"No, my man, I have not. But how did you guess it?"—New York World.

Tenure Explained.

"That man makes a great many mistakes," said one factory employee.

"Yes," answered the other; "more than all the rest of us put together. The foreman keeps him around to have some one to jump on and show that he's boss."—Washington Star.

Their Bluff.

"They're forever talking about their brother who was killed in an automobile accident."

"Yes; they're anxious to give the impression that he was thrown out of the machine, whereas he was merely hit by it."—Boston Post.

It Would Crowd Him.

"Simpkins refuses to have his flat papered," reported the agent of the building.

"What's the matter now?" inquired the owner.

"He claims they haven't room enough as it is."—Judge.

The Bachelor Brand.

"I don't believe you have a heart," remarked the leap year girl, who had failed to win out.

"Oh, yes; I have," replied the hardened bachelor. "My physician tells me I have a tobacco heart."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Chance For a Rest.

"Now, here's a piece of goods," said the voluble drummer, "that speaks for itself. I"—

"All right," interrupted the weary buyer, "suppose you keep quiet for five minutes and give it a chance."—Boston Post.

And Honest Too.

"Jones made the best part of his money by grafting."

"Why, I thought he had such a high reputation for honesty."

"So he has. He must graft, though, for he keeps a fruit nursery."—St. Louis Republic.

The Force of a Vowel.

"What difference one letter in a word can sometimes make."

"Exactly. That 'O!' our cook gave hich frightened the cat and made it jump into her dough turned her batch of bread into a botch." — Baltimore American.

Quite Accounted For.

"That man always gets along and seems to be enterprising in other ways, yet he never handles anything which isn't a drug in the market."

"What is his business?"

"He's an apothecary."—Denver News-Times.

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The Gentry Bros'. Show.

To anticipate requirements, to develop resources, to recognize no impediments, are some of the principles that will eventually lead to success in the show world as in other branches of business life.

Gentry has recognized this, and used it to advantage in the various departments of his attraction, but in no more startling way than the variety of animals that he turns out into his ring to do their various acts.

In this way he has anticipated the requirements of the public. In recognizing no impediments, he has taken the most stupid of all animals and made performers of them, viz: pigs and sheep. Three sheep and two pigs give one of the most laughable, and at the same time, one of the most interesting acts of the whole performance. They all obey the word of command of their trainer and do things never thought possible heretofore in animals of such a low order of intelligence.

Gentry's dogs are world famed, and possess no rivals in this or any other country. They are most of them highly bred, and of aristocratic lineage. Almost every known breed is exhibited, and tricks compatable to the nature of each are taught them. In this way he has developed resources. The English bull dog is the "heavy man" of the company, the French poodle the star "comedian," and the lithe and lissom greyhound the fascinating "leading lady" as it were. There are no less than one hundred of these talented canines, and their admirers are legion.

The mirth of the monkeys is proverbial, "As funny as a wagon load of monkeys," has long been the proverb. Gentry's monkeys are no exception to the rule, they shave each other, ride wheels, run trains, not toy locomotives, but an actual miniature railway, with a full head of steam up, man and monkey fire brigade, with its engine, hook and ladder corps, hose wagon, etc. Fire the monkeys hotel and promptly extinguish the flames, and get up to antics too numerous to mention, but all excruciatingly funny, whilst another great feature is the only original "Maud," Gentry's unrideable mule. For many years there has been a standing offer that Mr. Gentry will make a present of "Maud" to the one that can ride her three times around the ring. This offer still holds good, and at each performance someone or other who desires to own "Maud" essays the feat. It is up to the equestrians of this town to see if they cannot beat the record, and leave this famous animal in our midst. She will prove a fortune to the one so doing.

Stork News.

The bird is never at rest. Last night it visited the Frantz Hotel and left as a token of its regard a little daughter in the keeping of ex-Sheriff and Mrs. Edward J. Frantz. And after the lapse of fifteen years, too.

Pasture for Rent

I have about 40 acres pasture for rent either by the month or as a whole.

D. M. Dixon.

For Sale.

Arnold cottage, at Mt. Lake Park, Md; 13 rooms and attic; used as boarding house and has good patronage; high ground; splendid location; two blocks from new auditorium; city water; one of the best built houses in the Park; about 75 feet of porches. Will exchange for smaller property. A good bargain. Address F. P. Arnold, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Oakland, Friday, June 5

Two Performances Daily.

FAMOUS
GENTRY
BROTHERS'
SHOWS.

Bigger & Better Than Ever.

200 Trained Horses and Ponies 200

2 Herds of Elephants | 10 Funny Clowns
2 Droves of Camels | 2 Military Bands

3 BIG EUROPEAN FEATURES 3

The Great Steiner Troupe from Berlin
M'selle De Oesch "Queen of the Air," of Paris
The Comedy Weylers, from Barcelona.

ONE TICKET ADMITS TO ALL.

Grand Free Street Parade Daily at 10 a. m.

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,

the 5th day of June, 1908,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1. ALL THAT PIECE OF LAND KNOWN AND DESIGNATED AS MILITARY LOT NUMBE ELEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES, lying and being in Election District No. 10 of Garrett county and being the same lot which was conveyed by Elizabeth F. Cecil to Elizabeth Paugh et al. by deed bearing date the 1st day of June, 1895, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 28, folio 99, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Elizabeth Paugh.

No. 4.—PART OF A LOT KNOWN AS LOT NUMBER TWENTY-ONE OF THE SUB-DIVISION OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED LOCHIEL, CONTAINING TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE ACRES, and being the same land which was conveyed by F. P. Green and wife to Mary C. Love by deed bearing date the 26th day of August, 1903, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 46, folio 147, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is more particularly described in a deed for the same to the said F. P. Green executed by John T. Mitchell and wife, bearing date the 30th day of January, 1899, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 26, folio 224, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 11 or said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Mary C. Love.

No. 6.—ALL THAT PIECE OF GROUND IN MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK described in a deed for the same from Mary E. Mayers to Annie V. Cunningham, dated the 10th day of April, 1901, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 39, folio 433, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, said description being as follows: Beginning at a stone on the southwest corner of Spruce and E streets and running with E street South 50 feet to a stake for a place of beginning, thence with the South line of Lot No. 107, 120 feet to an alley, thence South along said alley 25 feet to a stake, thence East 120 feet to E street, thence North along E street 25 feet to the place of beginning, said lot being shown on the plat of the Mountain Lake Park Association as recorded in the plat records of Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Annie V. Cunningham.

No. 7.—LOTS NUMBERS THIRTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY AND THIRTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO as shown on the plat of the Mountain Lake Park Association recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 6, folio 800, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, and being the same land which was conveyed by Mountain Lake Park Association to Mary B. Wilson et al., by deed dated the 28th day of January, 1902, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 40, folio 341, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the heirs of George M. Wilson.

No. 8.—MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS THIRTY-SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE, THIRTY-SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOUR, THIRTY-SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE AND THIRTY-SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES EACH, the same being a part of the Caledonia Lands of the American Coal Company of Allegany county which are fully described in a deed for the same from Joseph E. Gay and others, trustees, to Semi-Bituminous Georges Creek Cumberland Coal Company of Allegany county, which deed bears date the 28th day of December, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 49, folio 78, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 11 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1905 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Semi-Bituminous Georges Creek Cumberland Coal Company of Allegany county.

No. 10—Land of Benjamin Tasker erroneously advertised as the taxes on this property had been paid.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent per annum and all costs. Conveyoncing at cost of purchaser.

E. A. WEIMER,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

BENJAMIN F. BOWSER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of May 1908.

AMOS BOWSER,
Administrator,
R. F. D. No. 2, Accident, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett County, in Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

HARVEY B. NEWMAN,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of November, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of May, 1908.

S. T. JONES,
Executor,
Oakland, Md.

Notice to Tax-payers.

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1908 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 266, Acts of 1898, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills.

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 2 per cent. will be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

W. E. HOLLINGER,
Treasurer.

Notiec to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Allegany County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Testamentary on the personal estate of

JACOB WILSON,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 16th day of April, 1908.

WM. H. WILSON,
Executor,
7-3t Frostburg, Md.

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

THOMAS DAVIS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of May, 1908.

BRADLEY T. DAVIS,
Administrator,
Kitzmiller, Md.

Blank Books of all kinds for sale at this office at a remarkably low price. Give us a call when needing anythimg in this line.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT FRIENDSVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business May 14th, 1908.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$127,870 93
Overdrafts		363 87
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,734 37
Bonds, securities, etc		60,943 54
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		6,098 51
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		2,624 41
Due from State Banks and Bankers		161 43
Due from approved reserve agents		5,812 90
Checks and other cash items		165 26
Notes of other National Banks		620 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		304 72
Lawful money reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$ 511 75	
Legal-tender notes	9,975 00	10,486 75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,250 00
Total		$243,436 69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	23,597 43
Undivided profits	1,956 74
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to other National Banks	387 09
Due to State Banks and Bankers	1,653 62
Individual deposits subject to check	75,647 06
Time certificates of deposit	90,194 75
Total	$243,436 69

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, R. C. McCandlish, Cashier of the above bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of May, 1908.

Orval A. Welch, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: D. S. Custer,
W. W. Savage,
L. E. Friend,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT KITZMILLERVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, May 14, 1908.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$56,070 24
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		6,250 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		218 75
Bonds, securities, etc		9,321 39
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		3,347 95
Other real estate owned		400 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		78 16
Due from approved reserve agents		7,669 06
Notes of other National Banks		200 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		26 09
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$3,778 95	
Legal-tender notes	210 00	3,988 95
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent, of circulation)		312 50
Total		$ 87,883 09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	3,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	75 76
National Bank notes outstanding	6,250 00
Due to other National Banks	2,025 30
Due Trusts Companies and Savings Banks	248 36
Individual deposits subject to check	26,129 36
Demand certificates of deposit	25,110 58
Certified Checks	15 78
Cashier's checks outstanding	28 00
Total	$ 87,883 09

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, E. J. Hamill, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. HAMILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of May, 1908.

Geo. J. Pool, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: Chas. M. Wilson,
Wade Sapp,
R. A. Smith,
Directors.

OWN A HOME.

No Matter where you live, we will build or buy you a home. You can pay for it in monthly payments, which will average less than rent. A positive guarantee, secured by first class real estate, is given every subscriber. Every rent payer should send for our free booklet at once which fully explains the plan.

MUTUAL HOME UNION
38 Builder's Exchange Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
W. R. McCLANAHAN,
Piedmont, W. Va.
Agent for Western Md.

Proposals For Building Wrought Iron Bridge

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., May 14, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland, will receive sealed proposals on

Tuesday, the 2nd day of June, '08,

at 2 o'clock p. m., at their office in the town of Oakland, Md., for the building of a low truss wrought iron bridge over little Youch at the Close crossing about one mile from Oakland, the superstructure to consist of one span 35 feet long and 12 feet wide. The bids submitted shall be for the superstructure seperate from the stone work and vice versa.

The bids for substructure can be either for stone or concrete, the Board to decide which is to be used at the date of letting.

Plans and specifications to be seen in the Commissioners Office on and after May 22, 1908.

The County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board,

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 32. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 11 1908. NUMBER 15

HARD ROCK FOR ROADS IN WESTERN MARYLAND

This Is the Material To Be Used For Construction of Good Roads

ENGINEER CROSBY'S WARNING.

Crushed Stone Preferable Wherever Practicable—The Shoemaker Act to Stand Whereby Counties May Procure State Aid in Building Lateral Roads.

In an interview published in the Baltimore American of Monday the State Roads Commission outlined the plan of procedure when the actual work of constructing the good roads in this and other sections of the State is begun.

In Western Maryland crushed rock will be the prevailing material, because it is near at hand and therefore cheaper. It becomes costly when it has to be hauled several miles from the railroad stations.

The commissioners on their visit to the counties have encountered several obstacles. Farmers and others differ as to whether the roads shall connect the seats of the several counties, or whether they shall lead to railroad stations or steamboat wharves. These facts seem to be pretty well established in the mind of the commissioners:

That the roads to be improved by the state shall connect county seats.

That they shall, as far as possible, pass through centers of population.

That they shall not connect with turnpikes of private corporations.

That, if necessary, turnpikes shall be paralleled with state roads.

That turnpikes, for the present at least, shall not be purchased. The Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike Company for illustration, has outstanding 600,000 shares, at a marketable value of $2 per share. The acquisition of this turnpike would thus cost the State $1,200,000.

That the Shoemaker act shall continue, thus enabling counties to avail themselves of the state aid in building roads to connect with the main arteries to be constructed by the state.

Chief Engineer Crosby utters a word of warning against the idea that the proposed new roads will be built in a day, or a month, or even two or three years.

"Few movements are larger than this one," says Mr. Crosby, "Consequent slowness at the start must be expected, but increased momentum may be looked for constantly, and finally the results will be all that can be desired if people will but be patient and persist along this line.

"Massachusetts has been at work over 10 years. In the first five years less than 50 miles of road were built. To be sure, such conditions were slightly different. Some of the hardest roads to build were built first, and precedents and results of experiment were not as plentiful as now, and we may confidently expect far faster progress with us in Maryland. At the end of the tenth year in Massachusetts, however, 550 miles of modern road had been built by the state, and a more than equal amount had been completed by the counties. These county additions to the state results were built under the same methods as the state roads, and were practically as good, but they never would have been built, nor could the counties have known how to built them, had not the state first furnished the examples to show the value of proper planning and work, and during their construction show how to do the actual work.

"The experience has been the same in every other state; the only difference has been more rapid in the states that have started since New Jersey and Massachusetts. These states have had the benefit of the experiments made by their predecessors. We must not give the others too much of a start however. A much longer delay in getting off would have put us out of the race. Now we may, however, hope before many years to be "up in the bunch."

"The residents of the counties in Maryland in suggesting routes for state roads should consider questions broadly. There are, say 15,000 miles of public roads in Maryland. The macadamizing of all of them is inadvisable, even if it were physically or financially possible. But there are in each county certain social and business centers. The connection of these centers with each other and the larger centers of one county with the larger ones of another county is advisable and necessary. In other words, in building these modern roads a system should be followed. This system should be properly planned at the start, and then adhered to."

Resolutions of Respect.

At a recent meeting of Oak Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F., held at Loch Lynn Heights, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted in memory of the late George P. White, a respected and beloved brother of that Lodge:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Being to remove from our midst our beloved brother and friend George Pearson White, and

WHEREAS, Brother White was a consistent Christian, a worthy brother, a loving father and a devoted husband, and

WHEREAS, Oak Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F., and the community at large deeply feel their loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and friends; be it further

Resolved, That o copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Lodge, a copy sent to the family and a copy sent to the county papers for publication.

H. V. LEIGHTON,
C. V. HARVEY,
W. D. KING,
Committee.

DIXON & KELSO

DIXON & KELSO

OFFER

Feed and Flour

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICE

FOR CASH:

Corn, Oats and Barley Chop, -	$1.65
Feed Flour, - - - - -	1.75
Sucrene Dairy Feed, - -	1.40
Wheat Bran, - - -	1.65
Unbolted Meal, - - -	1.80
Cracked Corn, - - -	1.80
A Special Feed for Small Chicks,	2.75
Oats, per Bushel, - - -	.65
Kiln Dried Corn, - - -	.90
Gold Star Flour, (wood), - -	5.50
Best Spring Patent, - -	6.50

Come and See

DIXON & KELSO.

SECOND WEEK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT

Appeal Docket Concluded Wednesday and Trial Docket Taken Up Thursday.

CRIMINAL CASES NOW BEING TRIED

So Far a Number of Convictions Have Been Secured—Several Have Entered Pleas of Guilty and Have been Sentenced by the Court.

The second week's session of the Circuit Court begun on Monday of this week with His Honor Robert R. Henderson on the bench.

On Tuesday morning of last week the Appeal Docket was taken up, and disposed of as follows:

1. Lloyd Dean vs. George R. Long; action by Dean to recover ani account for $45.00; tried before the court and judgment for the defendant Long; Hamill and Semmes—Peddicord.

2. Lloyd Dean vs. George R. Long; replevin by Long; verdict for the appellant; tried before court; Hamill and Semmes—Peddicord.

3. Joseph Groer vs. Joseph Shultz; tried before court and judgment for defendant; Renninger & Offutt—Peddicord

4. Fike & Bower vs. James S. Evans; tried before court and judgment for the plaintiffs for $44.79; Peddicord Semmes & Hamill.

5. Galusha H. Pritchard vs. Martha A. Workman; no appearance for either party; continued by the court.

6. John Reynolds vs. Frank McGann; rule secured for costs and continued; Stuart F. Hamill—Renninger & Offutt.

7. Esther Fazenbaker vs. H. R. Boyer; entered settled by order of appellee; Peddicord—Hamill.

9. Andrew Shartzer vs. Garrett Telephone Co.; appeal dismissed by order of appellant; Peddicord.

10. Mary Ash and John Ash, garnishees of Silas Ash, vs. Harvey Bowser; non pros.; Thayer—Renninger & Offutt.

11. Marion C. Hoye, trading as John Shartzer & Co.; vs. Brashears & Frost; appeal dismissed by order of John Shartzer; Matthews & Hamill.

12. Marion C. Hoye, etc., vs. C. E. Bolyard; continued; Renninger & Offutt.

13. Annie L. Felty vs Arthur Lipscomb: continued; Peddicord—Renninger & Offutt.

14. John Rowland vs L. E. Hollman Cigar Co.; judgment affirmed by consent; Renninger & Offutt—Hamill.

15. Baker Johnson vs Gilead Broadwater; continued; Thayer—Sincell.

16. Kendall Lumber Co. vs F. A. Thayer, garnishee; dismissed; Hamill—Thayer.

17. Marion C. Hoye, etc., vs John Felty; continued; Peddicord.

The Appeal Docket was concluded on Wednesday evening and on Thursday morning the Trial Docket was begun with Judge Henderson on the Bench.

TRIALS.

1. Joseph T. Osborn vs E. Livengood; settled on terms to be filed; Cook, Thayer and Sincell—Hamill, Semmes and Mitchell.

2. Emma J. Root, adm'r., vs Bear Creek Lumber Co.; continued; Sincell—Peddicord.

3. D. E. Bolden vs John Shartzer; continued; Renninger & Offutt.

5. John F. Friend, at al. vs Yough Manor Lumber Co.; new parties made and case continued; Thaver, Sincell and Gordon—Peddicord and Hamill.

6. Valley Savings Bank vs William and Jemima Mowery; continued; Mitchell—Heindel.

7. James Carey vs Sarah and Charles A. Murphy; continued; Peddicord—Sincell.

8, Edward R. Pence vs Charles D. Gillaspie; consolidated with No. 50 trials; Peddicord—Sincell.

9, John J. Moore vs Harvey Miller and others; dismissed under rule security for costs; Peddicord—Hamill.

10, Edward R. Pence vs Charles D. Gillaspie; consolidated with No. 50 trials; Peddicord—Sincell.

11, John C. Foreman vs Guthrie & Ashby; settled, each party to pay his own costs; Peddicord—Thayer.

12, Ami Forman vs Guthrie & Ashby; settled, each party to pay his own costs; Peddicord—Thayer.

13, Joseph W. King vs Henry B. Harvey; in process of settlement and continued; Peddicord—Hamill.

14, Horace R. Boyer vs J. L. Englehart; settled by defendant paying costs; Hamill and Williams—Peddicord.

15, Mary Rhoages vs Annie L. Felty and Henry E. Felty; continued; Peddicord—Williams.

16, E. A. Twigus Peter Sinclair; non pros; Renninger & Offutt—Sincell.

17, Mt. Lake Water & Light Co. vs Mt. Lake Park Association; settled; Peddicord—Hamill.

18, John H. Dye vs H. M. Vanzandt; continued; Hamill—Sincell.

19, William H. Malette vs Mt. Lake Park Association; stet; Peddicord—Hamill.

20, Eli and James U. Stanton vs Gilead Broadwater; set for trial July 20th, 1908.

21, Nethkin Coal & Coke Co. vs J. R. Pope; put at end of trial docket; Peddicord—Hamill.

22, Edward A. Browning vs Q. A. Lacy; continued; Peddicord—Pearre & Dickey.

23, Daniel Mosser vs Joseph W. Hoge; continued; Renninger—Hamill.

24, Edward J. Frantz vs William Bowman; judgment on rule and consolidated with No. 26; Renninger & Offutt—Hamill.

25, Rowlesburg Grocery Co. vs Marion C. Hoye; judgment for $859.50; Renninger & Offutt—Hamill.

26, Edward J. Frantz vs William Bowman; judgment for plaintiff for $579.28; Renninger & Offutt—Hamill.

27, Emma Sharless vs Osborn Tasker; action for slander; tried before the court and judgment for the defendant; Hamill & Semmes—Peddicord.

28, Nelson N. Cupp vs John H. Conneway; continued; Peddicord—Hamill.

29. Samuel Lakel vs Williamsport Hardware Co.; defendant asked for a commission to take testimony in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and case continued; Peddicord—Thayer.

30. Donald Simpson vs Arch. Casteel, et al.; inquisition by jury for $120.

31. Henry Bernard, et al., vs H. Bernard, etc., garnishee; stet; Thayer—Sincell.

32. Mountain Lake Water and Light Co., vs Mountain Lake Park Association; continued; Peddicord—Hamill.

33. George C. Sturgiss vs F. T. Martin; amended declaration and bill of particulars filed and case continued; Peddicord—Renninger & Offutt.

34. George C. Sturgiss vs L. A. Rudicill; judgment on the rule; Peddicord—Renninger & Offutt.

35. Mary E. Pysell vs. Geo. P. Fitzwater; tried before the court; judgment for the plaintiff; Thayer—Semmes and Hamill.

36. William Emerson vs Richard Garlitz; tried before the court and judgment for the defendant; Williams—Hamill and Semmes.

37. Mary M. Beckman vs Lincoln Callis; tried before the court and all of plaintiff's prayers rejected and case to be argued later; Semmes and Hamill—Peddicord.

38. W. C. Dunnington vs R. S. Wolf; dismissed; Peddicord—Hamill.

39. W. C. Dunnington vs R. S. Wolf; judgment for plaintiff by confession for $255; Pedeicord—Hamill.

40. Gilmor S. Hamill vs Mary Pritts; judgmont on rule; S. F. Hamill.

41. J. C. Orrick & Son Co., vs Park Grocery Company; continued; Hamill—Peddicord.

42. G. S. Hamill, Trustee vs. G. H. Pritchard; continued; S. F. Hamill—Semmes.

43. George H. Chadeayne vs L. T. Yoder; continned on motion of plaintiff; Renninger & Offutt—Peddicord.

44. Samuel A. Deane vs James A. Dixon; judgment under the rule for $297.80; Renninger & Offutt—Hamill.

45. Hanline Brothers vs Joseph P. Helbig; judgment under the rule for $258.90; Hamill.

46. The I. Tragu Co., vs. C. A. Hesen; judgment under the rule for $291.10; S. F. Hamill—Peddicord.

47. Elijah Sines vs Hanson B. Lewis; settled; defendant to pay costs; Renninger & Offutt.

48. Philip T. Garthright vs. Hanson B. Lewis; judgment under the rule for $639.66; Peddicord.

49. Philip T. Garthright vs H. B. Lewis and wife; judgment under the rule for $482.62; Peddicord.

50. Edward R. Pence vs Charles D. Gillaspie; tried before the court and judgment for defendant for $7,630.14; Peddicord—Sincell.

51. Gibson & Smith vs Kendall Lumber Co.; settled on terms; Richmond—Hamill and Peddicord.

52. Jonathan B. Friend et al. vs Thos. Flanigan et al.; settled; Renninger & Offutt.

53. N. H. Matthews & Co. vs Charles D. Gillaspie; stet; Hamill.

54. Same vs same; Hamill.

55. Henry C. Stemple vs C. D. Gillaspie; judgment of condemnation as per schedule; Thaver—Sincell.

56. Same vs same; judgment on rule for $1,088.85; Thayer—Sincell.

57. Same vs same; continued; Thayer—Sincell.

58. Same vs same; same counsel.

59. Marshall Frankhouser et al. vs W. J. Kitzmiller; continued; Renninger & Offutt; Thayer and Peddicord.

60. Same vs same; same counsel.

CRIMINAL TRIALS.

On Monday morning the court, Judge

(Continued on page Eight)

SECOND SERIOUS FIRE AT MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

Association's Ice House Burned to the Ground Tuesday Morning.

THREE CARS ALSO CONSUMED

Which Stood on the Siding Near the Burned Building—Loss to Association a Severe One—Much of the Ice Will Be Saved.

The second very serious and disastrous loss to be sustained by the Mountain Lake Park Association within a period of less than a year, was that which occurred on Tuesday morning at a very early hour, when the large and practically new ice house, located on the shore of the lake at the Park, was entirely consumed y fire along with the tools used in harvesting the ice crop, and the melting away on account of the flames approximately of two hundred and fifty tons of ice.

The building was erected but a few years ago at a cost of several thousand dollars, it being the largest building of its character in this section of the State and was capable of holding an immense quantity of ice.

The fire was discovered between the hours of one and two o'clock Tuesday morning by Thomas Callis, one of the engineers employed at the municipal electric light plant at the Park, who immediately gave the alarm by blowing the whistle attached to the boiler at the electric station. The fire when discovered by Mr Callis was located at the northeast corner of the building and was burning rapidly, having gotten under considerable headway when it was first noticed.

Immediately after the alarm many residents of the Park as well as of Loch Lynn Height were upon the ground but they could do nothing towards saving the structure and their attention was directed toward saving adjacent property, which consisted of a long string of empty box cars belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which had been switched into the siding leading from the main track out past the ice house. A number of cars were pushed far enough away to prevent them from taking fire, but three which stood too close to the building to allow the men to get to them, were burned as well as the ties of the track.

After the building had burned itself out the ice stood as it had been stacked inside the walls, less that amount which had been melted, which was placed at about one-fourth, or two hundred and fifty tons, leaving in the huge stack about seven hundred and fifty tons, which was covered during the day with quantities of hay and saw dust and to further preserve it a covering of wood will be immediately erected. The Association officials hope to have sufficient ice to last during the months of the summer.

What caused the fire is absolutely unknown but a number of theories are advanced, one of them being that it was caused by spontaneous combustion and another that it was of incendiary origin, the latter theory being held to by the greater number of people.

The first fire loss sustained by the Association was the burning of the post-office building shortly after the holidays last winter when the origin was clearly incendiary.

Tuesday morning's fire was the more costly one, there being no insurance, so far as we can learn, and will amount to about four thousand dollars.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mr. S. L. Allen, who has spent the past two weeks in the Park, left yesterday morning, much improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee N. Hayden, who were married last week, are at the home of his parents. Lee is chief clerk in Hayden Bros. general store.

The unfortunate burning of the large ice house at the lake will not cause an ice famine this summer, as Dr. Davis took immediate steps to protect that not melted by the fire—about 1,000 tons.

Among recent arrivals we note: Dr. McLain and family, of Wheeling, W. Va., and his married daughter, Mrs. Charles Wilson, of Washington, D. C.; Mr. Harmison, of Romney, W. Va.; Miss Walker and nephew Henry Ruhl, of Clarksburg, W. Va., and Mrs. Harriet Johns and son Joseph.

The streets, walks and crossings are being put in good condition by Supervisor Echard notwithstanding the almost constant rains for the past six weeks.

The Colonial, the home of Mrs. Weimer, has been repainted by Mr. Selby, and is now one of the handsomest cottages in the Park.

Mr. C. W. Hopkins will have the management of the Lewis livery and feed stables, with headquarters at the Columbian hotel.

The lecture by Dr. S. K. Arbuthnot in the M. E. church, Friday evening was very enjoyable and well attended.

We understand that Dr. Goucher will visit the Park soon and remain several weeks for a much needed rest.

THE DEATH RECORD.

DAVID OGILVIE WHITE.

At his home near Kingwood, West Va., Monday, at the advanced age of ninety-four years, David Ogilvie White, brother of the late Rowan White, of Oakland.

Subscribe for the Republican.

E. A. WEIMER.

Desirable Clothing

For Boys

Is one of my specialties. I have been very particular in the selection of my line to get only goods of dependable quality.

My suits for LITTLE BOYS 3 to 7 years in Eton, Buster Brown and Sailor styles at $3.00 to $5.00 are hard to beat.

Suits from 8 to 16 year sizes in either plain knee pants or Knickerbocker style at $4.00 to $7.50 I believe to be the best to be had in this range of prices. I also have a lot of cheaper suits if you want them.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.

NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

Gabrielle's Easter.

By OLIVE HILL.

Copyright, 1907, by Hamilton Musk.

THERE could have been nothing fresher and more springlike than Mme. Louise's imported bonnets and hats, which had just arrived from Paris and were being unpacked amid the admiring exclamations of the employees of her establishment.

Mme. Louise was a fashionable milliner. Her models came direct from Paris, and her loyal patrons believed that the skillful fingers of her workwomen often improved upon the originals, but if you wanted bargains or if your purse was a limited one Mme. Louise's establishment was the last place to visit.

"You say I ask too moche," madame said one day to a customer, "but mademoiselle should remember it is not ze velvet nor ze ribbons nor ze plumes what make ze cost. It is ze cachet, ze style, you can find nowhere else in ze city. If mademoiselle can get dat cheap, eh bien, so much ze bettaire for her."

Among the importations which were not to be made visible to the public eye until the week before Easter was one superlatively charming hat. It was of cream point lace, with a kind of veiled suggestion of the tender green of spring verdure, and was trimmed with a drooping spray of exquisite lilacs. It was a hat for a beautiful young blond.

"Ah, but la petite Rose Lambert must buy dat hat!" madame exclaimed, clasping her hands and gazing with adoring eyes at the hat. "Vid her skin so white and rose, her eyes like ze blue sky and her smiling mouth she vill be sharming!"

"Ah, yes, and her father is rich, rich," said Miss Stoll, the forewoman, "and he denies her nothing! You will not ask less than thirty for this hat, madame?"

"Forty dollars!" madame said decisively. "It cost me ten in Paris, and it was a bargain. Look! Real lace and ze flowers! If we make not a leetle profit on our confections, how vill ze business keep up? La petite Lambert vill give ze price, and she vill be ze grand advertisement for ze style. Orders vill come in from ze light and ze dark, from ze ugly and ze pretty. She vill look so lovely dat dey vill all tink it is ze hat dat makes beautiful."

Among the workwomen who were admiring the new hat was one to whom it would have been quite as becoming as to the young lady for whom it was intended. Gabrille de Kernion had the same rose leaf skin and wavy golden hair, though her eyes were dark gray instead of blue, and her eyebrows and lashes were nearly black. She was a beautiful girl and a De Kernion with all the stately grace of her decayed aristocratic line.

But what use had a poor working girl for aristocratic ancestry? Such questions as that many of the creoles of Louisiana have put aside in their praiseworthy efforts to make a bare living. The affairs of the De Kernions had gone from bad to worse until the last descendant of the line had gone to work for meager wages to keep herself and her widowed mother from starving.

Certainly they were quite near starvation for a long time before Mme. de Kernion could make up her mind to consent to Gabrielle seeking outside employment. The work at home would be well enough, for the girl would not be exposed to the contamination of coarse associates, but such work could not be found, and poverty is a peremptory master who does not always leave it to one to decide where he shall make

SHE GAZED AT THE FAMOUS SPRING HAT.

his bread, but pushes him into strange byways to seek it.

The girl herself, knowing nothing of the loss of wealth and grandeur that her mother lamented, was fairly content with her humble lot. Her ancestors had transmitted to her a certain stateliness of figure and manner, but she was at heart a simple minded girl, doing her work conscientiously and with no higher ambition than to excel in it.

There were changes even in her monotonous life. From Monday morning until Saturday evening she was Gabrielle, a hard worked girl, whom madame scolded and Miss Stoll worried and the customers ordered to do this and that, to pull to pieces and to construct, with a complete disregard of the possibility that fingers which were flesh and blood like their own might grow weary.

But on Sundays behold Mlle. de Kernion, clad in her best, walking gracefully to church with her mother and exchanging nods, smiles and courteous greetings with the creole aristocracy of the "old quarter." Most of her friends were as poor as she, but no poverty or humble toil could impair the refinement of manner and courtly address which they had inherited, with their names, from their French ancestors.

Gabrielle cared nothing for past grandeurs and aristocratic ancestry, but she would have liked money enough to dress prettily. She had excellent taste, and that taste was af-

"HOW DARE YOU ACCUSE MY DAUGHTER OF THEFT?"

fronted by her threadbare dresses and well worn gloves and shoes.

"Ah!" she said to herself as she gazed at the famous spring hat. "This lace is just like mamma's old point lace scarf which she gave me. No old lace is handsomer than that. Mine is finer and some ragged, but it looks the same. Then my friend Christine Beaupre makes lilac sprays like these. How funny! And Mme. Louise believes the hat strictly Parisian."

She smiled at herself in the mirror opposite. Gabrielle was pretty and was fully aware of the fact. And the hat was such a beauty. Several times she caught herself looking at it, and when Miss Lambert, summoned by madame, arrived, Gabrielle, to her delight, was selected to try it on and make alterations if any were needed. Of course Miss Lambert bought the hat. When did the astute Mme. Louise fail in disposing of her "confections" according to her plans? There was a slight alteration to be made in some of the loopings, which was intrusted to Gabrielle's deft fingers.

"Be sure, madame, to send it to me Saturday," Miss Lambert said as she was leaving. "Don't allow your press of work to crowd my hat out of your mind."

"But certainly not!" madame screamed, gesticulating a vehement denial. "To forget! Ah, dat would be impossible! Mees Rose, you vill sharm all eyes on Easter day, and if ze young demoiselles vould give one t'ousand dollar dey could not get a hat like yours in ze city. It is unique, sharming, as it is ze most sharming young lady in ze city who vill lend grace to it."

Miss Lambert smiled and bowed at the compliment. It was really pleasant to know that she was the owner of something not attainable by her thousand and one dear friends.

On Saturday there was such a rush of custom at Mme. Louise's that Gabrielle did not have time even to get her dinner. About noon Miss Stoll had been taken ill and was obliged to go home. It was very unfortunate, for it threw a heavier burden of duty upon the rest, who were already greatly overworked. During the rest of the day the shop was in great confusion.

"Tiens!" cried madame in good French, just as the shop was about to be closed, and she clapped her hands to her forehead as if to restrain from wandering the few ideas her head still contained. "I believe I have lost my mind in all this uproar. Here is Mme. Ernest Lauve's bonnet, and she lives in the French quarter, miles from here! Gabrielle, it is near the Rue D., where you live. Take the bonnet to her, and then you can go home, since by that time it will be dark, and you have had no dinner."

Poor Gabrielle, exhausted and hungry, was only too glad of an errand that would release her from the shop even a few minutes earlier than the others. When she reached home after dark she was too tired even to think of Easter.

Mme. Louise bustled hither and thither, for there were many hats and bonnets to be delivered to her customers that evening.

"And Mlle. Lambert's hat!" she cried. "You must take it to her, Victoire, and tell her we were too busy to send it before."

Victoire went to get the hat. She returned after several minutes' absence with a troubled face.

"Madame, the hat is not there. Gabrielle made the alterations this afternoon. Did you not send it by her?"

"No!" madame cried angrily. "She took Mme. Lauve's hat. You are all crazy. You can find nothing unless it is under your nose. Get that hat immediately! Do you hear? Immediately!"

The frightened workwoman ran here and there, pulling down boxes and ferreting in every corner of the large room.

Nine o'clock struck, and the missing hat was not found. But all agreed that Gabrielle was the last person seen with it. It was then too late to take further steps, and madame, overfatigued and nervous, became hysterical and was borne to bed crying that her establishment was ruined, that a theft had been committed, that her customers would lose their confidence in her and that she could never face them again.

But she awakened on Easter morning with her senses restored and with a well formed resolution in her mind. Since Gabrielle was the last person seen with the hat, no doubt the careless girl had stowed it away somewhere and forgotten to mention it. She would go to the French quarter and find out from Gabrielle where the hat was. There would still be time to get it and send it to Miss Lambert before she was ready for church.

Little did Gabrielle, who was making her simple toilet and adjusting her beautiful hat on her sunny hair, dream of the fate which was descending upon her. She paused a minute when she heard a well known voice in the front room addressing her mother imperatively in French.

"I am Mme. Louise. I wish to see your daughter Gabrielle immediately."

Gabrielle hastened to the room. Madame sprang from her seat as she entered with a loud cry.

"She has the hat! Ah, you wretched thief, how did you dare do this? Did you expect to wear it and get off and not be detected? Give me my hat!"

She snatched the hat from the head of the astounded girl.

"I have a great mind to call the police and send you to jail. If it were not for the disgrace to my establishment I would do it this minute. Oh, what a bold and impudent thief!"

"She calls me a thief!" cried Gabrielle, pale, trembling and throwing her arms around her mother as if for protection. "She says I stole this hat. Mamma, you know I made it of your old lace scarf."

"Are you mad, madame?" Mme. de Kernion said indignantly. "How dare you accuse my daughter of theft? I gave her the lace, and she made the hat."

Madame uttered a scornful laugh and cast a contemptuous glance around the poorly furnished room.

"Ah, then, you are the princess in disguise! You are lodged thus," with a sweep of the hand, "and you own costly point lace, and your daughter does me the honor to work for me and to appropriate my property. Bah! No more of this! My handsomest hat, which the girl altered, is missing. I come here. I find it on her head. I can swear to my property. If you both had your deserts you would be lodged in jail. Thank me that you are not. And, Gabrielle, never show your face in my establishment again!"

She swept away, leaving mother and daughter as much astonished as enraged.

When madame reached home she dispatched a special messenger with the hat to Miss Lambert and heard nothing more of it that day. But early next morning she was surprised by the entrance of the young lady.

"What did you mean, madame, by sending me two hats?" Miss Lambert asked. "And you deceived me by saying that mine was the only one in the

"GET THAT HAT IMMEDIATELY! DO YOU HEAR?"

city. They are as much alike as two peas. Miss Stoll brought me one on Saturday noon. She said she was ill and was going home, and, as she lives only a short distance from us, she was kind enough to leave my hat on her way. But, madame, it was a shame in you to deceive me!"

Mme. Louise gasped for breath. Her explanation was not clear, but it satisfied Miss Lambert that a cruel injustice had been done to an innocent girl.

"So you were the actual thief, madame!" she laughed. "Why, they could arrest you for robbing them. Better send the girl's hat back to her and eat a little humble pie."

The humble pie was a bitter morsel to Mme. Louise, but as Gabrielle positively refused to return to her establishment they never met again. Circumstances since then have changed for the better with Gabrielle, but to this day she remembers the humiliation of that Easter morning.

"Easter hats!" I heard her say the other day. "Ah, I hate the very name of them!"

Solicitous.

Host—Have you seen the wedding gifts, old man?

Guest—No, not yet.

"Well, wait a moment. I'll get one of the detectives to escort you through."—New York Life.

Football Not Good Training For Success In Life.

By CHARLES W. ELIOT, President of Harvard University.

THE American modifications of Rugby football have now been played long enough to make possible a judgment as to the success of eminent football players in after life, and the verdict is what might have been expected.

IT CLEARLY APPEARS THAT NEITHER THE BODILY NOR THE MENTAL QUALITIES WHICH CHARACTERIZE FOOTBALL PLAYERS ARE PARTICULARLY SERVICEABLE TO YOUNG MEN WHO HAVE THEIR WAY TO MAKE IN THE INTELLECTUAL CALLINGS. FOOTBALL TOUGHNESS IS NOT THE KIND OF TOUGHNESS WHICH IS MOST PROFITABLE IN AFTER LIFE.

The weight and insensitiveness needed in the football line are not the bodily qualities which best serve the man who must make his living by quick, accurate and inventive thinking.

* * *

To get accustomed to make one's greatest exertions in the presence of shouting thousands and of the newspaper extra is BAD PREPARATION for the struggles of professional men, who must generally do their best work quite alone or in the presence of a few critical observers.

Even for modern warfare the violent competitive sports afford NO APPROPRIATE PREPARATION, inasmuch as in real warfare the combatants seldom see each other.

The Art of the Theater As a Beneficent Influence.

By OTIS SKINNER, Actor.

THE drama stands recognized as one of the methods in which the human mind has in all ages striven to utter itself. There is a dramatic element in our common nature which literature and art and more especially the representations of the stage meet, minister to and satisfy. A normal demand is supplied.

First of all, there can be only one reply to any inquiry as to the moral worth of the drama and its relation to the life of the community. If the manner of the theater is to be regarded as an art at all it must be of beneficent influence, for ALL ART IS UPLIFTING. Without art we should go down the byways of existence and know little except the sordid. Think of LIFE WITHOUT A SONG, a picture, a poem, a beautiful building or a statue!

ALL ART IS THE EXPRESSION OF AN EMOTION, AND THAT OF THE THEATER IS THE MOST EMOTIONAL OF ARTS.

A charge brought against the theater is that it represents vice. Of course it does. It represents virtue. Why not vice? All people are not paragons of virtue. But for morals, as such, it is rank absurdity that we should use them in theatric or any other art. Nature, pitiless, beautiful, barbarous, soothing, murderous, exalting nature, is indifferent to them. Why should art, the handmaiden of nature, who takes only hints and primal truths from her mistress, observe them?

YET OUR ART MUST BE MORAL FOR ALL THIS. AN IMMORAL ART WOULD BE A HORROR.

It were vain in the present day, after Shakespeare has transformed the stage into A HIGH SCHOOL OF HUMANITY and Schiller and Goethe have crystallized it into a handmaiden of ethics and Christianity, to enter on any defense of its recognized authority as a moral agent. The stage in its highest conception is a POWERFUL COADJUTOR OF THE CHURCH in making men better, wiser and happier, and even in its less lofty attitudes it lights up with genial mirth the hard lot of the toiling masses.

China's Relation With Us Will Be Always Friendly.

By WU TING FANG, Chinese Minister.

CHINA'S relations with America will always remain friendly. It is natural that they should be so when you consider on your side that your policy is JUSTICE AND FAIR PLAY and on our side HONESTY AND STRAIGHTFORWARDNESS.

You may be sure acts of kindness and fairness, such as return or waiver of over ten millions of dollars to China, will certainly create a most favorable impression in China and strengthen the bond of friendship between the two countries, and the existence of an important and influential association like this I consider a SAFETY VALVE of the two nations.

No more misunderstanding, I feel sure, can occur in the future, and the relationship between the two countries will yet become CLOSER DAY BY DAY.

Our Patriotic Duty To Control Monopolies.

By United States Senator ROBERT L. OWEN of Oklahoma.

THE time has come in the United States when THE GREAT DOCTRINE OF EQUALITY should be recognized in our statecraft. It seems to me it would be unwise to destroy the great corporations which have been constructed in this country by our so called captains of industry.

WE HAVE A PERFECT RIGHT, HOWEVER, TO CONTROL THESE MONOPOLIES LEGALLY AND MORALLY, AND IT IS A PATRIOTIC DUTY TO DO SO. AND THEY SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO TAX THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN EXCESS OF A FAIR INTEREST ON THE CAPITAL ACTUALLY INVESTED.

If they were so controlled it would give a stability to wages. We would hear no more of overproduction nor of underconsumption, but these enterprises would PROCEED UPON RATIONAL LINES and work for the welfare of all of the people of our common country.

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Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Schedule effective June 2, 1907.
OAKLAND.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *5.55 p. m., *10.20 p. m., *11.54 p. m.
For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.
For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. locals, *5.33 p. m. *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.
For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *5.55 p. m., *10.20 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

FOR SALE.
We will sell at private sale at our farms between Mt. Lake Park and Oakland.
1 Gasoline Engine,
8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $75.
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For further information call on or write to
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Land for Sale.
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Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.
Also 10 acres suitable for building sites, just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.
For further information, address
THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas J. Lowdermilk, late of Garrett County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of Aug., 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1908.

LOUISA A. LOWDERMILK,
Executrix.
McHenry, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

WILLIAM HACHMAN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 26th day May, 1908.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
SAMUEL MOSSER,
Administrators.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

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Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to you will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business.

If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you.

If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.

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You want it to be of the very best kind. As you expect your printed matter to make business it is necessary it should do the talking for you. Poor or indifferent printing cannot do this as it lacks the strong points required to gain and hold the interest of the patron.

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The Republican Job Printery

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THE ACTUAL SIZE OF BABYLON.

Much Wild Conjecture Is Swept Away By The Recent Explorations.

The report of the German Oriental Society on the extensive explorations carried out on the ruins of ancient Babylon, which has just been issued under the editorship of Dr. Friedrich Delitzsch, is a document of more then usual interest.

Perhaps one of the most astonishing discoveries in the field of topographical research has been the tracing of the walls of the city and the ascertainment of the true size of the city. Wonderful descriptions of the size of Babylon have been given, based chiefly on the hearsay evidence of Herodotus, in ancient times, an the theories of the late Dr. Oppert. These writers made the city a vast parallelogram, surrounded by a wall fifty miles long and hundred feet high, with one hundred gates, and bisected by the Euphrates. According to them the area was about as large as London and Paris together, or some forty square miles. All this wild conjecture has been swept away.

The exploration of the walls commenced at the Babil fort, and here was found a wall twenty-five feet thick, with buttresses every sixty feet. The line of the wall was traced to the southeast angle, until it bends to the west and joins the great quay on the banks of the river. This portion was pierced by only one gate, the gate of Isar, flanked by tall towers decorated with friezes of lions and dragons in encaustic tile work. On the north it was traced to the river bank. The whole enclosure covered an area of a little over one mile, or roughly that of our City of London.

In the Kasr or "palace" mound were found the remains of two great palaces, one built by Natupalassar, the other by Nebuchadnezzar. Both were most complex in plan, containing hundreds of rooms for the accommodation of retainers, officials in the royal family. The two palaces are separated by a street. The later or new edifice is on the eastern side and consists of several groups of chambers arranged around quadrangles separated by strong walls and gateways. The largest of these is a royal quadrangle, entered by a double gateway.

On the south side of this square is the northern facade of the royal audience chamber or Selamlik. This facade was forty feet wide and had been richly decorated with floral designs in enamelled brick in yellow, white, blue and black. The audience hall measures 60 by 170 feet and on the south side is a deep alcove with a dais in front, where the royal throne was placed.

What a historic chamber this is! Here Nebuchadnezzar had sat and received homage on his conquest of Jerusalem. Perhaps in this very chamber Belshazzar's feast was held and the plaster covered walls had received the terrible message. Pere Cyrus the Conqueror was enthorned in June 538 B. C., and perhaps in this very chamber Alexander of Macedon held the fatal revels after his overthrow of the Empire of the East.

Nebuchadnezzar speaks of richly decorated palaces and temples, but the one prevailing feature of all the building was the dull, monotonous brickwork, void of decoration If gold and silver and precious stones, bedar and cypress wood had been used, all disappeared long ago.

Protection Against Loss By Fire.

Is your property insured? If not, could you afford to lose your home or your place of business at this time by fire? If such a misfortune should overtake you are you able to rebuild without borrowing money and putting a mortgage on your premises? If not, then insure your property at once in one of the large and reliable Fire Insurance Companies represented by our Agency, and in case of fire you will be promptly paid the amount of loss sustained under your policy, and it will not be necessary to borrow. Combined assets of Companies represented, more than $85,000,000. Write for information and rates.

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We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

☞ For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell Real Estate Agt and Surveyor
SINCELL Building, OAKLAND, MD.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1908.

FOR CONGRESS,

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

HOW TRAMPS ARE MADE.

Here are the forces that help to jar men and boys loose, forces that have doubled in the last twenty years and are still increasing: New labor-saving machines to make use of child labor, new machines to speed up the American pace. In the last ten years the railroads, the mines, the factories, mills and docks have maimed over 1,000,000 men, and the public is paying the pensions. For thousands of cripples, thrown out of their regular work, takes to the road, and with no miracle coming to turn them back, become out-and-out tramps and bums, doing no work at all, begging and stealing their way. Rush and slack seasons demanding more and more armies of surplus labor; the swift growth of industry, bringing to America millions of immigrants, over half of them young men who come alone; and most of all, the railroads, demanding increasing throngs of nomadic camp workers, the railroads "the real hot circus," tempting boys to the road and giving all kinds of hobos easy and free means of travel. Lastly, the huge tenement hives, where year by year life grows more serious and tense and restless.

And deep under all these conditions responding to the chances they offer, the old human love of the road that lies deep down in the souls of men—the "wanderlus" of humanity.—Washington Post.

MR. BRYAN'S VICTORY IN THE STATE CONVENTION.

No other comment is needed to show what, Mr. William J. Bryan has done to the democratic party of Maryland than the news accounts printed in the last few days of the difficulty the party in this State has had to get men of first-class ability to go to Denver in the role of delegates-at-large. It looked for a time as if the selections for this honorable post would actually have to be made by the convention itself—a thing which, of course, is unprecedented in the politics of the State. It was necessary to resort to draft in order to secure the Governor; Attorney General Straus aud Mr. Murray Vandiver could not well refuse in the circumstances, while Hon. J. F. C. Talbott is made to serve in default of somebody better.

Our esteemed contemporary, the New York Sun, which is so valiantly striving for the nomination of a Democrat whom it can support in opposition to Mr. Taft, in its headlines over the account of the Convention, says:

BRYAN HIT HARD IN MARYLAND.

Feeling Strongly Against Him in Convention.

Disorder When Attempt is Made to Get Vote to Instruct for Him—No Unit Rule and the Delegates Go Unfettered—Only Four of Sixteen Are for the Nebraskan.

Alas and alack! Our comtemporary grabbing at straws. The result of the Convention was a Bryan victory, in that he gets four votes when it was confidently predicted he would get none, and, further, in that every one of the leaders whose presence at Denver it was believed would help to stem the Bryan tide refused to go, thus indicating his belief that the fight against the Nebraskan is hopeless.

Instead of being "hard hit," no convention has been held in many moons which so clearly showed that it is Bryan all the way as the Convention of the Maryland Democrats.

It was good politics in the situation to recognize Mr. Bryan's following in the State and to give it representation in the Denver delegation, unhampered by the unit rule.

GOOD ROAD QUESTION.

There appears to be some apprehension among those who met the commission in the western counties that the law restricts the improvement to those main roads which run from county to county, and that the commission has no power to improve the main roads that begin and end in a county or extend from one large town to another in the same county. The law provides that the commission "shall have full power and charged with the full duties to select, construct and improve and maintain such a general system of improved State roads and highway as can reasonably be expected to be completed with the funds herein provided in and through all the counties of the State." It may be argued that a road leading, for example, from Brunswick or from Knoxville in Frederick county to Frederick city, is just as much a part of the system as a road leading from Frederick to Hagerstown or Westminster. Frederick is already the center of a splendid system of stone roads, while Brunswick, a town of nearly 5,000 persons, is almost mudbound in winter, without a single good road to reach it. It surely cannot be the design of the law to compel the commission to build a road from Frederick to Hagerstown and to Mount Airy when there is already a fine road to each one, and leave Brunswick and the whole Merryland Tract, the only part of Frederick county minus turnpikes, without any good road.

And so in Washington county; the county commissioners have recommended a road down the western side of South Mountain through Pleasant Valley the only part of Washington county which has no turnpike. Such a road would connect a large number of turnpikes with the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio road at Harper's Ferry and the turnpikes up the Valley of Virginia, and it could also be made to connect with a road from Knoxville to Jefferson in Frederick county, and so give a good road from Harper's Ferry and the whole Valley of Virginia and from Pleasant Valley and the Merryland Tract to Baltimore. Brunswick could be connected with this road by a side road two or three miles long. An impression that seems to be gaining ground, namely, that there is an effort by automobile people to control the selection of roads without regard to the local advantage, should be corrected.—Baltimore Sun.

DELIGHTFUL NUPTIAL EVENT.

Miss Annie V. Landstreet Becomes the Bride of Mr. R. C. McCandlish.

Miss Annie Verlinda Landstreet and Mr. Robert Coleman McCandlish were married Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at the handsomely appointed residence of Mr. Upton Beall McCandlish of Westernport, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Horace W. Stowell, rector of St. James Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Fairfax S. Landstreet, of Baltimore, was the matron of honor and Mr. DeWarren H. Reynolds, of Cumberland, officiated in the capacity of best man. Capt. John Landstreet, of Richmond, Va., a brother of the bride gave his sister in marriage. Miss Carrie Roush, of Martinsburg, W. Va., and Miss Catherine McCandlish, of Westernport, were brides maids, and Miss Margaret Martin, of Washington, D. C., a neice of the bride, was flower girl. The wedding march from Lohengrin was played by Miss Emma Martin, of Brunswick, Md.

The stately parlors in which the nuptial rite was solemnized and the dining hall where a delicious supper was later served were exquisitely decorated with roses, ferns and sweet peas.

R. C. McCandlish, the groom is the cashier of the First National Bank of Friendsville, and vice president of the Bank of Bruceton Mills. He is a brother of U. B. McCandlish, the cashier of the Davis National Bank, of Piedmont.

The bride is a sister of Mrs. U. B. McCandlish and also of Capt. Landstreet, of Richmond and Fairfax S. Landstreet, of Baltimore.

The bride and groom took their departure immediately after the reception for eastern cities, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Married in Hagerstown.

BIXLER—THOMAS.—Mrs. Caroline Lucas Thomas, daughter of Dr. A. W. Lucas, of Hagerstown, was married on last Saturday to Dr. Wm. H. H. Bixler, formerly of Oakland, at St. John's Protestant Episcopal church by the rector, Rev. J. Poyntz Tyler. The bride is the widow of Frederick Mayhew Thomas, of New York, who died several years ago.

NORTH GLADE.

Miss Ida Wilson and Miss Walker, of Blaine, were welcome visitors here last Saturday and Sunday.

Geo. Fitzwater and Chas. Ashby of Deer Park, were visiting at Judge Fitzwater's on Sunday.

Chas. O'Brien with wife and daughter were guests of Geo. W. Moon last Sunday.

Jas. Fitzwater is one of our proud citizens. It is a new daughter at his home.

We regret to note the sudden death of Mrs. Salem Lee on the 4th inst. She with nearly all the family, had been down with the measles. We extend our hearty sympathy to Bro. Lee and family in their sad loss.

John Mason's little boy is still very sick. There seems to be no hope of his recovery.

Daniel O'Brien, Jr., is also one of our unfortunate neighbors. His wife has been seriously ill for a long time. He lost a cow and heifer the other day.

The May freeze injured the fruit crop very materially in this section but we will have more than we had last year.

Farmers were late getting their crops out, owing to the bad weather. It seems now that the continued wet weather is at an end.

Rev. Engle will hold services here commencing on Friday evening and continuing over Sunday.

Because of the prevalence of measles in this community our Sunday school, as well as other gatherings, have not been so well attended. That danger, however, seems about past.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

Body Discharged Saturday Morning—Forty-Two Indictments Found.

The Grand Jury for Garrett county, in session from Monday until Saturday morning, was discharged by Judge Henderson upon making its report to the Court, as follows:

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, Md.,

The Grand Jury for the June Term of the Circuit Court for Garrett county beg leave to report that we have now completed our labors and desire to report our proceedings and receive our discharge.

We have to the best of our ability performed the duties devolving upon us as members of this body and have in the performance thereof and of the trust reposed in us, have endeavored to do so, without fear or favor and in accordance with the oaths administered us and of the charge of your Honors. We have had before us and have examined one hundred and twenty-nine witnesses, have found thirty-one presentments and forty-two bills of indictment. We have found presentments in all cases in which we believe the evidence justifies and have ignored trivial cases and those cases in which the evidence did not appear to warrant presentments.

We are glad to note that there have been no crimes of a serious nature committed in this county since the last term of the Circuit Court. We find that there appears to be a number of violations of the liquor laws of this State and especially in the sale of liquor without licenses and of the sale of liquor to minors.

We further report that we have in accordance with the provisions of law inspected the records and visited the county public buildings and are pleased to report that we find the records are kept in as good condition as their present quarters will permit, and that they are kept by the officials having custody thereof in a careful, neat and excellent manner, and much credit is due to Mr. Tower, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and also the other county officials having charge of the records of the county, for the excellent condition in which we have found them.

We have carefully examined the records of the County Treasurer and have made special investigation of the accounts relating to tax on mortgages and find that the mortgage taxes have been collected and properly disbursed.

We deem it unnecessary to make any recommendations as to any improvement to the old court house, in view of the fact that we believe it will subserve the purposes for the present and until the new court house is completed.

It is with pleasure that we note the marked progress on the new court house building that is now being made in the erection thereof and the work so far completed appears to us to have been done in a substantial and satisfactory manner and when finish will be a credit and honor to the citizens of our county.

The Sheriff, Mr. Austin Brown, has manifested much interest in the cleanliness and the general condition of the county jail and sheriff's residence, and we congratulate him in keeping it in a neat and careful condition, and we make the following recomendations in regard to the county jail and sheriff's residence: That there should be a door placed through the closet from the hall into the jury room, and that the wood work of the porch should be repaired, that the roof should be painted and that the spouting examined and repaired in order to properly carry away the water from the roof, and that there should be several additional mattresses placed in the jail and also two strong benches, and we further recomend that the ashes should be promptly removed from the building.

We desire to acknowledge the many courtesies which we have received from your Honors and also of all the public officials with whom our duties have brought us in contact and we especially desire to express our thanks and appreciation for the coutresies, valuable and efficient aid and assistance of the State's Attorney, Mr. Julius C. Renninger, which he has splendidly given us while in the discharge and course of investigations and wish to commend him for the capable manner in which he assisted us.

During the present term of Court we had the pleasure of meeting with our distinguished Governor, Hon. Austin L. Crothers, and the Good Roads Commission of Maryland, and we congratulate the tax payers of Garrett county upon the prospect of a most excellent system of good public roads in this county, and that our county will receive from the State for such purpose the magnificent sum of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars.

We trust that the Good Roads Commission will find it convenient to commence the work at an early day in Garrett county, and we recognize the fact that with the inauguration of a system of good roads and in the consumation of the same will result the progress, advancement, prosperity and material welfare of our people.

We now beg to be discharged.

Respectfully submitted,
J. A. GRANT, Foreman.

J. S. MYERS,
WM. B. SWEET, Clerks.

ROBBERY AT DEER PARK.

Burglars Entered W. L. Shaffer's Store There Monday Night.

The general store of Mr. W. L. Shaffer at Deer Park was entered by burglars on Monday night of this week when they carried off shoes and other goods. Entrance to the store room was effected through the door from which a pane of glass had been cut. The money till in the store room was forced open and the contents were also carried away.

There is no clue as to the identity of the thieves.

Monday night marked the forth time this store has been forcibly entered.

Engraved calling cards and wedding invitations may be procured by leaving your orders at this office. A very attractive and stylish line at moderate prices is shown.

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,

the 12th day of June, 1908,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1.—ALL THAT LOT, PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND LOCATED ON SECOND STREET IN THE TOWN OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND, and being the same lot of ground which was conveyed to Charles A. Hesen by Amanda V. Michael and others by deed bearing date the 6th day of August, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 47, folio 393, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, said lot being described in said deed by the following metes and bounds, courses and distances: Beginning for the same at a stake standing at the end of a line drawn North 23 degrees East, 132 perches from the northeast corner of Oak and Second streets in said town, and running thence South 67 degrees East, 53 feet to the line of a piece or parcel of land in said town of Oakland conveyed by Edward McCarty and wife to Daniel J. Brant, thence South 16½ degrees East, 60 feet, thence South 88 degrees West, to the limits of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, thence with said railroad limits to Second street, thence with said Second street to the place of beginning, excepting the portion of said lot heretofore conveyed to Sarah A. Mason by deed duly recorded among the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Charles A. Hesen.

No. 2.—TWENTY-TWO ACRES AND THIRTY-SIX PERCHES OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "SMALL MEADOWS," being the same land which is particularly described in a deed for the same from Daniel E. Offutt and wife to Frank Graham, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 50, folio 149, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county, near the town of Crellin, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Frank Graham.

No. 3.—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN ACRES, MORE OR LESS, OF A TRACT OF LAND KNOWN AS THE "PROMISED LAND," and being the same land which was conveyed to Ora A. P. Weimer by Samuel B. Lee by deed dated the 29th day of April, 1905, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 50, folio 567, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Ora A. P. Weimer.

No. 4.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND CONTAINING ABOUT ONE-FOURTH OF AN ACRE, KNOWN AS LOT NUMBER 21 IN WILSON'S ADDITION TO THE TOWN OF OAKLAND, and being the same lot which was conveyed to Edward Hoye by Newton B. Wayman by deed bearing date the 10th day of May, 1878, and duly recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 3, folio 762, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said lot is located on Liberty street in the town of Oakland and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of Miss Marion C. Hoye.

No. 5.—PART OF MILITARY LOT NUMBER TWELVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN, CONTAINING TWELVE AND ONE-HALF ACRES OF LAND, being the same land which was conveyed to Jesse S. Severe and Sarah A. Severe by deed from John M. Browning and wife, bearing date the 21st day of August, 1897, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 32, folio 458, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Jesse S. Severe.

No. 6.—ALL THAT LOT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING ONE-FOURTH OF AN ACRE, KNOWN AS THE "RUSSELL PROPERTY," which is located on the Southwest corner of First and Water streets in the town of Oakland, in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county, and being the same property which was conveyed by James W. Thomas, Attorney, to Susan M. Thomas by deed bearing date the 28th day of November, 1900, and is duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 39, folio 140, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Susan M. Thomas.

No. 7.—FIFTY-FIVE AND FIVE-EIGHTHS ACRES OF LAND, being a part of Lot No. 6 of the subdivision of a tract of land called "Herrington Manor," and being the same land which was conveyed to Charles G. Teats by Elizabeth Hall Vansant and others by deed dated the first day of October, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, folio 369, etc, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1906 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Charles G. Teats.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

H. R. DEWITT,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

Farm for Sale—Ioffer my firm, located near Herrington Manor school house, for sale; contains 52 acres 35 clear; good six-room dwelling; small barn; well watered; young orchard. Address J. S. Hardesty, Oakland, Md. 50-13

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.
R. C. McCandlish, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. Friend, Merchant,
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate and Personal Property,

In Mountain Lake Park, Md.

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias on judgment of condemnation, issued out of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, wherein Clarence G. Hammond is plaintiff and Verona H. Preston and South G. Preston are defendants, the same being No. 18 Chancery, June Term, 1908, the undersigned Sheriff of Garrett county, having levied upon and attached the real and personal property hereinafter mentioned, in the above entitled cause, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, in front of Hayden Bros. store, formerly Hammond's old stand, on the corner of H street and Baltimore Ave., in Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Maryland, on

Saturday, the 20th day of June,

1908, at 2 o'clock p. m., all the following personal property, to-wit:

1 Lot Shelving, 1 Coal Box and Contents, 1 Silk Umbrella, 1 Waste Basket and Contents, A lot of books of most every description, 1 Brussels Parlor Carpet and Rugs to match, 1 Lot of other Carpets and Rugs, 1 Lot of Mattings, 1 Lot of Curtain Poles, Window Blinds and Hammocks, 1 Bread Can and Contents, 1 Trunk and Contents, 2 Boxes and Contents, 1 Lot of Bed Quilts and Comforts, 1 Lot of Men's Wearing Apparel, 1 Slicker Overcoat, 1 Rocking Chair, 1 Shelf, 1 Feather Duster, 1 Box of Souvenirs, 3 brooms, 2 Large Pictures and Frames, 1 Lot of Bed Linen and Blankets, 1 Lot of Loose Pictures, 2 Door Mats, 1 Lot of Crackers, 1 Bowl, 1 Letter Box, Table Oil Cloth, 1 Rope Swing, 1 Lot of Coal.

Also all that lot in Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md., known and designated as

Lot Number 1004

on the plat of Mt. Lake Park, Maryland, as recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 6, folio No. 503, this being the same property which was conveyed and more particularly described in the deed to the said Verona H. Preston from Maria Spitzer, dated June 21st, 1907, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 54, folio 581, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Maryland.

The said personal property and real estate will be sold to satisfy said fieri facias on the aforesaid judgment of condemnation and the costs.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

School Board Meeting.

OFFICE OF
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
OF GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., May 20th, 1908.

The Garrett County School Board will meet

Monday, June 1, 1908,

at 2:30 P. M., for the purpose of considering new buildings and repairs and such other business as may come before them.

Bids for text books and supplies will be opened and contracts awarded at this meeting.

By order of the Board.

E. A. BROWNING, County Sup't.

Scott's Emulsion strengthens enfeebled nursing mothers by increasing their flesh and nerve force.

It provides baby with the necessary fat and mineral food for healthy growth.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND $1.00.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. Offutt, John M. Davis, G. S. Hamill.
George W. Legge, John T. Mitchell, S. T. Jones.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, VICE P. S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. FRALEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER

Mr. W. E. Bishoff Sundayed at his home near Hoyes.

Several cases of mumps in town—more to f llow, of course.

How's Great London Show, June 20th, is the next attraction for Oakland people.

Mr. Roy H. Hamill, of Upper Potomac, spent Sunday in Oakland with his parents.

Mr. A. B. Mason, of Jennings, this county, was in Oakland on business yesterday.

Ex-Judge Daniel Wilson, of near Blaine, was a pleasant visitor to this office Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. January and son, Mr. A. M. January, of Chicago, are here visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Offutt.

Mr. W. W. Bristow, formerly of Oakland, but now a traveling salesman, spent Monday night in Oakland.

Miss Nell Offutt has returned to her home in Oakland from a short stay with friends and rela ives in Baltimore.

Lost—A Masonic jewel, being a part of a watch fob. Reward if returned to Dr. B. F. Selby, Oakland, Md.

Wanted at Dixon & Kelso's pin oak white oak and rock oak street car ties, 7 in. face, 6 in. thick and 8 ft. long.

Prof. George M. Perdew, of Cumberland, is here for a few days as the guest of County Superintendent E. A. Browning.

Mrs. Richard T. Browning, of near Thayerville, after spending Friday in Oakland, was accompanied home by Mrs. Lou Thaver-Walters.

Mrs. S. E. Shirer, who has been on an extended visit to relatives at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore, returned to her home in Oakland last Saturday.

Ex-Sheriff Lloyd C. Shaffer, of Aurora, was in Oakland Monday night, leaving here Tuesday morning for Kingwood, W. Va., on a business mission.

Mrs. Olin F. Durst and little daughter, who were here on a three weeks' visit to relatives, returned to their home at Lonaconing Monday morning.

Mrs. Harry W. Matheny, of Cumberland, who visited her mother, Mrs. Leah F. Sincell, in Oakland for a short time, returned to Cumberland Tuesday afternoon.

Prof. H. A. Loraditch, manual training teacher of the county, now conducting a school at Grantsville, drove to Oakland last Saturday and spent Sunday here.

Rev. E. Manges went to Fairmant Monday afternoon to attend the sessions of the Allegany Conference of the Lutheran church, returning to Oakland yesterday.

Last Friday was show dav in Oakland, Gentry's pony and dog show occupying the boards. The performances both afternoon and night were very well patronized.

A young married man wanted with no children or a very small family; the wife to do the cooking for four men, the man to work by the year or month; house ready till July. Write at once; reference wanted. C. J. Yoder, Grantsville, Md. 11-3t

A. A. Young, one of the prominent Allegany county attorneys, is spending a few days in Oakland previous to the calling of a removed case from his home county to this county.

Wanted—By lady of experience, position as manager of summer boarding house at or near Mt. Lake Park. Can give references. Address "A. A.," care of The Republican. 14tf

Miss Bertha White left Oakland Tuesday morning for Kingwood, West Va., where she will attend the funeral of her uncle David O. White, whose death occurred on Monday.

We had the pleasure on last Thursday of entertaining for a few minutes our esteemed friend William J. Wilson, Esq., of near Gormania, who was in Oakland on business that day.

"Women are never so small and delicate that they can't carry gossip," says the Montgomery Advertiser. Nor men , either for that matter. Why not be just, though the heavens fall.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Sliger went to Piedmont Tuesday afternoon to attend the wedding of Miss Anna Lanstreet, of that place, and Mr. Robert C. McCandlish, of Friendsville, this county.

C. W. Bender, landlord of the National Hotel, Grantsville, Md., accompanied by his son, was a business visitor here Friday. The National Hotel is one of the first class hotels in Garrett county.—Meyersdale Commercial.

The Gold Mine Store is the place to get your candy, post cards, tobaccos, toys, wagons, base ball goods and fishing tackle of all kinds. Two bottles of pop for 5c.

Brown hats, brown gloves, brown cravats, brown clothes, brown shoes, brown hair, brown eyes. Indeed, brown is so foshionable t his year that many people are forming Browning clubs, so as to be able to go into brown studies over the poet.

The absence of dogs from the streets since the action of Council in prohibiting them from running at large is noticable. Why not make the ordinance binding for the balance of the summer? Dogs, generally, are a nuisance and should be dealt with as other nuisances are.

State's Attorney D. A. Robb, of Allegany county, is in Oakland on professional business. Tomorrow morning in the Circuit Court he will appear as prosecutor in the case of Frank and Nick Insognia, Italians, indicted for the murder of Michael Angelo Parello, a fellow countryman, which occurred in South Cumberland last January, and which was removed to this county for trial.

Mr. D. E. Offutt, Jr., accompanied by his sisters Misses Nell and Bess, left Oakland Tuesday morning in his touring car for Cumberland going via Keyser. The party arrived there after thirteen hours, considerable trouble being experienced with the machine.

It is only duty and justice to encourage your home paper, extend to it the nourishment to which it is entitled. Pay your subscriptions promptly, and send a few extra copies to your relatives and friends at a distance. They will appreciate the favor and so will we.

CAPITAL $50,000.00 — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $29,000.00

THE First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

Come in and Get Acquainted

CHURCH TO BE DEDICATED.

New Edifice at Red House Will be Consecrated Sunday Morning.

Next Sunday promises to be a red letter day for the congregation of the Red House Ev. Lutheran congregation, when the new church, which has been completed after more than a year's work, will be dedicated. Rev. J. H. Kuhlman, of Gettysburg College, will preach the dedicatory sermon, and will be assisted in the service by Rev. E. Manges, of Oakland, and other ministers.

The church is a modernly constructed edifice, comfortably furnished and handsomely finished, having a capacity for seating two hundred or more people.

To the dedicatory service all are earnestly invited by the official board of the church.

Beginning this evening services will be held each night this week in the new church, also on Sunday hight.

To Be Married.

Two of Oakland's best young people will be joined in wedlock on next Wednesday evening, June 17th, at nine o'clock, when Miss Effie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Mealy, will become the bride of Mr. Roy H. Hamill, only son of Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Hamill. The ceremony will take place at the home of Miss Mealy and will be performed in the presence of a few friends by Rev. E. Manges, pastor of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church of Oakland. The Republican extends its congratulations to the young people and wishes them a long, happy and prosperous life.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Miller and daughter, of Washington, D. C., arrived in Oakland last Thursday night and will remain here during the present month visiting Mr. Miller's, sister. Mr. Miller is a valued employe of the Goverment Printing Office and is on his annual vacation.

Each year the poultry business is becoming more lucrative and now assumes proportions that will soon rival any branch of farm industry. Farmers are forced to acknowledge that the old hen can lift her own weight in raising a mortgage from the farm.

C. D. Hershberger, mayor; U. M. Stanton and D. W. Dorsey, all of Grantsville, passed through town Monday en route to Oakland to meet the Highway Commission. Mr. H. had a petition of names, 72 inches long, of peoples who want Garrett's portion of the fund put on the National Road and a straight-line new road from Grantsville to Oakland. As Mayor he is 3d-termer and all-the-time hustler.—Frostburg Journal.

Mr. G. S. Hamill, of Oakland, has been singularly honored by the Maryland Democracy, having been elected as one of the delegates from this State to attend the Denver Convention which convenes on July 4th for the purpose of nominating the National ticket. Mr. Hamill has expressed himself as unalterably opposed to Bryan and all that he represents, hence Maryland's vote in the convention, should the rest of the delegates go for Bryan, will be divided, the unit rule resolution in the State convention last Wednesday at Baltimore, being defeated.

Social Sing.

The Kitzmiller, Short Run, Swanton and Hartmansville, West Virginia, choirs and the Hartmansville Male Quartette will meet at Kitzmiller, at 2 p. m., June 21, for a social sing. Everybody is invited to attend. Singing will begin promptly at 2 p. m.

Young Men's Christian Society.

Subject for next Sunday afternoon's lecture, Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, lecturer, in the rooms of the Association, Mitchell building, Second street, to which all or cordially invited: Second Quarterly Review.

Church Services.

OAKLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

Services on Sunday, to which all are cordially invited, will be preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

L. B. Hensley, Pastor.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Pleasant Valley—Preaching at 3p. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 8 p. m.
A cordial welcome to all.

J. F. Pritchard, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Elder Hill—Union Sunday school 10 a. m., and preaching at 11 a. m.
Deep Creek—Sunday school at 2 p. m., and preaching at 3 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

C. W. Hudson, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
No preaching.
Luther League every Wednesday at 8 p. m.
Preaching at Hutton on Friday, June 12th. instead of Thursday the 11th.
Preaching in Deer Park Lutheran church next Satuaday at 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. Manges, Pastor.

Stork.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Frieze, on Sunday evening, a son.

THE QUESTION OF GOOD ROADS.

Washington County Opposed to Taking Over National Or Other Pike.

Many heavy taxpayers of Washington county opposed to the Good Roads Commission taking over the National pike or any other pike in this county are in favor of the Commission postponing action for awhile.

The sentiment at the meeting held in the courthouse on Thursday was overwhelmingly in favor of the Commission improving the important and much-traveled dirt roads, but members of the Commission appeared to think that the roads law compelled them to build only such roads as would comprise a part of the general State system of roads.

The chief road asked for by the County Commissioners—from Ringgold to Harper's Ferry—runs north and south and does not connect, only by means of other roads, with either Allegany or Frederick county.

Rather than have the Comuission go to work and take over the National pike or any of the other pikes, many citizens of the county prefer waiting for a couple of years in the hope that the next legislature can be induced to change the law so the people of Washington county at least can have improved the roads that they select.

Many think the taking over of the turnpikes, which are for the most part in good condition, would be a pure waste of money. The sentiment of the people is in favor of the macadamizing of the important dirt roads which would lower taxation, as the state will keep in repair the roads made by the Commission, and give the county 30 or 40 miles more good roads.—Hagerstewn Globe.

BITTINGER.

Fire broke out in the roof of the "cheese house" on Elias Orendorf's farm at this place, last Friday about noon. Neighbors quickly responded to the alarm and the blaze was extinguished before much damage was done. The house was occupied at the time by Adam Snyder and family.

Rev. Alvin Jugel, pastor of the Lutheran church at this place, is attending conference at Fairmont, W. Va., this week.

Mrs. Jacob Peck, an aged widow residing about three miles west of this village, is reported in a critical condition from a complication of diseases.

Jacob Brenneman and family were visiting relatives on the east side of Meadow Mountain last Sunday.

Mrs. Brininger and two sons, of Sunnyside, spent a few days this week at the home of T. J. Lohr near here.

Perry H. Broadwater was visiting friends in the New Germany settlement last Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Ida Ralston was shopping in Jennings last Saturday.

Messrs. Charles Stark and Robert Reckner visited McHenry and Hoyes last Sunday while out on a bicycling tour.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Arthur Townshend,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

First National Bank Building, Main Street, Oakland, Md.

Matting.

To close out our Matting will give you bargains.

$1 Lace Curtains for 75cts

BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

Summer Underwear

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WOOL GOODS CHEAP.

Dimities, Percales, Seersuckers, etc.

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CORSETS,

Medium and Long Waists.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

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THE Clothing we are handling this Season is that distinguished kind which you see so many well dressed gentlemen wearing, and gives them that appearance of refinement that no other line of Clothing imparts. It is the Hart Schaffner & Marx kind. Come to our store and we will be pleased to exhibit the full line of this incomparable Clothing built scentifically for wear and appearance.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

HOWE'S GREAT

London Shows,

Oakland, Saturday, June 20

A FEW OF THE MANY FEATURES YOU WILL SEE:

MARION SHERIDAN and her Troupe of Performing Lions.

PROF. BUCKLEY'S Herd of Performing Elephants, including DUCHES, the Largest Elephant in the World.

ROSEDALE, the beautiful Ten Thousand Dollar Kentucky Horse

JAKE, the Largest Gorilla ever exhibited in America. He is Five Feet Ten Inches in Height and Weighs 150 Pounds, has tremendous strength, marvelous agility and his powerful arms are a wonder to behold.

A Truly Wonderful Display of TRAINED ANIMALS.

400 People. 250 Horses and Ponies. 20 Funny Clowns

PROF. WHEELERS' MILITARY BAND.

The Flower and Pick of Feature Performers from all nations, in a Program Extant, startling struggles and ludicrous revelries, carrying the spectators by storm and wildly applauded by all.

BRING THE LITTLE ONES TO SEE BABY ELEPHANTS CAMELS LIONS MONKEYS

An Endless Program of Startling Events.

SEE the Free Spectacular STREET PARADE.
Starting from the Show Grounds at 10 a. m.

2—PERFORMANCES DAILY—2
Afternoon at 2 o'clock. Night at 8 o'clock.

For Sale.

Arnold cottage, at Mt. Lake Park, Md; 13 rooms and attic; used as boarding house and has good patronage; high ground; splendid location; two blocks from new auditorium; city water; one of the best built houses in the Park; about 75 feet of porches. Will exchange for smaller property. A good bargain. Address F. P. Arnold, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

PRESIDENT PUTS QUIETUS ON THIRD TERM

Will Leave United States Next April for Year's Hunt in Africa.

HE WILL GO FOR BIG GAME

Will Enter Dark Continent at Mombasa Four Hundred Miles South of Equator Thence to Mt. Kenia Where Elephant, Rhinoceros, Hippopotamus and Lion are Numerous.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 9.—Important significance in connection with President Roosevelt's determination against a third term is contained in the admission made today for the first time, that the President is making definite plans to leave the United States in April next year for Africa, where he will spend a year hunting big game. Rumors that Mr. Roosevelt was to leave the country at the conclusion of his term of office have been printed heretofore but when confirmation was sought at the White House the answer has been that no definite conclusion had been reached as to the President's plans.

But today it was stated positively that Mr. Roosevelt, with his son, Kermit, would sail from New York for Cairo in April, 1909—just as soon as the necessary arrangements for the departure could be me made after the 4th of March. It is the desire of the President to bring back at the end of the year from the wilds of Africa specimens of every species of big game to be had on the dark continent. He will visit no other country, it is stated.

The outfit for the expedition will be obtained on reaching Africa. The exact size of the hunting party—number of guides and retainers, animals, etc.,—has not been determined on. The President, however, will take an assortment of arms, which he will require in the variety of hunting comtemplated. This outfit will include guns of the highest power.

During the absence of Mr. Roosevelt in Africa, Mrs. Roosevelt and other members of the family will remain at the family home at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay.

The President will enter the Dark Continent at Mombasa, an ancient city on the east coast of Africa 3000 miles north of Cape Town and 400 miles south of the Equator. Thence he expects to work his way northward toward Mt. Kenia, which is the centre of the most famous big game country in the world. The elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, giraffe, lion and many kinds of antelope are numerous. Crocodiles, pythons and cobras abound.

The climate of Africa, as a rule, is not oppressive. On the coastal plains rains are frequent, and there appears to be a little variation in the temperature. On the plateau, generally speaking, the days are hot and the nights cold. Wet seasons are in the spring and autumn. These Presient Roosevelt will avoid by hunting during the dry summer.

The President will also return directly from Africa without stopping in Europe. After reaching Mombasa he will travel north and south as the seasons permit. For several weeks past the President has been engaged in making preparation for the trip. It is said he will take two elephant guns for himself and son, and will carry a first-class hunting outfit.

It is understsod the President, while in Africa, will make a careful study of the habits of animals, and that on his return he will write some magazine articles, and perhaps a book, on his explorations.

Four Per Cent. Interest.

The First National Bank, Friendsville, pays four per cent. interest on time deposits. Place your money in this bank where its earning capacity will be greater than in any other banking institution in the county.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Friendsville, Md.

HICKS ON HOW TO FORECAST WEATHER.

All You Have to do is to Ascertain The Planets' Influence on The Sun.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks, St, Louis, was not surprised when he learned that Jim O'Leary, the race horse gambler, had won $10,000 by backing his weather forecasts. He said he had hundreds of letters from men in business life saying they had profited by following the forecasts which he sends broadcast through his publications.

At his home, in Wellston, Mo., on Monday, he explained in part his method and his success during thirty years. He was originally a Methodist Episcopal minister, but the rules of the church made it necessary for him to move every three, years and as this interfered with his astonomical work he abandoned that church and joined the Congregational. He is now a member of the Congregational Association of St. Louis.

All of Hicks' forecasts are based on the positions of the planets, he says, and they are as scientific and simple as the calculation of an eclipse. Without the planets influencing the sun the summers, year by year, would not vary; neither would the winters. Mr. Hicks has calculated, he says just how much influence each planet or combination of planets has on the sun.

O'Leary, according to Mr. Hicks, won his wager by playing a combination of Mars and Venus. Mars exerted influence on the sun from April 7 to31 and Venus from April 15 to May 20. The two planets, working together during that period, caused almost continuous rain. Mars and Venus in combination perturbed the conditions surrounding the sun and rain resulted. This period is just now fading.

Every tornado and storm which during April and May caused great loss of life was forecasted, and the forecast which made O'Leary $10,000 richer was written a year ago.

To show how little he thinks of money, Hicks says that a Boston syndicate, with $10,000,000 capital, sent an agent to him to tender him a share in its grain business if he would give it his exclusive service. He declined.

A Boy's Surprise.

At the time of which I am speaking I owned a dog, called Watch, who was my constant companion, and who had never up to that time met his match. So that with the old long long rifle, the dog, and such a good opinion of my own fighting qualities, I was not a bit frighting when I ran afoul of my first wildcat. I found him in an oak tree, at what we called the stone quarry; the quarry had never been worked to any extent, but the stone lay in ledges, of which there were four or five, and on each ledge there was five or six feet of smooth and level surface. Then it was four or five feet of a drop to the next ledge, and so on down. The oak tree in which the cat had taken refuge grew at top of the highest ledge, and when standing upon the ledge I was within thirty feet of the cat, which was on a limb directly over the ledge on which I stood.

Making sure that Watch saw the cat, and was ready for business, I pulled up old Kentucky, took aim at the place where his heart ought to have been and blazed away. The cat went up into the air, and came down directly upon old Watch, and I chuckled to think what would happen to that cat when Watch got a grab at him. But for some unaccountable reason Watch failed to get his hold, was knocked head over heels, and then the cat came my way, striking me on the left breast and shoulder, knocking me clear off that ledge and down upon the next one, the cat going over with me and disappearing in a hole in the rocks.—Forest and Stream.

When you come to town don't forget to call at the Gold Mine Store. Candy, tobaccos, fishing tackle, 2 bottles pop for 5c. Geo. M. Mason, Prop'r.

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT MONEY

First Coinage Was Made 895 B. C.—Iron and Lead Currency.

While the first actual coinage of money is attributed to Pheidon, king of Argos in 895 B. C., it must not be supposed that there had not existed a keen appreciation of the value and use of money for centurres previous to the introduction of coinage. The ancient Egyptians had a gold and silver standard of currency and their money was in the form of gold and silver ornaments, rings and nuggets, the purchasing value of which depended on their weight.

The Greeks improved somewhat on this system by first marking the weight on gold and silver nuggets so that it would no longer be necessary to reweigh them every time they were to be used for the purpose of exchange or trade. Then, says the New York World, came the introduction of gold, silver and copper nuggets of graded uniform sizes and values. The next step was the moulding and stamping of discs made from the precious metals. Some of these first coins were enormous, the idea apparently being to discourage the greedy from attempting to accumulate and carry around too many of them. There were copper coins as large as dinner plates. While the idea was based on excellent motives, it had to give way before the demand for smaller and more convenient forms of currency, and the giant pennies soon dwindled in size to meet the popular demand.

The earliest trace of the use of gold as money is to be found in the pictures of the ancient Egyptians, weighing in scales heaps of gold and silver. There is no actual record, however, that these rings were what may be termed coins with a fixed value.

Iron, judging from the statement of Aristotle, was once extensively employed as currency. Lead has also served as money. In fact it still does in Burmah.

Copper has been more widely employed as money than either of the two last mentioned metals. The early Hebrew coins were chiefly composed of it, while down to 269 B. C. the sole Roman coinage was an alloy of copper.

Tin money was once used in England, probably on account of the rich tin mines of Cornwell. Early English coinage contained much of this tin money, principally in the form of farthings and halfpence.

Silver formed the basis for the early Greek coins and was introduced in Rome in 269 B. C. Mediaeval money was principally composed of silver.

The only other metals for money are platinum and nickel. The former was coined for a short time by the Russian Government and then given up as unsuitable. The latter is used as an alloy and in this country for the 5-cent piece familiarly referred to as a nickel.

Comed money was first used on the Continent of Europe twenty-five years before the Christian era. It was in copper and silver. The gold was not coined there till the eleventh century, and the money did not receive the round form to which we are accustomed until the lapse of another hundred years or so.

The oldest coin in the United States is owned by a southern collector. It was minted about the year 700 B. C. in Aegina. The design in high relief represents a tortoise crawling across the face of the piece.

The Swiss were the first to date the coinage. They introduced the dated coin 400 years ago, and the style was universally adopted within a very short time.

The coin of the smallest value ever issued is the "mite," so called, such as the widow of the Bible story contributed to the poor. Its shape was hexagonal, and its face value one-fiftieth of a cent. Five thousand "mites" are the equivilent in value of one American dollar.

Probably the queerest coins in the world are the roundish, irregular lumps of silver used in Siam. They vary in size from a walnut to a buckshot, according to the value represented.

All kinds of guesses have been made as to the number of one-dollar bills that would be required to equal the weight of a five-dollar gold piece. The guesses range as a rule from about 50 to 500. And when a humorist in the subtreasury asked a visitor which he would prefer, all the five-dollar gold pieces he could lift or the same weight in one-dollar bills, the visitor immeniately votes for bills, imagining as he does that the proportion will be abont ten to one in favor of one-dollar bills as against gold. As a matter of fact, there is very little difference between weight of one five-dollar gold piece and five one-dollar bills. To be exact, just six and a half bills will balance the five-dollar gold piece.

Wild Horses Escape.

Several efforts have been made to capture three bands of wild horses feeding in the neighborhood of Kit Carson.

Among the group that runs wild about twenty miles north of the town are said to be a powerful horse and an equally handsome mare that would make a team worth about $400. A huge sorrel stallion with a blazed face, a tail that reaches the ground and a heavy, flowing mane is the leader of the band and is said to be so wary that up to date all attempts to run down any member of the group has resulted in failure.

Whenever a man appears on the horizen the stallion sounds the alarm and starts the band off in the other direction, led by a small roan bronco. The stallion himself brings up the rear, snapping at the mares to make them run faster, and if too hard pushed he will stride off by himself.

The country where the band roams is known as the Little and Big Springs section, and the farmers in that vicinity are watching their own horses closely to keep them from joining the wild herd. A domesticated horse is often coaxed away by a band of wild ones and in a few days is as wild as the rest.

There is said to be another band led by a big brown stallion, about twenty miles south of Kit Carson, and a third led by a bay not quite so far off. Some of the horses have brands while others have not. —Denver Republican.

Took No Chances.

Edware McIntyre, a Minnesota young man, has set an example of combined patience, endurance and foxiness that it would be hard to match. An abandoned homestead near Estevan, Saskatchewan, was thrown open to entry, and animated was the scramble therefor. McIntyre took pains to be the last inquirer at the land office on the day previous to that set for the filing. Then he stationed himself on a chair in the corridor, with his hand on the knob of the land office door. And there he stayed till the office door opened in the morning, a vigil of seventeen hours. Many others had gathered from all directions to get a chance at the homestead, but McIntyre was the winner. Whenever western Canadians want to be shown a trick or two let them apply to Gopher genius.—St. Paul Dispatch.

How to Hold Body Correctly.

When the body is being held correctly in a standing attitude, the main weight is on the balls of the feet, not on the heels or toes. The chest and the head are held up well, though the latter is not to be confounded with throwing the chin out. I have seen some women thrust their chins forward evidently believing they were holding their head well. This is an error, for holding the head correctly draws the chin a trifle without allowing it to droop.

Survival of Republican Government Is the Issue.

By WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Secretary of the American Free Trade League.

WE should discard the term "tariff reform" because slippery and evasive, not to be used when words are half battles. Since the British protectionists have adopted the same cry to dissemble their purpose it is doubly discredited. In both countries it serves TO SHELTER THE ENEMIES OF COMMERCIAL FREEDOM. The only efficiency of American tariff reform has been to block the way. We may reform habits and characters, but not theft, arson or murder.

For what end is the PROTECTIVE SYSTEM OF GRAFT fastened upon the nation? That we may have honest service rendered to the people? The tariff is not a soil out of which honesty grows. We cannot say of its products that "honor rooted in dishonor" stands. It is dishonor rooted in ignorance and credulity, a rank weed overrunning the land.

The whole burdensome system of protection yielded to the government the past fiscal year two hundred million dollars less than the sum squandered on war expenditure alone, army, navy and pensions. Every dollar raised from the necessities of the people through the suppression of natural industries and the artificial support of wasteful ones has been flung into the great caldron of war, whose POISONOUS FUMES STIFLE THE HUMANITY, THE COMMON SENSE AND THE CHRISTIANITY OF THE NATION.

THE TARIFF REVENUE INEQUITABLY EXTORTED FROM AMERICAN CONSUMERS IS BUT A FRACTION OF THE VASTLY GREATER SUM TAKEN BY THE TARIFF BENEFICIARIES, ACCORDING TO MY PROTECTION AUTHORITY, MR. MILES—A TOTAL GRAFT OF TEN BILLION DOLLARS SINCE THE ENACTMENT OF THE DINGLEY BILL. IT STAGGERS EVEN THE FREE TRADER TO CONCEIVE THE HUMAN WOE CAUSED TO THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY BY SUCH A DIVERSION FROM THE POCKETS OF LABOR TO THOSE OF PLUNDER.

A party that presented such an indictment against its opponent, pressing it earnestly upon the intelligence of the voters, could sweep the country. THE VICTIMS DO NOT UNDERSTAND IT. When spoliators largely control the sources of public information and the organs of opinion, how easy to deceive and befog! We need an army of reformers with the power of explanation and the patience to endure, with no ambitious motives and the courage to speak the truth, though it blisters and burns. Only CRUSADES OF ENLIGHTENMENT avert revolutions of force, for which the danger signals are now set.

* * *

Without exaggeration we face an epoch dramatically historical. Its issues are more comprehensive than those involved in the civil war. Thoughtful observers are comparing the impelling forces of today with those of the last fifty years of the Roman republic and the earlier years of the empire. It is not a question of party supremacy confronting us, merely involving a change of officials and laws which can easily be reversed when public opinion demands. We are in a region of larger issues. THE SURVIVAL OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT IS IN THE BALANCE, and confirmation of bastard imperial policies is urged upon the people of the United States. It is a question of class rule against the people's rule. "Under which king, Benzonian? Speak or die!"

Measured by years, it is not a far cry to the Cleveland days. Measured by events, the distance seems a century. Never before has the VAST POWER VESTED IN THE PRESIDENT been so arbitrarily exercised. Never has the unconsulted nation been committed to such momentous departures from its avowed principles. Never has the control of the legislative branches been so concentrated—in the senate by the trusts, in the house by the despotism of the speaker and committees. Never have so many important questions been decided by the bare majority in the supreme court. And this is not a record of Russian methods.

THE GENESIS OF THESE DEPARTURES FROM DEMOCRATIC IDEALS IS FOUND IN THE TARIFF, MOTHER OF TRUSTS, WHOSE PROGENY THE GOVERNMENT THREATENS WHILE IT DARE NOT TOUCH THE PROLIFIC SOURCE. TO SUCH A MONSTROUS SIZE HAS THE TINY TARIFF BOUNTY FOR INFANT INDUSTRIES GROWN! IT OVERCLOUDS THE LAND.

Stick to the Traditions of 1776.

By JOHN A. JOHNSON, Governor of Minnesota.

TODAY there are those who for the purpose of expediency favor A NEW FEDERALISM in order that the country may take a more prominent place among the nations of the world.

I SAY THAT, IF WE STICK TO THE TRADITIONS OF 1776, THE WORLD WILL RESPECT THIS NATION.

When we took Hawaii and the Philippines we were told that those people were not fit for self government. That has been the cry for years and years, not because it is true, but because THOSE WHO ARE IN POWER WANT MORE POWER.

I do not speak of any officer or any particular person, but we have apparently come to a time when the constitution is not good enough.

In Defense of the Supreme Court

By President ADRIAN H. JOLINE of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.

IT is fortunate that there is one great bulwark given to us by the founders of our republic to protect us against the tide which would engulf us with all its scum and foam.

I mean the supreme court of the United States, which has within the past few months proclaimed again and again THE TRIUMPH OF LAW OVER LAWLESSNESS, the victory of reason over folly, the supremacy of right over wrong, and which from the foundation of our government has stood like a rock between the hosts of ignorance, passion and perversity and the army of those who built up this country into a great and prosperous nation.

JONES TRAVELS ON.

Reaches Huckleberry Hill After a Tramp of Fourteen Miles.

LOVE IS HIS LECTURE THEME

No More Sentiment About It Today Than Buying a Brickyard or Trading Horses, Declares Q. Hope—The Old Fashioned Kind For Him.

[Copyright, 1908, by T. C. McClure.]

"Ladies and Gentlemen of Huckleberry Hill—I arrived in your midst only two hours ago after a walk of fourteen miles along the railroad track from Spoonersville. I had only time to tack up a single notice on the door of the blacksmith shop to the effect that the celebrated Q. Hope Jones would deliver his lecture this evening, and yet I see before me most of the inhabitants of this enterprising and romantically situated burg. The receipts at the door are only 30 cents, but I am no sordid wretch. I love money only because it

"NERO FIDDLED WHILE ROME WAS BURNING."

buys me a piece of johnnycake and a couple of fried sausages when the flesh is weak and demands sustenance. My one sole object in life is to make the world brighter and better, and when I have left a town behind me with its people singing new songs of gladness I feel amply repaid for any sacrifices I have made.

"I see before me seven men and nine women with sober, serious faces. There have been mighty changes in the world mentally and physically since you were young. It is one of those mental changes I am going to speak of tonight. In our desire for something new, in our leaving old things behind us, in our ambition to improve on the ways of our forefathers, we have committed a grievous error. We have left old fashioned love behind us and adopted something that is a combination of business and formality. Today we love and marry by machinery. There is little more sentiment about it than in buying a brickyard or trading horses. He that mentions love among the sentiments is sneered at. The man that loves or thinks he loves is an object of ridicule. The change has been gradual, but it has been sure. It has done more than any one other thing to make the world hard hearted and wicked and to bring those sentiments that follow love into disrepute.

"Alexander the Great was rich enough to have made the greatest corner in corn this world ever saw and brainy enough to have organized a trust and jumped the price of flour 100 per cent. He did nothing of the kind. He loved. He loved in the old fashioned way, and there was no room for speculation in his mind. He courted Mrs. Alexander in the way the Lord intended all men to court for all time to come. He didn't love her for the herd of cattle and the cash in bank her father had, but for her own sweet self. She was in his mind day and night. He could scarcely wait for his sparking nights to come.

"And the girl was actuated by love alone. She wasn't marrying him for the rhino or a place in society. She blushed when she heard his footsteps. She was shy and coy when they sat down together on some chair. The thought never came to her that he might be great some day and that the name of 'Mrs. Alex the Great' might be engraved on her visiting cards. Just love—just old fashioned love! And it was that love that made him great, that made him a conqueror. Love was with him when he went into battle, and it was love that helped to lick the other fellow out of his boots.

Franklin and Love.

"Does any one in this audience imagine that Benjamin Franklin would have amounted to what he did without old fashioned love behind him? Up to the time he met the girl who later became his wife he was simply sloshing around. He had done no playing with lightning, and he had not written one of the good things in Poor Richard's Almanack. He was thinking of opening a grocery when he fell in love. He didn't sit down in cold blood and figure out how much cash that girl was going to bring him. He was simply filled up to the chin with love. He whispered it to the trees of the forest, and he sang it to the babbling brooks. When the day came that she called him Ben and he called her Polly they were the happiest couple in the state that Quay afterward came to carry around in his vest pocket. They drank buttermilk out of the same glass. They ate strawberries and cream with the same spoon. They were not ashamed of their love.

"And what did the result of that love do for a country—for the whole world? You know and I know. Without love to incite ambition Benjamin would have opened a one horse grocery and sold molasses and codfish and had a gang of old liars sitting around the stove every evening.

"The world was already beginning to sneer at love when George Washington got his eye on the widow Custis, but he showed his independence by falling in love in the old fashioned way. The widow liked him at once for it. They didn't sit as stiff as pokers in their chairs on opposite sides of the room and talk about the poets. If I know anything about George, he was holding her hand after three or four meetings, and if I know anything about widows Mrs. Custis wasn't pulling very hard to get away. It may be hard for you to imagine Washington playfully pulling her ear and smoothing down her raven hair and calling her 'birdie,' but we all know that he must have done so. Those things belong to old fashioned love, and that's the way he was loving. What a change in his life marriage and love brought! What a hustle he got on him! Had it been today, under the new system, he might have possibly reached the state senate, but he would have stopped there.

"How many divorces took place in America a hundred years ago? Not ten a year. How many take place per year these days? Tens of thousands. Why? Because old fashioned love has been relegated along with other old fashioned things. The love of today is simply a business affair. The sparking is a travesty on the real thing. It's like drawing off two-thirds of a barrel of new cider and filling the space up with water. People marry without even having kissed.

"You have read of Nero. Some of the histories try to make him out a bad man, but they are prejudiced. He gave his enemies the flipflap, and they never got over trying to blacken his reputation. Nero loved. He loved in the right way. At the age of twenty-two it was doubtful whether he would become a ward heeler or a one horse lawyer. Love decided his fate and his future. He met a girl at a candy pull in Rome and fell head over heels in love with her. She reciprocated. Her governor was down on Nero and talked about chains and bolts and bars but he got left. Nero went right at it to win that girl, and he got her. There were twenty other fellers after her at the same time, but he shoved them off the sidewalk and gathered his birdie to his arms. Then he began to climb the ladder of fame. Love pushed him from rung to rung, and at last he reached the top.

While Nero Fiddled.

"You may read that Nero fiddled while Rome was burning. So he did, but he didn't know how big the fire was, and he was fiddling the air of a love song to Mrs. Nero. It wasn't his business to run with any of the engines.

"We now come down to my own case. I have saved it for the last. Before I fell in love I knew that there were two ways to do it—the old fashioned and the new fashioned way. I selected the former. When I met the right party I let all the emotions of the old fashioned love thrill my being. I didn't clap on porous plasters, as is the fashion now, to keep the thrills down. I wanted that girl for herself alone and not for her father's hogs. We nestled up to each other. We held hands. I fed her popped corn. We paid no attention to the clock, but loved on and on and on, and I stayed for breakfast in the morning. I ran every other young man out of the county and married her, and love has made me what I am. If I had loved in the new fashioned way I should now be a tin peddler or a lightning rod man.

"I say to the farmer's hired man in front of me, I say to the hired girl on the back seat, I say to all unmarried people in this land of ours, be progressive, be up to date, be at the head of the procession in all things but one. Love, court and marry in the old fashioned way. Nothing new can improve on it. Heaven pointed out the road to Adam and Eve, and you that walk in it shall know not scandal and divorce."

M. QUAD.

A Nature Fake.

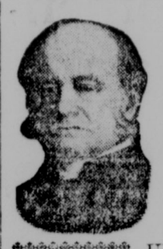
"Jiminy, what a big rabbit!"

But it wasn't!
—St. Nicholas Magazine.

The Symptoms.

Now Annabel is plunged in thought.
Her forehead wears a frown.
She hardly hears me when I speak.
She journeys off to town.
I've caught her posing more than once
Before the mirror, too,
And trying bows against her hair—
Pink, purple, green and blue.

She leaves the new piano shut,
The magazines unread,
And sits for hours with silent lips
And sadly drooping head.
But I am not alarmed, because
I know the symptoms that
Appear each year when she begins
To plan her Easter hat.
—Minna Irving in New York Press.



Uniform Marriage Law to Control the Divorce Evil.

By HENRY C. POTTER, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York.

A UNIFORM marriage law is more important than a uniform divorce law. The sane regulation of marriage will in a large measure control the divorce evil.

THE VERY EXISTENCE OF THE NATION DEPENDS UPON THE PRESERVATION OF THE HOLY INSTITUTION OF MATRIMONY AND THE IDEAL HOME LIFE. THE REGULATION OF MARRIAGE IS FAR MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE GOVERNMENTAL REGULATION OF THE CORPORATIONS.

In many respects our laws upon marriage are more crude than those of any other great nation of the world.

With a record of some 50,000 divorces a year we lead any other nation in proportion of divorces to population. The law should so safeguard the sacred institution of matrimony that we would be spared the disgrace and scandal of the SILLY SECRET MARRIAGES that are of almost daily occurrence in this country.

While the state may and indeed should step in and regulate marriage in many wholesome ways, yet happiness or unhappiness, honor or dishonor, depends chiefly on each individual. The great lesson to be learned by each of us is to perform our duty and our obligations and to do both of these things well in the sight of God.

THE SHIRKING OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARENTHOOD IS THE CAUSE OF MUCH UNHAPPINESS, NOT TO SPEAK OF ILL HEALTH. IN DOING THIS THE PEOPLE "KNOW NOT WHAT THEY DO." NATURE'S LAWS CANNOT BE TAMPERED WITH IN ANY ARTIFICIAL MANNER WITH IMPUNITY BY EITHER THE MAN OR THE WOMAN. MORE RIGID LAWS REGARDING THIS SHOULD BE PASSED. IF THE PEOPLE COULD BE INSTRUCTED IN THIS ALL IMPORTANT MATTER, THE DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF NERVOUS PROSTRATIONS, SOFTENING OF THE BRAIN, INSANITY AND EVEN CONSUMPTION WOULD BE VERY MARKED.

HEALTHY COUPLES SHOULD HAVE LARGE FAMILIES. The "one child" family is better than none at all, but a single child is unfortunate for the child itself as well as for the parents. Usually the one child grows up to be selfish, vain and with exaggerated if not perverted ideas of life. Where there are one or more brothers or sisters to sympathize with, to make sacrifices for and to love it makes better rounded and sweeter characters.

Good Morals Requisite To Good Business.

By OSCAR S. STRAUS, Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

THE first requisite of good permanent business conditions is GOOD MORALS—not one kind of morals for the farmer who drives his cart of produce to market and another kind of morals for the railroad which brings the products of the farms and factories from distant points.

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY AND RIGHTS IS AS NECESSARY ON THE ONE HIGHWAY AS ON THE OTHER. NO UNREASONABLE CONDITIONS OR RESTRAINTS MUST BE PLACED UPON EITHER.

There are combinations which promote trade and combinations which restrain trade. To check both is harmful; TO PERMIT BOTH IS MORE HARMFUL.

To adjust our laws to preserve corporate industrial and individual right, and BY ALL MEANS INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS, and to curb wrongs, whether corporate or individual, is of the highest concern not only to commerce, but to the stability of the commonwealth.

A Humorous View of Happiness

By J. ADAM BEDE, Congressman From Minnesota.

HAPPINESS means the uplifting of civilization. Each year we meet new obstacles, and when they have been overcome we have obtained a new lead to happiness. Our comfort and happiness lie in the mastery of obstacles. And I might say that it is not the wealthy class that enjoys the most happiness. It is THE GREAT MIDDLE CLASS of this great country.

The women of the country today enjoy more happiness than did those of a century ago. This is the result of THE MASTERY OF OBSTACLES. The women have more time to join the Daughters of the American Revolution or to start a revolution of their own. The men also enjoy more privileges, and privileges constitute happiness.

It has not been so long ago when a law was passed prohibiting the sale of whisky in the capitol at Washington and on the Indian reservations. The lawmakers evidently assumed that drunken Indians and congressmen were dangerous. Perhaps they were right. But it only shows the march of progress, which emphasizes happiness.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS SUCH AN ADVOCATE OF PROGRESSIVENESS THAT HE HAS EVEN CHANGED THE NATIONAL BIRD FROM THE EAGLE TO THE STORK. EVIDENTLY HE ACTS UPON THE THEORY THAT THE EAGLE MERELY SCREAMS, WHILE THE STORK DELIVERS THE GOODS.

Does Honesty Lead To the Poorhouse?

By WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, Kansas Editor and Author.

I MUST deprecate the present lax methods of charity. Those who need it don't get it.

The millionaires have not returned to the common people what they took away from them. And under the present scheme of government these millionaires are fostered. The rich get richer and the poor get poorer without any doubt. There is an uneven distribution of wealth that TENDS TO MAKE THE POORHOUSE THE GENERAL DESTINATION OF THE HONEST MAN.

Miss Dobson's Chance.

By Katharine Kingsley Crosby.

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Her name was Dobson, but she intended to change it as soon as possible, not in any conventional way, like a process of law or getting married, however, but simply by going upon the stage. In pursuance of this plan she haunted the office of the theatrical manager, Malcom Sturgis, far up on the top floor of one of the older office buildings in that part of the city which the casual shopper never sees.

The elevator boy got to know her very well. Jim was a susceptible youth, and when on one of her ascensions Miss Dobson chanced to drop the circlet of blue ribbon which tied her left sleeve above a dimpled elbow he made a love knot of it and decorated the controlling lever. His passengers, if they noticed it at all, doubtless ascribed it to some hidden aesthetic yearnings.

From all this you may guess that Miss Dobson was pretty, which was very true, and, moreover, dainty and girlish, which does not always follow, with wide gray eyes and a glint of gold in her soft brown hair.

She had a reserve of temperament and dramatic power which her complexion and bearing quite belied, however, and it may have been this which made it so hard to get a hearing in the office above stairs.

Jim had carried her back and forth now for over a month and noticed that her color was beginning to fade, a fact which proved it to be her own at least, but also suggested that her ambition was slowly consuming her with its white heat.

He knew her type, for he had seen it before, and it never gave up. But this girl was younger and fresher and—well, different, Jim thought. He was a chivalrous chap, and he lay awake nights thinking how he might

"WELL, OPEN THE DOOR, CAN'T YOU?" DEMANDED STURGIS.

help her. He wondered if it would do any good to speak to Mr. Sturgis, the manager, about her some morning.

Malcom Sturgis had given the boy a five dollar bill the previous Christmas and always passed the time of day when he was not thinking about something else, but somehow his manner did not invite liberties.

A second month passed while Jim still pondered over the problem, and Miss Dobson's neat black suit was wearing shiny at the seams in spite of careful brushings. Then the end came. It was late in November, when the days are very short and dusk falls early. Miss Dobson had been waiting for the time when the door of the great man's office should open and she be bidden to enter.

So she had waited all these weary weeks, watching others pass in and out and reading on their faces what their fortunes had been. In spite of the despair which she so often saw her own hope never faltered, for she was sure of herself and her powers.

For this reason she was still sitting there, though it was after 6 and everybody had gone except the manager. Suddenly the door opened, and Malcom Sturgis hurried out and crossed the room into the corridor outside, where the elevator was waiting. The girl sprang up and followed, and the door clanged upon them, the two of them, and Jim.

If it hadn't been for Jim—well, failure does not make an interesting story, most people think, for Miss Dobson was just gathering her wits for a third appeal to the august man for a hearing on the morrow when—the car stopped.

The boy juggled with the levers, and the elevator went up a few inches, stopped again, then shot down another story, where it stopped definitely and so suddenly that it fairly bounced.

Instead of her speech Miss Dobson exclaimed earnestly, "Gracious!" and the manager inquired: "Jove! What's the matter?" To this Jim, not Jove, replied truthfully enough that "she" had never acted like that before, and he guessed the power must have given out.

"Well, open the door, can't you?" demanded Sturgis impatiently.

"Sorry, sir, but we are between floors," replied Jim, who had so arranged it.

"Where is the watchman?"

"Doesn't come till 7, sir."

So there was no help for it, and Malcom tried to take it philosophically. He turned his attention to the girl. Where had he seen her before? Oh, yes, she was one of those little stage-struck things whom he had been trying to tire out. He was in for it now, though.

"Please, sir," said Miss Dobson bravely; "please, Mr. Sturgis, may I do some of my parts now? It—it may serve to pass the time while we are waiting."

The manager expected to glower at this bold request, but the man in him smiled instead. He, too, noticed a difference, and her pluck appealed to him. He would try to let her down gently.

"What experience have you had?" he inquired.

"Only in college," she replied, "but listen."

It was a tiny stage, that little car, hung between heaven and earth, with darkness everywhere beyond the reach of its single incandescent—a tiny stage, but her audience forgot it in the glamour of the scenes she spread before them.

She recreated old parts so freshly that the great manager could only wonder how else they might be played. Ancient and modern, from "She Stoops to Conquer" to "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire" and the subtleties of "Candida," tragedy and comedy and problem—she forgot her audience completely till an involuntary "Bully!" from Jim, who could contain himself no longer, brought her to herself.

"Where did you learn to do it?" gasped Malcom Sturgis when Miss Dobson stood somewhat abashed in her own personality.

"Why, I've always done it," she stammered. "Do you think—do you think I will do?"

"Yes," he answered briefly, "I think you will. Meet me here at 10 tomorrow to talk over the contract."

"Do you mean for an engagement?" Her eyes were wide with astonishment.

"For an engagement," he said, and at the look of gratitude she gave him he suddenly conceived the possibility of a secondary meaning to the phrase. Aloud he only asked, "You haven't told me your name yet, Miss"—

"Dobson," she replied, adding hurriedly, "but I can change it if you think another would be better."

"I have one in mind which might do better, I confess, but we will talk that over another time. This has been a very lucky trip for me."

It seemed to Jim that matters had gone far enough, and as though suddenly inspired he turned his lever in a way which sent the car quickly to the street floor. As they passed out Miss Dobson gave his hand a little squeeze and whispered, "I'll never forget this, Jim," and the manager slipped a bill into the same receptacle.

Jim grinned.

"Shouldn't wonder if I'd made a match as well as a star," he thought. "Not a bad day's work that!"

Dislike Curly Haired Men.

It is not generally known that there is a well defined prejudice against curly haired men when it comes to choosing a jury. When asked to explain the objection to curly haired men a prominent lawyer said:

"When I was just starting life my legal mentor inculcated that idea very forcibly into me. He said that curly haired men almost invariably had been the pampered darlings of their parents and in their youth had been so accustomed to having their own way that they had grown up in the belief that everybody on earth was wrong except themselves. In this way the seeds of opposition were sown, and as men they made it a point to disagree with everybody and everything. If every other man on a jury voted one way they would vote the other. They usually are as stubborn as the day is long; hence a curly haired man never goes on a jury if I can prevent it."—Exchange.

The Camel's Eye.

The Nile is essentially a river of silence and mystery. Even the camels turn their beautiful soft eyes upon you as if you were intruding upon their silence and reserve. Never were the eyes in a human head so beautiful as a camel's. There is a limpid softness, an appealing plaintiveness, in their expression which drag at your sympathies like the look in the eyes of a hunchback. It means that with your opportunities you might have done more with your life. Your mother looks at you that way sometimes in church when the sermon touches a particularly raw nerve in your spiritual makeup. I always feel like apologizing when a camel looks at me.—Exchange.

Relativity of Knowledge.

The "relativity of knowledge" means that you can know things only as they are related to your faculties. The thing in itself and apart from the way it appears to us is unknown and unknowable. Absolute knowledge is out of the question. In a word, we know appearances, but never the reality behind the appearances; the shadows, but never the substance itself. In fine, the gist of the doctrine of the "relativity of knowledge" is that our so called knowledge is only phantasmagoria. We know the appearance, but we have no means of deciding whether the appearance is true or false.—New York American.

Practical Reflections.

"That young man who is addressing you is rich in intellect."

"But if I marry him and am invited out I can't wear his gems of thought."—Baltimore American.

SECOND WEEK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT

(Continued from page One)

Henderson on the bench, took up the criminal docket and up to the time of going to press the following cases have been disposed of :

1 State vs James Carey; removing boundary; tried before the court and verdict not guilty; Renninger—Peddicord.

2 State vs Harry Garlitz; assault and battery; tried before the court and not guilty; Renninger—Peddicord.

4, 5, 6 and 7 State vs Edward Nicklow; liquor without license; dismissed by order of the State's attorney.

8 and 9 Same party and same charge; plea of guilty and fined $50 and costs in each case.

10 State vs Edward Niclow; disorderly house; stet.

11 and 12 State vs Edward Nicklow; liquor without license; plea of guilty and fined $50 and costs in each case; G. S. Hamill appeared for Nicklow in all of said cases.

14 State vs —— Shipley; concealed weapons; plea of guilty; Renninger—Peddicord.

15 State vs —— Lish; larceny; plea of guilty of receiving stolen goods; Renninger—Thayer

17 State vs B. F. Jenkins; larceny; plea of guilty; paroled for two years; Renninger—G. Semmes Hamill.

19 State vs John Lantz; wife beating; plea of guilty; paroled for three years; Renninger—Thayer.

20 State vs C. A. Hesen; liquor to minors; tried before the court; guilty; fined $75 and costs; Renninger—Peddicord.

21 State vs —— Glover and —— Friend; larceny; plea of guilty and both parties paroled; Renninger—Offutt, Peddicord and Hamill.

12 Same; same charge; stet.

23 State vs Glover, Friend and Carr; plea of not guilty confessed as to Carr and stet as to Glover and Friend.

30 State vs Wm. Shaparo and Caplan; selling without license; tried before the court; guilty; fined $10 each and costs; Renninger—Peddicord.

33 State vs Samuel Lewis; continued; Renninger—Thayer.

36 and 37 State vs E. L. Beckwith; liquor to minors; plea of guilty and fined $50 and costs in 36, and 37 dismissed upon payment of costs; Renninger—Offutt.

40 State vs George Griffin; procuring liquor for minors; plea of guilty; Renninger—Thayer.

32 State vs George R. Long; liquor to minors; before the court; guilty and fined $50 and costs; Renninger—Peddicord.

A murder case removed from Allegany county is set for Friday. The probability is that court will last all of next week.

ABUSE OF LAWS BY MERCHANTS

Postoffice Department Intends to Put Stop to Practice on Rural Routes.

Information having reached the Postoffice Department of certain methods by which the postal law in regards to mailable and unmailable merchandise on rural routes have been evaded, rural carriers are permitted to deliver express matter for hire, for patrons of their routes, unmailable merchandise weighing in excess of four pounds. An example of the abuse of this privilege is that of a merchant who sent out by rural carriers as mail matter a pair of shoes to which he added a bag of salt to make the package overweigh and to avoid paying postage so that the carrier might carry the package for him.

In view of such abuses, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General DeGraw has issued the following statement:

"All packages of merchandise to be sent out by rural carriers by merchants of the town should be presented at postoffices for inspection, and in case it is found that extraneous matter not ordered by the patrons has been added to any mailable matter or package for the purpose of making such package of matter unmailable, postmasters should refuse to permit the carrier to carry any such matter or package for hire outside of the mails, and rural carriers should not receive and mail matter from patrons as unmailable matter for hire which they suspect has been made unmailable by such devices as adopted by the merchant referred to."

Orphan Court Proceeding.

The Orphans Court were in session this week and passed the first and final account of Elizabeth Englehart, guardian of Alvin C. Englehart; second account of Jacob and C. A. Beachy, Executors of Aaron Beachy, ratified. E. C. Burkholder appointed admr. of the estate of Conrad Burkholder.

Ice Cream and Strawberry Festival.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church of Oakland will conduct an ice cream and strawberry festival in the Litzinger store room on Second street this (Thursday) evening to which all are cordially invited. In addition to ice cream and strawberries, cake, home made candy and other delicacies will be on sale.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE.

A Tribute to the Southern General in a Memorial Day Address.

The followng tribute was paid to Gen. R. E. Lee in the closing words of the address delivered by Mr. C. M. Miller at Deer Park on Memorial Day and handed to us for publication by 'Squire W. D. Hoye, Deer Park:

But out of the strees of those turbulent yet not inglorious times, one Southern soldier emerged without a fellow. Brilliant in every strategy upon the chess-board of military genius in a four years' contention of the most powerful armies that ever clashed upon the soil of this Continent, to him no rival is in sight. Idolized in the South and respected in the North, he rode through the momentous and altering vicissitudes of the war between the States from the beginning to Appomattox. Sheathing his gleaming blade in that Sunday morning's capitulation of his wasted army, without a murmur he stepped from the rank of military supremacy to that of subordinate oitizenship and walked the the ways of civil life reaching up and partaking of only those fruits that grow and ripen but upon the topmost boughs of the great trees of better things.

The drama of his life closed in the shade of Virginia's lofty mountain peaks towering over the valleys as this Confederate soldier towered above the fog ranging over the human plain.

His splendidly poised character was subjected to the most exacting test in both extremes of fortune without disturbance to its equanimity in either.

When the rancour of strife shall have disappeared, as eventually all embitterments must under the effacing hand of time, and the sunlight of merit sifts through the breaking clouds over the historian's pen, English speaking people of the world will behold him looming up from the long night of 1861-1865 a star resplendent in flash and flight.

"But Lee has a thousaud graves
In a thousand hearts, I ween;
And tear-drops fall from our eyes in waves.
That will keep his memory green.
Ah, Muse! you dare not claim
A nobler man then he.
Nor noble man hath less of blame,
Nor blameless man hath purer name,
Nor purer man hath grander fame,
Nor fame—another Lee."

HOWE'S GREAT LONDON CIRCUS.

The Part the Clown Plays in a Big Circus a Feature in its Success.

The clowning part of a circus program is not understood by the outsider. There are times during the show when there is not a clown in sight, and then in the next instant the the hippodrome track will almost swarm with them. They seem to spring from the ground and they will disappear as quickly. The presence of the clown is appropriate and is desired with most circus acts, and again there are some features which would be ruined if they were allowed to be clowned.

Clowning is a fine art. The best clowns are born, not made.

When intermingling with citizens on the streets they would not be suspected of being wearers of the loose robe of a fool, but when they appear in the circus rings with their makeups or they laugh and the crowd laugh with them. They help to unload, temporarily, at least, the cares from the minds of thousands of people. These men who appear so dignified and quiet upon the streets and out of the circus ring would never be picked out as being clowns on the road, but they are.

The work of the clowns with the Howe's London Show is not the same day after day, as they take delight in springing new jokes and new tricks upon their co-workers, which entertains the members of the troupe as well as the audience.

Howe's Show will be here Saturday, June 20.

GORTNER.

Revs. C. J. Fricke, of Michigan, and John Slabach, of Texas, delivered interesting sermons at the Union church last Sunday afternoon and evening.

Merchant Lewis Gortner and son Alvah, of Oakland were calling on Mrs. G. J. Brenninger Sunday.

Messrs Eli Brenneman, Charlie, Georg and Jacob Beitzel, of Bittinger, and Daniel Lichty, of Gortner, left here on laft Thursday evening for Kansas, and will make a tour of the far western states before they return to old Garrett again.

Contractor Gibson and son completed the substructure of the Cherry Creek bridge on last Monday and on the same day Mr. Bert May, of the York Bridge Works, York, Pa., erected the bridge, after which a crowd of young folks had their pictures taken by a local photographer, I. N. Baker.

P. P. Gortner is busy erecting a large barn for D. J. Slabach.

On account of the dedication of the new Lutheran church at the Red House next Sunday there will be no Sunday school till June 21st, at 10 a. m.

American Women and Foreign Titles.

By the Reverend Dr. ROBERT S. MACARTHUR, Baptist, New York.

RECENT newspaper reports of married troubles between titled foreigners and American women who have become their wives fill the hearts of all true Americans with MINGLED PITY AND HUMILIATION. That some of these marriages are most happy is quite certain. Some of them, without the slightest doubt, are TRUE LOVE MATCHES. There is also political, financial and social gain at times in these international marriages. Some American women have exercised much political influence in Great Britain and in other countries beyond the sea.

Some American women have paid an ENORMOUSLY HIGH PRICE FOR THEIR TITLES. There is a type of Americans fonder of titles than are the people of the old world. Boasting of their DEMOCRATIC ideas, they will do more to secure a foreign title than Europeans would do.

WHAT IS THE PRICE THESE AMERICAN WOMEN AND THEIR AMBITIOUS FATHERS AND MOTHERS ARE WILLING TO PAY FOR TITLES?

* * *

Some time ago during a famine in Russia we read that many poor peasants sold their daughters with which to buy bread. This announcement shocked the civilized world. AMERICAN PARENTS HAVE DONE MORE AND WORSE than did these starving peasants. American girls have SOLD their womanhood, their country, their language and their religion for husbands who are peculiarly contemptible cads and altogether worthless, although having ancient titles.

THAT IT IS A MATTER OF SALE AND PURCHASE CANNOT BE DOUBTED. THESE ABOMINABLE TRANSACTIONS BRING THE BLUSH TO THE CHEEK OF EVERY HONORABLE AMERICAN MAN AND WOMAN. RECENT EVENTS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE ARE A REPROACH TO NOBLE MANHOOD AND TRUE WOMANHOOD ON BOTH SIDES OF THE SEA.

Some of these titled foreigners deserve and receive the contempt of all TRUE American men and women. How can these women so far forget a worthy and religious AMERICAN ancestry as to forswear the religion of their fathers and the country of their own birth?

Bringing the Man And the Land Together.

By T. V. POWDERLY, Chief of the Division of Information, Bureau of Immigration.

THE division of information was organized July 1, 1907, but it is not yet fully established and equipped for successful operation. The object of the division, as set forth in the law creating it, is "TO PROMOTE A BENEFICIAL DISTRIBUTION OF ALIENS admitted into the United States." To beneficially distribute these aliens we should be able to tell them SOMETHING MORE than what the climate is like or what the products and physical characteristics may be.

THEY COME HERE TO EARN A LIVING, THEY WANT WORK, AND TO TELL THEM WHERE TO GO, HOW TO GO, WHAT TO DO WHEN THEY GET THERE, WHAT IT WILL COST TO LIVE, WHAT THE WAGES WILL BE, WHAT THE SCHOOL AND CHURCH FACILITIES ARE AND A FEW OTHER THINGS OF A PRACTICAL NATURE IS WHAT THE DIVISION IS TRYING TO DO AND WILL DO. WE INTEND TO LOCATE AND CLASSIFY EVERY IDLE JOB AWAITING A WILLING MAN OR WOMAN.

At present we are writing farmers, farmers' organizations and farmers' journals, with a view to ascertaining first hand WHERE MEN MAY FIND IDLE ACRES TO CULTIVATE. In two or three years this division will be able to tell where every available acre of land in the United States is located, its productive capacity, whether improved or not, accessibility to lines of transportation and every other thing essential to an understanding of its worth. Then it will so work as to catch the attention of THOSE WHO NEED THIS KIND OF INFORMATION and inspire them with confidence in the reliability of the institution.

The gathering of this information WILL TAKE TIME, but, once the fact is established and understood that the division is in earnest, that it states FACTS, that it keeps continually noting changes in conditions and is hunting up the idle hands, the work will be easy of accomplishment.

Bad Example Set By Society Drinkers.

By the Rev. Dr. CHARLES F. AKED, New York.

DRINKING among American men and women is STEADILY ON THE INCREASE. At least it seems so to me. When I first came to this country in 1893 intoxicants were used very moderately, but in the present day we see them used INCESSANTLY. One would not believe it possible that a country which fourteen years ago was extremely temperate could develop so strong a passion for drinking in so short a time. It is only in the UPPER CLASSES that I perceive this increased use of intoxicants.

WHAT IS CALLED SOCIETY IS SETTING A VERY BAD EXAMPLE FOR ITS POORER BROTHERS. AND IT IS NOT ONLY THE MEN. THE WOMEN, TOO, HAVE BECOME ADDICTED TO THE HABIT. EVERYWHERE YOU WILL SEE REFINED AND SWEET WOMEN DRINKING WITHOUT A THOUGHT AS TO THE EVIL EFFECTS OF THE ALCOHOL OR THE BAD HABITS THEY ARE FALLING INTO.

Young girls, too, no longer regard alcohol as a beverage with horror. They, too, imbibe as freely as their elders. I warn the American woman that THAT WAY MADNESS LIES, for that is the way of destruction, traveled by all the victims that God has sent down to hell.

Hurt in Runaway.

Patrick Griffin, of Deer Park, while engaged in driving a horse attached to a lawn mower at work on the grounds of the Deer Park hotel Tuesday afternoon, was thrown from the machine by the horse becoming frightened and running away. The mower, which is a large iron constructed piece of mechanism, weighing nearly a half a ton, passed over Mr. Griffin, injuring his knee very painfully and bruising him otherwise. He was brought to Oakland on a train and his injuries were dressed by Dr. John E. Legge.

Call for Your Letters.

Miss Allison Coulter, Mr. Hall Davis, Agnes Dean, Henleson & Bro., Miss Marie Horner, Mr. John Peny, Mr. Curtis Walter,

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, dated the 9th day of June, 1908, and passed in a cause standing as No. 153 Equity on the docket of said court, the undersigned was appointed Trustee to make sale of the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

Friday, the 3rd Day of July,

1908, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder on the premises, all that parcel or lot of land known and designated as

Military Lot No. 2663,

containing fifty acres, situate and being on Cove Hill, in Election District No. 5 of Garrett county, Maryland, and being the home farm of the late Benjamin F. Bowser.

The improvements consist of a Log House containing five rooms, a new Barn 28x35 feet together with other necessary outbuildings.

Upon the property is also a young Orchard and about ten acres of the place is under cultivation. There is a large quantity of prop timber and locust posts upon the land.

This property will be sold subject to the pasturage and crop rights for the present year.

TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the Decree—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale; one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

AMOS BOWSER, Trustee.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

BENJAMIN F. BOWSER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 11th day of May, 1908.

AMOS BOWSER,
Administrator,
R. F. D. No. 2, Accident, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett County, in Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

HARVEY B. NEWMAN,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of November, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of May, 1908.

S. T. JONES,
Executor,
Oakland, Md.

Notice to Tax-payers.

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1908 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 366, Acts of 1900, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills.

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. will be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge intefest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

W. E. HOLLINGER,
Treasurer.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Allegany County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Testamentary on the personal estate of

CONRAD J. BURKHOLDER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of June, 1908.

E. C. BURKHOLDER,
Administrator,
Grantsville, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

THOMAS DAVIS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of May, 1908.

BRADLEY T. DAVIS,
Administrator,
Kitzmiller, Md.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT FRIENDSVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business May 14th, 1908.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$127,870 93
Overdrafts		363 87
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,734 37
Bonds, securities, etc		60,943 54
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		6,098 51
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		2,624 41
Due from State Banks and Bankers		161 43
Due from approved reserve agents		5,812 90
Checks and other cash items		165 26
Notes of other National Banks		620 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		304 72
Lawful money reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$ 511 75	
Legal-tender notes	9,975 00	10,486 75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,250 00
Total		$243,436 69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	23,597 43
Undivided profits	1,956 74
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to other National Banks	387 09
Due to State Banks and Bankers	1,653 62
Individual deposits subject to check	75,647 06
Time certificates of deposit	90,194 75
Total	$243,436 69

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, R. C. McCandlish, Cashier of the above bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of May, 1908.

ORVAL A. WELCH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: D. S. CUSTER,
W. W. SAVAGE,
L. E. FRIEND,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT KITZMILLERVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, May 14, 1908.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$56,070 24
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		6,250 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		218 75
Bonds, securities, etc		9,321 39
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		3,347 95
Other real estate owned		400 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		78 16
Due from approved reserve agents		7,669 06
Notes of other National Banks		200 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		26 09
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$3,778 95	
Legal-tender notes	210 00	3,988 95
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent, of circulation)		312 50
Total		$ 87,888 09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	3,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	75 76
National Bank notes outstanding	6,250 00
Due to other National Banks	2,025 30
Due Trusts Companies and Savings Banks	248 36
Individual deposits subject to check	26,129 36
Demand certificates of deposit	25,110 52
Certified Checks	15 78
Cashier's checks outstanding	28 00
Total	$ 87,883 09

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, E. J. Hamill, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. HAMILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of May, 1908.

GEO. J. POOL, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: CHAS. M. WILSON,
WADE SAPP,
R. A. SMITH,
Directors.

OWN A HOME.

No Matter where you live, we will build or buy you a home. You can pay for it in monthly payments, which will average less than rent. A positive gusrantee, secured by first class real estate, is given every subscriber. Every rent payer should send for our free booklet at once which fully explains the plan.

MUTUAL HOME UNION

33 Builder's Exchange Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

W. R. McCLANAHAN,
Piedmont, W. Va.
Agent for Western Md.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 32. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 18 1908. NUMBER 16

DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

it of Civil Engineers and Geologists to This Section Yesterday.

Yesterday a party of civil engineers and geologists, representing various interests in Pittsburg and other cities, was in Oakland and drove from here to Swallow Falls and Muddy Creek Falls, where they inspected the water power owned by the corporation here and controlled by Mr. H. P. Tasker.

What may follow the visit of these gentlemen to Oakland and vicinity is as yet unknown, but it is presumed that developments of our mineral wealth may follow and the construction of an electric line and possibly a steam railway may result.

A Swanton Festival.

In the sober happenings of Swanton Saturday night, June 13th, 1908, should be memorable. Ladies of the United Brethren church and of Anderson chapel combined in an entertainment for a realization of means to reconstruct the fencing about the lots of the two denominations.

Nature lavished her glories over the moon-lit evening in June—

"Sweet as the smiles when fond lovers meet,
And soft as their parting tear."

Such an evening with its inspirations, and the practicing of a week or more of a superior program of excelling interest, fortified the popular anticipation of pleasures at hand. Some while in advance of the announced hour for opening the doors, the floor of the spacious building was crowded with young people from the surrounding community; and, in this instance, the community extended to Oakland and brought three attractions to places in the program and the conduct of the festivities. Music in a variety of forms and melodies filled the gaps between parts and annihilated the tedium of waiting. A just reference to the whole proceedings and to those conspicuous in their progress might cause the printer to lift a deprecating finger and remind us that there are fourteen districts in Garrett applying for space in his columns. But the star of the stage came from a West Virginia firmament, Miss Mollie Miles, who quickly caught every intelligent attention and in[illegible]ayed it at will. To Miss Miles' cultured elocution is added a natural grace of gesture captivating before an appreciative audience.

This feast of song and say was followed by that, perhaps grosser, feast which, like Washington, is first in the hearts of our *country men*.

Oh! Mr. Editor, you might have dashed your pen in abandonment to the ground and, Judas like, sneaked out to hang yourself, had you seen your correspondent in that Leap-Year festival with so many beauties trooping about him to treat to ice cream and cake, soft beverages and candy, fruits from the Tropics and smiles from the beautiful. But don't feel too badly, perhaps in some lucky day a soothing poultice may come to your own weak side.

RELLIM.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

C. W. Hopkins is manager of the Columbian Hotel, instead of the Lewis livery, as we announced last week.

The Baumgardner cottage, next door to the drug store, has been rented and is now occupied by Mrs. Shaw.

The Allen cottage will be occupied today by Joseph C. Sheehy, Esq., and family of Washington, D. C. They occupied this cottage last season.

Dr. Goucher and daughters are occupying the Goucher cottage, Philadelphia avenue and I streets.

The drug store is now open for business, with Messrs. Gonder, McComas and West, three handsome, efficient and obliging young men, all single, to wait upon customers.

Dr. W. W. Davis preached an able sermon in the M. E. church Sunday evening and will preach in the same church next Sunday morning at 11. Dr. Kirk will probably preach at night.

John Hillis, the noted singing evangelist, has rented the Fullerton cottage and is now here with his family.

Mrs. Taney and family, of Wheeling, W. Va., are in their beautiful cottage on G street.

Miss Eleanor, daughter of Dr. W. W. and Mrs. Davis, who has been attending school in Baltimore city, arrived here yesterday.

GORTNER.

William Schrock and Misses Cora and Savilla Bender, of Grantsville, are among the visitors to this village this week.

Lewis Swartzentruber and Noah Lichty were in the vicinity of Wilson, W. Va., last week where they were engaged in moving a house for Mr. Isaac Abernathy.

Mrs. D. M. Schrock left for Johnstown, Pa., where she will visit relatives for a few weeks.

J. C. Shettler is attending the combined county normal schools at Oakland.

Mrs. S. B. Foreman and children and Mrs. Laura Killius were visiting in this vicinity Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Yutzy, of Mt. Lake Park, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Mrs. T. Murphy and daughter Marie, of Keyser, W. Va., are spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. P. P. Gortner.

Mrs. Anna Wotring, of Brookside, W. Va., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Schlossnagle, at present.

WILLIE.

Call for Your Letters.

Miss Martha Bosley, T. M. Felty, W. A. Henry, Miss Permelia Kemphler, Miss Myrtle Lewis, Abbie Friends, Mr. Charles Spyce.

DEMOCRATS ARE DEMORALIZED.

Conservatives Against Bryan and Republicans Planning for a Sweep.

The Democratic organization in Maryland is in a demoralized cnndition. The state boss, Senator Smith, is now on the ocean and the party is drifting along. The state convention found it a most difficult task to secure a delegation to Denver, practically every prominent Democrat of standing declined the honor of serving at the prelude to the party funeral in November. Bryan is about as popular with the Maryland Democrats as a red ant at a picnic, The leaders not only regard him as disagreeable but somewhat of a nuisance. It is a notable fact that while certain anti-Bryan men in other states have in the past few days scrambled aboard the Bryan band wagon not a Marylander opposed to the "peerless one" has made an effort to get in touch with the Bryan machine.

These Democrats see other things in the band wagon besides delegates shouting and hurrahing for Bryan. They see two past defeats for the Presidency. They see figures which remind them in 1896 Bryan lost the state by 32,000 majority, and 1900 by 18,000 majority. They see the ghost of Bryan in the campaign of 1904, when he and his friends retaliated for the part played by Cleveland and his friends in the defeat of Bryan in 1896 and in 1900. They see such utterly impracticable ideas as the free coinage of silver, anti-imperialism and government ownership of railroads, all of which and others have been or ought to be consigned to the waste heap.

Is it any wonder then that the conservative Democrats of the state hesitate to climb aboard the band wagon.

The Republicans are harmonious and the state organization looks for a clean sweep in November. Chairman Parran predicts the election of every Republican candidate for Congress. A prominent Republican in discussing the state's outlook said: "With Bryan as the Democratic standard-bearer Maryland will go Republican anywhere from 20,000 to 30,000 majority—in fact, there's no telling how large the majority for Taft will be. I know hundreds of Democrats in the western end of the state who intend to vote the straight Republican ticket. They regard Taft as an ideal candidate and one whose confidence in the future of this country and whose election will once more set the wheels of industry in motion. I speak from personal knowledge because the Democrats I refer to have themselves informed me of their intentions."

In Baltimore city the Republicans expects to roll up a majority for Taft which would be large enough to overcome the normal Democratic majorities in the counties. All the elements in the city are in accord on National politics and if there is a Republican there who will not vote the ticket the leaders are not aware of the fact.

Resolutions of Respect.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst, by death, our esteemed co-laborer and brother, P. C. George Pearson White, of Loch Lynn Heights, who has for many years occupied a prominent rank in our midst, maintaining under all circumstances a character untarnished and a reputation above reproach; and

Whereas, by the irreparable loss that we have sustained it is fit and proper that we manifest our grief and fraternal sympathy for the bereaved widow and family in this their hour of great sorrow;

Therefore, be it resolved by the members of Garrett Lodge No. 113, Knights of Pythias, of Oakland, Maryland, that we extend to our bereaved brother's family our heartfelt sympathy in this the hour of their affliction and grief, and commend them to Him who said: "Call upon me in the time of trouble and I will deliver thee;"

And be it further resolved, That in the death of Bro. George P. White we have sustained the loss of a brother whose fellowship it was an honor and a pleasure to enjoy; that we bear willing testimony to his many virtues, to his unquestioned probity and stainless life, and pray that the Infinite Goodness may bring speedy relief to the burdened hearts of the sorrowing family and inspire them with the consolation that Hope in futurity and Faith in God give even in the shadow of the tomb;

And be it further resolved, That our charter be draped for the period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our lodge and that a copy be forwarded to the bereaved family.

Respectfully submitted in F. C. & B.
ARTHUR LAWTON,
D. M. MASON,
JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
Committee.

Subscribe for The Republican.

TRAINING SCHOOL WORK.

Combined Normals of the County In a Three Week's Session Here.

[REPORTED BY MISS MATTAAE M. RILEY]

The Training School for Teachers and Normal Students, which was announced some weeks ago through these columns is now in session in Oakland and will no doubt prove one of the most helpful and instructive meetings that has ever been afforded the teachers of our county.

Following is a report of the first two days' procedure by the instructors present.

MONDAY MORNING.

School was opened with singing of "America," with Miss Ruth McRobie as pianist.

Supt. E. A. Browning was then elected Principal of the school with U. G. Palmer Vice-Principal, and Misses Ruth McRobie, Rose Callaghan, Mary Browning and Rose Wilson pianists.

Pleasing addresses by Supt. Browning, Miss Phoenix, William Miller and Dr. Bartlett followed, which ended the morning session.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The afternoon session was opened at 1.30, with the song entitled "Way Down Upon the Swaunee River."

The organization was again taken up and Prof. P. E. King was appointed Vice-Principal of the school.

J. C. Beahm, Mattaae M. Riley and Miss Mary O'Donnell secretaries.

This was followed by an enrollment of the teachers and pupils.

Miss Phoenix then presented the subject of Primary Reading in an able manner.

RECESS.

Announcements were next made after which school adjourned.

TUESDAY MORNING.

School opened by singing "Joy to the World," led by Dr. Gibson.

The usual roll call was responded to by about one hundred and seventy-five pupils after which Dr. Gibson had a period for music.

The presentation of the subject of Language was next given by Miss Phoenix, which was deep but thoroughly instructive.

Singing of "Little We-Wees" by the school was followed by adjournment.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

School opened at 1.30.

Roll call.

The work was then divided into two sections, Prof. Gibson taking the subject of Language and Prof. Palmer that of Mental Arithmetic.

After a forty minute period by these gentlemen, Miss Phoenix introduced the subject of Number Work, which she carefully handled and followed her work with a drill in Physical Culture, which was greatly enjoyed by all.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

School opened at 9.30 by singing "I Need Thee Every Hour."

Roll call.

Music, taught by Dr. Gibson until 9.45, in which he clearly brought out the first principles to be taught in music.

Miss Phoenix, at this period, took up the subject of Language and very beautifully illustrated the first work in language for pupils just entering school.

RECESS.

Phonics by Miss Phoenix.

Section Work was taken up by Dr. Gibson and U. G. Palmer, in which much interest was manifested by all.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Roll call.

The work of Language was again taken up by Dr. Gibson and Arithmetic by U. G. Palmer.

After this period Miss Phoenix, in her very attractive manner, presented the subject of Number Work, and followed this work with a brief recreation in which Physical Culture was indulged in.

RECESS.

Dr. Gibson next arranged his Chorus Class for a forty-five minute period and no one should frame the idea that Garrett county teachers cannot sing when under such an efficient instructor.

A Church Wedding.

A pretty church wedding was solemnized Sunday morning, June 14, 1908, in the Catholic church at Hoyes, Md., by Father Connell, who used the solemn and impressive mass marriage ceremony. The contracting parties were Mr. Jessius Weimer and Miss Carrie Elizabeth Edgar. Miss Kate Weimer, sister of the groom, was bridesmaid and Mr. John Weimer, Jr., brother of the groom, was best man. A number of relatives and friends witnessed the ceremony. After the wedding the happy couple returned to the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Edgar, near Deep Creek, where a tempting wedding dinner was served and enjoyed by about twenty-five relatives.

Stork News.

Born, unto Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hardesty on Saturday last, a son.

BITTINGER.

The rain on last Monday was followed by very cold weather and some apprehension of frost.

The new Mennonite church now in process of construction near this place is expected to be completed by July 1st.

Charles Sechler and family, of Accident, spent Sunday with Mrs. Sechler's parents in this village.

D. Broadwater, of southern Minnesota, is spending a few weeks with relatives in this section.

John Detriech, of Jennings, is moving to this place this week. He will occupy the Sechler property.

All the school teachers of this neighborhood departed for Oakland the first of this week, where they will have three weeks' of special instruction.

John H. Stark drove down to Jennings last Sunday afternoon and brought home two grandchildren for a few days' visit.

Thomas H. Brenneman is preparing to erect a new dwelling house on his farm this summer.

Lewis Bittinger, a well known stone mason residing on Manadiers Ridge near Jennings, died after a few days illness of typhoid fever, on Thursday, June 11th. The funeral occurred on Saturday morning.

FRIENDSVILLE.

Mr. Harry Vanzandt returned Friday last from a business trip to Philadelphia, where he spent a week in the interest of the Western Maryland Coal Co.

Children's service will be held in the M. E. church on Sunday night, June 21st. All are invited.

Quite a number of our people attended the K. of P. memorial services at Addison, Pa., on Sunday last, and report a very interesting service.

Miss Daugherty left for her home on Sunday last.

Mr. J. W. McCullough spent a few days at his home, after a month's business trip to his various interests elsewhere.

Mr. Geo. D. Browning spent most of last week in our town having repair work done to his machinery.

Mrs. Isaac Lichty returned home on Sunday night from a week's visit to Uniontown, Pa.

Grandma Mitchell is back again at the Crawford House after a visit to Addison, Pa.

Four Per Cent. Interest.

The First National Bank, Friendsville, pays four per cent. interest on time deposits. Place your money in this bank where its earning capacity will be greater than in any other banking institution in the county.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Friendsville, Md.

HORSE THIEF CAPTURED.

George Arnold, Last of the Trio, Located and Arrested in Deerfield, Michigan.

George Arnold, who with the Kisner brothers, charged with stealing horses several weeks ago at and near Hutton, was captured on last Thursday at Deerfield, Michigan, his whereabouts having been learned by Sheriff Brown a few days previous.

On Saturday the Sheriff left for Michigan to bring the man here, and upon his arrival, will be placed on trial along with the Kisner boys, all of whom were indicted by the grand jury at the present term of court.

Married.

HINEBAUGH — CLEVELAND — Married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James O. Cleveland on Green street, by Rev. Edmund Manges, of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, Miss Daisie Lee Cleveland, to Mr. Oscar Willis Hinebaugh, of Terra Alta, W. Va., June 14th, at 8.30 p. m. The bride was beautifully gowned in white point de'esprit over white satin, with hat to match, and carried bride's roses. The groom wore the conventional black. They were attended by the bride's youngest sister Miss Ella Cleveland, who wore white. The house was beautifully decorated in fern, laurel and other wild flowers. The wedding march was played by Miss Lucinda J. Hinebaugh. After the ceremony the guests were invited to the dining room where they were served with light refreshments. Mr. and Mrs. Hinebaugh left on No 4 for Cumberland and other points east. They will reside in Terra Alta, W. Va. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. James O. Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Will Cleveland and children, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Maroney, Mr. and Mrs. Notley Browning, Mrs. Earle Ashby, Misses Catharine and Corinne Manges, Mr. Edmund Manges, Misses Elizabeth Leary, Rose Paulie, Lucinda J. Hinebaugh, Vivian Birchdorf, Bertie and Ella Cleveland. The presents were pretty and useful. L. J. H.

CRANE-ADAIR—At Terra Alta, West Va., Monday evening, Miss Mattie Adair and Mr. S. Fuller Crane, in the presence of a few friends.

HAMILL-MEALY—At the home of the bride's parents Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Mealy, in Oakland, last night, by Rev. E. Manges, of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, in the presence of a number of friends and relatives, Miss Effie Eugenia Mealy and Mr. Roy H. Hamill. The bride was handsomely gowned in white silk and was attended by Miss Ella Boggs. The groom was attended by Mr. Russell Browning, of Blaine. After the ceremony refreshments were served and the couple left on train No. 4 for the east.

Subscribe for the Republican.

DIXON & KELSO

GOOD NEWS
FOR EVERYONE
Cotton Goods
ARE
Much Cheaper

as you will notice by
the following prices:

Best Calicos, all colors, at	-	6c.	yd.
Good Gingham Apron, at	-	7c.	yd.
Swiss Gingham, - at	-	10c.	yd.
Extra Heavy Muslin, at	-	7½c.	yd.
Good Bleached Muslin, at	-	8c.	yd.
9-4 Bleached Muslin, at	-	25c.	yd.
India Linen reduced from 2c to		5c.	yd.
42-in. Lawn reduced from 2c to		5c.	yd.
25c. Waist Goods reduced to		19c.	yd.
20c. Waist Goods reduced to		15c.	yd.
Lot of Curtain ends at -	-	19c.	each
All Lace Curtains reduced.			
All Dress goods reduced.			
15c. Colored Lawns - at		10c.	yd.
10c. Drapery - - - at	-	8c.	yd.

P. S. Half Car of Binder Twine received—price the lowest.

Come and See
DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

Desirable Clothing
For Boys

Is one of my specialties. I have been very particular in the selection of my line to get only goods of dependable quality.

My suits for LITTLE BOYS 3 to 7 years in Eton, Buster Brown and Sailor styles at $3.00 to $5.00 are hard to beat.

Suits from 8 to 16 year sizes in either plain knee pants or Knickerbocker style at $4.00 to $7.50 I believe to be the best to be had in this range of prices. I also have a lot of cheaper suits if you want them.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.
NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

FILIBUSTERING IN THE OLDEN TIME

How a Minority Sometimes Stops Legislation.

U. S. SENATE FIXES NO LIMIT

On Speech Making—Henry Clay Approved One Hour Law—Tried to Have It Adopted in Senate But Was Called Boss.

The recent disgraceful scene in the United States Senate caused be the 18-hour speech and filibustering acts of Senator Lafollette, of Wisconsin, have caused calmly minded people to think and speak of the extraordinary occurrence, and to inquire whether or not there can be a preventive remedy for such happenings, if any more such should occur in that august body. They have been of infrequent occurrence there, it is true, but there should be none at all, and there should be some rule or method to prevent it. The Senate has a great number of rules for its proceedings. Some of a commanding character, and others of a restraining nature. The rules of the Senate are in the nature of a code for its government or action, but they are capable of becoming altered or amended as changes of conditions may require and should be. The condition of things now are very different from what they were in the early stages of our government.

Long ago lengthy filibustering in the lower house of Congress, by minority members, to defeat or prevent the passage of measures which the majority wished to enact. This kind of action was equivalent to the minority, where of right, the legislative power or control rested. This evil or obstacle existed in the house for some time. But in 1841 that body determined to put an end to it. Historic hour rule was then for the first time established. By it no member was allowed to speak more than one honr at a time.

It was a Whig measure and strongly opposed by the old Democratic party. The opposition to it was bitter. It was called the "gag rule," with other odious epithets, but there it stands to this day. No demand for its repeal or alteration becaase it was and is yet a good and useful rule for that body and is it not advisable to have it adopted in the other branch of Congress?

About the same time the hour rule was enacted for the House, an effort was made to pass it for the Senate. The mover was the great Henry Clay. He uaged with all his eloquence, power and influence but it miscarried. The opposition was too strong and determined, even fierce epithets were more plentiful against it than arguments. The leader was called dictator. The term boss was not then known. This name stung the great statesman to the quick, as was evidenced by his great farewell speech in the Senate not long after the defeat of his measure. In this famous speech, he showed truly who and what a dictator really was or had been—the great factor in the Roman imperial government. This speech ranks as one or his greatest oratorical efforts.

At the time mentioned there were but 26 states in the Union, now 46. Then 52 Senators, now 92, at that date, 232 Representatives, but now 392. The previous question rule was established long ago in the House was for the purpose of preventing unseasonable opposition or obstruction to the passage of bills or laws. Some of the arguments against these curbing rules were that neither the House of Commons or Lords of the British Parliament, had such rules. This was and is still true there was a remedy for such speeches—they had to be made to empty seats instead of listeners.

It is evident that the evil of obstruction does now and has exited in the United States Senate for a long time, just as it did in the lower House. More available time is now needed for legislation than in former times, when there was less legislation and smaller populations. Let the evil, therefore be cured or lessened by a suitable rule to be adopted by the Senate. The people will be satisfied and even pleased. What legislators need are facts, reason and common sense, and not long empty harangues to kill time and impede necessary legislation. So let something be done of a curative character.

June 10, 1908. J. B.

BREWERS WOULD ELEVATE SALOONS.

United States Brewers' Association Plan to Drive the Dives Out of Business to Offset Temperance Wave.

Milwaukee, Wis., 15 June—As a result of the temperance wave that is now sweeping over the country the United States Brewers' Association. which began its annual convention here today, will seek to secure the adoption of plans that will drive the dives and low groggeries out of business. Brewers who are here from all over the land agree that such action is necessary to protect the legitimate liquor dealers and to prevent the spread of the "dry" sentiment to sections yet unaffected.

One of the plans under consideration is that recently adopted in Cincinnati and which has met with much success.

In Cincinnati several leading brewers have been sworn in as probation officers of the juvenile court of that city and are taking part in prosecuting every case of liquor selling to minors and endeavor to revoke the leases as well as licenses of those who have violated the law.

As the brewers own a large percentage of the property in which saloons are run, their power is considerable.

They also employ secret agents to make investigations, and if they find saloons not being conducted in accordance with the law, they put them out of business.

In a small way the crusades against dive saloons have already been begun by the brewers in various other parts of the country, but the plan is to extend this movement and during the next year many undesirable saloon men will be driven out of business.

The spirit of inquiry, which has been started by the anti-saloon agitation has brought the reputable saloon men throughout the country to realize that their worst enemies are within their own ranks. For some years efforts have been made here and there to rid the saloon business of its disorderly and law-defying element. In Massachusetts this has been pretty thoroughly accomplished by wise legislation. In other states the laws themselves have invited and stimulated over-competition, which has proved disastrous to the morals of the business.

The Texas brewers two years ago employed their own lawyers and secured their own evidence and forced the hands of the police and prosecutors and have rid the state of 2,000 gambling and other joints which were annexes to the saloons. The brewers of the board of trade of New York have now undertaken to do the same thing in co-operation with the Committee of Fourteen (organized to regulate the Raines hotel law evil) and the bonding companies which bond the licenses. As a result of this arrangement it is expected that 150 disorderly places will be put out of business through their inability to obtain new licenses.

The Buffalo brewers have already done the same thing, and it is expected that similar resolutions will follow in Rochester, Syracuse and other up state cities.

The West Virginia Brewers' Association has sent a circular letter to liquor dealers, insisting upon their rigid compliance with the law in every particular. The New Jersey brewers passed resolutions to the same effect a few months ago, and in Ohio brewers have taken similar action.

The Minnesota brewers are also in line, and the Milwaukee brewers are now taking the matter up. It is expected that a wholesale house-cleaning will take place in the retail liquor trade in every city of importance.

DETECTIVE WORK IN FAR INDIA

Some of the Cute Tricks They Use at Times.

A very old Indian detective trick played its part in the arrest of the Bengall youth Khurdiram Bose, who threw the bomb which killed Mrs. and Miss Kennedy, of Mozufferpore.

He was seated in the railway station at Waini, some twenty miles from the scene of the crime, and was eating a meal of rice, when two constables approached him. One of the constables noticed that the youth's saliva had ceased to flow, apparently through fright at the sudden appearance of the policemen; and that, in spite of his nonchalant air, he was unable to continue his meal. The constable toyed with his man for a while, and then, having his suspicions confirmed, seized him before he could fire the revolver with which he was trying to shoot himself. The system of detection it is stated, is traditional among the Indian police.

A suspected person will be placed with others, and a native inspector will mutter some gibberish over an old four-cornered fears of his auditors he will give each of them a handful of rice and instruct them to eat it as fast as they can. The guilty one, it is averred, will be unable to eat, and the strike of the salivary glands is regarded as furnishing a prima facie case for arrest.

Cat in Battle With Sparrows.

An army of English sparrows attacked and rounded a big maltese cat on Broad street, in Bloomfield, N. J., yesterday, The cat was totally blinded by the persistent attacks of the sparrows which swarmed about it like so many wasps. The animal had to be killed to put it out of misery. New Jersey naturalists regarded the news of this battle as highly important—if true.

The cat had climbed to the eaves of a porch and dislodged a nest of young sparrows. The parent birds had fluttered about in alarm,and when the nest fell to the ground their vigorous chirping attracted a flock of sparrows to the scene. The cat, sure of its prey, approached the fallen nest, and the the little birds, led by the parents of the dead youngsters, attacked the cat.

At first the animal was able to protect itself by threatening blows of its paws as the sparrows circled about it, but in the same way in which they have been able to corner larger birds the sparrows continued their combined attack until the cat was worn out and practically helpless.

HOWE'S GREAT LONDON SHOWS

What Boy Ever Lived That Wouldn't Go and See the Circus Unload?

"There is nothing that recalls a man's boyhood days more vividly than the circus. It is a trite saying that many fathers are mighty glad that the taking of their children gives an excuse to attend all the circuses that comes to the city, but there are a lot of men who are not ashamed of the fact that they are merely boys grown up, and go to the circuses because they enjoy them. The odor of the animals and sawdust brings back the days when, knowing the circus was coming, they would get up before daylight, not to see the big vans unloaded from the trains, for circuses did not travel by railway those days, but to walk out in the country a few miles to meet the caravans, which traveled overland from town to town. To walk into town beside the elephant was the greatest fun imaginable. There was not as much to the average circus seen as there is to day, but there was plenty for all to see, and the boy who was not permitted to at least hang around the grounds was indeed in bad luck."

The children will be delighted with the miniature menagerie, with boy trainers, drivers and caretakers.

Let the boys and girls tell their parents that Howe's London Shows will be here Saturday, June 20.

Earning His Fee.

By COLIN S. COLLINS.

Copyright, 1908, by M. M. Cunningham.

"What are you doing here, Alma?" demanded Blake as he ran across his little hostess in the conservatory.

Mrs. Thearle lifted a tear stained face to Blake's. In spite of her three unhappy years as the wife of Osmund Thearle, who had obligingly drunk himself to death in the third year and left her with her youth and a round million of dollars, Alma still was pathetically a child in many ways

"It's perfectly horrid," she said sobbingly. "I had planned to have this dance a sensation, and now"—

"It is perfect," declared Blake warmly. "Every one is saying that the arrangements could not be improved upon."

"That's just it," was the tearful response. "It was all going so nicely, and now that horrid Count Cazman has spoiled it all."

"He has been annoying you!" Blake's face grew stern, and his hands clinched. Ever since they were children together he had loved Alma. That this somewhat repulsive scion of nobility should offer her affront was not to be borne.

"He hasn't said anything to me," explained Mrs. Thearle, "but I don't believe that he is a count, for all of his splendid letters of introduction. He stole Bessie Vardon's bracelet. You know the one I mean, the one with all the diamonds. I saw him slip it from her wrist. She does not know yet. She thinks she lost it. I have asked her to say nothing about it for the moment, and I came here to think what I could do."

"Send for a policeman," suggested Blake grimly.

He was resentful of the count's manner toward Alma, and he would be glad to see the public humiliation of his rival.

"Heavens, I can't do that!" gasped Mrs. Thearle. "Don't you see, Paul

"I'D GLADLY PAY BESS THE COST," GASPED MRS. THEARLE.

that if I should even accuse the count he would make a scandal, and that is the last thing I would wish for at my first entertainment since—since"—

"Since freedom came," Blake finished for her. Thearle's death had been a matter of congratulation to more than his widow.

"It a sort of second debut," she ran on. "The count is a sort of star feature, and to have him discovered as a thief would be to make the whole affair a failure."

"So it would," agreed Blake, "and yet we cannot get that bracelet back without some sort of a scene. It's not fair to Bess to let him get away with the spoils. It's easily worth $20,000."

"I'd gladly pay Bess the cost," gasped Mrs. Thearle; "but, don't you see, I can't do so without explaining why I should make good her loss."

"And that would never do," agreed Blake. "The question is, What shall be done?"

"That's what I want you to tell," was the trusting answer. "You have never failed me yet. Paul, even when"—

Blake nodded. No need to put into words the memories of those troublous times when he had intervened to save her from the drunken whims of the man her parents had forced her to marry.

"I think I have an idea," he said after a moment of thought. "I don't suppose the count knows that you saw him?"

"I was on the other side of the room and with my back turned. I saw him in the mirror. He took it off Bessie's wrist and slipped it into the breast pocket of his coat."

"We used to have a lot of fun over my magic," Blake said reminiscently. "It's hardly the thing for a ballroom, but you might ask me to do a few tricks."

"And borrow the bracelet of the count?" she asked hopefully.

"Something like that," was the laughing answer. "I believe that you have a bracelet a little like Bess'. Well, put it on and lend it to me when I ask for it."

Mrs. Thearle clapped her hands. "I knew that you would think out some way," she declared. "Shall I ask you as soon as we get back to the ball room?"

"In about a quarter of an hour," he explained. "Don't let it look too cut and dried."

Blake slipped out of the conservatory by another door, and his surprise was well simulated when he was asked to perform a few tricks. Mrs. Thearle had only to make the suggestion, for the other guests eagerly took up the matter. Paul Blake had at one time thought of going upon the stage, for he was a more than ordinarily clever performer, and only the unexpected inheritance from a great-uncle had headed off a professional career.

Of late he had refused all requests to perform in drawing rooms, as the demands upon his good nature had become too frequent, so there was the promise of novelty in his performance after two seasons of retirement.

He rapidly arranged his improvised stage with a couple of tables and such simple properties as he could obtain from his hostess, while the guests stopped dancing to crowd around and watch his really clever work.

"Here's a new one," he announced after he had performed a routine of familiar vanishments and appearances. "For this I want a piece of jewelry—a watch, a ring, anything."

A dozen articles were offered, for a number of times he had drawn upon the audience for handkerchiefs and other small loans. Without seeming to make any particular selection Blake took the bracelet that Mrs. Thearle offered and palmed it while he pretended to wrap it in a borrowed handkerchief, which he gave to Mrs Thearle to hold.

"You are positive that you feel the bracelet in the handkerchief?" he asked, and Mrs. Thearle in answer to an almost imperceptible nod declared in the affirmative. Blake gave her closed hand a tap with the fan he used as a wand.

"Do you feel it now?" he asked.

Mrs. Thearle gave a well simulated cry of surprise and at Blake's direction unrolled the handkerchief to show that it was empty.

"If the count will oblige me by taking the bracelet from his pocket, Mrs. Thearle will identify it as her property," announced Blake, stepping toward the surprised foreigner.

Before the count could act he had thrust his hand within the pocket and obtained possession of the stolen bracelet. A quick pass and the bracelet which he had borrowed from Mrs. Thearle was in Blake's hand and the other was in his pocket.

Later the stolen property was conveniently found by a servant and handed to its owner, and Blake's trick was not thought of in connection with the find.

"It was beautifully done," praised Mrs. Thearle as he lingered after the rest had gone. "No one suspected. I just knew that if I accused the count he would insist upon making a scene. He is that sort of man."

"As it was, he found the trick a decided surprise," said Blake, with a reminiscent laugh. "It was worth the trouble just to see his face."

"It was worth more than that," was the warm response.

"I'm glad you think so," said Blake, taking possession of her hand, "for I am going to ask the highest fee I have ever demanded. I want nothing less than you, Alma."

"I think you have earned your fee," she said simply.

Loud Talking.

"Did you ever notice," he asked, "how foreigners always speak very loudly when talking with other persons of their own country?

"I mean that foreigners travelling about in this country conduct their conversations at the top of their voices. The same is true of them in restaurants, where they discuss the most private matters openly and loudly. They have abundant confidence that no one else will know what they are saying.

"I remember on one occasion being on the street with a young woman who knew Italian much more than I did. We passed several Italians who were walking along, and one of them, turning to his companion, made a remark about the young woman's personal appearance that wasn't exactly flattering.

"From her face I know that she understood. I turned about angrily, but she put her hand on my arm and asked me not to do anything, so we let it go at that."

"Yes," said the other man, "and if you ever have been abroad you will remember that Americans and English there are quite as free in their way of expressing loudly all sorts of opinions. It looks like a standoff to me."—New York Sun.

The Artist's Welcome.

The famous son was coming home to pay his mother a visit. He was a pianist, had been sent abroad by wealthy friends for a four years' course in his chosen art, had thereafter spent a year on the concert stage there and behind a vanguard of newspaper reports of his success abroad, both musically and financially, he was now coming home. When he stepped from the train at Plattsville his mother rushed to him. When she had reached him, however, she suddenly gave a gasp and stood stock still, staring at him. The next moment she burst into sobs and fell on his neck.

"Henry, my poor Henry," the poor woman cried, "they told me you were doing so well over there and makin' money plentiful! My poor, poor boy!"

"What's the matter, mother?" exclaimed the bewildered son. "What makes you doubt what they told you?"

"Oh, Henry," she cried, unappeased, "I kin see how you've suffered! You haven't been able to scrape enough money together to get your hair cut!"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A NEIGHBORLY NEIGHBOR.

Who Probably Wishes He Didn't Have Any Neighbors.

Mr. Goodheart (a suburban resident)—Good morning! What can I do for you this bright and beautiful spring morning?

First Neighbor—I noticed you hadn't begun making garden yet, and I thought I'd just step over and borrow your spade.

Mr. Goodheart—Certainly, certainly. Here it is. Good day.

Second Neighbor—How do, Mr. Goodheart? Will you let me have your hoe for a few minutes?

Mr. Goodheart—Y-e-s. Certainly.

Third Neighbor—Good morning. I see Mr. Spinks has your spade, and Mr. Pinks just passed me with your hoe, and as you can't do anything with a rake and hoe to break ground I concluded I might just as well drop in and borrow your rake. Thanks.

Fourth Neighbor—I see you are not making any use of your wheelbarrow, and—

Mr. Goodheart—I will need the wheelbarrow the moment I begin making garden.

Neighbor—Oh, yes, of course! But you can't make garden without a spade and hoe and rake, you know, and I'll rush back with the wheelbarrow quick as I see the spade coming back. Thanks.

Mr. Goodheart—Now don't forget that I shall need this wheelbarrow just as soon as Mr. Spinks comes back with my spade.

Fourth Neighbor—Oh, I'll have plenty of time to get through with the barrow! Spinks told me he'd be busy with your spade for a month.—New York World.

Candid Confession.

"Let me see," said the young man at the church festival, "the sign says, 'Strawberry Shortcake, Sans.' 'Sans' means without, doesn't it, miss?"

"It does," replied the pretty girl at the first booth.

"Well, how does it apply to the strawberry shortcake?"

"Why, it means without strawberries."—Chicago Tribune.

Heard In the Nursery.

First Little Girl—Your papa and mamma are not real parents. They adopted you.

Second Little Girl—Well, that makes it all the more satisfactory. My parents picked me out and yours had to take you just as you came.—Browning's Magazine.

What Might Happen.

"Have you ever thought of what would happen if the government were to own the railways?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "The government would find out that it never before realized how critical the American public is."—Washington Star.

The Ancient Sages.

"After all, it's the wise man who can change his opinion."

"But the wisest men simply can't do it."

"Why not?"

"Because they've been dead for years."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Under a Cloud.

Mr. Soaker (who has taken the wrong hat on leaving his club)—Never shaw sush a dark night 'n all m' life!

Her Viewpoint.

Borem (11 p. m.)—Well, I must be going. I assure you, Miss Cutting, the time has passed very pleasantly for me this evening.

Miss Cutting—Yes, and for me it is still more pleasant to realize that it is past.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

His Shortcoming.

Goodley—But, really, you must admit that he's an adept in the art of conversation.

Knox—Yes, but what a pity he isn't more adept in the art of saying something.—Philadelphia Press.

Only Shopping.

She was a very particular miss.
She didn't like that; she didn't like this.
She pulled out the bottom garment first
And over the counter the rest dispersed.
She was only shopping!

She sampled the gloves; she looked at the hose;
She rumpled up all the new spring clothes;
She glanced at the ribbons; she fingered the lace.
On whatever she touched she left her trace.
She was only shopping!

And at last, when the clerks were nearly dead,
She actually bought a small spool of thread
And then in a manner quite grand to see
Said, 'Send it up quickly, please, C. O. D.'
She was only shopping!

—La Touche Hancock in New York Press.

As It Happened

By TROY ALLISON.

Copyright, 1908, by C. H. Sutcliffe.

Chesterton, first honor man, captain of the football team and all around favorite, walked down the elm avenue leading to the college, lost in meditation. He never even chose the best spots on the slippery, sleety path, and beyond rubbing his ears and nose occasionally in the most absentminded way he seemed not to know that the winter was getting in its very worst blizzard.

He kicked a piece of ice out of his path viciously, all the fervor of his heart concentrating itself in the wish that it could have been Johnson of the junior class who had obstructed his path in the same manner. The mere thought of it caused him to walk out of his way to find another larger and more kickable obstacle.

The night before at the senior prom Esther Dillon had danced six times with the insufferable Johnson—and

"YOU SEE, I'VE SPRAINED MY ANKLE."

had steadfastly pleaded a full card every time Chesterton approached her. Chesterton didn't know what was the matter. Her coolness had been first perceptible on Christmas day, and the thermometer had dropped steadily until it had, he realized, reached absolute freezing point. In his steadily growing desire to see the image of Johnson in every kickable object he finally overreached himself and sat down on the ground with a badly sprained ankle.

Esther Dillon, whose father was a teacher of mathematics and lived within the college grounds, on her way home from an afternoon's shopping came upon him suddenly as he was trying his foot to see if he could manage to hobble to the dormitory.

"You develop new traits daily, Mr. Chesterton," she said in the politely frigid tone she had used for six weeks. "I never dreamed any one could find pleasure in sitting on the ice covered edge of a carriage drive. Does the approaching twilight seem more soulful from such standpoint?"

He stood up hastily on his one sound foot and smiled grimly.

"Standpoint seems an inaccuracy of speech, Miss Esther, and really I have become so acclimated to chilliness in the last few weeks that I didn't notice the temperature of the pavement being anything but normal. Perhaps you wouldn't mind being friendly long enough to help a fellow reach the dormitory. You see, I've sprained my ankle"—

"Oh," she said, quickly sympathetic, "let me run to the gymnasium and send some of the boys! Does it hurt much?"

"Pretty bad, but I don't mind the pain so much if I can manage to hobble on. I was just taking a long breath to shout for one of the fellows, but I would rather have you help me if you don't mind. I'll put my hand on your shoulder to steady myself, and I think I can manage some kind of a halting gait."

The girl in her sympathy forgot the grievance she had against him, and with every limping step Chesterton grew more firmly convinced that being a cripple for life might have its compensations.

"What made you do it?" he asked abruptly. The shoulder he was leaning on twitched violently.

"Do what?" she asked, with perverse feminine ignorance.

"Freeze me, ignore me, cut me, slight me, neglect me"—

"Perhaps if you wait until you reach the library you might consult the dictionary and find a few more transitive verbs," she suggested, with a gurgle of amusement.

Chesterton heard the note of laughter and came down on his lame foot with so buoyant a step that he grimaced with pain.

"Why did you do it, Esther?" he asked pleadingly.

"Why didn't you even thank me the tiniest little bit for the Christmas present I sent you?" she faltered.

Chesterton stopped and, balancing on one foot, faced her in unfeigned astonishment.

"Why—my dear girl, this is the first I have heard of it!"

"Really! Didn't you even get it?" with a joy that scarcely seemed an appropriate show of feeling for the loss of an article that she had spent so much time in selecting. "I'm so glad!" she said impulsively.

He was filled with compunction for having cherished such malicious feelings toward Johnson—Johnson wasn't half a bad fellow. He remembered that he had once liked him immensely.

"That's the reason you were not nice to me at the Chirstmas night reception?" he hazarded hopefully.

"Of course that was the reason. When I thanked you for the roses and you didn't say a word—not even a tiny word about the package I sent you—I thought that—men were so queer," dolefully.

"Of course I seemed a downright brute and barbarian," berating himself manfully. "And I went to that reception with my courage screwed to the highest notch. I wanted to ask you if you wouldn't miss me enough at the end of the term to—er—you know this is my last year, Esther," he finished awkwardly.

"Y-e-s—it's your last year," she repeated softly.

"Esther, suppose that package hadn't gone astray—and I had let you see how overjoyed I was to have you think to send me anything—anything on earth, from a pale blue necktie to a white elephant—anything on earth that you had thought to send of your own accord," magnanimously, "do you think that you would have been nice enough to me to have given me courage to tell you what I wanted to say?" He tried to see her face in the fast gathering darkness.

"It wasn't pale blue nor so large as an elephant," she parried.

"My dear girl, I find I can't possibly walk without supporting myself more." He put his arm across her shoulders and then scowled to see they were nearing the electric light on the driveway.

"I think it was the prettiest poster I ever saw," she said. And Chesterton's heart leaped when she reached up and patted the hand on her shoulder.

"I am coming over the first minute I can hobble with a stick and ask Professor Dillon if he wouldn't like a son-in-law," joyfully."

The innocent Mr. Johnson, who had been utterly condemned and afterward pardoned, came near falling to his former estate by appearing suddenly on the scene.

"Hello, old chap; anything serious? I'll lend a hand," he said with the misplaced cheerfulness of a life saving hero. The girl, surrendering her charge, hurried down a bypath to their cottage.

That night Chesterton, in bath robe and slippers and absolute happiness, put down his pipe to take the note and the package that were handed him.

"Wasn't I stupid?" he read. "I did this package up carefully, the first of all my presents. I put it in the music cabinet for safe keeping and thought I had mailed it. Mother found it this afternoon. I don't know if you would really like to have such an absentminded wife—she might forget to have your dinner on time—but I asked father myself, and he was almost as pleased as"—

Chesterton stood on his feet in his ebullition of spirits and sat down just as suddenly.

"But I don't mind a sprained ankle at all." He stroked the swollen foot contentedly. "It's a blamed good investment."

This Busy Age.

"This is a busy age, sure enough," said a man who prides himself on keeping in touch with old friends. "We get new proofs of it every day. Not only do we find that we ourselves have less and less time to devote to this, that and the other thing, but we have it brought in upon us that everybody is pretty much in the same fix.

"The other morning I had a letter from a chap whom I know pretty well. I say it was a letter. It was and it wasn't, and in that contradiction lies the point of my remark. A bit of good fortune had happened to him. He had been given a position that counted for a lot, and his home paper had printed an item about it. Wanting to tell me of his luck, he had clipped the item from the sheet, pasted it on a piece of paper and forwarded it to me with his initials scrawled across the bottom. Five years ago he would have sat down and written me. Now he uses shears and paste. Oh, it's all right. I got the information, and that's the main thing. But we're all pretty busy, aren't we?" he concluded.—New York Press.

When Turkeys Are Angry.

In countries where flocks of turkeys are raised one can learn very quickly from their gobblings when they have captured a hare. If they meet him standing still or lying down they form in a circle around him and, putting their heads down, repeat their peculiar cries. The hare remains quiet, and it is sometimes possible to take him up, terrorized as he is in the midst of the black circle of gobbling beaks and heads. The language of the turkeys is at that time incontestably significant. It is warlike and similar to that of the males when they are fighting. In the present instance they have joined for war, and they make it on the frightened hare.

All Lives Are Interesting.

Not a blade of grass but has a story to tell, not a heart but has its romance, not a life that does not hide a secret which is either its thorn or its spur. Everywhere grief, hope, comedy, tragedy, even under the petrification of old age, as in the twisted forms of fossils, we may discover the agitations and tortures of youth. This thought is the magic wand of poets and preachers. It strips the scales from our fleshly eyes and gives us a clear view into human life. It opens to the ear a world of unknown melodies and makes us understand the thousand languages of nature.—H. F. Amiel.

Shall Saloons Run Politics or Be Run Out of Politics?

By JOSEPH W. FOLK, Governor of Missouri.

A FEW years ago the saloons seemed to consider themselves ABOVE THE LAW. They defied the authorities of city and state. Was the idea of enforcing the law graciously received by the liquor interests? Did they welcome a reign of law? Not at all. On the contrary, they ATTEMPTED TO DEFY THE ORDERS TO ENFORCE THE LAW until they saw defiance was useless. Then they gave unwilling acquiescence, while VOWING VENGEANCE ON THE OFFICIALS who dared consider that laws were made for them to obey the same as ordinary mortals.

BY THEIR OWN CONDUCT THEY HAVE CREATED A SENTIMENT AGAINST THEM THAT IS NOW ASSUMING CYCLONIC PROPORTIONS. LED ON BY DESIGNING POLITICIANS WHO SEEK TO USE THEM FOR THEIR OWN PURPOSES, THEY HAVE ENTERED THE POLITICAL ARENA WITH THE AVOWED PURPOSE OF DOMINATING THE POLITICS OF THE STATE IF THEY CAN AND THROUGH POLITICS TO CONTROL THE STATE.

They do not dare to openly advocate the repeal of the laws that they are now forced to obey, but they seek to politically annihilate the officials who enforce laws against them and to elect officials who will follow a different course. They are putting it squarely up to the people of the state as to whether the saloons shall be allowed to run the politics of the state or be run out of the politics of the state.

It would seem that they would have sense enough to be quiet, engaged as they are in a business the moral influence of which is NOT GOOD AT BEST, and to accept the reasonable and wholesome regulations of the laws they now so bitterly resent being enforced. They do not seem to look at it that way, however. They have made it a question as to whether they are GREATER THAN THE LAW or the law greater than they.

Cubans Incapable of Self Government.

By P. A. IRWIN of San Francisco.

IT will be a bad day for Cuba and ESPECIALLY FOR AMERICANS WHO HAVE INVESTED in that country when the authority of the United States is withdrawn.

I am just back from Havana, where I have some interests, and while there made it my business to study existing political conditions. There is not an American down there who believes in the ability of the Cubans to run a government of their own in any decent fashion. This is also true of the intelligent and property owning class of natives, but this is not the element that dominates.

IN CUBA THE PROFESSIONAL POLITICIANS RUN THINGS, AND THESE PATRIOTS ARE EAGER FOR THE DAY THAT OUR FLAG SHALL BE LOWERED SO THAT THEY CAN GET UP TO THE PIE COUNTER AND FATTEN OFF THE PUBLIC REVENUES. AS LONG AS OUR AUTHORITY IS PARAMOUNT THEY CAN GET NOT A DOLLAR FROM THE GOVERNMENTAL EXCHEQUER, BUT THE MINUTE WE LEAVE THERE WILL BE OFFICES TO FILL AND FAT SALARIES TO DRAW.

Cuba, I can tell you, is going to give us trouble. The natives are simply not fit for self government, and I predict that we will have to GO BACK THERE IN LESS THAN SIX MONTHS after the Magoon regime comes to an end. I don't think it will be or ought to be a state of this Union, and about the only solution I see is that we shall eventually have to make it a kind of dependency and occupy it in about the same fashion that England occupies Egypt.

High Time to Padlock All Muck Rakers.

By JOSEPH B. FORAKER, United States Senator From Ohio.

IT would be most fortunate if a padlock could be provided for the muck rakers—all of them, high and low, big and little, well intentioned and evil intentioned—for it is HIGH TIME TO QUIT SLANDERING THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. They never less deserved it. They were never more worthy of praise and commendation.

THERE WERE NEVER HIGHER IDEALS AND MORAL STANDARDS AMONG THE BUSINESS MEN OF THE NATION, AND THERE WERE NEVER BETTER METHODS EMPLOYED BY THEM FOR THE CONTROL AND TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.

In this we should not only find hope and inspiration, but also a command to administer our public affairs on the theory NOT THAT ALL MEN ARE DISHONEST, but that, with the exception of the few, all men are upright, and that as to even the few who may not be upright they are entitled to the presumption that they are and to have a right to be HEARD BEFORE THEY ARE CONDEMNED.

Humanity Gulled by Palmists

By Professor STIRLING of Victoria University, Manchester, England.

LOOK at your palms and you will find certain classical lines. These lines—the so called lines of life, heart and head, and the girdle of Venus, and the bracelets of life around your wrists—what do you suppose they really are? They are nothing more or less than creases or folds produced by the ACTION OF THE MUSCLES.

The line of heart, for instance, is the flexure of the four fingers. The line of life is the result of the action of the thumb. All these lines that have been given astronomical names by palmists are characteristic flexures. You will find the same lines on the palm of the Barbary ape.

Humanity is daily gulled through its EXTRAORDINARY IGNORANCE OF THE ELEMENTARY FACTS OF PHYSIOLOGY.

THE AMERICAN IDEA.

Individualism the Keynote of Our National Success.

Charles L. Edgar and Walton Clark of the National Civic Federation Commission on Municipal Ownership Show Why American Institutions Should Not Be Abandoned at the Demand of Socialists and Municipallzers.

The efforts of the National Civic federation have resulted in a commission of Americans whose first interest in this investigation, as in all else, is to do what they may to preserve and continue the American idea and American institutions, believing that the high state of civilization and prosperity in America justifies the American idea and the American method and places the burden of proof heavily upon those who would say another idea and another method would result in improvement in the condition of the people.

Believing this to be the thought and intent of the membership of the commission and of the committee subordinate to it, we still believe that there are ills in the American body politic that may be remedied or cured. We believe that the remedy should be applied and the cure effected without any unnecessary departure from the American idea and the American system. We believe that the framework upon which may be built purity of administration and the highest possible good of the citizens is in existence with us and that it is not necessary in the effort to cure the ills from which the body politic may be suffering to destroy that body. We submit that, living in a land where peace and prosperity are the common lot, we must be very cautious of change. This does not mean that where abuses are found to exist they should not be promptly and mercilessly eradicated, but it does mean that changes in system should be undertaken only after conclusive proof that such changes will result in bettering the condition of the individual. We had better bear the relatively few ills we have than subject ourselves to unknown conditions that may bring in their train greater ills of which we do not know.

Our investigation has determined with certainty many heretofore mooted questions. It indicates the probably correct answers to other mooted questions. Where the facts are clear and the conclusion evident our task has been to summarize and indicate. Where there is remaining uncertainty as to facts and conclusions are not evident we have made an effort to determine the probabilities. This has resulted in arguments based on such facts as our investigators have recorded and on our own experience as operators and observers.

We believe no intelligent reader of the voluminous record of this commission's work will fail to conclude that it clearly proves municipal ownership to be productive of many and serious ills, with little or no compensating good.

The writers of these chapters, agreeing, we believe, with the other members of the committee of twenty-one, that public service companies should reasonably be regulated and afforded the protection that comes with regulation and appreciating that the committee was not appointed or constituted to consider methods of regulation, nevertheless desire to record their opinion that some form of regulation of private companies should be adopted in each of the United States. What that form should be this commission is not prepared by any investigation or any study it has made to suggest.

Finally, we who stand in opposition to municipal ownership, speaking, we believe, for all individualists, arraign the arrogance of many of its advocates in assuming that they exclusively occupy the field of reform in dealing with the problems concerned and that they are the sole promoters of measures of economic improvement in municipal affairs. We assert that the opponents of municipal ownership and operation, firm and consistent supporters of justice, are the class seeking the public welfare intelligently and in accordance with American principles. On this point we do not yield to any body of men.

We seek, as a first principle, to insure every man his own. In doing so and in endeavoring to protect the public against oppression and error we find it our duty to demonstrate the errors in the schemes of municipalizers and Socialists and to warn against the oppression that they threaten. We are resisting efforts to put burdens on the backs of the American people. We cannot and will not remain silent while the attempt is made to thrust costly and impracticable projects upon customers of public service corporations and upon the public at large.

We know the truth will out. We are confident that ultimately the American people must appreciate at their value the unsoundness of the arguments of the municipal Socialists. We shall aid in hastening the day when our fellow citizens will know through discussion what the public of London have been taught by bitter experience. London has awakened to the perils of municipalization, as is evidenced by its verdict in the recent borough and county elections. In that great city the municipalizers have led their fellow citizens astray, and their dupes, finding it out, have administered to their false guides an overwhelming rebuke.

We individualists are not seeking to lead the people in strange paths. Our aim is to keep them in the paths they have heretofore trod—paths well known, along which the American people have marched to heights of prosperity and civic development not known heretofore to the civilized world. Along these paths have been stumbling blocks. Our opponents are endeavoring to persuade us the sole responsibility for these stumbling blocks rests upon our public service system, to be remedied only by a change of system. This we deny. We are patiently studying the ways of justice. Municipallzers advocate experimenting at enormous cost with public funds, with the principles of liberty and with the institutions of our country. In this we stoutly refuse to take part.

We are conservatives in believing that it is better to adhere to old and tried methods based on our accepted national principles, but radicals in the determination to discover and to sternly rebuke and rectify any injustice which may have been developed by the present system. As it has always been the function and duty of government to insure that individuals shall deal justly with their fellows, it is now the function and duty of government to protect the governed against injustice on the part of these associations of individuals working under the name of public service corporations.

Any government that is too feeble or corrupt to control with justice the conduct of a public service corporation has little prospect of being able itself to supply such public service with efficiency and justice. Our duty is to elect to office men who have the intelligence and integrity to govern efficiently, honestly and justly—men who can and will curb the unjust aggressiveness of the individual or of the voluntary association of individuals and who can and will compel each to bear its share of the burdens of government and give in price, service or otherwise a proper consideration for special privileges enjoyed.

Our nation is what it is industrially and commercially and in world politics because of the American character, developed by the most absolute individualism, and because of the American corporation, developed under a government that governed, but did not trade. Our duty is to conserve the human agencies that have made our country what it is—the adventurous individual and voluntary association—but not to let them be our masters. This is the confession of faith of the antimunicipalizer, the anti-Socialist.

XENIA'S LOSS $90,000.

Depressing Experience of an Ohio City With Municipal Lighting.

In response to an inquiry in regard to the municipal electric light plant Mayor Brennan of Xenia, O., writes as follows:

"The city paid upward of $21,000 for a light plant, and the cost of running the same was at the rate of $103 per lamp. The plant was badly run, the operating of the same being in the hands of a committee of councilmen who were inexperienced and, of course, drawing no salaries, did not give it the proper attention. All they got out of the sale of the works was $2,500. The city afterward entered into a contract with a private corporation, and the price now paid per lamp is $63."

Another authority states that the amount ultimately invested in the plant was $35,000 and that the loss when it was sold, together with the excess cost of operation over what the lighting would have cost by contract, amounted to more than $90,000; in other words, that that sum represents the cost of the experiment.

Respectfully Submitted.

Recommended to the public utilities commission:

First.—Immediate suppression of the surreptitious subway sucker.

Second.—Municipal ownership of apartment house janitors.

Third.—Make it unconstitutional to play "Arawanna" or "Poor John" between the hours of 12 m. and 12 p. m., inclusive, and vice versa.

Fourth.—Provide subway guards and trolley car conductors with safety razors.

Fifth.—Free and unlimited coinage of lemonade.—New York Mail and Express.

Conserve the Rights of All.

Thus far municipal government in this country has not been a success, and one of the duties, one of the burdens, of the generation now coming on to assume the responsibilities of citizenship is the cleansing of the Augean stables of municipal corruption and the uplifting of the tone of state legislators, so that while the interests of the public shall be sacredly preserved the rights and the reasonable profits of the corporations enjoying public franchises shall be carefully and impartially protected and maintained.—Hon. William H. Taft.

Contract Renewed.

A determined effort was made last spring to launch Patchogue, N. Y., into a municipal waterworks project. A special election held to act in the matter resulted in renewing the contract with the company for twenty years. The village clerk writes that the vote was largely in favor of this action.

Beating the City Plant.

Ruralites have a scheme to beat the municipal plant to a frazzle. There is no charge at Eaton Rapids for porch lights when next to the street. So out go the lights in the house after supper, and the evening paper is read on the porch in the midst of myriads of bugs. But it's cheaper.—Detroit News.

Wise Decision at Sparta, Tenn.

At an election held in Sparta, Tenn., on June 27 upon the question of whether or not the town should issue $40,000 in bonds with which to own and operate a municipal electric light and waterworks plant the proposition was defeated by a vote of 95 to 18.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1908.

FOR CONGRESS,

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

MARYLAND has the right idea of the good road question. That state has but recently appropriated six millions of dollars for road improvement. The portion of this sum that falls to Garrett county, the first county of Maryland to the east of West Virginia, is the magnificent total of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars. Do you think that there will be any trouble experienced in Garrett county in getting a good roads convention? If Taylor county had but one-tenth of this sum for use on her roads at this time—think of the result three or four months hence.—Grafton Republican.

THE ACTION of Governor Willson, of Kentucky, in pardoning Caleb Powers and James Howard, both tried three times and convicted as often, as accomplices in the assassination of Governor-elect William Goebel over eight years ago, is an act that every right thinking and unprejudiced man in the country approves. While the accused men were convicted in the lower courts the higher courts, to which the case was carried after each trial, reversed the judgment below on the grounds of the errors committed by reason of political prejudice and the partisanism of the juries that heard and passed on the cases, which were not legal nor in accordance with the laws of justice. The juries were invariably made up of bitter partisans whose prejudices were so strong that a fair trial and an impartial judgment could not be had. The Governor has taken the only logical step that was open to the road of justice.

GIRLS ON THE STREET.

There is a great difference in girls as one sees them on the street. Some are modest and gentle and go along without attracting attention, except what may be awakened by their graceful carriage and pleasant faces. They tell of good homes and thoughtful mothers and gentle breeding They suggest good books, moral ideas and intelligent associates. But there are other kinds of girls, who are careless about their conduct. They are just a little loud, laugh a great deal and chatter noisily. They are rather empty creatures, who read only trashy things and talk the same way, and incline to get reckless in their chatter about their beaux. It is their folly that attracts attention along the streets. Whenever they pass a young man he turns and regards them with a curious grin.

Really, if they were sensible, modest girls, they wouldn't like this. They wouldn't want the loafers along the street to gawk at them and wonder who they are and make some sallow remark to the other fellow. They would want to go along the street leaving a sort of undefined sensation, if any at all, that there goes a lady. These differences the casual observer can easily see, but really the gentle and well-bred are in the majority, while the loud and ill-bred are only exceptions, but there are enough of them to excite a disgust among all true women and a wish among all true men that these girls and young women would so conduct themselves as to reflect honor upon their sex.—Ohio State Journal.

LOCUST GROVE.

Mr. Lloyd Wakefield and Miss Myrtle Windell took a flying trip to Accident on the 5th.

Mr. Hosea Thomas has his saw mill in operation here, doing sawing for Messrs. Isaac Myers and Mack Sisler.

Wm. Fearer has the contract of logging for the Thomas mill.

The farmers around Locust Grove have their lime kilns all fired.

Jeremiah Bittinger entertained David Wakefield and family with some excellent violin music a few days ago.

I think the new store at Locust Grove will open in a few days. They say everything is new and first class.

J. M. Fike is just about to finish up his road working.

Samuel Wakefield had a fine sing at Blooming Rose a few evenings ago.

Harry Friend is very busy having his house repaired and repainted.

James Wakefield is going to roof his house in a few days.

Lloyd K. Fike was seen in our little village one day last week. It appears like days gone by to have Mr. Fike around again.

Hello! A new blacksmith shop already completed. General blacksmithing of all kinds will done in a few months.

Harry Friend has become the champion horse trainer.

Ellis Teats has been driving team for Harris Sisler a few days.

John Wakefield has been sick for some time but is now on the mend.

William Teats is sick at present.

A number of young people of this place attended the baptizing at Sand Spring last Sabbath. Some of the number are as follows: Misses Mabel and Iva Friend, Anna Jones, Cora Teats and Isa Friend, Messrs. Ellis and Roy Friend, Commodore and Walter Wakefield, Lloyd and Orval Friend.

Will be Nominated for President To-day.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

Memorial Service.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows will conduct a memorial service in the Lutheran church at Red House Sunday, June 21st. Rev. D. W. Cunningham, of Clarksburg, will address the morning meeting and Hon. Philip Willett the afternoon meeting. Special music will be one of the interesting features of the day. All members of the order are invited to be present. Besides the members of the order everybody is invited to come and enjoy the day with us.

COMMITTEE.

America's Biggest Man.

Calumet, Mich., claims to have the biggest man in the United States. He is Louis Mollanen, and though but twenty-two years of age, he weighs 442 pounds but stands 8 feet 5 inches tall. Calumet gazes at him dumb-struck when he returns home from his tours with circuses. Louis is, indeed, quite a boy. He wears a No. 18 shoe and a No. 8g hat, and the cloth required for a suit for him would make two for an ordinary sized man. "Big Louis" has stopped has stopped growing tall of late years, and while he is destined to get more rotund, he hopes that no more inches will be added vertically to his eight feet five.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Young Men's Christian Society.

Subject for next Sunday afternoon's lecture, Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, lecturer, in the rooms of the Association, Mitchell building, Second street, to which all or cordially invited: Temperence Lesson—Eph 5, 6-21.

When you come to town don't forget to call at the Gold Mine Store. Candy, tobaccos, fishing tackle, 2 bottles pop for 5c. Geo. M. Mason, Prop'r.

COURT PRODEEDINGS.

Circuit Court Will Probably Adjourn This Week.

Since our last report cases have been tried and disposed of as follows.

CRIMINAL TRIALS.

3, State vs Nick and Antonio Insognio; murder; jury trial; verdict of murder in second degree as to Nick, and Antonio not guilty; Renninger, Robb, Williams—Sincell, Young and Perdew. Removed from Allegany.

24, State vs Harley Bray; liquor without license; dismissed by order of State's Attorney upon payment of costs; Renninger—Peddicord.

25, State vs Harley L. Warnick; liquor without license; tried before the court; verdict guilty: fined $50 and 30 days in jail; Renninger—Hamill.

26, 27 and 28, State vs Harley L. Warnick; same charge; dismissed; Renninger—Hamill.

29, State vs Harley L. Warnick; liquor without license; pled guilty and fined $20 and costs; Renninger—Hamill.

31, State vs Henry Nine; statutory rape; tried before the court; not guilty; Renninger and Semmes.

32, State vs Henry Nine; bastardy; tried before the court; verdict guilty; bond for support.

38, State vs Henry and Charles Kisner; larceny of horse; submitted to court and held sub curia; Renninger—Peddicord,

41, State vs Milton Herring; concealed weapons; continued on application of State; Renninger—Peddicord.

CRIMINAL APPEAL.

1, State vs Richard J. Newman; continued.

2, State vs Annie Mosser, assault and battery; continued. Renninger—peddicord.

3, State vs Robert Mail; stet. Renninger.

4, State vs Horace Bernard; dismissed by order of State's Attorney.

Subscribe for The Republican.

FIKE.

The weather at this time is hot.

Corn and other crops are growing and it looks as though there would be good crops of hay and grain in this section.

Mr. John Vansickle raised his barn on last Friday and W. H. Thomas raised his barn on Saturday,

Mr. John H. Thomas, of Markleysburg, Pa., was seen in this section a few days ago.

Ice House to be Rebuilt.

The ice house at Mountain Lake Park, owned by the Association, which was burned on last Monday night, will be rebuilt immediately, the lumber for the construction of the building having been ordered the day succeeding the fire. To preserve the large quantity of ice left unprotected as a result of the burning of the building, a large quanity of hay and other material has been placed over it. The new building will be erected on the original site and will be rushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

Married at Oakland.

Mr. Cleveland White of the South Side, this city, and Miss Mary Flowers of Morgantown, left Saturday morning on train No. 8, for Oakland, Md., where they were united in marriage. Mr. White is a son of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. White of the South Side, and is employed as a brakeman in the B. & O. yards. Miss Flowers has been making her home with a family in this city for some time. Mr. and Mrs. White passed through here Saturday evening on train No. 55 enroute to Pittsburg where they will spend a few days, after which they will return to this city and will likely make their home here.—Grafton Republican.

WANTED—By lady of experience, position as manager of summer boarding house at or near Mt. Lake Park. Can give references. Address "A. A.," care of THE REPUBLICAN.— 14tf

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany Couuty. 22222

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

Tne New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.
R. C. McCandlish, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. Friend, Merchant,
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, dated the 9th day of June, 1908, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1522 Equity on the docket of said court, the undersigned was appointed Trustee to make sale of the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

Friday, the 3rd Day of July,

1908, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder on the premises, all that parcel or lot of land known and designated as

Military Lot No. 2663,

containing fifty acres, situate and being on Cove Hill, in Election District No. 5 of Garrett county, Maryland, and being the home farm of the late Benjamin F. Bowser.

The improvements consist of a Log House containing five rooms, a new Barn 20x35 feet together with other necessary outbuildings.

Upon the property is also a young orchard and about ten acres of the place is under cultivation. There is a large quantity of prop timber and locust posts upon the land.

This property will be sold subject to the pasturage and crop rights for the present year.

TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the Decree—One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale; one third in six months and one third in twelve months, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

AMOS BOWSER, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Valuable Farm

Located about one mile Northeast of Friendsville, Garrett County.

By virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, passed in a cause in said court wherein Silas Teats is complainant and Allen Teats and others are defendants, being No. 1521 Equity, the undersigned Trustee will, on

Saturday, the 18th Day of July,

1908, in front of the Postoffice, in the town of Friendsville, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, offer at public auction to the highest bidder, all that farm located about one mile Northeast of the town of Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, which is known as the

"Andrew Jackson Teats Farm,"

and described as follows:

FIRST—All that part of a tract of land called the "Gleanings," lying North of Bear Creek, containing the quantity of fifty acres of land and being the same land which was conveyed to Andrew Jackson Teats by deed from David P. Mays et ux., dated the 27th day of September 1884, and recorded in Liber W. H. T. No. 9, folio 72, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county. Part of said fifty acres is cleared and under cultivation;

SECOND—All that other part of a tract of land called the "Gleanings," situated and adjoining the above piece of land, containing the quantity of fifty acres of land and being the same which was conveyed to the said Andrew Jackson Teats by deed from Silas Teats et ux., dated the 1st day of August 1885, and recorded in Liber W. H. T. No. 10, folio 482, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, saving and excepting ten acres of land which was conveyed to the said Andrew Jackson Teats et ux., to Amanda Schroyer by deed dated the 25th day of January, 189 , and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 55, folio 662, etc., Land Records of Garrett county. This second piece is also partly cleared and under cultivation and is improved by a good dwelling and outbuildings.

Said property will first be offered separately and if no adequate bids are received it will be offered as a whole, and is a beautiful farm for any one desiring to purchase.

Said property will be sold subject to the dower of the widow of Andrew Jackson Teats, Anastatia Teats.

Terms of sale as prescribed by the Decree: Cash on day of sale or the ratification thereof by the court.

ANDREW S. TEATS, Trustee.
G. Semmes Hamill, Jr., Solicitor.

SHERIFF'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate and Personal Property,
In Mountain Lake Park, Md.

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias on judgment of condemnation, issued out of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, wherein Clarence G. Hammond is plaintiff and Verona H. Preston and South G. Preston are defendants, the same being No. 18 Judicials, June Term, 1908, the undersigned Sheriff of Garrett county, having levied upon and attached the real and personal property hereinafter mentioned, in the above entitled cause, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, in front of Hayden Bros. store, formerly Hammond's old stand, on the corner of H street and Baltimore Ave., in Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Maryland, on

Saturday, the 20th day of June,

1908, at 2 o'clock p. m., all the following personal property, to-wit:

1 Lot Shelving, 1 Coal Box and Contents, 1 Silk Umbrella, 1 Waste Basket and Contents, A lot of books of most every description, 1 Brussels Parlor Carpet and Rugs to match, 1 Lot of other Carpets and Rugs, 1 Lot of Mattings, 1 Lot of Curtain Poles, Window Blinds and Hammocks, 1 Bread Can and Contents, 1 Trunk and Contents, 2 Boxes and Contents, 1 Lot of Bed Quilts and Comforts, 1 Lot of Men's Wearing Apparel, 1 Slicker Overcoat, 1 Rocking Chair, 1 Shelf, 1 Feather Duster, 1 Box of Souvenirs, 3 brooms, 2 Large Pictures and Frames, 1 Lot of Bed Linen and Blankets, 1 Lot of Loose Pictures, 2 Door Mats, 1 Lot of Crackers, 1 Bowl, 1 Letter Box, Table Oil Cloth, 1 Rope Swing, 1 Lot of Coal.

Also all that lot in Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md., known and designated as

Lot Number 1004

on the plat of Mt. Lake Park, Maryland, as recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 6, folio No. 80, this being the same property which was conveyed and more particularly described in the deed to the said Verona H. Preston from Maria Spitzer, dated June 21st, 1907, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 54, folio 581, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Maryland.

The said personal property and real estate will be sold to satisfy said fieri facias on the aforesaid judgment of condemnation and the costs.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Allegany County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Testamentary on the personal estate of

CONRAD J. BURKHOLDER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of June, 1908

E. C. BURKHOLDER,
Administrator,
Grantsville, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

THOMAS DAVIS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of May, 1908.

BRADLEY T. DAVIS,
Administrator,
Kitzmiller, Md.

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. Offutt, John M. Davis, G. S. Hamill.
George W. Legge, John T. Mitchell, S. T. Jones.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, VICE-PRES. S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. FRALEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER

A. D. Naylor & Co. just received car of Buckwheat Fertilizer. 16-3

Justice Andrew S. Teats spent Sunday at Terra Alta with friends.

Mr. M. N. Wilson, of Elkins, spent Sunday and part of Monday in Oakland.

Get your Buckwheat Fertilizer from Naylor. 16-3

Mr. E. H. Sincell went to Elkins, W. Va., Monday afternoon on professional business.

Mr. Gilmor S. Hamill is having his residence painted, Messrs King & Son doing the work.

Ex-County Commissioner Taylor Friend, of near Friendsville, is in Oakland this week.

Ex-Judge Thomas H. Cappett, of Hoyes, was in the city several days this week on business.

Mr. F. E. Rathbun, of Piedmont, was in Oakland yesterday on business for the firm of C. M. Rathbun & Sons.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A second hand Osborn Binder in best condition. Will be sold on terms to suit. E. G. Naylor.

Mr. H. A. Loraditch, who spent several days last week with friends and relatives in and near Kitzmiller, returned to Oakland Saturday.

Mr. D. E. Offutt, Jr., and two sisters, Misses Nell and Bess, returned from their automobile trip to Cumberland last Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Heywood and family, of Washington, D. C., arrived here on Monday and are occupying their summer residence near Oakland.

Paul M. Naylor, Gordon Mealy and Ralph Thayer, students at the West Virginia University, Morgantown, are home for the summer.

Naylor just received a car of Mowers, Rakes, Haytedders, Hayloaders and side delivery Rakes. You want to get his prices before buying. 16-3

Lawrence Rice, who is suffering with a mental disorder, will be taken to Mount Hope Hospital today by his brother, William Rice, for treatment.

Mr. Jacob S. Miller, one of the solid farmers and stock breeders of Grantsville district, was in the city last Friday on business, when he made this office a visit.

Dr. J. Lee McComas, who spent the winter in Washington and Baltimore, returned to Oakland last Saturday and is the guest of his son, Dr. Henry W. McComas.

Miss Catharine Manges, who spent several weeks with friends and relatives in different sections of Pennsylvania, returned to her home in Oakland on Saturday afternoon.

Prof. J. C. Beahm, of the Accident Normal, who is here with his school attending the sessions of the consolidated schools for the county, was a business visitor to this office Monday afternoon.

Misses Ella Beckwith, Mabel Porter and Anna Bell and Rev. J. B. Workman represented the Oakland Epworth League in the District Convention at Davis, W. Va., last week. They report a splendid convention.

Mr. Edmund Manges, who graduated from Gettysburg College last week, arrived in Oakland on Sunday afternoon and will probably remain here with his parents until fall, when he will enter another school and take up theological studies.

Mr. Henry H. Baker, assistent cashier of the First National Bank of Grantsville, came up to Oakland last Saturday and qualified as notary public for District No. 3. He was acoompanied to Oakland by Mrs. W. S. Durst, also of Grantsville.

In this paper today Justice Andrew S. Teats, as trustee of the estate of the late Andrew J. Teats, advertises at public auction the real estate of the decedent, the sale to occur on Saturday, July 18, in front of the postoffice at Friendsville.

Mrs. Benj. H. Sincell, who spent the past two months at Kingwood with her aged grandmother, Mrs. M. A. Byrne, returned to Oakland Tuesday and remained here until this afternoon when she again went to Kingwood on account of the serious illness of her relative.

Mr. Charles A. Deffinbaugh, editor of the Mountain Democrat, accompanied by Mrs. Deffinbaugh, went to Cumberland on last Thursday morning where they attended the wedding of Mr. Deffinbaugh's niece the same afternoon, returning to Oakland Sunday.

Mr. Scott T. Jones, of the Garrett National Bank, very unfortunately trod on a nail at his residence last Thursday, since which time he has been compelled to remain at home. The wound which Mr. Jones suffered was at the time extremely painful. We trust no serious results will follow.

Miss Marguerite Stanton Ison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Allen Ison, of Washington, has the thanks of THE REPUBLICAN for an invitation to attend the graduating exercises of the Central High School of Washington, from which school Miss Ison graduates this year, having completed a four years' term.

Mr. Jacob Fresh, a former resident, dropped into town Saturday morning having walked from Baltimore. Mr. Fresh came by Washington to Georgetown and then followed the tow path of the canal to Cumberland. It took him nine days to walk the distance, having been delayed two and one half days on account of rain.—Cumberland News.

Hon. and Mrs. S. A. Kendall left on Duquesne Limited Saturday morning last for Mt. Clement, Mich., where the latter will remain an indefinite period for the benefit of her health which has not been good for some months. The many friends of this estimable lady hope that she may soon return entirely cured of her ailments.—Meyersdale Republican.

Major J. M. Burns, of the Park and Morgantown, who was returned defeated in the Republican primaries for the West Virginia House of Delegates, has filed the necessary papers with the proper officials at Morgantown and will run independently for the position. Major Burns feels that he received sufficient votes in the primaries to put him in nomination but that he was unfairly dealt with by the election officials, hence his determination to become an independent candidate. Two other aspirants for office in Monongalia county will also run independently.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

Gillespie Loses Again.

Another jury has awarded Mrs. Dinah Pennington damages for the death of her husband, the damages being assessed against C. D. Gillespie, proprietor of the Brooklyn Heights saloon, near Hendricks, W. Va., for $823, the suit charging the defendant with being responsible for Pennington's death by reason of having sold him the liquor which made him drunk. In Tucker county two years ago a jury awarded Mrs. Pennington $3,500, but an appeal was taken and a new trial granted with the above result.

Gov. Dawson Has Tuberculosis.

After years of arduous political campaigning and fighting, Gov. Wm. M. O. Dawson, of West Virginia, has fallen victim to illness caused by too strenuous work. He has been informed by his physician that he has tuberculosis.

In the hope that the disease may not gain a further hold on him, Gov. Dawson has gone to Asheville, N. C., where he will remain for several months in an attempt to recuperate his shattered health.

Church Services.

OAKLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

Services on Sunday, to which all are cordially invited, will be preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

L. B. HENSLEY, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Ferndale—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 3 p. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 8 p. m.
Rev. J. F. Cook, of Media, Pa., will preach at Elder Hill at 11 a. m., and at Deep Creek at 3 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Mt. Lake Park—Class meeting at 10 a. m.; preaching 11 a. m., by Dr. W. W. Davis; Sunday school 2.30 p. m.; Junior League 3.30 p. m.; Epworth League 7 and preaching 8 p. m.
Deer Park—Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at 11 a. m.; Epworth League at 7 p. m.
Wesley Chapel—Sunday school 10 a. m.; preaching at 8 p. m.
All are welcome.

E. J. WESTFALL, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9.15 a. m.
Preaching at 10.30 a. m.
Preaching at 8 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Junior League Wednesday 4.15 p. m.
Wednesday—Preaching at 8 p. m., by W. C. Strohmeyer of Thomas, W. Va.
Thursday—Lecture 8 p. m., by J. H. Fitzwater, D. D., subject "The Field of Conquest."
Friday—Sermon 8 p. m., by Rev. J. H. Hess, D. D., of Kingwood, W. Va.
Also interesting topics will be discussed by visiting ministers on Thursday and Friday at 10.30 a. m. and 3 30 p. m.
The male quartette of the W. Va. Conference will be here and sing during the District Conference from Wednesday to Friday.
We urge all our people and the public generally to attend all our services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Children's Day service 10.30 a. m.
Preaching 8 p. m.
Luther League every Wednesday at 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

Mr. William O. Davis, who has been assistent B. & O. agent in Oakland for a year, has been transferred to Deer Park Hotel station, assuming his new position Monday of this week. Mr. Davis has made many friends among the patrons of the Oakland station, who regret to know that he has been transferred. His position here is being filled by Mr. Vic Fairall, a worthy young man, who, we know, will give satisfactory service.

The Gold Mine Store is the place to get your candy, post cards, tobaccos, toys, wagons, base ball goods and fishing tackle of all kinds. Two bottles of pop for 5c.

Engraved calling cards and wedding invitations may be procured by leaving your orders at this office. A very attractive and stylish line at moderate prices is shown.

The Oakland District Conference of the M. E. church will meet in St. Paul's M. E. church in Oakland next Wednesday evening. The gathering will be composed of about thirty pastors and a large number of laymen, and will be presidad over by Dr. R. B. Ward, district superintendent. Dr. J. H. Fitzwater, of Delaware, Ohio, will be present and deliver three addresses and participate in the discussions of the Conference The West Virginia Conference Male Quartette, which is one of the very best in the country, will be present. All of the sessions of the Conference will be open to the public.

A young married man wanted with no children or a very small family; the wife to do the cooking for four men, the man to work by the year or month; house ready till July. Write at once; reference wanted. C. J. Yoder, Grantsville, Md. 11-3t

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

BENJAMIN F. BOWSER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of May 1908.

AMOS BOWSER,
Administrator.
R. F. D. No. 2, Accident, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett County, in Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

HARVEY B. NEWMAN,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of November, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of May, 1908.

S. T. JONES,
Executor.
Oakland, Md.

DOES IT PAY?

to tramp errands, lose time and suffer inconvenience—to save the cost of a telephone message.

The C. & P. Telephone Comp'y

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

An Appetite

No matter how critical your taste or capricious your appetite, we are sure to be able to please you with

Pure Ice Cream.

Our aim is to make it the finest, and we seem to be successful, judging by its great popularity.

Any flavor you may prefer.
Any quantity you want.

Henry Lauer,
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GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

First National Bank Building, Main Street, Oakland, Md.

Matting.

To close out our Matting will give you bargains.

$1 Lace Curtains for 75cts

BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

Summer Underwear

and beautiful line of

WOOL GOODS

CHEAP.

Dimities, Percales, Seersuckers, etc.

American and Beauty

CORSETS,

Medium and Long Waists.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

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THE Clothing we are handling this Season is that distinguished kind which you see so many well dressed gentlemen wearing, and gives them that appearance of refinement that no other line of Clothing imparts. It is the Hart Schaffner & Marx kind. Come to our store and we will be pleased to exhibit the full line of this incomparable Clothing built scentifically for wear and appearance.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

HOWE'S GREAT

London Shows,

Oakland, Saturday, June 20

A FEW OF THE MANY FEATURES YOU WILL SEE:

MARION SHERIDAN and her Troupe of Performing Lions.

PROF. BUCKLEY'S Herd of Performing Elephants, including DUCHES, the Largest Elephant in the World.

ROSEDALE, the beautiful Ten Thousand Dollar Kentucky Horse

JAKE, the Largest Gorilla ever exhibited in America. He is Five Feet Ten Inches in Height and Weighs 150 Pounds, has tremendous strength, marvelous agility and his powerful arms are a wonder to behold.

A Truly Wonderful Display of TRAINED ANIMALS.

400 People. 250 Horses and Ponies. 20 Funny Clowns

PROF. WHEELERS' MILITARY BAND,

The Flower and Pick of Feature Performers from all nations, in a Program Extant, startling struggles and ludicrous revelries, carrying the spectators by storm and wildly applauded by all.

BRING THE LITTLE ONES TO SEE BABY ELEPHANTS CAMELS LIONS MONKEYS

An Endless Program of Startling Events.

SEE the Free Spectacular STREET PARADE.
Starting from the Show Grounds at 10 a. m.

2——PERFORMANCES DAILY——2
Afternoon at 2 o'clock. Night at 8 o'clock.

For Sale.

Arnold cottage, at Mt. Lake Park, Md; 13 rooms and attic; used as boarding house and has good patronage; high ground; splendid location; two blocks from new auditorium; city water; one of the best built houses in the Park; about 75 feet of porches. Will exchange for smaller property. A good bargain. Address F. P. Arnold, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

When Cupid Delayed Dinner

By BESSIE R. HOOVER.

Copyright, 1907, by Bessie R. Hoover.

IT was 8 o'clock on a raw morning in early summer, and the teams that were to take them to the lake had not yet arrived.

There were but two men in this chilled company on the church steps, for the superintendent and several of the teachers could not leave their work. The Rev. Albert Pashley was one of the faithful; the other was Ike, the son of Deacon Clutner, a rich dairyman. Ike was allowed a substitute on this momentous day, and, while a hireling slopped milk into the motley dishes of the customers, Ike abandoned himself to the varied pleasures of the Sunday school picnic.

Ike Clutner was a stoop shouldered, amiable fellow with no particular features. He looked singularly out of place in his best clothes minus his milk can and measure.

The first wagon rattled up after an hour of wintry waiting. There had been some mistake about the time—there always is. The Rev. Albert Pashley clambered into the wagon as a matter of course. Phyllis Jones, who had walked in from the country, was al

"AW, THUNDER!" GRUMBLED IKE.

ready in the wagon when Ike Clutner brushing aside the squirming children, forcibly took his seat beside her. Ike did not mean to leave his courting to chance, for holidays were scarce with him. But Mrs. Pashley, the minister's wife, who was going to wait for the last wagon, cried:

"We'll need a man in our crowd. Ike, you stay and go with us."

"Aw, thunder!" grumbled Ike under his breath and climbed disconsolately out, and the first load rumbled away.

The second wagon came in half an hour. Ike, fearing that he might be left out entirely if the minister's wife happened to think of any reason for his staying behind, plumped himself down by the driver's side and left the mothers and children to scramble in as best they could.

"Which way?" questioned the driver when they were within a mile of the lake. "Are you goin' to Coggin's gap or to Feather's?"

This caused consternation among the mothers, who all knew that they were going to the "gap," but did not know which one.

"Coggin's," volunteered Ike, with the intuition of a lover.

"Feather's gap," corrected the minister's wife. "I remember now. It's Feather's."

"Aw, thunder!" muttered Ike gloomily to himself.

When the heavily freighted wagon rolled protestingly into the deep beach sand Feather's gap lay wrapped in utter solitude but for the intruding team. The low lying dunes were as guiltless of a footprint as if man had never passed that way. The other wagon had not come to Feather's gap.

"I knew all the time that it was either Feather's or Coggin's," said Mrs. Blish, president of the Ladies' Aid. "Now, driver, take us round to Coggin's."

The driver grudgingly turned his horses, growling about "fool women," when the minister's wife spoke out sharply, "And remember we don't pay you anything extra for this blunder."

"Whoa!" shouted the driver. "Pile out!"

"Pile out!" echoed Mrs. Pashley in a scandalized voice. "We will not! You should have found out where we were going before you started. Drive on immediately."

"It'll be a dollar more," announced the man, with gloomy unconcern.

"It will not be a dollar more," declared Mrs. Pashley angrily. "Climb out, everybody. I shall speak of this to Mr. Pashley."

The picnickers poured quickly into the lake sand. Then the dinner for the whole crowd was clawed from under the driver's seat and dumped in a little pyramid on the ground. The team started off, the man muttering.

The children ran shrieking to the lake. The mothers carried the dinner and placed it in the shade of the willows. But a cry of black ants was raised, and, as the women were already exhausted from wading in the deep sand, Mrs. Pashley ordered Ike to transfer the dinner to a place of safety, as if he were the state militia.

"Take the dinner out by the lake—not too near the water," directed Mrs. Pashley, who was going about with a pained, consecrated face as if they had just been shipwrecked on a desert island.

For Ike the forenoon passed gloomily away, but he put in a good day's work waiting on the women.

As dinner time approached they began to expect the other picnickers to look them up, but no one came, so Mrs. Pashley sent Ike to Coggin's gap to ask the minister and his crowd to come to Feather's gap to eat, as that would save carrying the dinner a mile.

Ike struck out through the woods that skirted the bluffs above the sand dunes. When he had gone about half the distance he met Phyllis Jones.

"Hello!" he shouted.

"Where you been?" cried Phyllis.

"Feather's gap."

Though Phyllis had a good disposition and a great capacity for work, nature had not seen fit to bless her with much chin, but she had an honest freckled face, and Ike considered her perfection.

"We supposed you folks had gone to the wrong gap," explained Phyllis, "so the minister told me to go over and tell Mis' Pashley that, as she had the dinner, we'd all come over to Feather's gap to eat—or if she'd ruther come"—

"Mis' Pashley 'd ruther eat where she is, so that's settled," answered Ike easily. Then he proceeded to forget the other picnickers entirely.

"Lookie," he cried, producing a dingy candy heart bearing in bold red letters the suggestive motto, "Be My Honey."

"I mean worse'n that," hinted Ike darkly, slipping the heart into her hand, immediately presenting her with another saccharine sentiment, "Yours For Eternity."

After reading this solemn promise Phyllis fished out a candy heart from her own pocket, which as a thrifty and farsighted young woman she may have secreted for this very emergency, and gave it to Ike, who read with great satisfaction, "I Am Yours."

"When?" he asked briefly.

"Not till after butcherin' time," answered Phyllis promptly and firmly.

"Aw, thunder—stop!" cried Ike, greatly displeased. "Talk sense."

"You don't want me very bad if you can't wait till I'm ready. Pete Jenner 'd wait till doomsday."

"I'll—I'll wait till next grass—if you say so," vowed the distressed dairyman recklessly.

"No, Ike. Butcherin' time's long enough. I'll be ready by then."

"Lookie," cried Ike, "here's a path that leads to the lake. Let's go down."

Following this path, they found a little cove sheltered from the world by high clay ridges that shut them completely from view of either gap. Here they sat hand in hand watching the waves and, growing hungry, lunched on a whole bag of amorous worded sweets that Ike produced from a bulging pocket.

"Maybe we ought to look the others up," suggested Phyllis after a long season of blissful munching.

"Aw, thunder—no!" objected Ike.

"There might be something to do—somewheres," she added vaguely.

"I done it all," Ike assured her.

In the meantime the minister's wife and her satellites waited impatiently for Ike and the other picnickers.

"Let's feed these children and eat ourselves," suggested Mrs. Jenner.

"No," said Mrs. Pashley emphatically. "The others might not like it."

"Mis' Peters would have a fit if we et without her," declared Mrs. Blish. "Let's all go over to Coggin's gap and then send Ike and Brother Pashley back here for the dinner."

"No. If we go, we'll take the dinner with us," said Mrs. Pashley. "Albert's chest isn't strong."

"It's a long walk to tug all these victuals," sighed Mrs. Blish.

"But I guess it's the only thing to do," replied Mrs. Pashley. "Mrs. Jenner, you get the children together and we'll go."

They went through the woods, as Ike had gone, for that was the shortest way.

At last they filed thankfully down the crooked path into Coggin's gap. But the Rev. Mr. Pashley and his half of the crowd were not there.

"Where's Ike?" burst out Mrs. Blish as she sat cumbrously down on the sand to rest in the shade of an ant covered willow.

"And where's Brother Pashley and the rest gone to?" exclaimed Mrs. Jenner.

"Well, they've gone," declared Mrs. Jenner, "and we can't help it. So we'd jest better unjack these victuals double quick."

"No, no; it won't do at all!" cried Mrs. Pashley sharply as several women, anxious to feed the clamoring children, fussed over the baskets.

"Put those covers on again," commanded the minister's wife. "Mr. Pashley and the others will probably come in a few minutes."

But nobody appeared, and they began to think that the crowd must have gone to Feather's gap by the wagon road or the beach and that they had missed them.

It was long past dinner time and the shadows were beginning to lengthen when the woebegone party, still ably commanded by the minister's wife, retraced their steps to Feather's gap.

But not a vestige of the other party or Ike was to be found there.

"Now, if you'll take my advice, Mrs. Pashley, we'll eat a snack," urged Mrs. Jenner as they dumped the dinner in the sand at Feather's gap.

"We'll do no such thing," retorted the minister's wife. "I shan't have it said that I meddled with the dinner."

The children, too tired and hungry to play, dropped languidly on the warm sand or tried to drown their sorrows in copious drafts of warm lake water.

"I'm going home," said Mrs. Jenner firmly, after another bitter season of fruitless waiting. "I shall take the infant class and my five and go. The rest of you can do what you please."

She would have opened her own basket and fed the children, but it contained only sour pickles and cabbage salad, and she dared not thrust such food on the empty stomachs of the infant class, not to mention her own five.

"I thought we'd have a man to help us," fretted the minister's wife, "but, no; I send Ike on an errand, and that's the last of him."

"I should think that Brother Pashley would do something," observed Mrs. Jenner.

Mrs. Pashley let this remark pass in silence. "We will all go home now," she announced in a tired voice. "That's all we can do. Each one carry something." And again they were marshaled along, but this time it was toward home.

They had planned to walk back, for the Sunday school could not afford to ride both ways. Drearily they snailed along. A mile passed by, and its weary length seemed stretched to half a dozen.

As these picnic toilers rounded a bend in the road that now led through treeless, open fields they beheld as in a vision a dispirited company halted by the dusty roadside for a rest in the hot sun.

It was the Rev. Albert Pashley, the formidable Mrs. Peters, several other matrons and a dozen or more glum children, all sitting dejectedly on the grass dangling their tired feet in a dry ditch.

The Rev. Albert arose as spokesman for this disgruntled assembly. "Where have you been?" he inquired ungraciously of his wife, as if she and her crowd were the offending ones.

"Looking and waiting for you—all day long," replied Mrs. Pashley coldly.

"Where's Phyllis Jones?" asked Mrs. Peters, coming forward. "We sent her to tell you that we'd come to Feather's gap and eat dinner with you, but she didn't come back. So we went over there, but you was gone. Then we went back to Coggin's again, and finally we started home."

"We ain't none of us saw Phyllis," returned Mrs. Jenner. "But where's Ike Clutner?"

"None of us has seen him," answered the minister.

"The only thing to do now is jest to unpack these victuals double quick," began Mrs. Jenner.

"Land sakes!" broke in Mrs. Peters shrilly. "Ain't you folks et yet?"

"No, ma'am," answered Mrs. Blish feebly.

"Well, of all fool things!" commented Mrs. Peters. "Totin' all that truck all day long and not eatin' your share!"

"I'm surprised, Mrs. Pashley," said

ORDERED THE FOOD DUMPED ON THE GROUND.

the minister, "that you didn't take the initiative here. At least you could have fed these little ones"—

"That's what I said all the time," interrupted Mrs. Jenner.

"It has been ten hours since I myself ate," he concluded solemnly, referring to his watch.

"Why, I thought—it would be nicer to eat together," began Mrs. Pashley, but nobody seemed to hear her.

For Mrs. Peters ordered all the food dumped on the ground by the roadside.

The ravenous children squatted quickly before the delayed dinner. The older people lowered themselves to the ground awkwardly, but gratefully. Then the Rev. Albert asked the shortest picnic blessing on record, and the meal began by the dusty roadside.

At last around a bend in the road, hand in hand, came Ike and Phyllis. Ike's pockets were bulging with stones and his face wore a satisfied grin. Phyllis showed a nervous tendency to giggle.

"You're great folks!" cried Mrs. Peters. "Where've you been?"

"Back aplece," replied Ike boldly.

"We sort of lost track of time," confessed Phyllis guiltily.

"We've most of us been there ourselves," the Rev. Albert remarked genially, with an added unction in his voice in view of the possible wedding fee.

"Aw, thunder!" grunted the red faced Ike, who didn't know what else to say.

America Is the Best Field For American Writers.

By DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS, Novelist.

IT is altogether a mistake to suppose that the public and the publishers do not want originality. The latter would succeed just as well as it did in Shakespeare's day. The trouble is that our writers are TOO BUSY STUDYING THE LITERARY STYLE OF EUROPE. They are ambitious to incorporate in their work the verbal symmetries of the French writers, and they fail to recognize the superabundance of material that awaits their choosing right here.

NEVER BEFORE IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY HAS THERE BEEN SO FERTILE A SOIL FOR GENIUS AS LIES READY FOR THE LITERARY PLOW IN AMERICA TODAY. IT IS HERE THAT THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE IS BEING WAGED MOST FIERCELY, WITH TITANIC FORCES ARRAYED ON EVERY SIDE, THAT PARTAKES OF ALL THE GLORIES THAT WOULD FURNISH FORTH A WORLD EPIC AT A TOUCH FROM THE WAND OF SOME FEARLESS FARSEEING GENIUS. NEW YORK IS THE CENTER OF IT ALL, MORE INTENSELY TYPICAL OF AMERICA THAN PARIS IS OF FRANCE OR LONDON IS OF ENGLAND.

In our short stories, in the articles that go to make up our magazines and newspapers, we have A SHREWDER, A MORE HUMOROUS STYLE AND CONTENT to show than the dull and hopeless material that makes up the ordinary English magazine. By contrast it may be that our books do not stand out as well as do the books of England. But the birth of the new spirit that is showing itself in the short story is AN EVIDENCE OF THE TENDENCY HERE TO BETTER THINGS, and he would be a blind prophet who fails to see that this tendency will come ere long to its full fruition in the novel, will come just as soon as the genius arises who is able to master it and make it his own individual creation for posterity.

European Workmen Better Protected Than Ours.

By HENRY R. SEAGER, Professor of Political Economy, Columbia University.

IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL LEGISLATION THE UNITED STATES IS BEHIND THE MORE PROGRESSIVE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE. THE ENDS TO BE AIMED AT IN ANY PROGRAMME ARE, FIRST, TO PROTECT WAGE EARNERS IN THE CONTINUED ENJOYMENT OF STANDARDS OF LIVING TO WHICH THEY ARE ALREADY ACCUSTOMED AND, SECOND, TO ASSIST THEM TO ATTAIN TO HIGHER STANDARDS OF LIVING.

The principal contingencies which threaten standards of living already acquired are INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, ILLNESS, INVALIDITY AND OLD AGE, PREMATURE DEATH AND UNEMPLOYMENT. These contingencies are not in practice adequately provided against by wage earners themselves. In consequence the losses they entail, in the absence of any SPECIAL PROVISION against them, fall with crushing force on the FAMILIES which suffer from them and only too often reduce such families from a position of independence and self respect to one of humiliation and inefficiency.

The following REMEDIES for the evils resulting from this situation are suggested: Adequate indemnification must be sought along the line of workmen's compensation for industrial accidents at the expense of the employer (the British system) or of compulsory accident insurance (the German system). The former seems to accord better with American ideas and traditions.

Provision against illness not directly traceable to the employment must be sought either in COMPULSORY ILLNESS INSURANCE OR IN SUBSIDIES AND STATE DIRECTED SICK INSURANCE CLUBS. Trades unions may assume the function of such clubs in organized trades. The latter seems better suited to present American conditions than compulsory illness insurance.

Provisions against invalidity and old age may be through COMPULSORY OLD AGE INSURANCE OR THROUGH STATE OLD AGE PENSIONS. The latter, though more costly, are believed to be better suited to American conditions. Premature death may be provided against by an extension of the machinery for caring for the victims of industrial accidents and of illness.

The most promising plan for providing against the evil of unemployment appears to be through subsidizing and supervising trades unions which pay OUT OF WORK BENEFITS to stimulate this side of their activity. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS AND INDUSTRIAL COLONIES FOR THE UNEMPLOYED may also help to alleviate the evil.

Study How to Use Money, Not How to Make It.

By Former Ambassador JOSEPH H. CHOATE, President of the New York State Charities Aid Association.

IT used to be said when I was a boy that the true rule was for a person TO DEVOTE ONE-TENTH OF HIS INCOME TO CHARITY, and that if he did not do so the other nine-tenths would somehow or other not be properly taken care of.

I WONDER WHETHER WE HAVE ALL LIVED UP TO THAT RULE. I AM AFRAID WE HAVE NOT, AND I AM AFRAID THE FINANCIAL CONVULSIONS WHICH HAVE FALLEN ON US DURING THE PRESENT YEAR ARE PARTLY DUE TO THE VIOLATION OF THAT RULE BY THE WHOLE COMMUNITY.

If all the people we know who make up the 80,000,000 in the United States in the last ten years had not been so severely bent upon MAKING money, but had been seriously studying how best they might USE some of it and how they might put that 10 per cent to charitable uses, I DOUBT VERY MUCH WHETHER THESE CALAMITIES WHICH HAVE VISITED US WOULD HAVE COME WITH THEIR FULL FORCE.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North Third street.
Office in McComas Building.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street

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Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
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KLAND, MARYLAND.

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Investigation of land titles and collection o
claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice inthe Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Schedule effective June 2, 1907.
OAKLAND.
* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.34 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *8.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.
For CUMBDELAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *9.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.
For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *8.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.
For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *8.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

FOR SALE.
We will sell at private sale at our farms between Mt. Lake Park and Oakland,
1 Gasoline Engine,
8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $275.
1 Hay Bailer,
operated by horse-power. Makes standard size bales.
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We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:
One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.
Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.
Also 10 acres suitable for building sites, just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.
For further information, address
THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas J. Lowdermilk, late of Garrett County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of Aug., 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1908.
LOUISA A. LOWDERMILK,
Executrix.
McHenry, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of
WILLIAM HACHMAN,
late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
Given under our hands this 28th day of May, 1908.
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
SAMUEL MOSSER,
Administrators.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

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In Use For Over 30 Years.

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If you are in business and you want to make more money you will read every word we have to say. Are you spending your money for advertising in haphazard fashion as if intended for charity, or do you advertise for direct results?

Did you ever stop to think how your advertising can be made a source of profit to you, and how its value can be measured in dollars and cents. If you have not, you are throwing money away.

Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to you will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business.

If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you.

If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.

When You Need Printing Done

You want it to be of the very best kind. As you expect your printed matter to make business it is necessary it should do the talking for you. Poor or indifferent printing cannot do this as it lacks the strong points required to gain and hold the interest of the patron.

¶ In this particular line of work we excel, for several reasons, viz: 1st; we have the largest and best variety of up-to-date type to be found in the western part of the state. 2nd; we carry only the very best grades of papers; and 3rd; the know-how with which to create original and attractive tye display.

¶ You make no mistake when you come to us with an order of printing

The Republican Job Printery

Benj. H. Sincell, Prop.,
Okland, Md.

BOWSER'S TEST FAILS

Wanted to Show Homeless Man He Was Not Cold Hearted.

GOOD START, BUT BAD END.

Wanderer Who Would Not Work Sheltered and Given Food and Wine—Old Philosopher Puts Him Out of the House Finally.

[Copyright, 1908, by T. C. McClure.]

Mr. Bowser was reading and smoking the other evening when the doorbell rang, and as the girl was out Mrs. Bowser answered. A few words passed, and she returned to the sitting room and sat down without explanation.

"When Bridget's beau comes here, he ought to ring the basement bell," Mr. Bowser finally explained.

"He always does."

"Was it some one inquiring for Jones or Green?"

"No, dear."

"Well, why don't you say who it was? He seemed to be appealing for

HE SAW A TRAMP KICKED OUT.

something, and you were curt as you please."

"Why, there is no mystery about it. It was a great, big healthy tramp who asked for a dime, and I told him to pass on."

"Ah, I see. A homeless wanderer applies at your door on a night like this, and you not only turn him down, but do it in a way to hurt his feelings."

"The cook fed him yesterday, and he found fault with what she gave him."

"How do you know? You know because she said so. She said so because she was vexed at having to bother with him. You made no investigation to see if her statement was correct."

"I know that all fellows like him ought to be in jail for the winter," replied Mrs. Bowser, with a little show of temper.

"Oh, you do? Because a man has met with misfortune he ought to be dragged off to jail, had he? By thunder, Mrs. Bowser, but if any one had told me ten years ago that you would turn out to be such a hard hearted woman I couldn't have possibly believed it. We have passed through almost a financial panic, winter is with us, and times are hard, and yet you send a man forth into the night to sleep and freeze in a snowdrift. An African savage wouldn't be as inhospitable."

"I had no 10 cents to give him, and I knew you wouldn't bother with him."

"You knew what? Speak for yourself, madam. Had I known who it was I should have given him at least a quarter. That's the difference between us. I presume he inquired for me, and you told him I wasn't in. He probably turned around at the gate and looked at the house and said to himself: 'This is the Bowser house, and it is inhabited by the most selfish and cold hearted people in this town. I will warn all other unfortunate people against calling here to be insulted and lied to.'"

"There will be at least three tramps here in the course of the day tomorrow," said Mrs. Bowser, "and I will ask them all to sit down in the parlor and wait for you. I won't tell them how you threw one of the profession over the fence last spring and put his shoulder out of joint."

Wouldn't Hear Excuses.

"Woman, don't try to bluff me! You have done an un-Christian thing. You have turned a man from your door who may be dead of hunger and cold before daylight. Don't seek to excuse your conduct by indulging in sarcasm. I threw a tramp over the fence because he sassed me. This one simply appealed to you, and you practically told him to go away and die in the snow. By jiminy, but a woman that will do such a thing as that would put poison in her husband's coffee!"

"Mr. Bowser, aren't you making a great fuss over a tramp who is getting along in his way as well as you are? He looked fat and healthy, and his breath had the odor of gin."

"You say that to bolster up your case, but it won't do, woman—it won't do. He has gone away from here feeling that this house is occupied by savages. I propose to disabuse his mind on that score. I am going out on the streets and hunt for him. If I can find him I shall bring him back with me and seek to cheer him up a bit."

"Very well," was the reply, and Mr. Bowser put on his hat and overcoat and started out. He hadn't far to go. Just as he reached the corner he saw a tramp kicked out of the drug store, and, approaching him, he queried:

"Did you call at a house down the street here about half an hour ago and ask for 10 cents?"

"I did that," was the reply.

"And was it a woman that came to the door?"

"It was, and she told me to go to. She is a woman without a heart, sir."

"She is my wife, but perfectly heartless. I want you to go back with me and have something to eat, and I will promise you a quarter when you are ready to come away."

"Is it a job you are putting up on me?" asked the tramp as he regarded Mr. Bowser with suspicion.

"Not at all. I am a man that wouldn't turn a dog from his door on a winter's night. You need not be afraid."

The tramp thought it too good to be true, but went along, and Mr. Bowser led him down to the table and said:

"I'll put food before you, and I want to see you eat all you can. I presume you have not had a full meal in two or three days."

"Not in three days, sir. If you please, sir, have you got a drop of claret about? I always take a drop before my dinner if it's possible. It's by the doctor's orders, sir."

Mr. Bowser looked at him and hesitated, but finally placed a full bottle on the table and turned to the refrigerator for cold victuals. When he had turned back, just half the contents of the bottle had vanished.

Entertains the Tramp.

"Say, now, but this is boss!" chuckled the tramp as the victuals came on. "Any danger of that cold hearted wife of yours coming down and disturbing the picnic?"

"None whatever."

"Then you run your own house. That's what every man should do, but when I saw her at the door I surely thought she was the boss of things. Um! Say, old man, don't hurry me. Lemme eat as long as I want to. Hope you don't object if I take a little of this claret with my meal? It's the doctor's orders."

"You are what you call a professional tramp, aren't you?" asked Mr. Bowser as he sat down.

"I am that and right at the head of the class. Yes, sir; been in the purfesh for fifteen years."

"And something ails you that you can't work?"

"Something does, sir. I've a dislike to it."

"You mean that you won't work if you can help it?"

The man gave Mr. Bowser a long wink and then laid his finger alongside his nose and whispered in confidence:

"This is the thing to work at. Say, boss, jine de gang and be one of us. You'd be bully at workin' a racket. Wid dat phiz of yours you could make 'em believe dat you had seven different sorts of mortal diseases."

"Look here, sir," replied Mr. Bowser, who knew that Mrs. Bowser was at the head of the stairs and catching every word, "I don't think you are quite the man I took you for. I thought you were some one who had met with hard luck."

"Say, dat's one on Lucky Bill—ha, ha, ha! Luck? Did any tramp ever have a softer snap than I've got right here? I meets the soulless lady at de door, and she tells me to go to. Her husband comes out on de street and finds me and says to come back. He sets out de wine and de grub and talks like a brother to me. When dis bottle is finished he'll set another down, and when I'm ready to go dere's a quarter and a heaven bless ye waitin' for me."

"Look here, you old loafer, I want you to get out of this!" exclaimed Mr. Bowser as he started up.

"What! Goin' back on a pal, old cock! Yer can't, yer know. Youse is no cold hearted son of a gun. Youse hain't like de cold faced lady at de front door."

Mr. Bowser grabbed him by the collar and pulled him over backward, and then he dragged him out into the hall to the door. The tramp fought as well as he could, but he was in the grasp of a cyclone. He was hurled through the door, and then Mr. Bowser lifted him on high and drove him head first into a snowdrift and left nothing but his legs sticking out. Mrs. Bowser hadn't a word to say as the sympathizer came puffing into the sitting room. He waited for her to make some observation, and as she didn't he struck a pose and exclaimed:

"Telephone your lawyer! Telephone him the first thing in the morning! Get him over here. Settle the amount of the alimony and then go to your mother's, for you have driven me to the dead line at last!" M. QUAD.

Wisdom of Youngsters.

"See here, how many times have I told you to quit that infernal racket?"

"I don't know, pa. I haven't learned to count yet."—New York Journal.

Diplomatic.

"Am I the only girl you have ever kissed?"

"Darling, would you deny me the satisfaction of knowing how far superior yours are by comparison?"—Houston Post.

Gentle Dig.

Reggy Sapp—I have one in this watch case, Miss Wose, that I think the most in this world.

Miss Rose—Gracious! When did you have your picture taken, Reggy?—Chicago News.

A Hint to the Wise 'Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Enamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

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Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

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We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

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FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

☞For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell Real Estate Agt and Surveyor
Sincell Building, OAKLAND, MD.

SPEAKS FOR TAFT

Representative Burton Places Ohio Man in Nomination.

SPLENDID RECORD IN REVIEW

In Urging Claims of the Secretary of War as Party's Leader, His Long and Useful Public Service Is Set Forth.

Chicago.—In the Republican national convention Representative Theodore E. Burton placed in nomination for the presidency, William H. Taft of Ohio. Mr. Burton said:

This convention enters upon the grave responsibility of selecting a presidential candidate with the serene assurance that the Republican party will continue to rule this people. It is especially appropriate that this gathering should be held in this marvelous city of Chicago. Here it was that the righteous uprising against slavery and Bourbonism, sprung from the nation's conscience, raised its first triumphant voice when Abraham Lincoln was nominated. And here, again, with notes of thunderous acclaim, enraptured throngs greeted the naming of Garfield, of Blaine, of Harrison, and of Roosevelt.

Again Ohio presents a candidate to the national Republican convention. In seven stubbornly contested presidential campaigns, sons of her sacred soil have led the embattled Republican hosts to victory. The Buckeye state has assuredly contributed her share of statesmen and generals for the upbuilding of the nation. But that of which we are prouder still is her stalwart citizenship—the mightiest bulwark of the republic in every commonwealth—made up of America's free yeomen, ever ready to respond to the tocsin of alarm in days of peril, or

Hon. William H. Taft.

to crush corruption whenever it raises its menacing head. From this citizenship Ohio, in the supreme emergency of the civil war, sent forth more than 200,000 soldiers for our country's defense, a formidable array easily surpassing in numbers the world-conquering legions of imperial Caesar, and even larger than any army ever mustered by Britain for the tented field.

We welcome the friendly rivalry of candidates from other states—from the great Empire state, the Keystone state, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, forming with Ohio a broad expanse extending in unbroken sweep from old ocean to the uppermost bound of the greatest of inland seas. Each of these presents a leader among leaders whose achievements and renown are not confined to the narrow limits of a single commonwealth. To-day with fervid earnestness we wage a contest for the prize. To-morrow, united for the fray and quickened by a common fiery zeal, the champions of all the candidates will go forth with mounting enthusiasm to vanquish the foe.

The most perplexing questions of to-day arise from the bountiful development of our material wealth. Such a development can not occur without the creation of inequalities and dangers to the social fabric. I most strenuously deny that the American business man or the American citizen cherishes lower standards than the citizens of any other country. The American people are by no means depraved. But by reason of their busy absorption in varied pursuits and of the glamour which attends success in great undertakings, questionable methods have been able to engraft themselves upon the business of the country. Rich rewards have too frequently been gained by some who are none too scrupulous. Monopoly, dishonesty and fraud have assumed a prominence which calls for the earnest attention and condemnation of every man who truly loves the republic.

Against all these abuses and in the work for restoring old ideals of honesty and equality, as well as for higher standards of civic duty, one man has stood pre-eminent, and that man is Theodore Roosevelt. Against corruption in every form he has set his face with grim determination, prompt and fearless in action and with that intelligent leadership which has assured the establishment of a better era in which the strong and the weak alike must submit themselves to the impartial execution of the law. The story of his achievements will make up one of the brightest pages in the history of this or any age and will prove that to-day, as in any critical hour of social unrest or of danger, the man will appear who can grapple with the emergency.

Who so fit to take up the tasks which this wondrous generation demands should be wisely and impartially performed as his great war secretary? Since the day when, in Benjamin Harrison's administration, these two first met—the one as solicitor general, the other as a member of the civil service commission—they have been bound together by like ideals and aims, by close ties of friendship, and by the exchange of mutual counsel, each with his own individuality and characteristics keeping constantly in view the ennobling vision of a better and a greater America. Since the day when, less than 30 years of age, Mr. Taft denounced, with burning words, a member of his profession who had been guilty of flagrantly vicious practices and had demoralized the community, he has ever been associated with the cause of true reform—with that reform which will not content itself with academic dissertation or hollow words. He has been imbued with the spirit of action. His advocacy of sounder conditions has never arisen from a desire for the exploitation of himself.

No one has ever yet assumed the presidential chair who had received a more ideal preparation for the duties of that great office. As judge in state and federal courts, as solicitor general, as governor of the Philippines, as secretary of war, which has included the work of colonial secretary and director of national public works, he has received his training and has always shown himself master of the situation and competent to make more honorable and beloved the American name. There have been no years of inaction in his career. He has been continuously engaged in weighty tasks and each successive service has been characterized by an increasing influence upon most vital questions.

In our domestic affairs, in whatever position he has held, he has displayed the rare union of a judicial temperament with an unsurpassed gift for administrative management. Although of an aggressive personality, he possesses an infinite good nature, a charm of manner and a poise which have made him a model for exalted station. In the final analysis even the highest officials must be judged as men, and under this criterion Secretary Taft is now and will ever be known for his broad sympathies with every grade of humanity and as one invariably actuated by that democratic spirit which should characterize a progressive American. And yet no one can for a moment hesitate to recognize his severity in dealing with wrong-doing. While no honest enterprise need fear him, no dishonest scheme could hope to hide its face from the light or to escape punishment.

More than any other of our public men he has had to do with our outlying dependencies and colonial relations. It was he who took in charge the prosecution of that colossal enterprise on the isthmus, the canal uniting the lesser and the greater ocean, and under his directing hand the completion of this most stupendous of public works is no longer a vague and distant hope, but an imminent reality. With his ever-ready skill as a pacificator, he restored tranquillity in the fertile island of Cuba, so often distracted by civil strife. In the far-off Philippines, under a blazing tropical sky, he found a people of many races and tribes, degraded by centuries of misrule and oppression; and there too he not only established the rule of law and local control in place of confusion and bloody strife, but showed the way to self-government, and a new recognition of the rights of man.

In the larger sphere of world politics, we are entering into new and closer bonds with all the nations of the earth. Who is better qualified than he to lead America to her true position in this later day when the boundaries established in the centuries past are becoming less distinct and kingdoms and races are beginning to realize that they have all one common destiny?

Secretary Taft has exceptional familiarity with conditions in the distant orient—in Japan, in China. We may rest assured that our traditional friendship with Japan will continue. Moreover, the future promises that the slumbering millions of China will awake from the lethargy of ages, and she then will realize that the morning dawn of fresher life and wider outlook comes to her across the broad Pacific from free America, her truest friend and helper. We covet no portion of her territory. We desire from her, as from all nations, increased good will and that mutual respect which knows neither bluster nor cringing on either side. Thus in this new era of larger relations, Secretary Taft, with his comprehension of national and international subjects, would furnish a certainty of peace and sustained prestige. Under him, at home and everywhere, this mighty people would have an assured confidence in the secure development and progress of the country and would rest safe in the reliance that a chief executive was at the helm who, in peace or in war, would guide the destinies of the nation with a strong hand and with a gentle, patriotic heart.

And so to-day, in the presence of more than ten thousand, and with the inspiring thought of the well-nigh ten thousand times ten thousand who dwell within our borders, I nominate for the presidency that perfect type of American manhood, that peerless representative of the noblest ideals in our national life, William H. Taft, of Ohio.

KEYNOTE SOUNDED

Address of Senator Burrows at Republican Convention.

PROGRESS UNDER PARTY RULE

Temporary Chairman Declares That Tariff Will Be Revised—Legislation Enacted to Prevent Recurrence of Financial Panics.

Chicago, June 16.—Senator Burrows of Michigan, the temporary chairman of the Republican national convention, on assuming the chair delivered a speech sounding the keynote of the gathering. After a few brief opening remarks, he reviewed the history of the party and the country, showing the wonderful progress and development during the Republican administration of public affairs.

The work of the nine executive departments, the pension bureau and the army was touched upon in turn and the successful and efficient management pointed out. The management of our outlying possessions was also dwelt upon by the chairman.

On the subject of tariff revision, Senator Burrows said: "The Republican party stands for a revision and readjustment of our customs laws as changed industrial conditions at home and abroad may have made necessary, keeping steadily in view the cardinal principles of protection to American industries and American labor. As evidence of its good faith in this regard, the national house of representatives, clothed under the constitution with exclusive jurisdiction to 'originate all bills for raising revenue,' on the 20th of April just past, by formal resolution, authorized and directed its committee on ways and means, the organ of the house having jurisdiction of the question, 'to sit during the recess of congress and to gather such information, through governmental agents and otherwise, as it may see fit, looking toward the preparation of a bill for the revision of the tariff.'

"Supplementing this action on the part of the house of representatives, and co-operating with it, the senate, in the exercise of its constitutional prerogative to 'propose or concur with amendments as on other bills,' on the 16th of May passed the following resolution:

"'Resolved, that the committee on finance are authorized, in connection with investigations heretofore ordered by the senate, with the view of promptly securing the information necessary for an intelligent revision of the customs laws of the United States, to call to their assistance experts in the executive departments of the government and to employ such other assistants as they shall require; and they are especially directed to report what further legislation is necessary to secure equitable treatment for the agricultural and other products of the United States in foreign countries, and they shall also, in the consideration of changes of rates, secure proof of the relative cost of production in this and in principal competing foreign countries of the various articles affected by the tariff upon which changes in rates of duty are desirable.'

"These public declarations by congress, upon the eve of the election, give the most solemn assurance possible that the work will be speedily undertaken and pressed to an early consummation.

"In this connection it can be safely promised that whatever revision or readjustment takes place under the control of the Republican party, it will give just and adequate protection to American industries and American labor and defend the American market against the unjust and unequal aggressions from whatever quarter they may come."

Speaking of the late financial panic, Chairman Burrows said: "The recent panic called the attention of congress to the necessity of further legislation, and a measure has been passed providing for an emergency currency of $500,000,000 to be issued under certain conditions and limitations, an authorization, it is believed, which will prevent the recurrence of any such disaster as befell the country last fall. The secretary of the treasury has already taken the necessary steps to give effect to this legislation, and banking associations are already forming to avail themselves of the benefits of this act. It is doubtful if the provisions of this act will ever be invoked, as the ability to supply $500,000,000 additional currency whenever needed will of itself have a tendency to make its issuance unnecessary."

The appointment of the monetary commission, which it was hoped would formulate a system that will meet every legitimate business, was also mentioned.

In conclusion, Senator Burrows said: "The platform will voice the dominant thought of the people, and the candidates nominated must stand upon it firm and erect. They must have the patriotism and sagacity of a Lincoln, the tenacity of a Grant, the wisdom and moderation of McKinley and the courage of a Roosevelt. With such a platform and such candidates the issue can not be in doubt. The Republican party confidently submits its record to the approving judgment of the American people and, upon its renewed declaration of faith, invokes continuance of public favor."

Disappointment.

Agent—Isn't that soubrette I sent you chic?

Manager—I don't see much chick about her. She's a regular old hen.

RECORD OF PARTY

Senator Lodge Eulogizes the Work of Republicans.

LONG LIST OF ACHIEVEMENTS

Battle Cries of Party in Power Declared Always to Have Been the Watchwords of Great Causes—President Roosevelt Praised.

Chicago, June 17.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, permanent chairman of the Republican national convention, on taking the chair addressed the delegates substantially as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you most sincerely for the great honor you have done me in choosing me to preside over your deliberations. I have, indeed, heard of conventions where the honor of such a post as that now occupied by me, is dubious, and where, if excitement is present, pleasure is conspicuous by its absence. But to be the presiding officer of a Republican convention is ever a high distinction to which no man can be insensible. Gentlemen of the convention, again I thank you.

I shall not delay or detain you with many words. You resolutions will set forth the principles of the party and declare the policies upon which we shall ask for the support of the people of the United States. With fullness and with eloquence your temporary chairman has already reviewed the history of the party, has given you account of what has been done, and has set forth what we hope and mean to do. My duty is merely to aid you, so far as I can, in the orderly and prompt transaction of the business which has brought us together. That business is momentous—nothing less than to name here the two men who, speaking with the simplicity of truth, will be the next president and vice-president of the United States. In order to win for them, and for our party, an assured as well as a merited victory, we must defeat our opponents, whose exclusion from power is desired by the country and deserved by them.

Achievements of the Party.

No political party in modern times can show such a record of achievement during the last 50 years as the Republican party. Upon that record we can stand and challenge all comers to the lists. The American people must choose next November between us and the Democratic party. With the Democratic party, and with that alone, must the comparison be made. We differ from that party in some important particulars. We both, it is true, have a past and a history, but we treat those possessions very differently. They wish to keep their past a profound secret. We seek by all means to publish ours to the world. If we refer to their history they charge us with calumny. We regard ours, truthful and undistorted, as our greatest glory. To the youth of the country they say: "Judge us solely by our undiscovered future." We say: "Read our record; judge us by our past and our present, and from these learn what we are—what we have been and what we mean to be." Recall the cries which have sounded from the lips of these two parties during the last half century. On the one side: "Slavery, secession, repudiation of the public debt, fiat money, free trade, free silver, the overthrow of the courts and government ownership."

On the Republican side: "Free soil, free men, the union, the payment of the debt, honest money, protection to American industry, the gold standard, the maintenance of law, of order and of the courts and the government regulation of great corporations." The old shibboleths of the Democrats are to-day the epitaphs of policies which are dead and damned. They serve only to remind us of dangers escaped or to warn us of perils to be shunned. The battle cries of the Republicans have been the watchwords of great causes. They tell of victories won and triumphs tasted—they are embodied in the laws and mark the stepping stones by which the republic has risen to ever greater heights of power and prosperity.

The great body of the American people, neither very rich nor very poor, the honest, the thrifty, the hard-working, the men and women who earn and save, have no base envy—no fanatic hatred of wealth, whether individual or corporate, if it has been honestly gained and is wisely and generously employed with a sense of responsibility to the public. But this great body of our people, by habit and instinct alike wisely conservative, these people, who are the bone and sinew of our country and upon whom its fortunes and its safety rest, began to observe, with deep alarm, the recent manifestations of the new economic conditions. More and more they came to believe that these vast fortunes and these huge combinations of capital were formed and built up by tortuous and dishonest means and through a cynical disregard of the very laws which the mass of the people were compelled to obey. They began to fear that political power was being reft from their hands and put into the possession of the money holders, that their dearest rights were in danger, that their hopes of success and advancement were cut off by business systems which they could not understand but by which the individual was sacrificed and held down.

Call to the Government.

To those who looked beneath the surface an ominous unrest was apparent. The violent counsels of violent men, who aimed at the destruction of property and the overthrow of law, began to be heard and hearkened to. The great order-loving, industrious masses of the American people turned away from these advocates of violence, but, at the same time, demanded that their government should give them, in lawful and reasonable ways, the protection to which they were entitled, against the dangers they justly apprehended.

The great duty of fulfilling these righteous demands, like all the great public services of the last half century, was imposed upon the Republican party and they have not flinched from the burden. Under the lead of the president, the Republican party has grappled with the new problems, born of the new conditions. The response of the people to the policies urged by the president, has been so emphatic that it has been made clear, once for all, that the government of the United States is never to be dominated by money and financial interests, and that the political party which permits itself to be ruled by them is thereby doomed to defeat.

Laws Must Be Enforced.

Nothing is more destructive to the respect for law—the chief bulwark of civilized society—than to place laws upon the statute book in order merely to still public clamor and satisfy the people but which it is never intended to enforce. The worst laws imaginable are those which are allowed to rust, unused, because, if enforced, they might interfere with vested abuses or curb the rich and powerful.

The president has enforced the laws as he found them on the statute book. For this performance of his sworn duty, he has been bitterly attacked. It was to be expected. Vested abuses and profitable wrongs cry out loudly when their entrenchments are carried, and some one is sure to be hurt when the bayonets of the law are pushed home. In the great American electorate, money has few votes, but it can command many voices and cause many birds to sing. The result is that the president is the best abused and the most popular man in the United States to-day. He has been more abused than any president except Washington, Lincoln and Grant. He possesses the love and confidence of the American people to a degree never equaled except by Lincoln and Washington. May it not be said, in sober truth, that the fearless performance of a sworn duty is not without its exceeding great reward?

Laws That Have Benefited Country.

But the work has not ceased with the enforcement of existing laws. A Republican congress and a Republican president have placed new laws upon the statute books, designed to carry out the Republican policy of government regulation in a safe, reasonable and effective manner. The Elkins law, aimed at preferential rebates, which have been the curse of our transportation and our business; the railroad rate law, which made the supervision of railroads more effective, and the pure food law, which has been, in the highest degree, beneficent to the masses of our people, are all monuments of the policy and the labors of the Republican party.

The president, who has led his party and the people in this great work, retires, by his own determination, from his high office, on the fourth of March next. His refusal of a renomination, dictated by the loftiest motives and by a noble loyalty to American traditions, is final and irrevocable. That man is no friend to Theodore Roosevelt and does not cherish his name and fame, who now, from any motive, seeks to urge him as a candidate for the great office which he has finally declined. The president has refused what his countrymen would gladly have given him; he says what he means and means what he says, and his party and his country will respect his wishes as they honor his high character and great public service.

Party Pledged to Policies.

But, although the president retires, he leaves his policies behind him. To those policies the Republican party stands pledged. We must carry out as we have begun, regardless alike of the radicals of reaction and the radicals of revolution. We must hold fast to that which is good while we make the advances which the times demand.

We ask for the confidence and support of the American people because we have met the problems of the day and have tried patiently to solve them.

We believe in the maintenance of law and order and in the support of the courts in all their rights and dignity. We believe in equal rights for all men and are opposed to special privileges for any man, or any class of men, high or low, rich or poor. We, who established the gold standard, are pledged to the cause of sound finance. We stand for protection to American industry and American labor, and we will resist all the assaults of free trade under whatever name it comes disguised. We will see to the defense of the country. We mean to have a navy worthy of the American name. We seek peace and friendship with all the nations, but alliance with none. Yet, we have no intention of being a "hermit nation." The great services of the president to the world's peace will be continued by the party which he has led. We are a party fit to rule and govern—to legislate and administer, and not a fortuitous collection of atoms whose only form of thought or motion is to oppose. Above all, we are true to our traditions and to our past. True now, as we were in the days of Lincoln.

In this spirit we must prevail—by this sign we must conquer.

SPEECH OF BORAH

Address Seconding Nomination of William H. Taft.

FAVORITE SON OF COUNTRY

Idaho Senator Says Efficiency of Ohioan Has Been Tested and Proved from Faraway Possessions—Speaks in Name of Great Northwest.

Chicago. — Senator William H. Borah of Idaho, seconded Burton's nomination of Taft for the presidency in a brief speech. He spoke in part as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: We are met as the representatives of a great political party to select the next president of the United States. If we were simply selecting a candidate our task would still be a serious one, but we are doing something more. With the completed work at Denver already within our prophetic vision we catch the inspiration of the conflict just ahead, feel for a time the thrill of nervous preparation for battle and then read the results of November by the light of that perennial smile which has made Nebraska famous and Democratic defeat a great investment.

"When the Republican party came into power under the inspired leadership of Abraham Lincoln, it consecrated the days of its youth first to the preservation of constitutional government and second to the throwing ajar the 'door of hope' to every man, woman and child beneath the flag. It has never apostatized from the faith of those old heroic days. It has never forfeited its aptitude for achievement nor forgotten its pledge to humanity.

"Issues have changed and questions are entirely different now. But the task is no less, the result equally as momentous, an exalted leadership for the party just as essential as when Lincoln walked with patience and compassion the paths of power and Grant in his imperturbable silence wrestled with the wreckage of reconstruction days. 'Peace has her victories no less renowned than war,' and the men or class of men who are to adjust the equities between the contending forces in the industrial world of to-day—insure to property its rightful protection, and labor its rightful portion of the world's wealth and teach to all obedience to the law—they, too, will have earned the gratitude and the love of their countrymen for all time. There never has been and there never will be a greater problem imposed upon a political party than that of adjusting the machinery of the government so as to control, not destroy but control, the gigantic industrial forces of the land, that capital may have its full security and toil both its freedom and its reward. Each and all should enjoy inviolate their rights under the broad shield of the constitution, and neither rich nor poor should ever under this government appeal in vain to the law for a full protection of his rights, but the Republican party must continue to do as it has done from its birth—take its initiative in governmental action from the viewpoint of the men who dig the nation's glory from the earth or compel her grandeur from the factory and field.

"In the midst of this marvelous era, with these vast duties just ahead, with an aroused public conscience calling for men of capacity and experience, of tried and known courage, calling for a leader true to the great cardinal principles of a people's government, a leader whose heart is in sympathy and intellect in unison with the unchained energies of this republic, a vast majority of our countrymen have turned with enthusiasm and confidence to William H. Taft. Indiana and Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin are proud of their favorite sons, and well they may be—they are men of remarkable worth and power—they are a part of the intellectual wealth of this nation. But we bring you the favorite son of our common country, the chosen candidate of the voter from every part of the land, one whose force and efficiency in statecraft have been felt, tested and approved from the far-away possessions whose belated people are learning for the first time the duties of citizenship to the Atlantic seaboard teeming with the highest civilization of the world to-day.

"To nominate him is but to record the wishes and obey the commands of the countless thousands who are to-day watching the result of this great gathering, anxious that nothing be done to dampen the ardor or chill the enthusiasm that is turning again to the old party of so many brilliant victories—anxious, not only anxious but determined—that no backward step shall be taken in this great civic struggle now going on under the banner of the Republican party for the full rehabilitation of the individual rights of the common people.

"The great northwest, rich with her imprisoned wealth, with her wondrous combination of undeveloped resources, rich in a citizenship which yet adheres to the old precepts and political principles which have made this the greatest government in the world, cognizant of his experience and ability, believing that he is broad enough and patriotic enough to appreciate the demands of the present and progressive enough and hopeful enough to comprehend our future, believing, too, in his unswerving devotion to those underlying principles of justice and righteousness upon which all governmental action should be based, seconds the nomination of William H. Taft."

THE REPUBLICAN.

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NATION MOURNS DEATH OF GROVER CLEVELAND

Last of the Ex-Presidents Answers the Final Call at Princeton, N. J.

HIS DEATH WAS VERY SUDDEN

Condition Recently More Favorable and Announcement of Fatal Termination of Struggle Adds Consternation to Grief.

Princeton, N. J., June 24.—Grover Cleveland, former President of the United States, died suddenly at his home at Westland, here, at 8.40 o'clock this morning. Death was due to heart failure, complicated with other diseases. The passing away of Mr. Cleveland was not immediately announced, but was delayed until an official statement had been prepared by the physicians who had been attending him in the various periods of his illness.

Although Mr. Cleveland had been seriously ill from time to time, the announcement of his death came like a thunderbolt to those who had been watching his illness.

Last night there was a slight flurry among the friends of the Clevelands that something was seriously wrong with the ex-President. This was occasioned by a visit of Drs. Bryant and Lockwood of New York, and Mrs. Cleveland, later in the evening, said that there was no occasion for alarm and that Mr. Cleveland was getting along nicely. This reassurance totally unprepared their friends for the announcement of his death.

Mr. Cleveland died in bed in the second story front room. Those at the bedside when the end came were Mrs. Cleveland and the three physicians. The only other person in the house at the time were a number of servants.

Mrs. Cleveland is prostrated and only a few of the sympathetic neighbors have been able to see her. When the near-by ...ds heard of the ex-President's ... many of the them hurried to Westland to render whatever assistance they could, but Profs. West and Hibbin and the physicians had matters well in hand.

The death of Mr. Cleveland came as a terrible shock to the people of Princeton, who were proud of their fellow-citizen. They have always had a warm spot for both the ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland, because they selected Princeton as their home after they left the White House. His death was not in the least expected by them, and many at first refused to believe the sad news. Flags all over Princeton are at half staff.

The funeral of former President Cleveland will be held Friday at Westland, Mr. Cleveland's residence on Bayard lane, Princeton, and will in deference to Mrs. Cleveland's wishes be private.

Despite the wishes, however, of Mrs. Cleveland the funeral will hardly be as private as she wished. The attendance of President Roosevelt will make it more or less of a public character. The offer of an escort from a regiment made by Governor Fort, was declined. The governor and staff will attend as private citizens.

Mr. Cleveland was seventy-one years old on March 18 last.

GRANTSVILLE.

Mr. Charles Beachy, who was married on May 28th to Miss Ethel McConnell, the pretty and accomplished daughter of the late W. McConnell, the box manufacturer of Wheeling, W. Va., and who were spending a couple weeks of the honeymoon at his home in Grantsville, have now left for other parts. Later they will make their home in Wheeling. The best wishes of the people follow them.

We are glad to note that Mrs. McCoy and two sons, Glen and Arely, are with us again.

Mrs. Charles has also returned and will spend the summer here.

Prof. Bender and other students of the town are now home spending their vacation.

Miss Joe Callaham, who has been spending some time here, has returned to her home in Ohio.

We were sorry indeed to loose Prof. King. But our loss is Oakland's gain.

Miss Nellie Broadwater, who has been spending some time at Warren, Ohio, will soon return home.

The Children's Day service of the Reform church, we are told, was very good and well attended.

Mrs. Frankhouser, of Keyser, was spending a few days with relatives here.

Miss Blanche Miller has gone away for a couple weeks.

Mrs. Keller and son Charles have gone to Cumberland.

Mr. and Mrs. John Meager, of Elk Lick, Pa., were in Grantsville Thursday. Took dinner at the National House, after which they called Mrs. S. J. Beachy and daughter Ella. Mr. and Mrs. Meager attended the General Conference held in Baltimore.

Eclipse of the Sun.

On Sunday, June 28, the moon will pass between the earth and the sun, causing an eclipse, which will be visible throughout the entire United States and also in Central America, Northern South America and South-western Europe, and the extreme west coast of Africa. The eclipse will begin at 9:10 o'clock a. m., Philadelphia time.

Subscribe for the Republican.

HOWARD GUILTY OF FORGERY, BUT PAROLED

Ex-Assemblyman Given An Opportunity To Redeem Himself by Judge Henderson.

COURT ADJOURNED ON TUESDAY.

Prisoners Sentenced, Some to the House of Correction and Others to Serve Terms in the Penitentiary—Longest Session of Court in County's History.

The longest session of the Circuit Court for Garrett county in the history of the county, closed on Tuesday morning of this week.

Since our last report of the proceedings the following matters have been disposed of:

CRIMINAL TRIALS.

35, State vs R. A. C. Howard; forgery; tried before the court; guilty; paroled upon condition that the defendant pay the altered note before December term of court; Renninger—Morrison.

16 State vs W. H. Purnell; larceny; tried before the court; not guilty; Renninger—Peddicord.

38, State vs Henry Kisner, Charles Kisner and George Arnold; larceny of one horse; Kisners tried before the court; guilty and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary; Arnold entered plea of guilty, and sentenced to 6 years in the penitentiary; Renninger—Peddicord for Kisners.

39, State vs Same parties; larceny of a horse; plea of guilty by Arnold; stet as to Kisners; Renninger—Peddicord for Kisners.

4, State vs George Arnold; larceny of horse; Renninger—No appearance for traverser.

TRIAL DOCKET.

62, Minnie Whetsell vs C. A. Hesen; continued; Renninger & Offutt—Peddicord.

63, Minnie Whetsell vs Stephen A. Nally; continued; Renninger & Offutt—Peddicord.

64, Mt. Lake Water Co. vs Mt. Lake Park Association; settled; Peddicord—Hamill.

65, State use A. E. Bosely vs Harvey Bowser, et al., judgment on terms to be filed; Peddicord—Semmes.

65, Marion C. Hoye & Co. vs W. J. Nair; judgment for plaintiff $302.42; Hamill.

67, William Frazee vs Samuel J. Thomas; tried before the Court and judgment for the plaintiff and damages assessed at $300; Hamill & Willlams—Peddicord.

68, William Frazee vs Samuel J. Thomas; continued; Hamill & Williams—Peddicord.

69, Park Grocery Co. vs Insurance company; removed to Allegany Co.; Peddicord—John P. Poe.

70, Park Grocery Co. vs Franklin Ins. Co.; removed to Allegany county; Peddicord—John P. Poe.

71, Andrew J. Washington vs U. A. Jolliff set for July 20th; Peddicord—Hamill.

72, Same vs Same; set for July 20th; Peddicord—Hamill.

73, Rowlesburg Grocery Co. vs Annie L. Felty; removed to Allegany Co.; Hamill—Peddicord.

74, R. L. and Annie V. Cunningham vs Annie L. Felty; removed to Allegany county; Hamill—Peddicord.

77, D. E. Offutt & Sons vs Wade Lohr; settled; Renninger & Offutt.

78, Pugh & Bevers vs Annie L. Felty; removed to Allegany Co.; Renninger & Offutt—Peddicord.

79, The L. D. Rohrer Co. vs Park Grocery Co.; judgment $235.29; Renninger & Offutt—Peddicord.

80, Charles A. Hesen vs Donald Simpson; judgment for $51.45; Peddicord—Thayer.

81, Stuart F. Hamill vs John Felty; removed to Cumberland; Hamill & Williams—Peddicord.

85, L. Strouse & Co. vs C. A. Hesen; judgment for $820.37; Renninger & Offutt—Peddicord.

87, Zacchens C. Gibson vs Sarah E. Schmidt, warrant of resurvey ordered and continued; Hamill and Thayer—Mitchel and Peddicord

88, The New York Mining Co. vs James Resh; warrant of resurvey ordered and continued; Richmond & Sincell—Hamill.

89, Jacob Epstein vs Shaffer & Nordick; judgment of condemnation as per Schedule; Hamill.

91, A. E. Bosely vs Stuart F. Hamill et al; judgment on terms to be filed; Peddicord—Semmes & Hamill.

94, Shaffer & Drierhirst vs Walter D. Collier; judgment on rule $200; Hamill.

95, Record & Goldsborough vs C. A. Hesen; judgment on rule $435.25, Hamill—Peddicord.

96, James Mancel vs City of Cumberland; damages for personal injury; tried before a jury; verdict for the defendant, Peddicord, Blackistone and Barnes for plaintiff; Hamill, McMichael and Sprigg for defendant.

97, James Nolan vs City of Midland; jury trial; non pros; Renninger and Young—Smith and Doub.

Elizabeth Heller vs Charles W. Heinze; verdict for defendant; Renninger and Young—Williams and Doub.

99, Percy W. Pickford vs W. C. Dunnington; dismissed; Hamill—Peddicord. On Tuesday the Court took a recess until July 20th, when the remaining cases set for that date will be called.

"FREE RIGHT OF WAY" THE SLOGAN

Non-Resident Land Owners Should Promptly Come to the Front.

As indicated in our letter last week, the bankers, capitalists, promoters, etc., with whom we have been corresponding, on the subject of financing the hydro-electric plant for the "Youghiogheny Light and Power Co." all make it a sine qua non, or imperative condition, that they "won't touch it" unless the owners of the 100,000 acres of coal and mineral lands, surrounding the plant, that will be doubled and quadrupled in value by our proposed plant, co-operate by conceding "free rights of way," for forty years, (the nominal extent of our charter) to lay water pipes, erect poles for transmission wires, build electric traction railroads, and houses for employees, etc.

They also make the further requirement that each land owner shall contribute sufficient timber for cross ties, along or near the proposed railroads and lateral branches, so for as they extend through or across their respective tracts of land.

If they wisely accede to these moderate demands we shall soon have 10,000 horse power harnessed up near Swallow Falls.

All the local land owners, who have been seen, in the vicinity of Swallow Falls, have cheerfully acceded to these terms, some of them offering, as an extra inducement, to hew the cross-ties and deliver them on the spot as needed.

This letter is respectfully addressed to the "non-resident landowners," to most of whom we have mailed "marked copies" of numerous letters on this subject during the past year.

We hope soon to receive personal letters from each of them, accepting these terms. Soon as we hear from them we will mail printed copies of agreements for them to sign, acknowledge, and return to us.

We will then forward them to our bankers and underwriters who will at once authorize the letting of contracts for the erection and equipment of the plant, which will more than double the value of all the lands, within a radius of at least twenty miles from the plant.

To prove perfect frankness, honesty an unselfishness in our dealings with the land owners, in this vast region of more than 100,000 acres of undeveloped coal, mineral and timber lands, we point with pride to the fact that we have never asked them to give "options" on their lands, which might have been done with a view to securing to ourselves the immense profits, or enhanced value of the lands to be developed and opened up to the markets of the world at our expense.

The further facts should be appreciated, that for more than a year we have been writing up the possibilities of this vast undeveloped region and that our letters have been extensively copied in all of the leading financial, manufacturing and electrical magazines and journals, published throughout the entire country.

Another inducement to landowners generally to deal justly and liberally in the matter of concessions of "free right of way," is that we hereby obligate ourselves, in advance, to grant them reciprocal advantages in the shape of very low rates for the power they will need to propel modern mining machinery and their coal cars, etc., to market, also to supply the electric energy to run factories wherever they may be locate on their lands, as well as cheap electric lights for the same.

Here is another interesting fact that has never been mentioned in print before, viz: The rich alluvial soil of these 100,000 acres of rich mineral lands would make 1,000 farms of 100 acres each, the fertile soil of which will yield crops of various kinds sufficient to repay the cost of clearing and fencing the first year.

These 1,000 farms, if leased or sold on easy terms, would bring into Garrett county, including those brought in by the hydro-electric plant and its attendant traction railroads, factories, mines, etc., 10,000 new miners, mechanics, farmers and laborers.

If anyone doubts the accuracy of this statement let him drive from Oaklaad, Md., down to Swallow Falls via the Cranesville road and return via the "River road," keep his eyes alert, on all sides, and size up the countless beautiful, productive farms that are lying in embryo or absolute waste, then let him come to us and tell us to our face that we are "visionary" if he dares.

En passant, we have no respect whatever for the few cynical and conceited pessimists, who are the bane of every community, and who have sneeringly tried to ridicule and belittle our enumeration, last week, of several enterprises that if life is spared us, we shall never cease fighting for until they are accomplished facts. We shall continue the publication of this series of letters, weekly, until they "bring the answer if it takes all summer." Hoping to hear from each of the "non-resident land-owners" soon, and that they will deal justly, if not generously, with us, we subscribe ourselves, their most humble and obedient servant,

H. P. TRSKER,
General Manager Youghiogheny Light & Power Co.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The Chautauqua Summer Program made its appearance Tuesday, about two weeks earlier than last year. We understand that Dr. Davis is pleased with the character of the work and the promptness of delivery.

The lectures this week in the Hall of Philosophy by Dr. Kirk are very interesting and instructive. He will speak tonight and Friday night.

Summer residents and visitors are coming in such numbers that it would take too much space to note all, so will give the names of a few only:

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Speers and two grand daughters are in the Speers cottage on H street.

Mrs. K. C. Hardy has rented and is occupying the Carpenter cottage, having leased her large cottage to Mrs. Davis of Clarksburg.

Mrs. James O. Smith and children, of Washington, D. C., now occupy rooms in the Butler cottage on H street.

Mr. Harry Clayton came to the Park Wednesday. Most of his family are here.

Teachers' Examination.

By advertisement published elsewhere in this paper today County Superintendent Browning gives notice of the annual teachers' examination to be held in Oakland public school building on Thursday and Friday, July 2nd and 3rd, and also examinations for vacancies in the scholarships of St. John's College, Annapolis; Western Maryland College, Westminster, and the Maryland Agricultural College. The annual institute will begin on Monday of next week.

SECRETARY TAFT PASSED THRO OAKLAND FRIDAY

Night on Train No. 1, Bound for His Home at Cincinnati.

PEOPLE AT STATION TO SEE HIM

But They Were Disappointkd As He Had Retired—Given A Housing Reception In Cumberland, However, Where He Was Met By a Large Crowd.

Secretary of War William Howard Taft, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and also Republican Presidential nominee, having been named in the great Chicago convention on last Thursday evening at 6.15 o'clock as the Republican standard bearer, passed through Oakland last Friday evening on train No. 1, bound for his home at Cincinnati, where he went on a business mission.

Few people in Oakland knew that Mr. Taft would pass through here, the first announcement being made through THE REPUBLICAN office late Friday afternoon, consequently there was but a small gathering of people at the station to meet him. These were disappointed in getting even a glimpse of America's big man, as he had retired for the night. At Cumberland, however, where the train arrived about 8.30, Secretary Taft was given a great ovation, in which four large elephants borrowed for the occasion from a show at Cumberland at the time, were conspicuous.

The Cumberland outpouring was the first great demonstration given in honor of the candidate succeeeing his nomination, but at Cincinnati a great reception awaited him. At Cumberland he delivered a brief address to the throng that had gathered to welcome him and the South Cumberland band rendered several patriotic melodies of a lively nature.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Whereas, It has pleased our heavenly Father in His Infinite Wisdom to take from our worthy Brother W. A. Smouse his beloved wife; in manifestation of our grief and fraternal sympathy for our Brother in this his hour of deep sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, by the members of Youghiogheny Tribe No. 151, Improved Order of Red Men, That we extend to the bereaved Brother and his family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of affliction and grief and commend them to Him who said: "Call upon me in the day of trouble and I will deliver thee." And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved Brother and family, spread upon the minutes of the Lodge and furnished to the county papers for publication.

E. E. FRIEND,
GAY HAYDEN, } Com.
C. F. DAWSON,

DIXON & KELSO

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Come and See
DIXON & KELSO.

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Is one of my specialties. I have been very particular in the selection of my line to get only goods of dependable quality.

My suits for LITTLE BOYS 3 to 7 years in Eton, Buster Brown and Sailor styles at $3.00 to $5.00 are hard to beat.

Suits from 8 to 16 year sizes in either plain knee pants or Knickerbocker style at $4.00 to $7.50 I believe to be the best to be had in this range of prices. I also have a lot of cheaper suits if you want them.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.
NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

DATA OF INTEREST ABOUT CHURCHES

A Few General Notes Concerning Various Denominations of the World.

There are 13,000 Methodists in Korea.

There were nearly 150,000 children in the seventy-ninth annual parade of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union.

The Central Presbyterian Church of Des Moines, the oldest religious organization of that city, has just observed its sixtieth anniversary.

The outdoor meetings in Tent Evangel at New York can now be attended by 2000 persons at once, as the tent has been enlarged.

The Indiana Bureau of Statistics has found 6239 houses of worship in that State, the value of church property being $24,628,001.

A Bible well preserved in wooden covers, dated 1590, has been found built in the wall of an old house at Stutthof, near Danzig, Germany.

The Presbyterian General Assembly of Canada closed its year with a deficit of $11,480, the receipts for the year having fallen off $13,000.

A parliament of religion is to be held this summer at Montclair, N. J., when native speakers from all sections of the globe will be present.

Inside Holy Trinity Church, Dartford, England, is a sun dial that only registers the hours from 2 to 7 p. m. in the summer and not at all in the winter.

The Bishop of London's Evangelistic Council has extended its work into the parks to counteract bad teaching disseminated by Socialists and other radicals.

There are nearly 7300 poor child-cripples in Greater London who are reached at least once each year by the Ragged School Union, a church charitable organization.

When the Presbyterians busied themselves in the Sicilian colony at Detroit the Jesuit Fathers of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church organized a Catholic congregation.

The Holy Well, of St. Anne, at Caversham, England, has been dedicated in perpetuity to the public use, its waters in the Middle Ages being renowned for their healing qualities.

Canon Gadene, now the cure of Raches in Nord and 102 years of age, has lived under seven Popes —Pius VII, Leo XII, Pius VIII, Gregory XVI, Pius IX, Leo XIII and Pius X.

Ten years ago Canon Allen-Edwards in South London started at All-Saints' a 5.30 a. m. service for workingmen, it lasting but 20 minutes, and the church is filled almost every morning.

Dr. Westwater, a famous Presbyterian missionary, has returned to England from Manchuria, where he has spent 25 years breaking down the Chinese prejudice against Western civilization.

The oldest Sunday school in the United Kingdom is that of the Wesleyans, at High Wycombe, it having been established 14 years before Robert Raikes started his celebrated work at Gloucester.

A good share of the "white man's burden" in India during the famine is being borne by the missionaries, among them Rev. J. Fryer, of the Church Missionary Society, who feeds 100 children daily.

For seven years there has been $35,000 waiting to build a parsonago for Rev. Lewis Gilbertson, a minor canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, but no site can be found suitable for such a building.

Bishop Riley, of Western Australia, says that during his first trip into the interior of that country, which lasted a month, he never washed his face because there was no water for that purpose and often none for drinking.

Eleven dollars given 20 years ago started a Baptist orphanage in Brooklyn, and remained in a bank until $10,000 was added as a bequest and now a large 17-room mansion has been acquired for a very reasonable sum to carry out the purposes of the first little gift.

Feet of the Horse.

The usefulness of a horse depends largely upon the the quality of his feet. If they are sound and well taken care of he is able to travel and work well but if they are defective and neglected his usefuleness is impaired and he can not be depended on in any emergency, as he is liable, when his his services are most needed, to become partially if not wholly disabled resulting in serious loss to his owner. But few horses are born with perfect feet, yet the defects by careful treatment are often entirely cured; also many horses with sound hoofs are pactically ruined by the ignorance or carelessness of blacksmiths.

The proper shoeing of horses and the general care of their feet is a matter that should receive the strict attention of every farmer, and yet, as a rule it is wofully neglected. The farmer should have knowledge of the natural formation of a horse's foot, so as to be able to determine whether the animal is being properly shod or not, and while that is being done he should never go away and leave the smith to slight the work to get through it or butcher its feet if he does not understand his business.

While no definite rules for shoeing horses can be given, some general principles are acknowlegded by all competent horseshoers, namely, the heel should never be cut except to remove a ragged point. The same is true of the frog, which is an elastic cushion, intended to reduce the impact of a sudden shock to the foot. The butteris is an instrament that may do an immense amount of damage in the hands of a incapable operator. Much mischief is done by it every day.

When the toe is too long and projects beyond the hoof, it causes stumbling and it should be shortened. A hot iron should never be applied to the foot to ascertain its evenness, as many blacksmiths do merely to save time, when they know it is not right. A seared surface between the hoof and the shoe makes the contact less perfect and the shoe necessarily less rigid than in ought to be.

The outside of the hoof should not be rasped more than is necessary to clinch the nails, as this thins the crust and reduces the strength of the bearing surface of the foot. Weakening and decay are sometimes the result of this practice. Oil applied to the hoofs occasionally during dry weather is beneficial.

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AND PRINT THEM RIGHT

and we can handle all lines of job printing—it makes no difference how large or small the job may be. Call at this office and look over our samples of letter heads, envelopes, business cards and wedding stationery. You'll be pleased with our work, and prices will suit.

Best Work . . . Most Reasonable Prices

Queer Notions About Bees.

The idea that bees know their keepers, says Suburban Life, has led to a foolish custom which prevails in certain parts of Europe. When the keeper dies some one goes to the hives and whispers in each entrance the solemn fact, in order to keep the bees from leaving it; in some instances the hives are even draped in black.

A certain beekeeper died in Austria, and, as the coffin that contained his remains was carried from the house to the hearse, his bees in large numbers clustered on it. Every one present was deeply touched by this mark of their grief, little realizing that it was the fresh varnish on the coffin that had attracted them and not love for their departed keeper.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A second hand Osborn Binder in best condition. Will be sold on terms to suit. E. G. Naylor.

GHOST STORY

Alleged Ghost Cut All Kinds of Capers at Cumberland.

There is no end to the excitement in the northern section of the city over an alleged haunted house.

The house is located on Pear alley and is occupied by a family named Gurson who keep boarders. The Gurson's have only been in the house about six weeks, during which time Mrs. Gurson says they have nearly been frightened out of their wits.

The Gurson's are Russian Jews, and do not speak English very good, so when a Times representative went to the house this morning to investigate the story, he took an interpreter along with him. None of the men folks were at home when the newspaper man called, but Mrs. Gurson talked freely, yet excitely about the matter.

Mrs. Gurson says that when they first moved into the house she was followed everywhere she went by a black cat. The cat become so troublesome to her that she turned to kick the thing when the cat vanished, and she she has never seen it since. After the disappearance of the cat they commenced to hear loud rappings on the doors as soon as the lights were extinguished at night, since which time the "doings" have been getting worse nightly, until they have no peace, and have been compelled to seek another house.

A night or two ago, while a number of people were in the house, things got lively. The carpets in the rooms would slide from under the feet of the persons in the house, and small pieces of furniture would move about as if they were alive. One of the men boarders got so terribly frightened that he thought he would try an act of kindness on the "spook," so he said:

"If you are a man won't you kindly leave the honse for the sake of the women and children, or if you are a ghost won't you please disappear." He had no sooner gotten the words out of his mouth before according to Mrs. Gurson's story, he was struck such a blow in the face with an old shoe that he was almost felled to the floor.

Mrs. Gurson says that they had a sword standing in the corner of one of the rooms, and one night while things were unusually active in the ghost line, the sword suddenly jumped up into the air and stuck itself into the middle of the floor.

Mrs. Gurson says it is nothing unusual to see a pair of scissors suddenly dart across the room and stick in the wall on the opposite side.

The antics commenced as soon as the lights were put out, and oftimes the lamps are hurled into the beds. The racket that is kept up is something terrible while the show is on.

A neighbor woman says that a family who lived in the house prior to the present occupants of the same stated that often heard very strange things going on in the house and had nothing but bad luck while they lived in it. It is also stated that the house, which is an old one, was at one time owned by a witch and that in some way she became dispossessed of the same and before leaving pronounced a curse on the house.

The performance of the ghost was in full blast Sunday night and last night a large nnmber on people gathered in the house to witness the show, but the ghost did not put in appearance. Mrs. Gurson said that she would be glad to have the newspaper man and any friends whom he cared to bring along to stay in the house any night and witness what was going on. She says the spook remains with them until almost daylight, and then all is quiet until the next night. There is no doubt but that Mrs. Gurson is sincere and really believes that the house is haunted. The affair is creating considerable talk in the neighborhood, and while the people dislike to admit that they believe in ghosts, they admit that there must really be something wrong.

Early Advocate of Forestry.

The Lumber World has called attention to the fact that Rufus King, a United States Senator from New York was the original advocate of improved forestry methods in this country. Away back in 1818 the Honorable Rufus was impressed with the idea that "the timber of the country is becoming scarce and more and more an object of public concern." In an address in the Senate April 3 of that year on navigation act, then pending, he voiced his fears regarding forestry denudation, and in that connection said this among other things: "The forests upon the frontier of the ocean and on the great rivers leading to it are nearly destroyed. In other countries, and even in Russia the improvident waste of their timber, especially in the neighborhood of their great iron works, has become a subject of national solicitude. Masts, spars, pine and oak timber fit for naval purposes and for the other numerous uses for which timber and wood are wanted, were far more abundant and of better quality formerly, and within the memory of men now living, than they are at the present day; and a little more care and economy in the use of our timber, even now, would confer an important benefit on posterity. The probability, however, is, as respects to our valuable timber, we shall not want foreign markets for all we ought to spare." Senator King preceded Forester Pinchot by several years, it is unnecessary to add.—St. Louis Lumberman

Well Dressed Panhandlers.

A well dressed young man was walking dejectedly down Cedar street the other day after his fourth failure to secure a job. It was three weeks since his firm had reduced their office force, and no one seemed to be taking on any extra men he was wondering how much longer he was going to be idle and how he was going to liquidate his board bill.

Just as he reached the corner an old acquaintance, young and well dressed like himself, almost ran into him and immediately began a pitiful tale of being out of a job for weeks and absolutely unable to get anything to do and in an awful funk about his board bill. Although he did not say it in so many words, it was clear that he wanted a loan. His face was the picture of despair,

"Why, I'm out of a job myself, old fellow, and don't know where my next dollar's coming from. I never was in such hard luck."

"So," remarked the other musingly. "Well, say! You're a good friend of mine. Don't give it away and I'll tell you something," and the dejected look disappeared as if by magic. "To start with," pulling a roll of bills out of his pocket, "here's a fiver for luck—as a loan of course"

"Why, I thought you were dead broke and out of a job."

"Well, so I was two or three weeks ago, but now I am working a first class racket and if you will take my tip you will try it yourself. I just go into any nice office and brace any one I have ever spoken to in the last five years and many peoples that I never saw before in my life and tell them the same hard luck story I told you. They look me over if they didn't know me and see by the cut of my clothes that I am no cheap skate and hand out any thing from $1 to $10. Why, strangers are easiers than old friends. I never had so much money in my life. You've got the clothes to fit the part. Just try it for a day or two."—New York Sun.

For Sale.

Arnold cottage, at Mt. Lake Park, Md; 13 rooms and attic; used as boarding house and has good patronage; high ground; splendid location; two blocks from new auditorium; city water; one of the best built houses in the Park; about 75 feet of porches. Will exchange for smaller property. A good bargain. Address F. P. Arnold, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

When you come to town don't forget to call at the Gold Mine Store. Candy, tobaccos, fishing tackle, 2 bottles pop for 5c. Geo. M. Mason, Prop'r.

In Spite of Aunt Merrivale.

By ETHEL DOUGLAS.

Copyrighted, 1908, by M. M. Cunningham.

Nancy started angrily as the porter dropped a suit case into the front seat of her section and Philip Graham followed him to the seat.

"This is ungenerous," she said tensely when the porter had taken himself off. "How did you discover that I was coming?"

"I am afraid that you will not credit my protestations," said Graham soberly, "but I assure you that my surprise equals your own. I was telegraphed for not two hours ago. I had just time to throw a few things into the suit case and run for the train. I was under the impression that you were to remain with your aunt a week and that—last night would make no difference in your plans."

"Last night had nothing to do with it," disclaimed Nancy. "Father wired for me. I am afraid that it is serious, and you elect to follow me and annoy me with your arguments."

"I have already assured you of my entire ignorance of your presence on the flier," said Philip stiffly. "In proof of my good intentions I shall betake myself to the smoker until I am able to arrange an exchange of seats with the conductor."

He raised his hat and stalked forward in the direction of the cafe car, leaving Nancy with her feelings sadly ruffled. Only the night before Graham had proposed to her and had been refused. She was certain that her aunt, Mrs. Merrivale, had managed to get word to Philip that Nancy had been telegraphed for. His presence here was a part of Mrs. Merrivale's match-making plans.

Had she been left to herself Nancy would have accepted Graham; but, being a young person of spirit, she declined to be forced upon Graham or to have him forced upon her. From the beginning Aunt Merrivale's plans had been too obvious.

They were flying through the yard now. She could not leave the train.

GRAHAM PASSED HER ON HIS WAY TO THE DINING CAR.

Of course Philip would be back later to explain that he was unable to effect an exchange into another car. Probably he would spend the evening across the section from her, and, unlike the men, there was no place to which Nancy could retreat.

She was genuinely surprised when presently a strange porter came for the suit case, placing another in the seat in its place. She smiled to herself with satisfaction. It was plain to be seen that she had shown Graham how she had penetrated his plan, and he had acknowledged his defeat. Idly she wondered if he would leave the train at Philadelphia; then mentally she scolded herself for taking any interest in Philip Graham's movements.

They were well past Philadelphia when Graham passed her on his way to the dining car, and Nancy rather admired him for his persistence in remaining away from her. At least he was too clever to betray his disappointment that his ruse had failed.

The night had settled down. Lights were dull, and reading was impossible. Nancy had answered the first call for dinner, and she resigned herself to idling the long hour until the berths were made up. The message calling her home had been vague in the extreme, and in its very vagueness it was the more alarming. Her father might be dying for all she knew, and the thought bore down upon her.

She was peculiarly sensitive to moods, and the atmosphere of the half deserted car was depressing. Through the closed door of the stateroom at her back came the wailing cry of a baby, to which was occasionally added the more lusty note of a growing child. Across the aisle a man played innumerable games of solitaire, the sharp whir of the shuffle punctuating his grunting, half audible comments at the run of bad luck. Just ahead two women were discussing dressmaking in shrill tones which rose above the steady rattle of the train, and here and there some man leaned idly back in his seat and turned his newspaper with a rustle that jarred on nerves already at a tension.

Nancy felt that she must scream. She had slept little the night before after her interview with Philip, and when at last she had been able to doze off she had been aroused to read the telegram calling her home. From then until train time it had been a steady confusion, and the meeting with Philip in the car had added the final touch to her nervous condition.

As he returned from the diner to seek the car ahead she half started from her seat, but sank back in confusion. It would never do to tell Philip that she needed him. He would think that she was seeking to reopen the question of last night, and he would suggest that the need was permanent.

But as the minutes dragged past Nancy's discomfort increased, and at last she signaled the porter and directed him to go after Graham. The porter grinned understandingly as he went forward to the cafe car and presently returned with Graham, whom he presented with the proud air of accomplishment worn by the magician who extracts a rabbit from a hat.

"You are ill?" Philip asked, with grave concern, as he noticed the drawn lips and the feverish sparkle of her eyes.

"Not ill," she explained, "but I shall be presently if I have to sit here and listen to the wailing of those children, with no one to talk to. I thought—perhaps—you wouldn't mind doing a charitable act and talk to me for a little while."

"Philanthropy becomes a pleasure when it assumes so inviting a form," he declared, with a smile, as he sank into the seat beside her.

Graham was a capital conversationalist, and almost before she realized it the porter had begun to take down the berths, and Graham glanced at his watch.

"Don't go yet," pleaded Nancy, and Graham smiled.

"I was going to ask permission to wait until after the next stop," he said. "We can take a little walk on the station platform and get a breath of fresh air before we face the smother of the berths."

"There's the whistle now," said Nancy as she reached for her hat.

The train slowed down, and presently they were pacing up and down the platform. There was a sharpness in the air that was grateful after the overwarmed car, and Nancy was sorry when the warning came to get aboard again.

The porter from Graham's car approached them as Nancy resumed her seat. He handed Graham a telegram.

"I wired your father for more particulars," Philip explained when he had read the message. "Your aunt from San Francisco is visiting your father and wished to see you before she returns to the coast."

"Is that all?" Nancy's face expressed the relief she felt. "Isn't it odd I never thought of that? But I never told you that I was worried about father," she added.

"Not in words," he admitted. "I could see it in your face. And now that your mind is set at rest I shall say good night."

Nancy watched him until he had almost reached the end of the aisle; then she ran after him, catching up with him just as he reached the vestibule.

"Is that all you wanted to say?" she asked as she swayed lightly toward him.

"Not all I wanted to say," he replied, "but all that I was permitted to say."

"The rest is permitted, and the answer is 'Yes' this time," was the impulsive reply. "I'll marry you even if Auntie Merrivale does want me to."

And Graham's eyes smiled comprehendingly as he bent and kissed the rosy lips. He was not appreciative of matchmakers himself.

Colors In Dreams.

Red and yellow are the dream colors if Dr. Havelock Ellis is right. No other hues come to the dreamer of dreams. Simroth has declared that red is the most primitive of colors, and long ago protoplasm from which human beings derived their origin on the new earth probably responded to or was affected by red color waves.

In the depth of the sea the algae, or seaweed, are red. With the savage red is the favorite color, and for a bright piece of red calico African savages gladly would give valuable elephant tusks.

Red strikes the note of intense emotions. It is the color of joy, exultation, jubilation. Savages paint themselves red and rejoice at seeing each other in burning hues. German women of the early ages daubed their bodies with brilliant red and yellow and considered themselves most beauteously adorned.

On sacred festivals in Rome and Greece, Pliny records, red was smeared over the statues of Jupiter and was the color of religious rejoicing. The human eyes, it is said, can distinguish 100,000 different hues or colors and can appreciate and differentiate twenty shades of each hue. In other words, the eye is capable of 2,000,000 color impressions.

His Diamonds and His Paste.

Bob Palmer, the comedian, had been originally a billsticker, a fact pretty generally known among his colleagues of the stage. One evening when dressed for the character of Sir Brilliant Fashion he strutted into the greenroom with buckles sparkling on his shoes and a fine diamond on his finger. A brother actor inquired if his gems were real. "To be sure they are. I wear nothing but diamonds," was the reply, whereupon Bannister remarked, "I congratulate you, Bob, for I can remember when you wore nothing but paste."

Palmer did not take the joke with becoming good humor, and an angry altercation ensued, which was only broken when Mrs. Jordan cried out: "Why don't you stick him against the wall, Bob? Stick him against the wall!"—London Telegraph.

KODAK ◆◆ SAFETY ● FILM

Her New Perspective.

By LULU JOHNSON.

Copyrighted, 1908, by E. C. Parcells.

Aboard the liner the last goodbys were being said. Some of the more cautious among the home stayers had already gathered at the end of the [illegible] to wave farewells cut short on the deck through the fear of being carried off, and others were trooping down the gangplank.

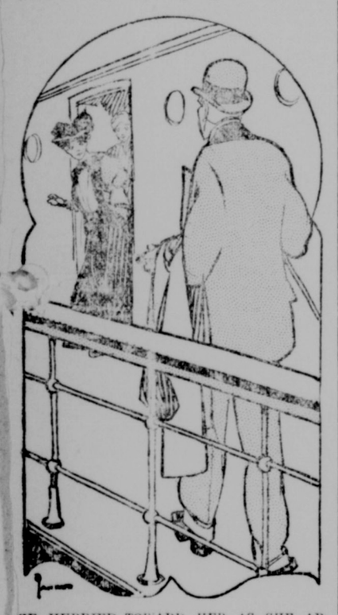
Now and then a couple of cabin stewards rushed up the gangway bearing the steamer trunks and parcels of some belated arrival, and from the pier the sharp exhaust of the donkey engines punctuated the farewells as the busy drums coiled and uncoiled the ropes by which the last of the hold luggage was being rushed to the cavernous depths of the huge ship.

Busy little tugs puffed about the end of the pier to assist in turning the huge bulk of the steamer, and a man in a rowboat paddled about the stern to be on hand in case of an accident.

To Nella Wynn the scene was decidedly novel. Only the day before she had arrived in New York from her inland home for the purpose of embarking, and for the first time she had realized what a steamer really was. Now she could scarcely believe that presently this great black vessel would slip down the bay and so out to the broad ocean beyond the sight of land. For a time she was absorbed in watching the crowds, but the very presence of this crush of humanity presently began to weigh upon her spirits.

It had been hard to raise the funds to send her abroad, so none of the family had been able to accompany her to New York. She had no acquaintances in the city, and she was absolutely alone in this mob of leave takers. There was no one to stand on the edge of the pier and wave farewell, no one to give her a friendly farewell kiss. She was even more alone than the little crowd of returning emigrants huddled on the lower deck forward.

Back in Crossville it had seemed a great thing to be going to Paris to



HE HURRIED TOWARD HER AS SHE APPEARED.

study music. Now that the venture was fairly under way only pride prevented Nella from turning back. The bigness of the city and the vastness of the sea made her feel how small and utterly insignificant she was. She wanted to lay her head on her mother's shoulder and be petted into contentment again.

Quietly she moved from the port to the starboard side of the ship, where she could watch the loading of a cargo steamer from a lighter. She tried to forget that on the port side were men and women who were to be her associates for a few days saying goodby to their friends, while she fought back the tears of lonesomeness.

Then slowly the big ship began to slip out of her berth, the hoarse whistles sounding an alarm to the traffic of the harbor. Now they were in midstream, and one of the tugs had pressed her nose against the towering black side of the ship and begun to pant and labor as slowly the stern was pushed upstream, while the sister tug forced the bow in the direction of the Narrows.

Then the engines took on a more steady beat, and the noise of the shouting on the pier grew fainter until it could no longer be heard. The voyage was begun.

Nella waited on deck until the last faint trace of land disappeared; then she stumbled with tear blinded eyes through the narrow gangways to the little cabin which she occupied alone. She threw herself upon the cushioned seat that formed one side of the narrow compartment and gave herself up to grief.

Even as a child her dream had been a musical career, and she had saved toward this end. Her parents, too, had inched and denied themselves that her ambition might be gratified, and now that she was at last on her way to Paris loneliness beat down ambition and she could only sob miserably as she thought of the loved ones she was leaving behind.

The departure with no kindly word of farewell had been the last drop in her cup of unhappiness, and now she could see the familiar railroad station at Crossville, with its yellow, shedlike structure and unsheltered platform, and her friends standing there to wave the last farewell. It had been so different from the boat a few hours before, and she wished herself back with her parents and the girls and—Harry Temple.

She could still see Temple's hurt look when he received her gentle "No" to his proposal. He had always sought to oppose her career, contending that she would be far happier in her own home than as a choir singer or platform star. She had hated him for his apparent disbelief in her powers, and her refusal had been promptly given. She was sure that if he asked her now she would gladly abandon her career and go back to Crossville with him, but Harry was with the rest of the dear ones nearly a thousand miles away.

There was a gentle tapping on the door, and she arose to admit the stewardess.

"There's a gentleman who would like to see you on deck," she said, with a touch of accent. "He is M. Temple, and he asks that he may have the pleasure of your society."

"Temple!" gasped Nella. "A tall man?"

"With a light mustache and such handsome gray eyes," assented the stewardess, mindful of the generous tip and scenting a romance. "He is on the port side of the upper deck. Permit me to assist mademoiselle with her toilet."

Without waiting for reply the woman bathed the girl's swollen eyelids and removed traces of tears from her cheeks, smoothing the hair and refreshing the crumpled bows on the hat, which had been tossed into the berth with never a thought of the ribbons.

Nella emerged from the gangway to find Temple pacing the deck impatiently. He hurried toward her as she appeared and led her to a cozy corner, where two steamer chairs were placed close together.

"I am content that you are here. That is enough for me," she said shyly. "But how did you ever get here?"

"Next train after you left," was the prompt response. "My chum at college, Jack Harkwright, is representing his father's business in Paris, and when you prepared to come I wrote asking him if he could find a place for me. I got an answer by cable to come at once."

"And you never let me know?" she said reproachfully. Temple smiled.

"I had an idea," he said softly, "that perhaps it would be better to wait until after we had left port. It's lonesome work sailing alone and"—

"You were right," said Nella. "It has shown me many things in a new light. Perhaps if you were to ask a certain question over again"—

"I do ask the question over again," he declared earnestly. "I shall never cease asking that question until your answer is 'Yes.'"

"It is 'Yes' now," she said shyly. "I see life more clearly, and love is better than a career, after all."

"And heaven's blessing on the new perspective," he said fervently as his hand clasped hers in the early dusk that was settling down upon the sea.

When It Hurt.

A German surgeon in the Franco-Prussian war had occasion to lance an abscess for a poor fellow, and, as the sore was obstinate, it became necessary to use the knife twice. The operation was not a very painful one, but the patient declared that it had nearly killed him, and when a third resort to the lancet was proposed he protested that he could never go through the operation alive.

The surgeon promised to make it easy for him and, calling up a few of the loungers, ordered one of them to hold his hands close over the patient's eyes and two others to grasp his hands firmly.

"This arrangement," explained the doctor, "is said to prevent pain in such an operation. Now, lie perfectly quiet, and when I say 'Now!' prepare yourself."

The surgeon at once began quietly with his work and in a short time had completed the operation without the least trouble, the patient lying as quiet as though in sleep.

When all was done the surgeon laid aside the knife and said, "Now!" Such a roar came from the lips of the sick man as seldom is heard from any human being. He struggled to free himself, yelling, "Oh, doctor, you're killing me!"

Shouts of laughter soon drowned his cries, and he was told that the operation had been all over before the signal was given. It was a good joke, but it is doubtful if the poor fellow could ever be made to believe that he did not feel actual pain immediately after that fatal "Now!"

Chinese Eating.

It is probably true that the Chinese use a greater variety of meats than do the people of other countries, although but little land is set apart for grazing or for the cultivation of food for live stock. Beef is not a common meat, principally because of the Buddhistic prejudice against killing any animal and particularly such a useful one. Since hogs can be so economically reared, pork is undoubtedly, after rice, the leading article of food. This is eaten in every form, and one may say that every part of the animal is utilized for food. Horseflesh, venison, antelope and bear are often seen, but in passing through the markets pork, mutton and fowls are the most conspicuous. For fish the Chinese have an omnivorous appetite, nothing from the water, either fresh or salt, being rejected. A few kittens and puppies may be offered for sale in cages. Those which are intended for the table are fed upon grain and clean food, so that if the nature of this food be considered it is far more wholesome than is the unclean hog. To assert that cats and dogs form a staple article of food is pure fiction.—London Standard.

Before Us Lies Financial Reform or Revolution.

By Dr. JOHN F. CROWELL, Assistant Editor of the Wall Street Journal.

THE buccaneers of finance today constitute THE GRAVEST DANGER OF OUR NATIONAL PROGRESS. I am neither Socialist nor anarchist, but I see in present tendencies of corporate greed, if uncurbed, peril to our society. Whether the remedy of growing ills will be AN UPRISING OR THE PEACEFUL RESTORATION OF THE ECONOMIC BALANCE lies entirely with the Harrimans and Goulds. They can read the handwriting on the wall and if wise will look to their estates.

THE LEADERS OF THE GREAT ENTERPRISES TODAY PROBABLY DO NOT ADEQUATELY APPRECIATE THE SMOLDERING FURY OF DISCONTENT WHICH THEIR OWN MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS HAS STEADILY ENGENDERED. WE ARE EDUCATING OUR CHILDREN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO A POINT WHERE SOCIETY WILL NEITHER TOLERATE NOR ENDURE THE PERPETUATION OF AN ECONOMIC LIE. A LIE MEANS WAR.

The HIGH PRICES of today are a manifestation of that economic lie. We read that the prices of hogs are going down, but pork does not. That is but ONE OF MANY INSTANCES back of which are cupidity and unscrupulous speculation.

This discontent of the masses is not confined to any one section. It is not typical of New York, Chicago or San Francisco. IT IS NATIONAL. The disturbances which culminated in the French revolution were Parisian. That was a tempest in a teapot compared with the FARREACHING, DEEP ROOTED DISCONTENT IN THIS COUNTRY that has sprung from the encroachment of the speculative spirit upon industrial and commercial fields.

THE HOGGISHNESS OF CORPORATE GREED HAS DONE MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE TO BRING CONDITIONS TO THE DANGER POINT IN AMERICAN SOCIETY. IT IS TIME TO TAKE HEED. THE BANDIT MUST BE PREVENTED FROM GETTING AWAY WITH HIS BOOTY, FOR THE PEOPLE ARE BEGINNING TO REALIZE THE EXTENT TO WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN SWINDLED.

Money Problem Difficult of Solution.

By LESLIE M. SHAW, Former Secretary of the Treasury.

NO DOUBT EXISTS AS TO ANY ONE OF OUR SEVERAL FORMS OF MONEY. THE SOLE WEAKNESS OF THE SYSTEM IS ITS WANT OF RESPONSIVENESS TO THE NEEDS OF COMMERCE INCIDENT TO SEASONS AND TRADE CONDITIONS.

This weakness is no new discovery. It has been recognized for years, and yet nothing has been done, and NOTHING IS LIKELY TO BE DONE until we shall have experienced a few more of these dire calamities. Why this delay? The answer is easy. While ninety-nine out of every hundred recognize the defect, not ten out of one hundred can be made to agree upon a REMEDY. The divergence of opinion among bankers and supposed experts is more marked and irreconcilable, if possible, than among laymen.

NO PLAN HAS YET BEEN SUGGESTED THAT IS NOT FRAUGHT WITH OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES, AND THE BEST WAY TO REACH A CONCLUSION IS TO ELIMINATE THE IMPOSSIBLE AND THE IMPRACTICABLE AND SEE WHAT REMAINS.

All our great commercial competitors have large central banks. We have experimented with institutionss of this kind, but thus far they have failed to satisfy the demands of the people. I wonder if any one has considered THE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL THAT WOULD BE NECESSARY to enable one large central bank to supply the extraordinary needs of 20,000 commercial banks or the extraordinary demands of commerce in forty-six states. The plan which to my mind presents the fewest objections is to allow our national banks to issue A LIMITED VOLUME OF SUPPLEMENTAL CURRENCY, subject to a tax of 5 or 6 per cent during the period of its maintenance. So generally, so well nigh universally solvent are our banking institutions that the government would be taking slight risk to GUARANTEE THE ULTIMATE REDEMPTION of all this supplemental currency, and the proposed tax would many fold cover the risk.

Those who think the government should INSURE deposits can find no objection to such a guarantee, for a bank note is almost identical with a certificate of deposit payable to bearer on demand, and it would never be parted with or paid out by the bank except in exchange for something believed to be equally good.

Such supplemental currency would spring into existence where needed and when needed, and it would be promptly retired by a deposit of a like amount of any form of currency with a subtreasury whenever the rate of interest became normal and the demand therefor ceased. In other words, IT WOULD BE ELASTIC.

The Use of the Balloon In War.

By Lieutenant FRANK P. LAHM, U. S. A., Winner of International Balloon Contest

AN AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO BY THE HAGUE CONFERENCE PROHIBITS THE DROPPING OF SHELLS FROM WAR BALLOONS, SO THE FIELD OF OPERATION IS THAT OF THE SCOUT PURELY.

The chief war advantage of the dirigible or wind opposing balloon over the old spherical or wind driven balloon is that the former, after SPYING OUT AN ENEMY'S DEFENSES AND MOVEMENTS, can put about and return to its own lines with the information gained, while the old style vehicle of the air had to depend on carrier pigeons or make a more or less perilous and uncertain descent and resort to ORDINARY means to send back reports.

The Hague conference failed to protect the AERIAL SPY from land attack. However, the extreme difficulty of finding the range of a balloon sailing over an enemy's guns reduces the danger to a great degree, for THE DIRIGIBLE BALLOON IS PRACTICALLY IMMUNE FROM BIG GUN FIRE, and a rifle ball would be of no consequence to the object itself, though it might be to occupants of the car

MRS. DOLBY FAINTS,

Was Lying on Floor When Deacon Returned From Store.

DOESN'T WORRY HIM ANY.

But When She Gets Back Her Senses and Drags Herself to the Lounge She Hits Mr. D. In Some New Spots. Samuel and the Hogs.

[Copyright, 1908, by T. C. McClure.]

At the supper table the other evening Mrs. Dolby said there wasn't butter enough for breakfast, and when the meal was finished the deacon fixed himself up and went down to the store to get a couple of pounds. Of course he got to talking about the state of the country and remained an hour longer than he had intended to. He had left Mrs. Dolby washing up the dishes and singing to herself, and she had said that she would have some grease ready for his boots on his return.

He arrived to find an empty kitchen, the fire about out and no grease. He was not greatly surprised, however. He lighted the lamp, stirred up the

"THERE WAS A MAN THERE WITH A GUESSING HOG."

fire and then passed into the sitting room to find Mrs. Dolby lying on the floor on her back with her eyes rolled back in her head. Some husbands would have picked her up and placed her on the lounge at least, but he sat down to the table and picked up a photograph of Niagara falls and began studying it. He had just finished a mental calculation of the number of quarts of water going to waste when Mrs. Dolby fetched a long drawn groan.

No use.

Three minutes passed, and the groan was longer and more lugubrious.

The deacon paid no attention.

Then Mrs. Dolby sat up and looked around in seeming astonishment and said:

"That you, Samuel? I thought I had died and gone to heaven. I must have been in a faint for the last half hour."

He made no reply, and she struggled up and dragged herself to the lounge and began to snuffle. Three or four minutes passed before she said:

"Samuel, about three minutes after you left I heard a dog howl and knew that something dreadful was going to happen. It happened. Mrs. Britt came in to see if I could give her a little sage. She wanted to make some tea for her little girl. She got the sage, and then she told me all. Yes, Samuel, she told me all. I said to myself that I wouldn't faint away over it, but I don't think she had got to the gate when I reeled and staggered, and my senses left me. The last thing I remember was hoping you'd give me a decent funeral and weep a few tears as I was lowered into my last resting place."

The deacon had read that the falls had worn away one-sixteenth of an inch in the last 500 years and was trying to figure out how many million years it would take to wear the brink back seven feet and it is possible he didn't hear his wife's words. Her eyes overflowed, and she sobbed a few times, then continued:

Samuel and the Hogs.

"She told me all, Samuel, down to the last thing. Two years ago you said one day that you had to go up to Davisburg to see about some hogs. I trusted you, Samuel, and waved you goodby. When you got home, you said you wouldn't buy the hogs because they hadn't got twists in their tails, but now I know the true reason. You never—you never even saw 'em. You went up there to go to a circus, and you got a seat down in front. Mrs. Britt was there and saw you. She saw you grin and laugh, and she saw you wink at one of the female bareback riders. Yes, wink, Samuel—wink at a circus woman! Look me in the face and deny it if you can."

Mr. Dolby didn't look her in the face. On the contrary, he continued to look at the photo and to wonder if he would go to the falls if he had another bridal tour.

"And a year ago," said Mrs. Dolby after trying to wipe her weeping eyes on a piece of string, "you went down to the store one day after a pound of nails. You had a dollar in your pocket. You were gone two hours, and when you came back you didn't have a cent. I believe you told me they had had an earthquake in Italy or something of that sort. It wasn't no earthquake that detained you, Samuel. There was a man there with a guessing hog. It was 10 cents to guess, and the one that guessed the critter's weight was to have a dollar. You paid for nine guesses and didn't come within twenty pounds of it. It was the same as hoss racing or gambling, but you elbowed the crowd back and made nine guesses. Don't deny it, Samuel. Don't add lying to gambling."

The deacon didn't propose to deny it. He was wondering who owned Niagara falls and whether or not there was a mortgage on the property.

Has Been Silent Since.

"And another thing Mrs. Britt told me, Samuel. She didn't tell me to make trouble, for she's not that kind of a woman, but she thought I ought to know the man I was living with. A year or so ago you went huckleberrying over to the big swamp. You started out alone, and I supposed you went alone, but it seems you didn't. You went with others, and among 'em was the widder Snyder. You sorter had charge of her all day. You helped her over logs and through brush, and Mrs. Britt says you was frolicky. You didn't say a word about it to me when you came home. You have never said a word since. Did you ever ask me to go huckleberrying with you, Samuel? Did you ever help me over logs and through brush? Did you ever canter and frolic around when we were out walking together? Never, Samuel Dolby! There isn't the least doubt in my mind that if I should die you'd marry the widder Snyder. Dare you hold up your right hand and say you wouldn't?"

The deacon's right hand didn't go up—neither his right nor his left. The photo was so lifelike that he was listening to see if he couldn't catch the roar. He wasn't yet quite sure whether he could or not when Mrs. Dolby observed:

"Until Mrs. Britt came in tonight I never heard about your trouble with the lightning rod man last spring. You had gone down to the store one afternoon to get me a spool of black thread, No. 4, and you found the man talking to Elder Davis and trying to get the job of rodding his barn. You at once butted in and said that lightning rods was a swindle. Pretty soon you and the man was jawing, and you called him a liar. It wasn't a common liar, but you put a swear word before it. Yes, you did, Samuel, because Mrs. Britt was passing at the time and heard it, and Elder Davis' wife has never been the same to me since. She has looked at me with a pitying expression. You swore, Samuel, and you was going to fight, and yet when you came home you looked as humble as a rabbit. It was profanity, and it was hypocrisy, and Mrs. Britt said if you was her husband she'd leave you in a minute. Samuel, do you think I can stand these things? Are you going to keep on being a pirate or are you going to go down on your knees and ask me to forgive you?"

The deacon had laid the photograph down and was looking at the wall paper and wondering who invented it and if it could be used as wire fencing by driving tacks into it. Not a movement betrayed that he had heard a word of Mrs. Dolby's conversation. She waited to see if he would answer, and when he didn't she threw up her arms with a yell and sank back on the lounge. Mr. Dolby didn't even look that way. He went out into the kitchen and shut up the stove for the night and bolted the door and then, returning, slowly wound up the clock and saw that the cat hole in the door was in working order. Then he said:

"It's time to go to bed."

He picked up the lamp and led the way upstairs, and Mrs. Dolby followed him, and halfway up she paused to say:

"We think everything of each other, don't we, Samuel?"

And Mr. Dolby's "Um!" might have meant that they did or they didn't.

M. QUAD.

Words of Wisdom.

"No man can tell what a woman will do next," remarked the thoughtful thinker.

"That's right," rejoined the man who had just faced the parson for the third time, "and if he could it would be advisable for him to tell it over a long distance phone."—St. Louis Republic.

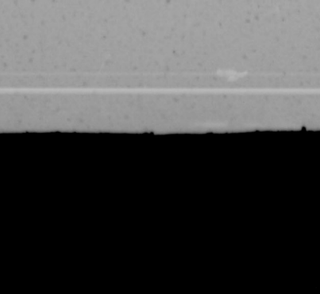
Where She Caught It.

"What's the matter with you this morning, Delia?" asked Mrs. Wise.

"Oh, ma'am," replied the servant girl, "'tis the terrible earache I have this mornin'!"

"Ah, you should be careful, Delia! All the keyholes in this house are very drafty."—Philadelphia Press.

Not a Host In Himself.



Chappie—I can't wecall your name, but I think I've met you here before.

Nervous Host—Oh, yes! Very likely. It's my house.

As Nature Made Her.

Stella—But you don't seem to grasp my meaning. I'll try to make myself a little more plain.

Mabel—Don't do anything rash, dear. One is foolish to interfere with the work of nature.—Chicago News.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1908.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. TAFT,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JAMES S. SHERMAN,
OF NEW YORK,

FOR CONGRESS,
GEORGE A. PEARRE,
OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

TAFT VS BRYAN.

In a recent published interview, Major Randolph Barton, of Baltimore, a Democrat of the old school, speaking of the nomination of Secretary Taft for president, expressed what is in everybody's mind when he referred to Mr. Taft's splendid equipment and training for the office. There is a great deal of humbuggery in politics, in political platforms and in political interviews, but it is not difficult to tell the true from the false. "Major Barton's talk rings true," says the Baltimore News, one of the most influential independent Democratic newspapers in the South. Like a great many other Democrats Major Barton doesn't need time for consideration with Mr. Bryan on one side and Mr. Taft on the other—the issue is made up. Many Democratic newspapers are equally outspoken. The Brooklyn Eagle for instance, a newspaper which supports Democratic candidates whenever it can do so without stultifying itself, says:

For Mr. Bryan on no platform whatever will the Eagle be.

For Mr. Bryan under no circumstances whatever will the Eagle be.

For no platform and for no candidate whatever of Mr. Bryan's making or prescription will the Eagle be.

The Eagle neither waited for Chicago to say the foregoing nor is it waiting for Denver to qualify the foregoing.

The Eagle is historically and logically Democratic, wholly anti-Bryan and wholly anti-Populist.

This is to say, in the minds of all but hide-bound partisans Mr. Bryan has come to represent a socialistic program, government paternalism. Voters who like that sort of thing will support Mr. Bryan, but there is no reason why those who do not like it, whether they are Democrats or Republicans, should do so. As Mr. Barton says: "The difference between the policies of the Democratic party and the Republican party have now so completely disappeared that the President as a man is of greater importance than ever. Compared with Mr. Bryan, Secretary Taft is a safe man for the country. He is Bryan's superior in experience in public life, in judicial temperament, and I think, in political sincerity." That is the exact truth as the man in the street sees it. Apparently it is the truth as Mr. Bryan sees it. He is constantly accusing the Republicans of stealing his thunder and of appropriating his issues. In the circumstances, the campaign is bound to hinge largely on the characters of the candidates—Taft vs. Bryan—and on that issue the Republicans are exceedingly fortunate.

NATIONAL PIKE TO HAGERSTOWN

Route Selected for Main State Road Through Western Maryland.

The Hagerstown Globe, Monday night says:

"Information regarded as reliable comes to Hagerstown to the effect that the State Road Commission has determined that Hagerstown shall be on the line of the State road to be made in Washington county. It has been practically determine that part of the State road in this county will extend from the Allegany line to Hagerstown over the National Pike. What course will be taken from Hagerstown to the Frederick county line has no been been fully determined, but the impression prevails that the road will run by Rowland's Mills and thence in a southeasterly direction toward Myersville.

"It can be stated with assurance that the Ringgold-Harper's Ferry route, suggested by the County Commissioners, will not be adopted.

"Those in favor of the road running through the county from east to west, and going through Hagerstown, are rejoicing in the reported decision of the Roads Commission. It is contended that such a road will be of especial benefit to Hagerstown as it will bring hundreds of touring automobilists through this city. These tourists, it is alleged, will drop a great deal of money here with the hotels, garages, restaurants and stores."

$50 Reward.

I will pay a reward of $50 to anyone for evidence of the guilt of the person or persons who have written letters and mailed the same, the language used therein having a tendency to point to me as the author.

MINNIE KAMP.

Accident, Md., June 22, 1908.

TRAINING SCHOOL WORK.

Combined Normals of the County In a Three Weeks' Session Here.

[REPORTED BY MISS MATTAAE M. RILEY]

THURSDAY MORNING.

School opened at 9, with roll call, followed by an announcement made by Supt. Browning that the last week of the school is to be regarded as Institute Week.

Responsive Reading, led by Prof. Beahm.

Singing one stanza of America.

A drill in Sight Reading of Music given by Dr. Gibson was followed by the songs "Fawn-footed Nannie" and "Get Out In the Sunshine."

Language work was next taken up by Miss Phoenix, after which was given a short

RECESS.

Reading, by Miss Phoenix, was next taught.

The work was again divided into sections, Dr. Gibson taking charge of the Language and U. G. Palmer the Mental Arithmetic.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Roll call.

The work was again divided into sections, Profs. Gibson and Palmer taking up their respective work of Language and Arithmetic.

Miss Phoenix then took up Number Work, giving very clear illustrations of same.

Physical Culture drill.

RECESS.

Chorus Work by Dr. Gibson and Grammar by Prof. King.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Roll call.

Responsive Reading, led by Prof. P. Earl King.

Singing, "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear."

Announcements, made by U. G. Palmer and Supt. Browning.

Music, by Prof. Gibson.

Language by Miss Phoenix.

RECESS.

Phonics, by Miss Phoenix.

Section Work was then taken up by Dr. Gibson and U. G. Palmer, and continued until noon.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Roll call.

Section Work by Dr. Gibson and U. G. Palmer.

Miss Phoenix next handled the subject of Number Work and the teachers were required to take notes and hand in to the Instructors, which will aid them in classifying the teachers' certificates.

RECESS.

Chorus Class Work was taken up by Dr. Gibson, after which the school adjourned until Monday morning.

MONDAY MORNING.

School opened at 9, with roll call.

Singing, "Lend a Helping Hand" and "Nesting Song."

The Music Period, in charge of Dr. Gibson, was taken up and followed through in a spirited manner.

Nature Study was next presented by Miss Phoenix, after which was given a

RECESS.

The subject of Reading was given careful attention by Miss Phoenix.

The Section Work was then taken up by Dr. Gibson and Prof. Palmer, in which Language and Arithmetic were duly considered.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

School re-opened at 1.30, with the usual roll call.

Section Work was again pursued with Dr. Gibson and U. G. Palmer as Instructors, in which great interest was shown.

Miss Phoenix next took up the subject of Number Work, illustrating her methods by converting some of Garrett county's fairer sex into six year old children.

Physical Culture.

RECESS.

Chorus Class Work was successfully indulged in until 4.30, when the teachers departed for an inspection of the Jail.

TUESDAY MORNING.

School opened at 9 with the roll call.

Singing, "Nearer, My God, To Thee," by school.

Music, taught by Dr. Gibson.

At this period the school was highly honored by the visit from a number of distinguished visitors, viz: Rev. Workman, Rev. Chas. Stater, Rev. Davis, of Oakland, Dr. Kirk, of Baltimore, Dr. Goucher, President of Woman's College, Baltimore, and Dr. W. W. Davis, of Mt. Lake Park. The students and instructors were greatly enthused over the able addresses given by these interesting gentlemen.

RECESS.

Language and Reading by Miss Phoenix.

Section Work by Dr. Gibson and U. G. Palmer.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

School was called to order at 1.30 with the usual roll call.

Section Work by Dr. Gibson and U. G. Palmer.

RECREATION.

The subject of Number Work was taken up by Miss Phoenix and this session was considered the most interesting of any yet given by this lady.

RECESS.

Chorus Class Work by Dr. Gibson, in which a goodly number of the town people participated.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The session opened at 9, with a good attendance, the roll call numbering over two hundred.

Singing, "Crossing the Bar," by the school.

Music, taught by Dr. Gibson.

RECREATION.

A ten minute period was granted the teachers for writing on the subject of Theory, after which Miss Phoenix presented Reading.

RECESS.

Section Work in Language and Mental Arithmetic by Dr. Gibson and Prof. Palmer.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Roll call.

Section Work by Dr. Gibson and Prof. Palmer.

Number Work was faithfully reviewed by Miss Phoenix, in which she manifested great interest in behalf of the teachers.

Physical Culture.

RECESS.

Chorus Class Work in charge of Prof. Gibson.

BITTINGER.

Mrs. Jacob Peck died at her home on Negro Mountain, about three miles from this village, on last Sunday afternoon about four o'clock.

Rev. Alvin Yugel was visiting and getting acquainted with the good people at Accident last Monday.

T. B. Wiley made a business trip to Oakland on Friday of last week

Arthur Miller, of Grantsville, was calling on ralatives here last Sunday.

Miss Mary Oester attacked and slew a monster rattlesnake near her home one day last week, but she refused to give the exact measurtments of the reptile for fear we would call it a "snake story."

Calvin Sechler and family, of Kime, Pa., were visiting in this neighborhood last week.

Simon Brenneman, the genial and skillful contractor, with his "big four" is erecting a large barn for Daniel Beitzell.

J. M. Durst, of New Germany, was seen in this village last week.

John Detrich moved his household from Jennings to this place last week.

Call for Your Letters.

Albert Chemical Co., Master Chas. Browning, Melinda Hanes, H. V. Hawkins, Dick Kerlus, Miss Mary Parker, Frank Parker, Philip Willett.

SHERIFF BROWN RETURNED

Saturday Morning From Michigan, Bringing With Him George Arnold.

Last Saturday morning Sheriff Austin Brown, who went to Michigan a week previous in order to bring into the jurisdiction of the Maryland courts George Arnold, the self-confessad horse thief who fled from this State a day or two after he and two of the Kisner boys had stolen three horses from Hutton, arrived in Oakland with Arnold and placed him in jail.

On the way in from Michigan Arnold made a full and free confession to Sheriff Brown in which he exposed the entire workings of the gang of which he seemed to be the ringleader, and implicated both the Kisner boys.

Arnold was placed on trial in the Circuit Court here Tuesday morning and made substantially the same confession of guilt as he imparted to the Sheriff and was sentenced by the Court to serve 6 years in the Penitentiary.

The Kisner boys, whose trial took place earlier during the term of Court, were also sentenced by Judge Henderson to serve 3 years in the Penitentiary.

Circus Employe Killed.

A man who has been identified as William Rudd, of West Wheeling, Ohio, who took employment at Tunnelton with Howe's Great London Shows, was killed at Tunnelton, W. Va., Friday by the kick of a circus horse. He had been employed previously for a few days at the Tygarts Valley glass plant at Grafton Rudd was about 20 years of age.

Protection Against Loss By Fire.

Is your property insured? If not, could you afford to lose your home or your place of business at this time by fire? If such a misfortune should overtake you are you able to rebuild without borrowing money and putting a mortgage on your premises? If not, then insure your property at once in one of the large and reliable Fire Insurance Companies represented by our Agency, and in case of fire you will be promptly paid the amount of loss sustained under your policy, and it will not be necessary to borrow. Combined assets of Companies represented, more than $85,000,000. Write for information and rates.

FRED A. THAYER, Agent.
52-2t4s Oakland, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Allegany County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Testamentary on the personal estate of

CONRAD J. BURKHOLDER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of June, 1908.

E. C. BURKHOLDER,
Administrator,
Grantsville, Md.

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

SATURDAY,

the 15th day of August, '08,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1. ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND KNOWN AS LOT NUMBER TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE on the plat of Mountain Lake Park Association as recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 6, folio 800, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Md., and being the same land which was conveyed by the said Mountain Lake Park Association to Jesse Bowman Young by deed for the same bearing date the 9th day of September, 1884, and recorded in Liber W. H. T., No 9, folio 345, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7, of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907, as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Jesse Bowman Young.

No. 2. The undivided one-half interest in MILITARY LOT NUMBER NINE HUNDRED AND SEVEN, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, and being the same property which was conveyed by Etta M. Smouse and others to Lawrence B. Crane by deed bearing date the 7th day of May, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 47, folio 125, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7, of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Lawrence B. Crane.

No. 3. ALL THOSE PIECES OR PARCELS OF LAND KNOWN AS LOTS NUMBERS NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY AND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO as shown on the plat of Mountain Lake Park Association recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 6, folio 800, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, Md., and being the same land which was conveyed by A. C. Snedeker and others to M. E. Conner by deed bearing date the 7th day of October, 1896, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 32, folio 343, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said M. E. Conner.

No. 4. ALL THOSE PIECES OR PARCELS OF LAND KNOWN AS LOTS NUMBERS THREE AND FOUR IN BLOCK TWENTY-FIVE on the plat of the Mountain Home Company in the town of Loch Lynn Heights as recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 1., folio 2, one of the Plat Records of said Garrett county, Md., and being the same property which was conveyed by Catharine D. Sweet to John E. Elliott by deed dated the 23rd day of October, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 435, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said John E. Elliott.

No. 5.—ALL THAT PIECE OF LAND KNOWN AS MILITARY LOT NUMBER FOUR THOUSAND AND FORTY-EIGHT CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES, MORE OR LESS, and being the same property which was conveyed by George P. White and others to Viola Kimble by deed bearing date the 5th day of March, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 44, folio 161, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of Garrett county, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Viola Kimble.

No. 6. ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND LOCATED IN MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, beginning for the same at a stone located at the corner of Spruce and E streets in said Mountain Lake Park and running with said E street South 50 feet to a stake for the place of beginning, then with the South line of Lot No. 107, 120 feet to an alley, then South along said alley 25 feet to a stake, then East 120 feet to E street, then North along E street 25 feet to the beginning, as shown on the plat of Mountain Lake Association as recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 6, folio 800, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, and being the same parcel of land which was conveyed by Mary E. Meyers to Anna V. Cunningham by deed dated the 10th day of April, 1901, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 39, folio 433, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of said Anna V. Cunningham. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county.

No. 7.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND KNOWN AS LOT NUMBER SEVENTY-SIX IN BLOCK 2 as shown on the plat of Loch Lynn Heights as recorded among the Land Records of Garrett county, containing for the same the quantity of 20-121 of an acre, and being the same land which was conveyed to William D. King by C. L. Smith and others by deed bearing date the 10th day of March, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 44, folio 385, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said William D. King.

No. 8.—ALL THOSE PIECES OR PARCELS OF LAND KNOWN AS LOTS NUMBERS FORTYEIGHT, FIFTY-NINE AND SIXTY-TWO as shown on the plat of Mountain Lake Park Association recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 6, folio 800, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, and being the same property conveyed to C. W. Conner by deed duly recorded among the Land Records of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said C. W. Conner. Saidl land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county.

No. 9.—LOT NUMBER EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE IN MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK as shown on the plat of Mountain Lake Park Association on record in Liber E. Z. T., No. 1, one of the Plat Records, of said Garrett county, and being the same lot which was conveyed by Gilmor S. Hamill and wife to Fannie Elizabeth Miller by deed dated the 23rd day of December, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 46, folio 362, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Fannie E. Miller.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

H. R. DEWITT,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany County.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.
R. C. McCandlish, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. Friend, Merchant,
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

THOMAS DAVIS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of May, 1908.

BRADLEY T. DAVIS,
Administrator,
Kitzmiller, Md.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

Valuable Farm

Located about one mile Northeast of Friendsville, Garrett County.

By virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county passed in a cause in said court wherein Silas Teats is complainant and Allen Teats and others are defendants, being No. 1521 Equity, the undersigned Trustee will, on

Saturday, the 18th Day of July,

1908, in front of the Postoffice, in the town of Friendsville, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, offer at public auction to the highest bidder, all that farm located about one mile Northeast of the town of Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, which is known as the

"Andrew Jackson Teats Farm,"

and described as follows:

FIRST—All that part of a tract of land called the "Gleanings," lying North of Bear Creek, containing the quantity of fifty acres of land and being the same land which was conveyed to Andrew Jackson Teats by deed from David P. Mays et ux., dated the 27th day of September 1884, and recorded in Liber W. H. T. No. 9, folio 472, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county. Part of said fifty acres is cleared and under cultivation.

SECOND—All that other part of a tract of land called the "Gleanings," situated and adjoining the above piece of land, containing the quantity of fifty acres of land and being the same which was conveyed to the said Andrew Jackson Teats by deed from Silas Teats et ux., dated the 1st day of August 1885, and recorded in Liber W. H. T. No. 10, folio 482, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, saving and excepting ten acres of land which was conveyed to the said Andrew Jackson Teats et ux., to Amand Schroyer by deed dated the 25th day of January, 1899, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 15, folio 662, etc., Land Records of Garrett county. This second piece is also partly cleared and under cultivation and improved by a good dwelling and outbuildings.

Said property will first be offered separately and if no adequate bids are received it will be offered as a whole, and is a beautiful farm for any one desiring to purchase.

Said property will be sold subject to dower of the widow of Andrew Jackson Teats, Anastatia Teats.

Terms of sale as prescribed by the Decree. Cash on day of sale or the ratification thereof by the court.

ANDREW S. TEATS, Trustee.
G. Semmes Hamill, Jr., Solicitor.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. Offutt, John M. Davis, G. S. Hamill.
George W. Legge, John T. Mitchell, S. T. Jones.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, VICE P'R'S'T. S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. FRADEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER

Hotel Frantz is undergoing some extensive repairs.

Get your Buckwheat Fertilizer from Naylor. 16-3

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Jamesson, of Piedmont, are visiting their daugeter Mrs. King Delawder.

Money to Loan on First Mortgage—Apply to Renninger & Offutt, Attorneys, Oakland, Md. 17-tf.

Mr. Elijah Howell, of near Swanton, was in the city Monday and made this office a brief business visit.

A. D. Naylor & Co. just received car of Buckwheat Fertilizer. 16-3

Mrs. Harland L. Jones and little daughter were visiting relatives in Terra Alta several days this week.

Ernest Ashby returned to his home in Oakland last Thursday afternoon from school at Westminster, Md.

Miss Rose Mitchell has returned to her home in Oakland for the summer vacation from school at Staunton, Va.

Naylor just received a car of Mowers, Rakes, Haytedders, Hayloaders and side delivery Rakes. You want to get his prices before buying. 16-3

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscraft, of Oakland, went to Kingwood last Friday morning to remain a short time with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac I. Thompson, of Ryans' Glades were guests yesterday of Mr. and Mrs. King Delawder at their home on Second street.

The Gold Mine Store is the place to get your candy, post cards, tobaccos, toys, wagons, base ball goods and fishing tackle of all kinds. Two bottles of pop for 5c.

Mr. William Richardson, of Aberdeen, Md., nephew of the late John Richardson, of Oakland, visited relatives here a day or two last week.

Congressman George C. Sturgiss, of Morgantown, West Va., was the guest on Sunday of his brother, Col. A. G. Sturgiss, at his home on Alder street.

Miss Rebecca Thayer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. A. Thayer, has returned to her home in Oakland from Cornell University, where she is a student.

Engraved calling cards and wedding invitations may be procured by leaving your orders at this office. A very attractive and stylish line at moderate prices is shown.

Mrs. Joseph E. Harned, who spent a week in Wheeling where she was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. S. J. Miller, returned to her home in Oakland Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hotchkiss, of Piedmont, and Mrs. Mamie Tibbetts, of Washington, D. C., are in Oakland visiting Mr. and Mrs. Herman Creutzburg at their home on Alder street.

Miss Susan Shirer of the Daily Republican office, has gone to Oakland, Md., where she is spending a needed vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Shirer.—Grafton Republican.

Next week we shall publish the Mountain Lake Park program in these columns in full, also a short sketch of each of the entertainers who will appear on the platform. The program this year promises to excell that of preceding years and large crowds are expected by the Association management.

County Superintendent Ed. A. Browning went to Ocean City Monday night where he is attending the State Teachers' Convention. He will return to Oakland the latter part of the week.

A young married man wanted with no children or a very small family; the wife to do the cooking for four men, the man to work by the year or month; house ready till July. Write at once; reference wanted. C. J. Yoder, Grantsville, Md. 11-3t

Edward G. Hooper, of the B. & O. R. R. executive offices, Baltimore, spent Sunday last as a guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Haulenbeck at "Uplands," near Deer Park. Mr. Hooper came up on No. 3 train viewing the beautiful scenery on the 17-mile grade with rapt admiration. Mr. Hooper has visited the Rocky mountains and other places of interest in the far West, and declares the summit of the Alleghanies to be without an equal

The Oakland District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church began its twenty-ninth session in St. Paul's church in Oakland last night. The opening sermon was a very able discourse preached by Rev. W. C. Strohmeyer, of Thomas, West Va. Dr. Fitzwater, of Delaware, Ohio, will lecture this evening and tomorrow evening Dr. Hess, of Kingwood, will preach. Quite a goodly number of ministers are in attendance at the conference, which is being conducted by Dr. R. B. Ward, the district superintendent.

WANTED—By lady of experience, position as manager of summer boarding house at or near Mt. Lake Park. Can give references. Address "A. A.," care of THE REPUBLICAN. 14tf

Howe's Great London Show was in Oakland last Saturday. With it was the usual crowd of sharks, short change men, fakirs, shell game flim flammers and hard cases generally. Saturday afternoon one individual from the vicinity of Deer Park, complained of having been victimized to the tune of $110, which amount he brought to Oakland that morning with the intention of depositing it in one of the banks here. He changed his mind, however, and now he is sorry of the fact and also short of change. A woman was heard to bewail the fact that she lost $40, how or in what manner, she refused to divulge. The best plan is to have only sufficient money when you to the show to pay your way and never try to beat a showman at his own game.

Railroad Men to Meet at Deer Park.

Matters of the highest moment to the welfare of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and its branches will be discussed at the annual meeting of the officials of that railroad which will be held at Deer Park, Md., late this month or in July. All arrangements for the annual meeting, except the date, have been completed. The date will be made known to the officials in a few days.

President Oscar G. Murray, will be one of the principal speakers, but the subject of his address is not yet known.

Subscribe for The Republican.

CAPITAL 50,0 0,00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $29,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

ATTEMPT TO WRECK PASSENGER TRAIN

Ties Placed on Track in Fifty-Eight Cut Discovered in Time.

Last Wednesday night a dastardly attempt was made to wreck passenger train No. 1, the New York-St. Louis flyer, due in Oakland at 10.30 o'clock, at a point about six miles west of Oakland in what is known as Fifty-eight Cut, but fortunately the plans of the would-be wreckers were frustrated by the discovery of the obstruction by the crew of an eastbound freight train.

In order to wreck the train a large number of heavy oak cross ties had been placed on the rails about midway in the cut at which point there is a heavy down grade and where the westbound track is some fifteen feet or more above the opposite track. The discovery was made by the freight train crew a short time before train No. 1 was due at that point and a flagman was sent out to stop the passenger. The obstruction was speedly removed and the train passed safely.

Had the wreckers intentions been carried out the is no doubt that but that there would have been a tremendous loss of life and property, as nothing would have prevented the passenger train from going over onto the eastbound track and completely demolishing it.

As a sequel to the attempted wrecking of the train Baltimore and Ohio secret agents placed under arrest at Terra Alta on Thursday following a man whom they suspected of having knowledge of the occurrence and brought him to Oakland and had him placed in jail. What evidence there is against the man, who says he hails from the northwest, is not known.

Church Services.

OAKLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

Services on Sunday, to which all are cordially invited, will be preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

L. B. HENSLEY, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:

Elder Hill—Union Sunday school 10 a. m., and preaching at 11 a. m.

Deep Creek—Sunday school at 2 p. m., and preaching at 3 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

UNION CHURCH—GORTNER.

J. C. Beahm, of Accident who is attending the combined County Normals at Oakland, will preach at the Union church Sunday at 10.30 a. m. All are invited to come.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE.

Services next Sunday as follows:

Mt. Lake Park—Class meeting at 10 a. m.; Sunday school 2.30 p. m.; Junior League 3.30 p. m.; Epworth League 7 and preaching 8 p. m.

Deer Park—Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at 11 a. m.; Epworth League at 7.30 p. m.

Wesley Chapel—Quarterly conference Saturday at 10 a. m. Preaching Sunday at 7.30 p. m., by Rev. R. B. Ward, D. D., followed by communion service. All are welcome.

E. J. WESTFALL, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:

Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.

Preaching 8 p. m.

Luther League every Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Preaching in Deer Park Lutheran church next Sunday at 11 a. m.

Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:

Sunday school at 9.15 a. m.

Preaching at 10.30 a. m., and 8 p. m., by Dr. J. H. Fitzwater, of Deleware, Ohio. Dr. Fitzwater is one of the Field Secretaries of the Home Mission and Church Extension Society, and one of the leading preachers in the Church.

Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.

Junior League Wednesday 4.15 p. m.

Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

Free Delivery May Be Established.

Monday afternoon Dr. W. W. Davis, Superintendent of the Park, was in conference with a Post Office official from Washington with a view to having letter carriers for the Oakland, Mountain Lake Park and Deer Park postoffices appointed. Should these appointments be made they will be for the summer months only so far as Mountain Lake Park and Deer Park are concerned. The Oakland carrier may be appointed permanently.

Young Men's Christian Society.

Subject for next Sunday afternoon's lecture, Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, lecturer, in the rooms of the Association, Mitchell building, Second street, to which all or cordially invited: Israel Asks for a King.—1 Sam. 8.

Epworth League Lawn Fete.

The Epworth League of St. Paul's M. E. Church will hold a lawn fete on the church and parsonage lawn Tuesday evening, June 30th. Ice cream, strawberries, cake and other refreshments will be served. Come and bring your friends and enjoy the evening with us.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

KILLED UNCLE.

Because He Was Disharged From Section Gang On Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Dominick Sagler, an Italian track foreman employed by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was stabbed to death by his nephew, Dominick Arabella in front of the Baltimore & Ohio station at Piedment Saturday midnight. The murderer has not yet been apprehended.

Arabella had been working in the gang under his uncle, but was discharged Saturday night. He was drinking and started a quarrel with his uncle, which ended with the stabbing in the back which quickly proved fatal. Sagler was a resident of Bloomington, this county. The murderer has a scar on one cheek. When he escaped he wore a red necktie and dark clothes.

Lawn Fete.

The Epworth League of Mt. Lake Park will hold a Lawn Fete on the old auditorium grounds on the evening of July 1st. Everyone invited.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Yough River Oil and Gas Company of Garrett County will be held on

Saturday, July 25th, 1908,

at the court house, Oakland, Md., at 2 p. m., for the purpose of devising ways and means to continue drilling for oil or gas.

All stockholders are requested to be present, as business of importance to all stockholders will be transacted.

D. M. MASON, Pres't.
E. J. FRINGER, Sec'y.

Teachers' Examination.

OFFICE OF
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
OF GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., June 24th, 1908.

The Annual Teachers' Examination will be held in Oakland

Thursday and Friday, July 2 & 3,

Commencing at 9.30 A. M.

Examinations for Free Scholarships to the Western Maryland College, St. John's College and the Maryland Agricultural College will be held at the same time.

By order of the Board.
E. A. BROWNING, County Sup't.

An Appetite

No matter how critical your taste or capricious your appetite, we are sure to be able to please you with

Pure Ice Cream.

Our aim is to make it the finest, and we seem to be successful, judging by its great popularity.

Any flavor you may prefer.

Any quantity you want.

Henry Lauer,

4tf Oakland, Md.

Arthur Townshend,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

First National Bank Building, Main Street, Oakland, Md.

Matting.

To close out our Matting will give you bargains.

$1 Lace Curtains for 75cts

BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

Summer Underwear

and beautiful line of

WOOL GOODS

CHEAP.

Dimities, Percales, Seersuckers, etc.

American and Beauty

CORSETS,

Medium and Long Waists.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

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THE Clothing we are handling son is that distinguished kind which you see so many well dressed gentlemen wearing, and gives them that appearance of refinement that no other line of Clothing imparts. It is the Hart Schaffner & Marx kind. Come to our store and we will be pleased to exhibit the full line of this incomparable Clothing built scentifically for wear and appearance.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

ORDER NISI.

E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer, vs. Jennie Smith.

No. 154 on the Miscellaneous Docket. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, this 17th day of June, 1908, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer in and for Garrett County, Md., be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 24th day of July, 1908; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of July, 1908.

The report states the amount of the sale to be $1020.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer, vs. Charles Hook.

No. 152 on Miscellaneous Docket In the Circuit Court For Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, this 17th day of June, 1908, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer in and for Garrett County, Md., be ratified and confirmed; unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 24th day of July, 1908; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of July 1908.

The report states the amount of sale to be $23 14

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk

ORDER NISI.

E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer, vs. Annie V. Cunningham.

No. 155 on Miscellaneous Docket In the Circuit Court for Garrett County,

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, this 17th day of June, 1908, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer in and for Garrett County, Md., be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 24th day of July, 1908; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of July, 1908.

The report states the amount of sale to be $28.87.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer, vs. Mary C. Love.

No. 159 on Miscellaneous Docket. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, this 17th day of June, 1908, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Md., be ratified and confirmed; unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 24th day of July, 1908; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of July, 1908.

The report states the amount of sale to be $38.94.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer, vs. G. M. Wilson heirs.

No. 157 on Miscellaneous Docket. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, this 17th day of June, 1908, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by E. A. Weimer, late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Md., be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 24th day of July, 1908; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of July, 1908.

The report states the amount of sale to be $35.72

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Md., to collect and receive taxes at the times and places following:

July 14, Bloomington, Moody's Store.
July 15, Kitzmiller, Wilson's Store.
July 16, Gorman, Browning House.
July 17, Red House 9 to 12; Top of Moun ain on Pike 1 to 4.
July 17, Kitzmiller, Bank Building.
July, 17, Crellin, Company Store.
July 18, Swanton, W. H. Lohr's Residence.
July 20, McHenry, 9 to 12—Sang Run, Coppett & Lytle's Store, 2 to 5.
July 21, Hoyes, Smith's Store.
July 21, Deer Park, Specht's Store.
July 22, Accident, Englehart's Store.
July 22, Hutton, Carney's Store.
July 23, Friendsville, Crawford Hotel.
July 24, Selbysport, Riley's Store.
July 27, Cove, Diehl's Store, 9 to 3—Kevser, Leatman's Store, 4 to 6.
July 28, Grantsville, National Hotel.
July 29, Thomas H. Layman's Hotel.
July 30, Johnson's 9 to 3—Avilton, Garlitz's Store, 5 to 7.
July 31, J. A. Strickland's, 9 to 12—Walter Warnick's, 2 to 5.
Aug. 1, Merrill.
Aug. 3, C. J. Otto's, 9 to 12—Jennings Hotel, 1 to 7.
Aug. 3, Bloomington, Postoffice.
Aug. 4, Deer Park, Specht's Store.
Aug. 4 and 5, Bittinger, Elithorp's Store.
Aug. 6, Swanton, W. H. Lohr's Residence.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1906, being Chapter 556, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date thereof; and all taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of state and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

W. E. HOLLINGER,
Treasurer for Garrett County, Md.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, dated the 9th day of June, 1908, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1382 Equity on the docket of said court, the undersigned was appointed Trustee to make sale of the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

Friday, the 3rd Day of July,

1908, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder on the premises, all that parcel or lot of land known and designated as

Military Lot No. 2663,

containing fifty acres, situate and being on Cove Hill, in Election District No. 5 of Garrett county, Maryland, and being the home farm of the late Benjamin F. Bowser.

The improvements consist of a Log House containing five rooms, a new Barn 20x35 feet together with other necessary outbuildings.

Upon the property is also a young orchard and about ten acres of the place is under cultivation. There is a large quantity of prop timber and locust posts upon the land.

This property will be sold subject to the pasturage and crop rights for the present year.

TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the Decree—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale; one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

AMOS BOWSER, Trustee.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Montrous' Invention.

By GEORGE ETHELBERT WALSH.

Copyright, 1907, by George Ethelbert Walsh.

MONTROUS was more seedy in appearance than usual as he listlessly dropped into the chair. The day was hot, and the stuffy little restaurant made his head ache.

When he looked up to give his order the new waitress smiled and in reply to his question said:

"Patsy's gone, and I've taken her place. I hope I'll suit you."

Montrous thought the name better than Patsy, and the face and figure fitted it admirably. Tess—Tess Barrington! It sounded good, and the eyes were wondrously liquid and brown

The dinner hour was an oasis in the desert of work and worry. Montrous began to drop in earlier to avoid the noonday rush. Once when the table presided over by Tess was crowded he unwillingly took his place at another. As the days and weeks passed the new waitress looked fagged, in common with the rest.

"When do you take your vacation?" he asked one day.

"I don't think I'll take any," she said, with a sad smile. "It costs too much."

Montrous understood. A vacation without wages would be a joyless affair.

"I suppose you take yours soon?" she murmured.

"No; not this year," he blurted out. "I can't—not until my patent comes out."

This was the first time he had spoken to a stranger about his patent, and he wondered at his words. But he continued:

"You see, I'm poor and must make this patent go. It's a great one, but they don't see it that way, or want to buy it outright for a mere song. But I'll starve before they get it that way."

The subtle power which had induced him to reveal this much of his inner life to Tess could not be explained. He was no psychologist. He had no time to take an inventory of his emotions. A week passed without further reference to his work. Then one day she asked half apologetically:

"Can I see the patent?"

"Sure! But it may not interest you. It's all about—about making tin cans."

He laughed at the crude description and then added:

"It's a machine that will save thousands—millions—to manufacturers of tin cans. I'll bring it around if you'll let me."

Montrous made the patent an excuse for calling often.

"One concern offered me five hundred for it," he exclaimed scornfully. "Think of it! Five hundred for two years' work!"

In the middle of the summer he beamed into the restaurant on a very hot day and whispered softly:

"What do you think, Tess? I've got a raise. The great Consolidated Tin Can company offered me $1,500 today for the patent!"

She was tired with the day's unremitting work, and the lines on her face were drawn, but she brightened

"I HOPE I'LL SUIT YOU."

up at the sight of his happiness and said:

"You'll take it?"

He looked hurt, the smile fading from his features.

"Tess!"

There were surprise and indignation in the single word. Tess flushed and stammered quickly:

"Oh, I didn't mean that. I was so tired that the thought of $1,500 seemed like—like"—

For the first time he noted her drawn face. His own immediately changed to sympathetic appreciation of her viewpoint.

"It does seem like a good deal," he said slowly. "It would give—give you now, for instance, a nice long vacation, and you need it."

"I wasn't thinking of that," she stammered hurriedly.

For a week Montrous was moody and depressed. He took no apparent interest in his dinner. Tess gently rallied him and even changed his orders to suit her idea of what he needed. His face grew pale and drawn. Finally Tess said sharply to him one day:

"You need a rest—a change."

"Do I? And you, what about you? You're all played out, Tess, and you must take a vacation."

"Oh, I can stand it until"—

"Until you collapse!" he blurted out angrily.

Montrous did not appear at the restaurant for three days. Then on the fourth he entered, with a new, quiet, determined expression on his face.

"Tess, I want to see you tonight," he said briefly. "It—it's about the patent and—and—our—your vacation."

When he entered her bare, plain hall room that evening, the old depression had worn off. Her eyes were aglow with a new passion. Without circumlocution he plunged to the heart of his subject.

"Tess, I've sold the patent for a lump sum!"

She glanced up hurriedly, with a frightened expression on her face. The color deserted her lips. Mistaking it for a false alarm, he went on, with a smile on his lips:

"I sold it to the Consolidated Tin Can company for $2,000. I made them raise their bid $500. Isn't that glorious?"

A cry escaped her lips, and her eyes filled with anguish. Montrous stared at this exhibition of emotion, unable to explain it.

"And the royalties?" she gasped.

"There will be no royalties."

"But you said there would be a fortune in royalties and that you would never sell it outright."

The light in his eyes made her shiver.

"But, Tess, little girl, don't you see, I might have to wait years for that, and we needed the rest, the change—you and I. And $2,000 is a good sum. It will give us a vacation"—

She placed her hands to her face and was sobbing softly. Montrous approached and tried to speak steadily, but his voice wavered.

"Tess, dear, don't you see that I love you and that we can—can go away for a time? When we are married we"—

She stepped back, still holding her hands before her eyes. The movement brought Montrous to a sudden stiff attitude. The blood left his face. His voice was very faint.

"Tess, you do not love me? You cannot care for me—in this way?"

She made no reply, but continued her sobbing.

"Oh, I'm so sorry," she murmured brokenly. "You must let me think—leave me alone!"

Tess did not appear at the restaurant the next day nor the next. On the third Montrous could stand it no longer. He interviewed the proprietor and learned, to his chagrin, that the new waitress had left.

Tess was out when he called at her boarding house, but he was relieved to find that she had not changed her lodgings and thus escaped him entirely. He was full of good news and anxiously waited her return. She came in late, less fagged than when he met her last, but still with circles under her eyes.

"Tess, I've good tidings," he said impulsively, taking her hand. "Some fairy godmother of mine has interceded for me. The great Tin Can heart has softened. I can hardly believe the news to be true. But I have it in black and white, and I'm forced to accept it."

She flushed prettily, and the return of the old happiness in her eyes transformed her features.

"You don't ask me what it is I have to tell you?" he added in disappointment. "Have you lost all interest in the patent? If so, then my good fortune will not interest you."

"No, no! Tell me!"

"I've made a new contract with the Consolidated Tin Can company," he announced abruptly. "Instead of paying me $2,000 for the patent they will use it in all their factories and pay me royalties. And the most wonderful thing about it is that the proposition came from them. Can you believe it?"

"No!" she answered faintly.

"Do you know what that means to me?" he added. "Why, it will make me rich—rich enough to go on with my work and to take a vacation when I wish. It's a sure income of many thousands, and"—

Then he stopped. The remembrance of their last interview flashed over him. The joy of the present suddenly lost its power. He was conscious of a loss which success could not requite. The sadness in the corners of his eyes gave him an old, wrinkled appearance. He glanced once at her, and then his resolution made him turn away. His hands strayed idly among the papers and magazines on the table. She had brought a bundle of them in with her, and they lay close to his finger tips. While his eyes roamed from one printed word to another the slow abstraction changed to sudden new interest. He picked a paper from the table and studied it closely. The paper was neatly typed, and the words had a familiar look. Increasing surprise and wonder grew in his face, transfixing him so that he was scarcely conscious of her presence.

With uncomprehending eyes she watched the slow change dawning in his face. The awkward silence attracted her attention, and her eyes fell upon the paper in his hands. There was a cry of dismay from her, and with sudden alarm she glided toward him and snatched the fatal document. With cheeks flushed and eyes lustrous with fear she glanced up, hoping fearfully that her secret was still safe. But in that instant she read the meaning of his dull, baffled gaze.

"Tess," he said slowly, "what does this mean?"

He brushed his brow with a trembling hand.

"How did you get this?" he continued thickly. "It's a copy of my agreement with the company. How—where"—

She did not meet his eyes, but wavered uncertainly, holding the paper in her hands. The light of comprehension was slowly dawning on him. Still he was puzzled.

"Tess, you did this! You—you"—

Then the absurdity of it made him hesitate. What influence could a poor, friendless waitress have with one of the wealthiest corporations of the country? Clearly it was a mere coincidence! But it puzzled him, and he looked to her for an explanation.

She stood near him with half averted face. From the clear cut profile, with its delicate outline and suggestive curves of cheek and chin, his eyes wandered back to the table from which he had picked the document. There were other papers loosened from the rubber band—a memorandum, a loose sheet of some printed matter, an unopened letter and a card. The letter and card attracted his gaze. He dwelt upon them for an instant and then started as though touched by a live wire.

"Tess," he murmured abstractedly, picking up the card and letter, "can

"HOW DID YOU GET THIS?"

you explain how you got that paper and this—this"—

His voice trailed off, and he added, reading the card:

"Miss Morley."

He turned it over and gazed at the back, then looked at the handwriting on the unopened letter.

"Miss Morley," he read again.

Tess could stand it no longer. She held out a hand for her property. He watched her, a cynical smile slowly framing itself on his lips.

"You're not Tess—Tess Barrington," he went on, returning the card and letter. "It's a little game of deceit you've been playing. Miss Morley! And old John Morley is the president of the Consolidated Tin Can company! It is quite a coincidence!"

His laugh was mirthless and harsh, something like a sneer curling his lips. She winced under it, but a moment later she turned impulsively toward him and explained:

"I did not intend to deceive you!—I was there in the restaurant for—for the experience. I wanted to see for myself how others lived. I did not want to give to charity indiscriminately, and"—

He interrupted sharply:

"Charity! Oh, yes, it was charity to"—

She stopped him with an imperious look. The shame mounted to his forehead.

"No, I didn't mean that," he apologized. "But I must have the contract canceled. I could not accept the royalties on the patent in that way."

She watched him with a dumb look of pain on her face. When she held out her hands, he did not see them. His eyes were bright with a new determination.

"You do not wish to offend me," she began slowly. "I—after all, our friendship and what has happened, should a small thing like this stand between us?"

"It is what has happened between us that makes this impossible, Tess," he replied, smiling as he emphasized the old name which had grown so dear to him. "I knew Tess Barrington. I do not know Miss Morley."

If before there had lurked any hope in his heart, it was now forever suppressed. Tess—the girl he had loved—was no more, and in her place was—He shuddered and turned from her.

"I must go," he murmured gently.

There were pain and irresolution in her face. Then suddenly she took the copy of the contract and tore it in two, casting the two pieces in the open fireplace.

"If this makes the difference," she said firmly, "I shall have the original destroyed like this. It is not worth the loss of such—such friendship as ours. Now I'm Tess again—simply Tess Barrington, the obscure waitress at D.'s. I'm tired, horribly tired, and need a vacation. See the circles under my eyes! Do they not appeal to you? Think what a vacation we could take on $2,000! Wouldn't it be glorious?"

The saucy eyes and smiling face were close to his. He held his breath and clinched his teeth, then slowly shook his head. He replied with evident effort:

"No, no. That does not alter it. The illusion is broken. Tess, poor Tess, is no more!"

She uttered a little cry of dismay, the color fading from her face. Impulsively she stretched forth both hands again. He took them and held them passionately.

"I loved Tess—loved her dearly," he exclaimed between clinched teeth. "She was more to me than my patent, more than all else in life."

"Then I shall always be Tess to you—simply Tess."

Count Your Life By Deeds, Not by Years.

By CLARA BARTON, Founder of the National Red Cross Society.

THE mind is so constructed that we have become firmly convinced that after a certain length of time we cease to be useful, and when our birthday calendar indicates that we have reached or are nearing that time we become lax in our work and finally cease to accomplish, NOT BECAUSE WE FEEL IN REALITY THAT WE ARE NO LONGER USEFUL, but because we are supposed by all laws and dictums to have finished the span of life allotted to work.

* * *

Such a grave ERROR! I have noticed it particularly among old soldiers. In attending many reunions of old soldiers I have noticed that nearly the whole of their conversation is upon THE PASSING OF TIME AND UPON THEIR AGES. They seem to think it quite marvelous that they are even ALIVE, let alone having in mind the doing of anything for their fellow creatures. It is not their fault, but the fault of the attitude of the world to the old in years.

WHEN A MAN HAS CEASED TO FEEL HIMSELF USEFUL HE IS NO LONGER USEFUL, BUT I MAINTAIN THAT NO ONE NEED FEEL THAT WAY JUST BECAUSE HE IS FIFTY, SIXTY, SEVENTY, EIGHTY OR EVEN NINETY OR A HUNDRED YEARS OF AGE—THAT IS, ACCORDING TO YEAR STANDARDS. MANY MEN AT EIGHTY ARE AS CAPABLE OF BEING USEFUL TO THE WORLD AS THEY WERE FIFTY YEARS BEFORE, PERHAPS NOT IN THE SAME WAY AND MAYBE IN A MUCH MORE IMPORTANT WAY, FOR LIFE GIVES EXPERIENCE WITH ITS YEARS THAT IS OF SOME ACCOUNT IF MADE USE OF.

* * *

Birthday celebrations after one is ten are without any value, and, what is more, I verily believe that they are harmful. LET YOUR LIFE BE COUNTED BY THE MILESTONES OF ACHIEVEMENT AND NOT BY THE TIMEPIECE YEARS. We would all be younger if that were so and would live to be much older than we do at the present time, when the props are pulled from under us by tradition and precedent when the threescore and ten has been reached.

Today I feel as young in my own mind as I did a half century ago, and that's because I HAVE NOT FOLDED MY HANDS AND GIVEN UP WORK and also given up the thought that I was just as useful as I was in other years.

Hard Times Ahead For the Railroads.

By LUCIUS TUTTLE, President of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

WHILE IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO PREDICT THE EXTENT AND THE TIME DURING WHICH RAILROADS WILL BE AFFECTED BY THE RECENT PANIC, I AM FORCED TO BELIEVE THAT THE WORST HAS NOT YET BEEN EXPERIENCED, AND, TAKING THE EXPERIENCE OF FORMER PANICS AS A GUIDE, I DO NOT LOOK FOR ANY MATERIAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE PRESENT SITUATION FOR SOME MONTHS TO COME, AND I AM FEARFUL THAT THE FALLING OFF IN RAILROAD TRAFFIC IS LIKELY TO BE MORE SERIOUS THAN IT IS AT THE PRESENT MOMENT.

Whenever there is a material decrease in gross earnings of a railroad it finds it impossible, as a rule, to reduce operating expenses SUFFICIENTLY so as to preserve its net without a somewhat corresponding decrease. This is due to the fact that PAYROLL EXPENSES ARE THE LAST THAT CAN BE MATERIALLY REDUCED, and, as wages are much the larger portion of railroad operating expense, decreases in train service and in other forms of outgo cannot be made sufficiently large to offset a decrease in gross until the payroll can be CORRESPONDINGLY decreased.

* * *

If there is to be a great falling off in the volume of traffic, the added facilities that have been provided everywhere during the last two or three years will, in my opinion, be ample for the accommodation of the REDUCED volume of traffic, and further enlargements of these facilities CAN BE DISCONTINUED WITHOUT DETRIMENT UNTIL THERE IS A NEW REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

Our Relations With Germany.

By CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, American Ambassador to Germany.

THE LONG STANDING GOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY HAVE BECOME CLOSER, IF POSSIBLE, DURING THE PAST YEAR AS A RESULT OF THE EFFORTS MADE BY BOTH GOVERNMENTS. IT IS SCARCELY POSSIBLE TO EXPECT ANYTHING ELSE BETWEEN TWO NATIONS THAT ARE BLOOD RELATIONS AND THAT HAVE SO MANY INTERESTS IN COMMON.

The understanding reached between the American tariff commission and representatives of the German government has resulted in an agreement which will facilitate commerce, and it is to be hoped that the trade relations of the two nations will EXPAND AND STRENGTHEN on the basis of this agreement.

* * *

The exchange of German and American professors, an outcome of the genial idea conceived by Emperor William, has had A STIMULATING AND FRUITFUL EFFECT IN THE SPHERES OF CULTURE AND SCIENCE and has brought the learned men and the students of Germany and the United States into closer touch. The influence of these exchange professors HAS NOT BEEN CONFINED TO THE LECTURE HALLS. It has expanded to the entire people, and the educated classes of both countries have been brought into more intimate relations. As a result there has grown up a BETTER MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING of the peculiarities of each people, and the idea of the emperor when he inaugurated this movement THUS HAS BEEN FULFILLED.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North Third street.
Office in McComas Building.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

NORMAN S. HEINDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
KLAND, MARYLAND.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building
Particular attention given to Conveyancing Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice inthe Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Schedule effective June 2, 1907.
OAKLAND.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.37 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *5.22 a. m., *3.38 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.
For CUMBERLAND and WAY POINTS, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.
For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *5.26 p. m., Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *8.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.
For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.55 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.37 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

FOR SALE.
We will sell at private sale at our farms between Mt. Lake Park and Oakland,
1 Gasoline Engine,
8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $275.
1 Hay Bailer,
operated by horse-power. Makes standard size bales.
For further information call on or write to
THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
Oakland, Md.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.
Office—"Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Particular Attention Given
Railroad & Mine Surveying.
Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

Land for Sale.
We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:
One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from B. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.
Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.
Also 10 acres suitable for building sites, just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.
For further information, address
THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas J. Lowdermilk, late of Garrett County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of Aug., 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1908.

LOUISA A. LOWDERMILK,
Executrix.
McHenry, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

WILLIAM HACHMAN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 26th day of May, 1908.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
SAMUEL MOSSER,
Administrators.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

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The Republican Job Printery

Benj. H. Sincell, Prop.,
Okland, Md.

Two... Hermits.

By BELLE MANIATES.

Copyrighted, 1908, by Homer Sprague.

"Find me," Orville commanded, "the most isolated farmhouse in your district, where I can have comfortable accommodations for the summer and in no way be hampered in the creation of the book that at present exists in embryo within my brain."

After much skirmishing and scouring of the country Murray found what he thought he wanted and wrote his friend to come on.

Orville came by next train. Murray met him at the station in his big red car, and they sped down a broad, dust white highway.

"Looks thickly settled," objected Orville anxiously.

"We have only started on our road to nowhere," laughed Murray. "I'll cure you of your desire for solitude, I think."

Six miles farther he turned into a crossroad with farmhouses few and far between.

"This is better," declared Orville.

"It will keep getting better from your standpoint," retorted Murray.

On they sped until the car swerved and turned into what looked to Orville like an overgrown copse.

"You don't mean this is a road?" he said as the car bumped and protested against the ruts and underbrush.

"No; just a lane, the only house on which is the one where I have engaged

HE PAUSED BEFORE IT FOR SOME TIME.

quarters for you. The Gliddens live there, but rent out their ground, so there will be no 'help' even—just Glidden and his wife; not a rural route delivery to break the monotony. I believe a peddler passes once a year. You can be lost to the world and, like the little girl in the song, have 'nobody nigh to hinder.'"

"Murray, this place was made for me!" ejaculated the young author as the car swooped down upon a white house nestled among the trees.

Murray helped him carry his belongings into the big airy bedroom and then returned to town, with a curious smile lighting his face.

The place proved ideal for Orville's purpose. The farmer and his wife were quiet people, little given to speech. They never disturbed him when he was at work even to the extent of summoning him to a meal. When hunger drove him from his work, no matter what the hour might be, food was prepared without an objection. A beautiful winding river with incurving shores swept through the farm, and here at eve Dick Orville was wont to repair for inspiration. Under these blissful conditions his ideas developed and unfolded charmingly. Then there came the inevitable ending.

"I am sorry," faltered his landlady one morning, "but Hiram went to the postoffice today, and he found a letter from a young lady in the city. She is an artist and wants to come here to paint and to be alone."

"Well, write to her that she can't come," replied Orville quickly. "I'll pay you double"—

"It's too late," said Mrs. Glidden. "You see, the letter was written a week ago. We don't get our mail only once in awhile. She said if she didn't hear to the contrary she'd come today. But I'll try and find her another place near here. The Allens take boarders. I may have to keep her overnight if she comes. Would you like to hear her letter?"

Before he could politely decline this proffer Mrs. Glidden began to read the letter, which was girlishly written. She said that she longed for a place where she could be quiet, some place that was remote from neighbors, where she could paint and dream at will; that a friend in passing the Glidden farm had thought it would be just the kind of place she craved and had written her about it.

Some of Orville's irritation vanished upon hearing the letter. There was a note of appeal in it, a reflection of his own mood, that touched him.

"She evidently craves solitude as much as I do and so she will avoid me," he thought.

"We might try it, Mrs. Glidden," he proposed, "and if I find her presence interrupts my work in any way we can ask Mrs. Allen to take her in. They have other boarders, and I imagine she wouldn't get the quiet there that she so evidently wants. I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll move my writing table and books and things down to the little cabin on the river bank and do my work there."

He proceeded to carry out this plan and remained in his new quarters the rest of the day. It was dusk when he came to the farmhouse for something to eat.

"She's upstairs," volunteered Mrs. Glidden. "She's awfully young and pretty. I told her I had a gentleman boarder who came here to be alone, and she said she wouldn't disturb you in the least."

But Orville wasn't interested in hearing of the newcomer. His mind was intent on a complicated situation in his book, and he paid no heed to what his landlady was saying.

Three days and nights intervened without an encounter of the two would be hermits. Once Orville came upon an easel down in the orchard. He paused before it for some time, lost in admiration of the talent displayed. Then he walked on to the river. That night he was unable to write. Memories he was striving to stifle were awakened by the bit of landscape he had viewed.

The next morning as he was seated at his writing table in the cabin making heroic efforts to concentrate his thoughts on his work, he heard the sound as of some one running. He went to the door and saw a young girl carrying a tin pail filled with artist's materials running toward the cabin in great alarm.

"Oh," she gasped, with a half sob, "save me. He'll follow me in here!"

In an instant Orville's strong right arm was about her shivering form.

"Kathie! Would I let any one or anything harm you?"

She lifted a white face.

"Oh, Dick! You? Why—you are not Mrs. Glidden's boarder—the one I've been hiding from?"

"Yes; but tell me, what frightened you?"

"The bull! He chased me down here through the meadows."

Orville placed her in a chair and stepped outside. In a moment he returned with the pail of paints and brushes.

"It's all right, Kathie," he said reassuringly; "the pail, supposed to contain nourishment, was the attraction. The gentle creature I found sniffing suspiciously and disapprovingly at your paints was a young, hornless thing commonly known as a mulley cow."

Kathie's eyes were downcast. The silence that ensued was profound and eloquent. Then she looked up and met his steady gaze with a half smile.

"Dick," she said faintly, "did Tom Murray by any chance know you were here?"

"Tom Murray! Why, he found me this place. I wrote him to look me up a farmhouse where I could be quite alone and write. Why?"

"I saw him the other day and told him I wanted a farmhouse where I could be quite alone and paint. Dick!"

"Dear, Tom was far wiser than we. Shall we profit by his vision and let his plan work out as he intended? Can't we forgive and forget, Kathie?"

Later, when Mrs. Glidden saw her two boarders coming slowly up from the fields she sagely remarked to her spouse:

"Well, pa, that's a man and a woman the world over!"

Her Exalted Position.

"Ye needn't think because ye see me goin' an' comin' be th' back door iv Mr. Malcolm Goldborough's mansion that Oi'm wan iv th' common servants iv th' house," said the haughty customer to the uncivil butcher.

"Oh," ejaculated the fat little man, abruptly turning obsequious, "are—are you a family connection of the great Goldborough's, ma'am?"

"Oi'm more than a mere connection, sir."

"Pardon me," added the butcher, gazing patronizingly at this personage, "you're one of the family that's been abroad and whom I haven't had the pleasure of meeting before perhaps?"

"Ye'll have t' go higher than thot."

"Not Mr. Malcolm's new wife?" gasped the fat little man. "I didn't have a suspicion that he"—

"Higher, mon. Oi'm higher."

"Higher?" uttered the perfectly bewildered butcher.

"Yis. Oi'm th' cook!"—Bohemian.

Drug Store For Horses.

"I came across a queer little drug store the other day," said the city salesman. "It makes a specialty of veterinarian prescriptions. According to the proprietor's own account, they don't sell very much in that store except horse medicine. They sell more of that than any other drug store in town. The neighborhood abounds in stables and animals' hospitals, and most of the drugs used in doctoring sick horses are bought at that store. Of course the place is fitted up with the usual drug store paraphernalia. There is a soda water fountain, a cigar stand, postage stamps can be purchased there and drafts and doses for human beings will be compounded upon request, but those familiar and supposedly primary functions of a drug store are in this case a superfluity, because about all that druggist does is to put up cures for equine ailments."—New York Press.

Her Secret.

Wife—Have you any secrets you keep from me, dearest?

Husband—None, darling.

Wife—Then I am determined I will have none from you either.

Husband—Have you secrets, then?

Wife—Only one, and I am resolved to make a clean breast of it.

Husband (hoarsely)—Go on!

Wife—For several days I have had a secret—a secret longing for a new dress, with hat to match, for my birthday.

That fetched him.—London Mail.

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A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

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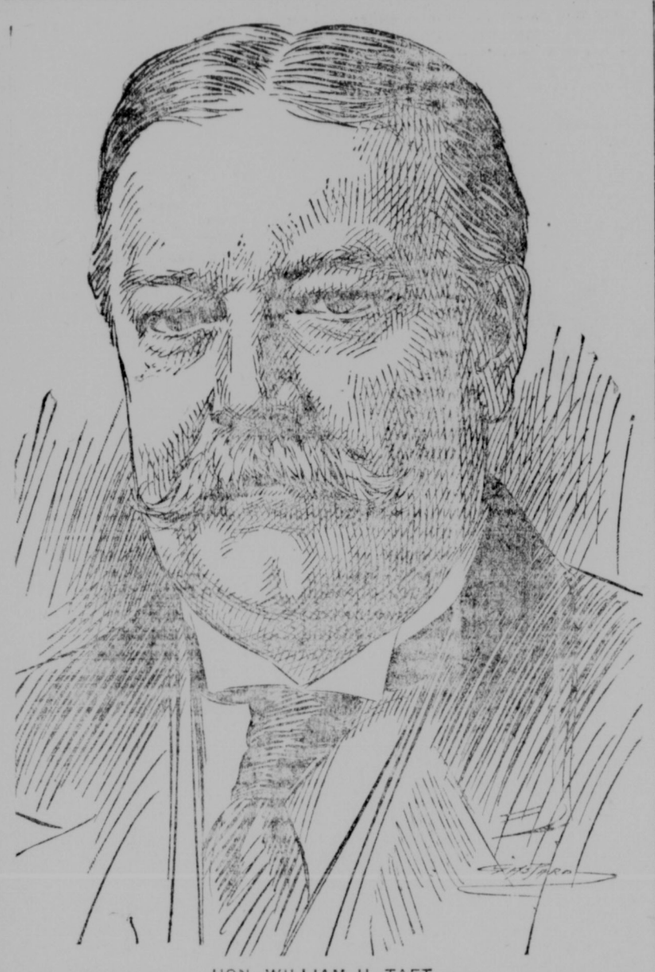

HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Story of the Great Gathering Told by a Master Pen.

Incidents and Sidelights—Picture of the Nomination of Secretary Taft—The Old Politician Talks of Politics of Yesterday and To-Day.

By WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

Chicago.—A national convention is all over but the shouting, when the presidential nomination is made. It is for that that the delegates assemble. High-browed men wrangle over party platform planks, and fight it out among themselves as to who shall be forced to accept the vice-presidential place, but in all of those things the general public has but little inter

Frank H. Hitchcock Brought in the Delegates with Ease.

est. The visitors in the galleries are there only to see the hero crowned, and once the ceremony is over, and the shouting has worn itself out, their interest in the convention rapidly dies away—the show is over.

Thursday was a hot day, and the perspiration that the thousands shed would have floated all four of the president's battleships, and the real trouble of the convention—in a day of trouble—began after the invocation had been spoken, after Senator Hopkins had given a visible demonstration of the platform, which no one heard and no one seemed to care to hear, and after Congressman Cooper, on behalf of the minority of the committee on resolutions, began scolding the convention.

His speech, of course, did not convince. It was a protest, rather than an argument, and anyway the convention would not have changed that platform, which it believed to be inspired from Washington, if the minority had offered the Ten Commandments. But Cooper scolded, and when the authorized representative from the railroad engineers and firemen and trainmen appeared and warned the convention that the railroad employes of the country were dissatisfied with the anti-injunction planks, that made no difference, either.

Gabriel's trumpet would have been laid on the table for the regular order by the convention. Its face was set. It was under orders, and nothing could move it. So it moved majestically along. It adopted the platform, formally voting down, by overwhelming majorities, planks advocating publicity in campaign contributions recommended by the president in his messages, valuation of railroads, recommended by the president in his messages, and the election of senators by the people.

A Roosevelt Convention.

For that convention was for Roosevelt policies only when it had them in the regular order and the authenticated form. The Roosevelt policies, as such, did not interest the convention, for it was under orders and took only the real milk of the word as it came through the committee, and it believed, and probably with some justification, in the fact that Roosevelt did not care to have his policies come into the convention by way of Wisconsin.

So it voted for the program and went on to the next order. And the next order was the nomination of a president. And that is a serious business.

It is curious to know just how forms and conventions and precedents are worshiped without sense or reason by apparently clear-headed men. But there sat 1,000 delegates and 10,000 spectators and listened to five mortal hours of utterly useless, entirely meaningless and absolutely vacuous speeches. These speeches were made putting men in nomination for the presidency who had no more chance to be nominated than they had of picking out a harp check and joining the

Senator Burrows Told of the Glory of the G. O. P.

heavenly choir. Boutell of Illinois began it—naming Cannon.

The crowd stood for him with some patience, though no one listened to him.

Gov. Hanly of Indiana, an unusually able governor, and an otherwise sane man, came a little afterward and got in a row with the convention because it laughed at him and jeered him during the last half of a perfectly unnecessary speech.

He assured the convention that under Fairbanks there would be no "government by impulse," and the crowd knew what he was driving at, and his usefulness as an orator was ended.

New York has a sense of humor, and when the delegation was called for New York the delegates rose laughing and let Gen. Woodford make the shortest and most appropriate speech of the day, nominating Hughes. And when he said that only two men beyond a doubt could carry New York—one being in the White House and the other in the governor's office at Albany—he made the crowd restive and quit just before his credit gave out.

The Clarion Note.

The only real clarion note of the convention was sounded by Knight of California, seconding Taft's nomination. For Knight has a voice, and Mr. Burton of Ohio, who put Taft's name before the convention gracefully, was not heard as well as such a speaker should have been heard. Knox also was tastefully nominated—with proper eclat and without too much wind-jamming.

And if the young football player, Cochem of Wisconsin, who gave the convention La Follette's name, had cut his speech in two, it would have made the hit of the afternoon. But he slid past the crowd's limit, and the smile which captivated every one wore off and he grew angry, and "the subsequent proceedings interested him no more."

It was Mr. McGee—remember the name—who, seconding the nomination of La Follette, started the whoop heard round the world. There seems to be no question that of all the candidates besides Taft, La Follette got the best demonstration.

But after that complications occurred. Some one walked across the gallery back of the speaker's platform with a flag containing Roosevelt's pic-

Senator Lodge Wielded the Gavel with Satisfaction to All.

ture, and the applause for La Follette merged into the futile, stupid attempt to stampede the crowd to Roosevelt, and for a quarter of an hour the yelling continued.

It was quieted as the roll call on president began and continued down to Iowa. There a silence fell, and continued until Taft was nominated.

Now written down here in a thousand words, this seems like the story of a stirring episode. Yet it covers events that lasted from 10 o'clock until 5:30. There was some formal cheering of something like two and six-elevenths seconds for each of the allies, and this is the best part of it all—those who had sought the nomination the hardest, Cannon and Knox and Fairbanks, got no more than Foraker, who took what he could pick up. There were no differences between the $75 picture fireworks and the ten-cent roman candle—they all fizzled and went out in gloom.

Abner Handy Talks.

But to go back to some of the earlier days of the convention, some of the days before the fireworks were all exploded, the days when only the fuses were sizzling. It was on Sunday, I think, that I met my friend Handy—Abner Handy from the Ninth Kansas district. Mr. Handy, who has been out of politics in Kansas since 1902, was unable to get to the convention before Sunday on account of floods in the Kaw bottoms, and until his arrival the pre-convention milling had been rather tame. But the arrival of Mr. Handy in his Prince Albert coat and black slouch hat, with his massive head of hair protruding fiercely, and his little slits of eyes keenly measuring up the situation—Mr. Handy is an expert on "the situation"—added new life to the crowd in the Annex, and one may say that the convention began with his arrival.

"It has been 12 years since I attended a Republican convention," said Mr. Handy, as he lolled in a red plush divan in alimony alley and spat through his teeth at the onyx mopboard, "and I meet a great many new faces. I first saw Fairbanks in the St. Louis convention, and I have just been talking to one of his managers—one of the new men in Indiana politics—born since I left the state—a Mr. Ade—George they call him. Clever young man, apparently. He tells me there is a strong undercurrent for Fairbanks, and wanted me to help him bale it up so that there would be some surface indications.

"But the situation," said Mr. Handy, as he pulled at his mustache and put his hat over his eyes, "does not seem to be working out that way, though. Fairbanks is a man than whom no other in all this great galaxy of sister states is more fitted geographically and logically to lead our great party.

"I speak," went on Mr. Handy, after reflecting and chewing viciously at his cigar, "I speak in no uncertain tones in this matter; he is a leader without fear and without reproach, and with him as our standard bearer in this great contest the eagles of victory would perch upon our triumphant guidons."

Is Now for Taft.

I can say for Mr. Handy to-day that he is an ardent supporter of the secretary of war for president, and proposes to take the stump for him in his district. After the nomination Mr. Handy said to me:

"You know that I was for Roosevelt, of course. I was for him when he was just a kid in the police commission in New York. What's more, if we could have put him on the ticket this year he would make Garrison county solid for the whole ticket. But then, you know, he's impulsive and erratic, and we've got to get down to business."

No Politics, All Reform.

It was on Monday that I met my friend from the Ninth district again. He was in the Pompeian room of the Annex when I found him.

"The only true thing," he said, as he waved proudly for the boy and ordered a split of water—"the only true thing about this convention is that nothing is true."

As he sipped the fuzzy water and recalled his promise to Mrs. Handy before he left home, Abner added reflectively: "The trouble with this convention is there is no politics in it. There are no politicians here. I've looked at this man Hitchcock—nothing but a card index, that's all there is to him. And I've looked over Vorys—he won't do; he's perfectly frank. Haven't heard him called a liar since I've been here. No man gets far in politics until his enemies call him a liar.

"Say," added the colonel, as he leaned across the mosaic on the table top, "say—now honest—why did your paper cut the 'Hon.' off in front of my name? I like it. Tell them to put it on. I was around when the New York delegation held a meeting to-day, and say! They don't know any more politics than a rabbit. They decided to do nothing. Imagine a convention where the New York delegation is such a four spot that they have to debate three days to decide whether they will take the vice-president! And, what's more, imagine a convention where the most serious item of interest is the nominee for vice-president! And now the New York delegation is going to have its palm read to find out whether it will take Hughes for vice-president or rally around Jim Sherman, the people's choice, or commit hara-kiri with Tim Woodruff."

Mr. Handy reflected for a time and sighed. "It's h——l'—it's certainly h——l'—but what else could you expect of a convention where people all paid their railroad fare. You reformers will get this country sewed up in a sack so that there won't be any politics any more. They'll nominate the delegates by direct primaries, instruct them on the chief planks of the platform—and where will the palladium of our liberties be then?"

There is something in Abner Handy's view of it. The alternate from the Ninth Kansas district has been drifting around to-day looking for the old familiar faces, and he finds they are not here. There aren't a dozen bronze buttons in all the throng.

Congressman Burton Painted a Glowing Picture of the War Secretary.

Young men with stiff straw hats and boyish faces are dominating the crowd.

"What can you expect," asked the colonel, earnestly, as he drifted out of the Taft headquarters, "of a gang like that? No whispering—no one coming out of the consultation room like a man from a dentist's office—with his teeth in his hands—a sadder and wiser man; nothing but idle speculation about the vice-presidency."

Sighs for the Old Days.

The colonel waved for the waiter and sighed and shook his head and said: "A promise is a promise—when your wife issues the door keys—yes, another bottle of those liquid hairpins."

Then he resumed his lamentations: "I saw some forlorn fellows solemnly hayfooting it down Michigan avenue this morning. They had a band and were in a procession. Was it a funeral? It was not. Was it the doomed man walking to the gallows with a firm step after eating a hearty

JAMES S. SHERMAN.

breakfast of bacon and eggs? Not at all! Was it a delegation of flood sufferers or a chain gang? No, but it looked like the melancholia ward of an asylum out for a morning's airing—and it was the Knox Marching Club!

"They are here. The band is here. They have to do something—so they

The Smile of Secretary Taft's Brothers.

flit through the hotels like lost spirits and recall the dear dead days when there was politics in this man's town, and a railroad attorney with a book of transportation was a bigger man than old Grant. And that's what your reform has done. Put a lot of Willies in serge suits—'nine ninety-eight, marked down from fourteen fifty'—into control of the destinies of our great republic.

"What has become of our common heritage?" exclaimed Mr. Handy, waving his glass wildly. "Where is our manifest destiny? Who's gone and stolen the pride pointer and the alarm-viewer? Is it in the platform? No, you reformers are making terms with Gompers; and Taft's 'liberal views,' as they call them, are going to prevail over the fine conservative views of our peerless leader, our grand old man, freedom's champion, the defender of the faith of the fathers, the man who—the man who—the man who"—reiterated Mr. Handy—"the man who—I refer to Hon. J. G. Cannon of Danville, Ill.

"Where's your keynote speech in this convention? I'll tell you; it's fastened in Burrows' time lock. Who is going to sound a clarion note here to-day? There will be no clarion note. The name of the gallant Blaine will not be heard in the hall. The party that saved the country, that broke the shackles on 4,000,000 slaves, the party that preserved the Union, is represented here by the allies, and they are tossed around like a lot of last year's alfalfa. They came here asking for the presidency; they were willing to compromise on the vice-presidency and sprung the name of Jim Sherman.

"It reminds me of the time Col. Anadoneran J. Balderson of our town started out to be minister to England under Cleveland's first administration. He found that job gone, and compromised by applying for assistant secretary of state. Failing in that, he asked for United States marshal. Failing in that, he asked for the postoffice at home, and then, failing in that, straightened himself up and said: 'Thank heaven, we have a Democratic governor in Kansas, and he will not turn me down.'

"He came home three months later with a pair of Gov. Glick's old trousers, and to that end has your reform brought those who for 40 years have been fighting the party's battles."

Mr. Handy rose proudly and said: "Reform—reform—what crimes are committed in thy name!"

The Big Crowd's Tribute.

What a curious thing is a big crowd of civilized men and women gathered for some formal occasion. Yesterday afternoon the sibilant lisp of the great crowd in the Coliseum fell like a great wave on the shores of the place, in idle conversation as the proceedings of the convention droned on. The committee on credentials made its report, and the great crowd lapped it up as the sea laps up the sand—impersonally, uninterested, utterly idle. There was no fight, and evidently the crowd knew there would be no fight.

The regular order proceeded, and Senator Lodge was installed as permanent chairman, and the great crowd—the great buff sea, rocked idly to look at him. He began to speak with some fervor, and little ripples of applause played across the tide. His earnestness deepened the billows slightly.

And the waves lulled and were quiet. And then, not while he was at a climax, but as the man before them was reaching deeper and deeper into the soul of the place and the occasion, the sibilant lisp of the crowd hushed, and in the great silence the man spoke, simply and strongly and without oratorical flourish or emphasis. "He has enforced the laws as he found them, and so he is the best abused and most popular man in America."

It was not much of a tribute. But a wave of sincere feeling swept over the quiet tide of humanity. It was not a strong wave—not much stronger than the first wave that came rolling in. But another wave followed it, and another higher and stronger came after it. The speaker, who did not realize what was about to come, put out his hand to beg silence, but a huge wave of applause came over him, and he ducked and backed off good-naturedly and let the wind of emotion play as it would across the restless sea before him.

At Flood Tide.

In another minute, perhaps two, Senator Lodge rose again to face the rising tide, but it rolled in on him with a great roar, and men knew that the storm of applause had come which Theodore Roosevelt's work as an American citizen had conjured. So they let it rage, and for nearly an hour the waves of that storm broke and roared in that place.

Then the crowd, in that hour of joy, gathered individuals in and they ceased to be individuals and became the crowd. At times the delegates were swept off their feet. State after state rose, like black billows on the face of the waters, and cheered and waved pennants and sank to equilibrium only to ruffle up again and cheer with the crowd. No state was able to keep its mooring. And in the tumult and the shouting there were no reactionaries. New York was as boisterous as Wisconsin, and Kansas joined Pennsylvania.

"Roosevelt, Roosevelt, four years more," they roared, and the cry skimmed over the waves of applause like a gull, and like a gull it was evanescent. It signified nothing. And then slowly, when the deep answered deep, the calm came and the speaker went on with his speaking.

It was all so simply and so naturally done, all so evidently sincere, without claque or prearrangement, that there was in its undercurrent an element of sadness. For it seemed a good-by rather than a bait to Theodore Roosevelt, and those who have feared him feared him no more, and those who have trusted him were happy, but rather sad than joyful.

Once the big show—the presidential nomination—was over, the remainder of the work of the convention, the selection of a running mate for Secretary Taft, was completed in short order on Friday morning when Hon. James S. Sherman of New York was named for second place on the ticket.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 32. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1908. NUMBER 18

MANY RAILROAD WRECKS.

Baltimore and Ohio Meets Up With a Bunch of Bad Luck.

The past week has been one of misfortune and loss to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, wreck following, wreck one delay after another until neary all the trains have been knocked out.

The series of wrecks was inaugurated on last Friday night when an eastbound freight train became derailed at Empire, one mile west of Bloomington, in which ten or a dozen cars were derailed and both tracks torn out.

Saturday morning at 10 o'clock a second wreck occurred at the same spot, tying up the road for more than six hours, which was followed on Saturday night and again on Sunday night with wrecks and derailments identical with the Saturday morning smash-up.

Monday afternoon locomotive 1892, drawing an eastbound freight train, was derailed at Rinard, eight miles west of Oakland. The engine turned turtle and the engineer was caught beneath the wreckage. He escaped, however, with a very badly bruised and sprained ankle. The fireman escaped injury by jumping from the engine as it was going over.

FRIENDSVILLE.

Mrs. Amanda Moore, of Detroit, Mich., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. L. M. Welch.

Mr. and Mrs. Hud McQulpen and little son are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Holman.

The lawn fete held in the Disciple church yard last Saturday night was quite a success and was well attended.

Mr. Willey is spending a few days in our town with his friends.

John Holman returned from Oakland on Friday where he had been attending teachers' normal.

Mr. Orland Dunham came home from Pittsburgh on Sunday morning to spend a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Dunham.

Quite a number of our townspeopeie took in the show at Confluence on Friday of last week. Report says one of them was very much taken in.

Miss Ethel Dunham is visiting her brother Everet at Markleysburg, Pa.

Mr. McCandlish made a trip to Bruceton, W. Va., on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick are on an auto trip in West Virginia.

Mr. Evans, of Connellsville, Pa., is spending a few days at the Central.

Mr. Vanzant is away on a business trip for a few days.

The stork visited the family of Mr. Ed Schlossnagle, leaving a bouncing girl.

See The Republican for Job Printing.

MR. U. G. PALMER WILL BE PRINCIPAL

Of the Oakland High School and Will Be Assisted by Mr. W. E. Bishoff.

At a recent meeting the Garrett County Board of School Commissioners confirmed the appointment made by the trustees of the Oakland High School of Mr. U. G. Palmer as its principal and appointed the following as his assistants; Wm. E. Bishoff, Miss Olive DeWitt, Miss Jennie Miller, Miss Zaidee Browning, Miss Beulah Loughridge, Miss Orlie Dunham and Miss Elizabeth Leary.

At Grantsville a High School was instituted and Prof. J. C. Beahm, who has been principal of the Accident school for several years, was made principal of the new school.

Mr. F. V. McGettigan was appointed assistant of the Accident school and Miss Nezzie Friend assistant of the Friendsville school.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. JENNIE BENDER.

Died, at her home near Accident, on Monday, June 22nd, after a lingering illness of tuberculosis, Mrs. Jennie Bender, aged 33 years. The deceased was the wife of Daniel J. Bender and was married to him 14 years ago. She was the daughter of William Custer. The funeral took place from the Speicher church, on Tuesday, and was conducted by Rev. Johnston, of the U. B. church, assisted by Rev. Gideon Miller, of the Mennonite church. Mrs. Bender was a Christian lady and was highly esteemed for her kindly spirit and noble character. The funeral was largely attended by sympathetic relatives and friends.

WILLIAM H. HOYE.

William H. Hoye, a member of the pioneer family of Hoyes, among the first as well as the best citizens of Garrett county, died at his home very suddenly and unexpectedly on last Thursday afternoon at his home near Hoyes. The deceased was born on the Mattingly farm, where his death also occurred, sixty five years ago. He was married to Miss Louisa Sturtzman, of Somerset county, Pa., to whom five children, three sons and two daughters were born. The sons are Charles E., now a resident of the Philippines; Robert and Paul, both at home; the daughters are Josephine, wife of Prof. Armstrong, who also resides in the Philippines, and Helen, at home. Mr. Hoye's death came without warning, his body being discovered lying on the porch of his residence by Mrs. Hoye a few moments after she had left him apprently in his usual health. His funeral took place on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock from the home, the interment in the Judge Friend cemetery near Sang Run.

Subscribe for the Republican.

A TIMELY WARMING

To the Purblind, Non-Resident Land Owners.

Last week we respectfully addressed ourselves especially to the few non-resident land owners who have attempted to blockade the wheels of modern progress, in the vicinity of Swallow Falls,

To be frank, from what we have heard about them, and their insulting refusals to reply to our civil and polite personal letters, which were written to them months ago on this subject, we had little hopes of convincing them of the folly of their ways and bringing them up to the stool of repentance, at all.

An active and widely varied business experienced, of nearly sixty years, has taught us many useful lessons, one of which is, "always try mild means first." This we have already done; another lesson is, "when you run up against a surly dog in the manger," who "won't eat hay nor let anybody else eat hay" you might as well throw diplomacy to the dogs and seize him by the throat and choke him into submission, metaphorically speaking.

We took the pains last week, and several weeks previously, to mail "marked copies" of our arguments on this subject, to each one of these would be "Princes of Monaco" who are attempting to establish a veritable "Monte Carlo" in the vicinity of Swallow Falls.

Thus far they have treated our offers of "reciprocal advantages," in exchange for right of way through their lands, for our harmless but indispensable enterprises in their vicinity, with silent contempt.

We now warn them in advance that we are not going to tolerate any insulting nonsense on this subject, nor crawl up to them on our knees, begging them for the privilege of doubling and quadrupling the value of their lands, at our own expense. On the contrary we shall go ahead in spite of them and build our plant, lay water pipes to our impulse wheels, erect poles to transmit electric energy wherever needed, build traction railroad wherever the demands of the "soverniegn people" require that they shall be built, as work of public necessity, then if these purblind obstructionists prefer law to compromise, on our liberal terms, let them jump onto us with the law and we will cheerfully submit to the decisions of our Maryland Courts and the verdicts of Garrett county juries of condemnation.

We have taken legal advice on this subject, and have no fears for the result of a legal battle royal, with fixed bayonets, against them.

The question of their liability for damages will surely come up if these obstructionists persist in delaying the development of these absolutely indispensable works of public necessity.

Before declaring open war we will hold up to their gaze a few more phenomenal enterprises, which have never been published before, and which they are now holding back by their nefariously insane opposition, in the hope that they may yet see the errors of their ways and tell us so before it is too late.

We will begin where we left off two weeks ago, at No. 7, and continue the same subject with some hitherto unpublished data.

No. 8. Along the banks of the upper Youghiogheny and its score of tributaries, there lies dormant billions of tons of rich iron ore waiting for railroads to convey it to Pittsburg, or for blast furnaces, rolling mills, steel mills, and other factories, right at our hydro-electric plant, which will rival Pittsburg itself, in the cheapness of these products.

No. 9. In the same neglected region of fabulous wealth in embryo, we can point out billions of tons of the most beautiful lime and building stone, which will bear transportation (when we get electric railroads) to cities 1,000 miles distant.

In addition to the building stone these same quarries, ranging from 50 to 80 feet thick, will supply crude limestone sufficient to flux all the blast furnaces in Pittsburg, and burned, building and agricultural lime sufficient to supply the surrounding country for at least 100 miles in every direction.

When we consider the billions of tons of lime, iron ore, fire clay, kaolin, glass sand, coal, etc., lying dormant in this wonderful region it is plain to be seen that a single track electric railroad will not be sufficient.

It will require a double track of six miles from Swallow Falls to the B. & O. at Oakland to transport these billions of tons of valuable freight that are seeking an outlet to the south, east, and west, and also another double track of thirty miles to Uniontown, Pa., where they can connect with both steam and electric railroads to Pittsburg.

Soon as the six mile link to Oakland is completed the B. & O. won't be able to furnish freight cars fast enough to supply the demand. Does any sane man suppose that the Maryland Courts, which granted us the Charter for our hydro-electric plant, or the Garrett county juries, who will condemn our right of way, are going to tolerate the blockading of all these immense enterprises by the, would-be, "Princes of Monaco," who are trying to assume the rights of "pre-eminent domain" over the few acres of land, they picked out after denuding all our magnificent forests of timber and thereby reduced their assessable values more than 100 per cent.

We shall teach them that it is impossible for them to set up a veritable "Monte Carlo" in proud old Maryland, "the cradle of civil and religious liberty."

If they attempt to drive us to the wall we will prove to them that they can't even legally set up claims to "riparian rights" on the Upper Youghiogheny, which never was, and never can be made a navigable stream.

Public sentiment, in Garrett county is unanimously, and enthusiastically in favor of the installation of our 10,000 horse power hydro-electric plant, which will supply the energy to drive railroads, and lateral branches, throughout this phenominal region of 100,000 acres of unparalleled mineral wealth, and also supply cheap energy and lights, to the countless number of mines, railroads, quarries, factories, etc., that are bound to come soon as the above named railroads are built.

It is pertinent for us to remind those Pennsylvania "timber fiends," who have denuded all the Garrett county forests, during the past thirty years, and want to lord it over everything else in sight, that they are up against the "Special Agent" for the County Commissioners of both Allegany and Garrett counties, whose duties are defined under written agreements of record, is to ferret out, locate, and report to the Assessors, all unassessed lands and all lands that are assessed at too low a valuation, hence we warm these would be "Princes of Monaco" that if they make us too mad we may get back at them in a way that they never dreamed of before.

H. P. TASKER,
General Manager Youghiogheny Light & Power Co.

GORTNER.

The weather for the past few weeks has been ideal, and a few of the hustling ruralites have had their mowers repaired and are busy making hay.

A number of our young people attended the festival at the Gnagy church last Saturday night.

Miss Myrtle Custer, of Bittinger, is visiting friends here this week.

P. P. Gortner attended the Menonite communion services near Grantsville last Sunday.

J. C. Gortner, of West Virginia, is spending a few days with his friends at this place.

A large crowd of lads and lassie are making preparations to go on a fishing excursion to the Cheat river on the Fourth.

Mrs. S. F. Erwin was calling on Mrs. W. M. Killius Sunday.

Our Sunday school was largely attended last Sunday, and Joshua Brenninger is to be congratulated on his efficient talk in the Sunday school.

D. J. Slabach and family have moved to their new residence on Second street.

Mr. S. S. Beachy, wife and son of Garrett, Kansas, are visiting relatives and friends at this place.

Preaching Sunday at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m., by Rev. Jacob Snyder, of near Altoona, Pa.

The State Benefitted.

That high license in Baltimore city has benefitted the State of Maryland, is shown in the report for the last quarter of Clerk Adam Deupert, of the Court of Common Pleas. Saturday afternoon he sent a certified check to State Comptroller Hering for $1,127,580.78, representing general license receipts. This is the largest return of cash ever made to the State by any court official in Baltimore city, and it exceeds other returns for licenses by many thousands of dollars.

The Law In Force.

Tuesday night at 12 o'clock the law passed by the legislature requiring telegraph companies to state on dispatches the time of filing, went into effect. Local offices of the telegraph companies have received instructions from headquarters to strictly observe the law. The law does not require that the time of filing be placed on every dispatch handled in Maryland. It applies only to those messages filed in Maryland for delivery to points in this State. A fine of not less then $10 nor more then $200 for each offense is provided for violations.

BONDS FOR MODEL ROADS TO ISSUE.

Maryland Officials Authorize Raising of $5,000,000 By State.

Gov. Crothers attended a meeting of the board of public works at Annapolis, Monday, and after a protracted discussion, the preliminary arrangements for the issue of $5,000,000 of bonds, as authorized by the good roads act passed at the last sesion of the legislature for the construction of State highways was made.

Dr. Joshua W. Herring, comptroller of the State treasury, was authorized to prepare the certificates for the bond issue. The first issue of the bonds will be for $1,000,000. Bids will be invited to be received before noon of Augnst 1, and the board of public works will meet in Annapolis on that day to consider them.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The ice house being erected on the foundation of the one destroyed by fire a few weeks since, is rapidly nearing completion. It will be the same size, only no so high, but will hold all that will be needed for home consumption.

Messrs. Chas. F. Dawson and John D. Hayden are erecting a booth, on the foundation of the postoffice building which was destroyed by fire last winter, for the sale of confections, souvenirs, stationery, periodicals, newspapers, soft drinks, etc.

Rev. Johnson and Messrs. C. F. Dawson, Gay W. Hayden and George Hipsley, representing the Red Men of Mt. Lake Park, attended the funeral of Joseph H. Lee, son of Geo. R. Lee, of near Swanton, this county, who was killed in a shaft near Pittsburg, Pa., last week. Deceased was 27 years old. The funeral was in charge of the Swanton Red Men, and the interment in the family cemetery about five miles from Swanton Tuesday last.

Rev. J. P. McKee arrived yesterday.

Mrs Grubb and Miss Buckman are in their cottage in the Park.

The bowling alley is in full blast under the management of Mr. Samuel Lee.

Mr. Wm. M. Pepper and some of his assistants in the management of the great camp meeting, are on the ground.

Mrs. J. Grant Hayden, three children and nurse, who have been at "Haydenhurst" for the past month, returned to their home in Westernport, Md., Wednesday afternoon.

For Sale or Rent,

The Litzinger building on south side of Second street, Oakland, Md., for sale, or the north storeroom for same for rent. Apply to J. C. Peddicord, Oakland postoffice, for particulars.

J. M. LITZINGER.

SEES HUSBAND DROWN.

Aged Wife, Helpless, Clings to Log, While Husband's Body Floats Away.

From Kenton, Ohio, comes the news of the death of Mr. Anson Clement, known by many Garrett countians, having spent many summers in this section with his aged wife and their daughters.

Last Tuesday afternoon, while Mr. Clement, who was eighty years of age, and his wife aged seventy-five years, were driving along the Scioto river road near Kenton, they ran into a washout in the road on the edge of Painter creek and horse, buggy and occupants were carried into the creek and out into the Scioto river.

Five hours later some boys, who had gone in swimming, rescued Mrs. Clement from a stump in the midst of the swirling flood, but the horse and buggy and the body of Mr. Clement were carried down the river. The body of Mr. Clement was not recovered until Wednesday afternoon, at a point some distance from where the accident took place.

A Birthday Surprise.

On Wednesday, June 24th, the people of near Deep Creek gave a surprise to Mr. John A. Edgar, on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday. When Mr. Edgar came home from his work he found a large table loaded with the good things of this life and decorated with roses. Mr. Edgar was the recipient of many handsome presents. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Weimer, Sr., Miss Hilda Weimer, Mr. John Weimer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Weimer, Mrs. Thomas Weimer and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Charley Bowman and five children, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Edgar and child, Mr. Lou. Schmidt and Miss Ruth Brant. A very enjoyable evening was spent together.

Protection Against Loss By Fire.

Is your property insured? If not, could you afford to lose your home or your place of business at this time by fire? If such a misfortune should overtake you are you able to rebuild without borrowing money and putting a mortgage on your premises? If not, then insure your property at once in one of the large and reliable Fire Insurance Companies represented by our Agency, and in case of fire you will be promptly paid the amount of loss sustained under your policy, and it will not be necessary to borrow. Combined assets of Companies represented, more than $85,000,000. Write for information and rates.

FRED A. THAYER, Agent.
52-2t4s Oakland, Md.

Festival and Lawn Fete

To be given by the Ladies' Aid of Deer Park M. E. church Saturday evening, July 4th. The entire evening will be given to serving ice cream and cake. All are cordially invited.

MRS. LAUGHLIN,
MRS. HENNEN,
MRS. SMOUSE,
Committee.

DIXON & KELSO

DIXON & KELSO

WILL PAY

20 cts. lb.

For Wool.

Come and See
DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

Desirable Clothing

For Boys

Is one of my specialties. I have been very particular in the selection of my line to get only goods of dependable quality.

My suits for LITTLE BOYS 3 to 7 years in Eton, Buster Brown and Sailor styles at $3.00 to $5.00 are hard to beat.

Suits from 8 to 16 year sizes in either plain knee pants or Knickerbocker style at $4.00 to $7.50 I believe to be the best to be had in this range of prices. I also have a lot of cheaper suits if you want them.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.
NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

The Mountain Chautauqua

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION.

AUGUST 4th to AUGUST 28th, 1908

Dr. W. L. DAVIDSON, Superintendent of Instruction

To those looking for an ideal summer resort where recreation and culture walk hand in hand, we point to Mountain Lake Park, Maryland, seat of the Mountaln Chautauqua. The reputation of this spot is as wide as the nation, for annually thirty states of the Union are represented in its patronage besides many visitors from foreign lands.

High in the mountains it is equally high in its aims and is unquestionably the most superb and sensible summer resort

OAKLAND DRIVE

in America. It is beautiful for situation, resting on the crest of the Alleghany Mountains, 2800 feet above sea level. Superb mountain views catch the eye at every point of the compass. The mercury rarely ever clambers above the 80s and the evenings are always cool and delightful. There is tonic in the air. There is complete absence of malaria, insect pests and hay fever.

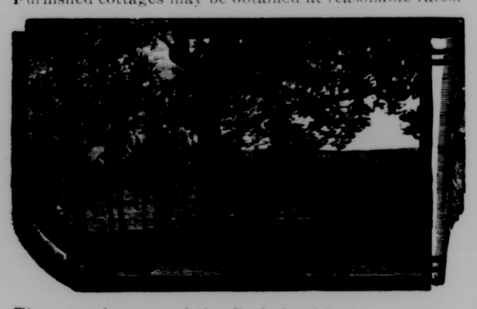
The grounds of Mountain Lake Park include 800 acres and there is ampleness everywhere. More than $350,000 have been invested in permanent improvements which include an electric light plant, water works, 5 commodious hotels and more than 250 cottages, an auditorium seating 2,000 people; a beautiful school hall where class work along many lines is conducted, a Hall of Philosophy seating 300 for some of the smaller gatherings of the Chautauqua and an amphitheatre—one of the finest and most complete on the continent, seating 5,000. A lake of 40 acres well supplied with boats and launches and the best Athletic Field in Western Maryland. These are some of the attractive improvements.

The Chautauqua is undenominational and here people of all creeds and parties mingle thoughtfully and lovingly. The assembly is organized on high grounds and has high aims. It appeals to the thoughtful and seeks to displace some forms of amusement which are unworthy and fraught with danger. You can live at Mountain Lake Park as cheaply as you can live at home and at the same time reap all the rare advantages which the rich program affords.

Board from $5 to $12 per week can be obtained at cottage boarding houses and at attractive hotels. It is a place for thoughtful, earnest people with limited means as well as for the wealthy who have sensible views of life. To those who have high ideals and desire to mix a little intellectual uplift with their summer outing, Mountain Lake Park and its Chautauqua appeals.

It is an absolute paradise for children. You here have the delightful fellowship of the best people and recreation and profit are happily combined.

Furnished cottages may be obtained at reasonable rates.



The general stores of the Park furnish the comforts and necessities of life.

It is not an out-of-the-way place but is situated on the main line of the picturesque B. & O. R. R. with fast trains and sleeping and parlor cars.

The best lectures, concerts and entertainments which genius can devise or money procure are to be heard at the Park during the month of August at insignificant expense. On this platform the best men of the nation and of foreign lands have stood during the past twenty-five years. The program of the coming summer is one of the best which has ever been offered to the patrons of this famous resort.

Try it for one season. It will give you pleasant memories to carry through the year and send you back to your work greatly invigorated.

In the advertisement columns you will find information which may help you mature your summer plans.

For information of every character, as to cottages, boarding houses, programs, schools, etc., address Dr. W. W. Davis, Mountain Lake Park, Maryland.

Chautauqua Department Work

Biblical and Devotional Hour.

For the thoughtful and devout, these nine o'clock hours in the Hall of Philosophy will be held with inspiration and uplift. The Book of Books will be opened wide by those who have given their lives to its reverent study and who have been blessed of God in leading multitudes of men and women to high planes of living. At this service the key-note of the day will be struck. The aim of the Mountain Chautauqua has always been to keep the thought of the spiritual at the very forefront.

Such men as President W. P. THIRKIELD, REV. HILAS H. MILLER, REV. ORA SAMUEL GRAY, REV. WILLIAM SPURGEON of England, DR. D. W. HOWELL, now Field Secretary of the Chautauqua Movement, will have charge of these morning hours. Most of them will have services extending through one week.

Hall of Philosophy Hour.

The 4 o'clock hour in the Hall of Philosophy, has for several seasons, been given to lectures of high literary value The experiment has more than justified the faith of the Superintendent of Instruction in the need and acceptability of such work Last year the Hall was crowded daily with thoughtful people who gave unstinted approval to the work. This year the service has been arranged to take the place of the afternoon lecture which was formerly a part of the regular Chautauqua program, but for the sake of giving a little time for rest and recreation, the transfer was made to the Hall of Philosophy and the hour placed a little later in the cool of the day.

This year at the Hall of Philosophy, special courses covering a week each, will be given by prominent and successful lecturers and entertainers.

MRS. PHILIP SNOWDEN, the greatest woman talker of Great Britain, if not of the world, will give a series of delightful lectures touching on English life, in society and in politics as well as great reforms which are sweeping the United Kingdoms.

MR. CAROLYN GEISEL of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, one of the most gifted and accepted speakers which the Chautauquas have had for many years, will give a series of health talks, which she does in matchless fashion which will be followed by Cooking School with demonstrations in charge of a competent assistant from the famous sanitarium, Miss RUTH RENNY.

A week of readings in which great literary creations will be faultlessly rendered will be in charge of MISS MARY BREVARD ROBERTS, who has achieved phenomenal success. The detailed program will outline her interesting topics.

C. L. S. C. Round Table.

This feature of the work will be given special prominence during our closing week under the direction of REV. D. W. HOWELL who has been identified with Chautauqua work and who has recently given up an important pastorate in New Haven, Conn., to become the Field Secretary of the Chautauqua Movement. The course of Chautauqua study will be fully explained. Literature bearing on the work will be freely distributed. Mr. Howell will give timely and interesting lectures. He is a great enthusiast whom the people will greatly enjoy.

Story Telling Hour.

In charge of MISS LOUISE WOODFORD, who has achieved distinction in her line of work. She has high ideals in her story telling to children of all ages and is a charming companion for boys and girls. Her stories are not read or recited but are delivered in a dramatic and intelligent manner which never fails to leave the intended impression upon the minds of the hearers. As a means of education, development of the imagination, conversational ability the art of story-telling is recognized as of great value. She stays for a week and the boys and girls will greatly enjoy the hour with her in the Hall of Philosophy.

On Saturday, when the week begins, there will be Bible stories, which will be followed on the successive days by Fairy Tales, Nature Stories, Myths, Folk-tales, Fables, closing on Saturday with miscellaneous stories.

School of Music.

JOHANN M. BLOSE, Mus. Doc., Director.

I. THE CHAUTAUQUA CHORUS. Dr. Blose, who so endeared himself with the Chautauquans last summer, needs no special introduction. His work was so manifestly excellent that all readily recognized his superior ability as a Teacher and Director. On the platform the last evening but one of 1907 season, Dr. Davidson said: "I doubt if there is another man who could hold the chorus together as has our good friend, Dr. Blose."

It is his purpose to add as much to the merits of last year's work as possible. He will have an immense collection of program music from masters and modern composers, from which to draw, that nothing may be lacking in material with which to interest the many who will come again for rest, pleasure and profit.

The Chautauqua Chorus will meet daily for rehearsals and instruction in every department of chorus work.

TAKE NOTICE—The chorus work is adsolutely free for all persons who will in return, for the instruction, attend public services and concerts in connection therewith.

2, THE PIANO DEPARTMENT—Emanuel Schmauk, Teacher and Solo Accompanist. Mr. Emanuel Schmauk, Pianist, Organist, professional Accompanist and Teacher, will have charge of the Piano Department of the Music School. As a pianist his style is broad and versatile. For fifteen successive years he has occupied the position of organist-choir master at Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, New York City, one of the prominent eastern churches. He is a distinguished teacher. More than four years of practical experience at the Virgil School of Music in New York has enabled him to become a thorough exponent of the Virgil Clavier Method. At the Summer School, a special course for teachers will be given to prepare them to teach the system intelligently. Application should be made as early as possible. Those desiring to study can address Mr. Schmauk, at Carnegie Hall, New York City, for further information and particulars.

3. THE VIOLIN DEPARTMENT—Mr. Karl M. Blose, Teacher and Concert Violinist. Mr. Blose is well known as an excellent soloist and director of assembly playing. He was pupil under such masters as Luigi Von Kunits, Concert master, Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra; Karl Korbach, Germany, and others for a period of seventeen consecutive years. He will teach the Sevoic system of Technique and Tone, Solo and Orchestral performances.

4. THE VOCAL DEPARTMENT, THEORY AND COMPOSITION.—Dr Blose will have charge of these departments. Persons who desire to give serious attention to the art of Breath Control, Tone Placing and Expression will have a rare opportunity for study and advancement. Musicians who are ambitious and are not afraid of mingling a little work with a summer vacation will be enabled to improve their talents by studying the following branches:

Elementary or advanced Harmony, Counterpoint, Composition or Orchestration.

5. Miss Ethel Leanore Blose, will again be accompanist for the chorus and other special gatherings.

6. FEES AND INCIDENTALS. Dr. Schmauk will have a number of Virgil Claviers on hand which can be rented at a very low rate for the month of August. Sheet Music will be furnished at teachers' rates, in all departments of the School of Music. By special arrangements with the management, these artists have, in order to initiate a new era and inducement in the study of music at The Mountain Chautauqua, cut their prices in half. The Course includes eight private lessons in any department and two class lessons, for which the very moderate fee of $12.00 is asked. Single lessons $2.00.

A word in finale—No teacher can afford not to advance in this day of running to and fro, of rapidly increasing of knowledge and skill in the teaching and studying of music.

COME—We will please and pay you—COME.

Seton Indians.

MISS NINA B. LAMKIN, Head Medicine Woman.

This feature of work which was so popular last year is to be continued and enlarged. The same popular teacher returns, read what she says:

The General Plan of Seton Indian Work for Boys and Girls.

Dear Boys and Girls:

The pleasure and the profits which we hope to bring to you during the Chautauqua Assembly will be many and varied. Every Boy and every Girl from 6 to 16 years old, are invited to join withus in forming an Indian Tribe. Our oragnization into a Seton Indian Tribe will mean election of War Chief, Herald and Council, from among the older boys and girls. A Totem pole will be erected, Indian names chosen, a war-whoop, etc. The work will be arranged for different ages: Those from 6 to 10 years old working together; those 10 to 13 together; those 13 to 16 together.

All that is best and beautiful in the woods about us will be enjoyed. We shall learn to govern ourselves, and to show the people who attend the Chautauqua the principles which we stand for.

The work in Physical Training will consist of: Freehand work, drills with small wands, etc., for the younger Indians; advanced work with hoops for girls, advanced wand work for the boys; Indian club swinging if clubs are available.

The games will be arrranged for the different ages, part for the boys and girls together, others for the boys and girls seperately. We shall play Touch Down, Fox and Hound, Captain Ball, Relay Touch Down, Follow Ball, and a score of others.

The Competitive Races will be for the boys and girls 10 to 16 years old. In these, the boys work together and the girls together. Certain races are arranged for the boys only, others for the girls only. These will include: Foot races of various kinds; hurdle races; skin the snake race; relay races and many others.

Special features will be:
An Indian Deer Hunt.
An Indian Feast.
A Bear Hunt.
Spotting the Rabbit, etc.

Some time will be given to naming the Birds, Trees, Flowers and Animals, and Legends concerning them. These will be some of our pleasures around the Camp Fire.

Coups (eagle feathers) will be gained by those who accomplish certain feats of courage, and medals will be awarded those winning in the competitive races.

All of our work will end with a Grand Pow-wow and Field Day program at the close of the Chautauqua work.

SOME NEW FEATURES.

New drills and games.
Indian Sun Dance.
Indian Corn ceremony.
Trailing Trips using twigs, stones, etc.
New ball games.

NINA LAMKIN,
Head Medicine Woman.

Summer Preparatory School.

Arrangements have been made with Principal Lucius E. Hawley, A. M., of Mr. Hawley's Preparatory School, Ben Avon (Pittsburgh), Pa., with view of establishing at the Park a Summer School both for regular class-room work and for private tutoring, in which all school work accomplished will be made to count directly towards the admission requirements at any college or technical school.

Mr. Hawley will be at the Park early in July, and until then may be addressed at Ben Avon, Pa.

School of Amateur Photography.

A. A. LINE.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Session of Summer School of Amateur Photography will open August 4th and close September 10th.

Mountain Lake Park The Beautiful is one of Nature's own settings on the top of the great Allegheny Mountains. Here the Amateur Photographer may select from the charming scenery the records for a Summer Album.

Photography in its various branches are taught, including Landscape and Portrait Photography, retouching the negative, printing and finishing the pictures, making lantern slides and transparencies.

French Department.

MADEMOISELLE MURINGER, Instructress.

In charge of French Department, Young Woman's Christian Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

The basis as well as the most interesting mode of teaching French, is the natural method. For beginners I use Chardenal's First French Course of the year 1886, merely as a basis, for I begin at once after the third lesson to speak French in classes and in connection with the grammar conversation, wise sayings, proverbs, anecdotes, etc., are given so as to familiarize the pupil's ear to the sound of the French speaking voice.

For the advanced class, Keetel's Analytical and Practical French Grammar is used with conversation, reading, thorough drilling and written and oral exercises, composition games, to learn the familiar names of flowers, etc.

A children's French class will also be organized, where they will be taught: salutations, parts of the body, numbers, rhymes, jingles and little points of etiquette for little folks, etc.

Art Department.

The Art Department will be in charge of Miss White and her asistant, Miss Schreiner. Previous to the opening of the Chautauqua season, Miss White will spend some time in New York city and Philadelphia for the purpose of selecting the newest shapes in China, and to obtain the latest effects and methods of applying designs especially adapted to porcelain, both in the conventional and semi-conventional decoration.

Decorated China will be on exhibition and for sale in Miss White's studio daily, in Room No. 1, Assembly Hall.

Art material and China for decorating on sale. China fired in the "Revelation Kiln in Studio.

MISS J. S. WHITE,
1222 Madison Ave., Baltimore, Md.

For details concerning Summer Schools address Dr. W. W. Davis, Dean, Mountain Lake Park, Md.

Bible Student Conference—June 21-28.

Dr. Harris E. Kirk on "Isaiah and Jeremiah."
Dr. Homer L. Stuntz on "The Philippines."

Interdenominational Camp Meeting.

Saturday, July 4—Monday, July 13.—Under direction of Bishop Luther B. Wilson, D. D., assisted by Evangelists E. S. Dunham, Aura Smith, E. L. Hyde, L. H. Baker, A. J. Dolbow and a host of other workers. For particulars write W. M. Pepper, Gainesville, Florida.

Home Missionary and Church Extension Conference.

July 14-19—Under the direction of Dr. J. H. Fitzwater, of Delaware, Ohio. The following themes will be discussed by representative speakers:

"THE ITALIAN IN AMERICA." Frederick W. Whight, D. D., of Pittsburgh, Superintendent of Italian City Missions and for seven years in the Italian Missionary work in the city of Rome, Italy.

"HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION." Robert Forbes, D. D., Corresponding Secretary, Philadelphia, Pa.

"AMERICA AS A MISSION FIELD." A. G. Kynette, D. D., Recording Secretary of the Board of Home Missions, Philadelphia, Pa.

The following fields and subjects will be for discussion: Porto Rico, Hawaii, The Work Among the Indians, The Negro, The Italian, The Jew, The Hungarians and Bohemians, and the many other nationalities with us.

"The Work Among Young People," "Their Responsibility to the Church and the Nation."

"The Pastor and Literature, the Church's Most Effective and Efficient Source of Information and Inspiration."

The annual meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society will be held in connection with the meeting of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, July 19th, 20th and 21st. Mrs. Delia Lathrop Williams, Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, will be present and speak Sabbath Morning, July 20th, and conduct a question drawer at the open meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society Saturday afternoon. An interesting program. Mrs. Williams has been the efficient and greatly beloved secretary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society for many years.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

The Annual Meeting of the W. F. M. S. will be held July 25th, 26th, 27th. Dr. McDowell, of Baltimore Conference, will preach Sunday morning.

Miss Julia Bonnafield, who has spent twenty years as missionary in Foo-Chow, China, will make an address; also Mrs. E. D. Huntley, Secretary of the Baltimore Branch. Saturday and Monday afternoons there will be meetings of interest. We extend a hearty invitation to all our friends to all of these meetings.

Interstate Prohibition Convention.

UNDER DIRECTION OF COMMITTEE.

E. W. MILLS, Chairman.

Thursday, July 30, 8.00 p. m., Informal Reception with address by E. W. Mills, of West Virginia, Geo. R. Gorsuch, of Maryland, and other speakers.

Friday, July 31, 9.00 a. m., Open Conference; 10.00 a. m., Platform Meeting with addresses by Prominent Workers; 3.00 p. m., address, Clinton N. Howard, of New York.

Saturday, Aug. 1, 9.00 p. m., Open Conference; 10.30 a. m. address, C. N. Howard.

Sunday, Aug. 2, 9.00 a. m., Prohibition Love Feast; 10.30 a. m., address, C. N. Howard; 3.00 p. m., Platform Meeting, addresses, Oliver Stewart and C. N. Howard; 7.00 p. m. Hill Top Meeting; 8.00 p. m., address, Oliver Stewart, of Chicago.

Chautauqua Platform

Brief Mention of the Rare Attractions Secured.

LECTURERS.

DR. RUSSELL H. CONWELL, unquestionably the best known and most popular lecturer in America. Nothing further need be said. It is a joy to have him again.

REV. GEO. R. STUART, long associated with Rev. Sam P. Jones in his great work and his legitimate successor. Is as full of humor as the great evangelist with whom he labored. No man is in such demand for Chautauqua work as is Geo. Stuart. He is without a peer in his line.

FREDERICK WARDE, the great American actor now equally great on the platform. In dramatic power we hav never had his equal at Mountain Lake The people will be fascinated with his faultless work.

JAHU D'WITT MILLER

JAHU DEWITT MILLER, an old friend with whom we could not do without. He has been with us eighteen years out of twenty and draws as large an audience as any man who comes to us.

DR. ROBERT S. MACARTHUR, one of the princes of the platform. Forceful, eloquent, dramatic.

DR. RICHARD WILKINSON, one of the most brilliant Southern orators, who gives the greatest lecture on "Robert E. Lee" which the country has heard.

DR. JOHN WESLEY HILL, of Metropolitan Temple, New York, a brilliant orator.

REV. A. WIRT LOWTHER, who has a record for more return calls for lectures than any other man on the platform, which speaks volumes for his efficiency.

REV. H. C. MILLINGTON, a bright and successful pastor, who has won his way on the lecture platform.

PROF. CHAS. H. TYNDALL, with his great scientific lecture, with experiments on "Radium," accompanied by marvelous experiments. One of the great successes of the platform.

PRESIDENT CARL G. DONEY, of the West Virgi Wesleyan University, a very bright and attractive lectur who is doing large educational work in West Virginia to whom we will give a glad welcome.

HARRY SPILLMAN RIGGS, one of the humorous lecturers of the platform. He was with us years ago and returns because he has been asked for by many. It will be a treat again to hear him in that charming little pastoral "Swinging in the Grape-vine Swing."

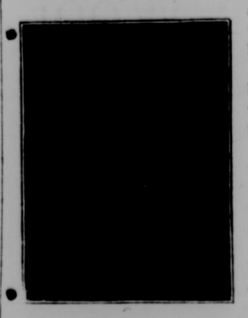
ORA SAMUEL GRAY, a surpassing orator who always satisfies.

President W. P. THIRKIELD, of Howard University, a strong and forceful man.

REV. J. M. M. GRAY, a young man of unusual talent, certain to please.

PROF. HODELL, of Woman's College, Baltimore, in attractive literary studies.

PROF. N. J. CORY, musical lecture interpreted by stereopticon views and a mammoth and specially constructed Victor Talking Machine. He was the success of the year at Chatauqua, N. Y. Cory is without his equal in his special line.



N. J. CORY

REV. R. G. SMITH, a brilliant preacher and lecturer, who is greatly stirring up things in the west.

DR. HENRY R. ROSE, in two brilliant stereopticon lectures of unusual interest, "Parsifal," and the "Greatest of All Americans."

ALEX. CORKEY, with a blend of philosophy and wit characteristic of his race.

PROF. J. E. WOODLAND, a friend of some years back

who returns and who is, without any question, the greatest of scientific lecturers, crowding the platform with expensive apparatus and performing hundreds of brilliant and attractive experiments.

R. E. SMITH

MRS. PHILIP SNOWDEN, the most gifted woman of England.

DR. CAROLYN GEISEL, in a series of intensely instructive talks on Health.

REV. D. W. HOWELL, the efficient and successful Field Secretary of the C. L. S. C.

DR. W. L. DAVIDSON, has for twenty years made the program and conducted the platform of the Mountain Chautauqua, will again have complete charge.

READERS

MISS RUTH ARNETT, a brillionl and attra ctive reader.

MISS BERNICE COSTELLO

LA VERNE OGDEN, an inimitable story teller.

LADRU M. LAYTON, an impersonator and humorist who charmingly presents full plays.

HARRY RAYMOND PIERCE and WIFE in clever comedy sketches in costume. A most delightful pair.

H. U. ENGLE, who cleverly presents some interesting sketches.

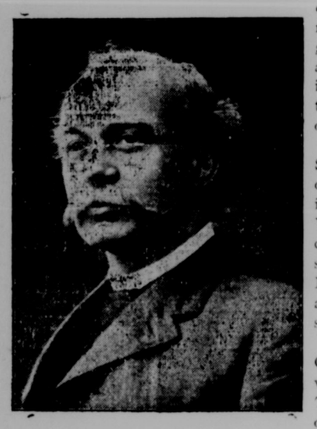
MISS BERNICE COSTELLO in "Koto San," a monologue in which Miss Costello reveals herself to be the most successful Japanese impersonator in this country. She is winning laurels everywhere.

MISS MINNIE MARSHALL: She stands unquestionably among the great lady readers of the country.

MUSIC.

STEVENS' FAMOUS BAND will give two concerts daily and participate in the Excursion day festivities.

JOHANN BLOSE, MUS. D., will have charge of the chorus. He is a director of note and gave most faithful and acceptable service last year and is returned at the request of all who sing.



JOHANN BLOSE

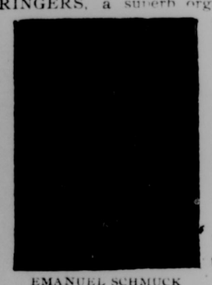
MR. EMANUEL SCHMUCK, a famous organist and musical director of New York, will be the accompanist. He is also a superb cellist and MRS. SCHMUCK is a delightful contralto singer.

SYLVAN GLEE CLUB, a group of ten well known singers. They have been long organized and have done successful work at a number of Chautauquas. They are bright and sunshiny and the coming of such a group of men to the platform will make things exceedingly lively.

WEBER MALE QUARTETTE of Boston, unquestionably best in the United States.

THE FAMOUS LOTUS GLEE CLUB a crack musical organization of New York.

OTTERBEIN MALE QUARTETTE AND HAND BELL RINGERS, a superb organization which is now giving the best of satisfaction. They give a varied and beautiful program.



EMANUEL SCHMUCK

MISS RITA RICH, a mezzo-soprano giving folk-songs in costume.

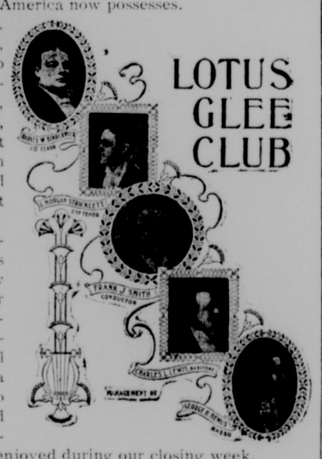
MRS. ZOE PEARL PARK, a great favorite of last year, who returns because her singing was wonderfully appreciated.

MISS GRACE B. DYE, a brilliant young soprano who has a future before her.

MR. JOHN CHESHIRE, the most famous harpist America now possesses.

MRS. EMMA P. DAWDY-SESSOMS, a marvelous contralto

RUBY KATHERINE HARKNESS, a charming soprano, who has had the best of training on both sides of the sea and has made a great name for herself.



CLIFFORD WILEY, for some years the sensation of New York and last year the sensation of London and Paris. Possibly without an equal in this country as a barytone. He is no stranger to us and will be gladly welcomed and greatly enjoyed during our closing week.

THE DAILEY QUARTETTE of mixed voices, a remarkable family. They are immensely popular and have won great name.

MISS HELEN DODGE, a phenomenal young violinist.

ENTERTAINMENTS AND NOVELTIES.

AMERICAN VITAGRAPH, the best moving picture machine ever made. As all know, DR. DAVIDSON selects personally his films from the output of the largest factory in the world. Everything is new and fresh. It will be seen many nights. Nothing that has ever been used before.

YOUNA THE JUGGLER in marvelous and skillful manipulations. This is the acme of perfection. Nothing finer was ever seen. Stage setting is beautiful.

PROF. STRUCK THE FAMOUS MAGICAIN, presenting finest evening of this character that is possible. An evening of deception is greatly appreciated and furnishes relaxation in the midst of the heavier items of the program.

ROSINI THE FAMOUS JUGGLER, who has been so popular at Mountain Lake Park in other years and who is constantly increasing the efficiency of his work, will also be enjoyed for one of the evenings of the Chautauqua.

DETAILED PROGRAM.

Tuesday, August 4th.

2.30 p. m. Concert, Stevens' Famous Band.

7.30 p. m. Opening of the 26th Annual Session of the Mountain Chautauqua Brief words of welcome by President C. W. Baldwin, Supt. W. L. Davidson, Dean of Schools, W. W. Davis, and distinguished visitors.

8.00 p. m. Grand Concert, Sylvan Glee Club, ten superb male voices. Readings by Ladru M. Layton. Folk-songs in costume by Miss Rita Rich. The American Vitagraph with its wonderful Moving Pictures.

Wednesday, August 5th.

9.00 a. m. Biblical Hour, Dr. Wm. Spurgeon, England.

10.00 a. m. Chorus Rehearsal, Hall of Philosophy, Dr. Johann M. Blose. This occurs daily at the same hour. All Chautauqua ticket holders cordially invited.

11.00 a. m. Lecture-recital, "Paul Lawrence Dunbar," with interpretative readings, Ladru M. Layton, Springfield, Ohio.

2.00 p. m. Grand Concert, Stevens' Band. This happens daily at the same hour, during the entire Chautauqua.

4.00 p. m. Literary Hour, Hall of Philosophy, "Sketch Book of an English Woman," Mrs. Philip Snowden, London, England.

6.30 p. m. Concert, Stevens' Band. This occurs daily at the same hour, during the entire Chautauqua.

7.45 p. m. Folk-songs in costume, Miss Rita Rich, with number by Sylvan Glee Club.

8.00 p. m. Lecture, "Humor, Pathos and Tragedy of Life among the Mormons," Dr. John Wesley Hill, New York City.

9.15 p. m. Series of Wonderful Vitagraph Moving Pictures.

Thursday, August 6th.

9.00 a. m. Biblical Hour. Dr. Wm. Spurgeon, England.

11.00 a. m. Lecture, "Reign of the Brain," Dr. John Wesley Hill.

2.30 p. m. Lecture, "Musical Fits and Misfits," Harry Spillman Riggs, Chicago, Ill., one of the most unique and humorous lecturers on the platform, with musical interpretations.

4.00 p. m. Literary Hour, Hall of Philosophy, Lecture, "Influence of American Woman on the Position of English Women," Mrs. Philip Snowden, London, England.

8.00 p. m. Sylvan Glee Club. Miss Rich in Folk-songs in costume.

8.15 p. m. Lecture, "Shakespeare and His Plays," Frederick Warde, who is recognized as one of America's greatest actors and his lectures have created the greatest enthusiasm.

9.30 p. m. Series of Moving Pictures by the American Vi graph.

Friday, August 7th.

"Denominational Day"—"Annual Lutheran Reunion."

EXCURSION TRAINS.

No Special Passes for Denominational Day

9.00 a. m. Biblical Hour, Dr. Wm. Spurgeon, England.

11.00 a. m. Lecture, "The Art of Seeing Things," Rev. A. Wirt Lowther, Dwight, Ill.

1.00 p. m. to 3. p. m. Lutheran Reunion. Magnificent program of music and addresses in the auditorium.

3.00 p. m. Lecture, "Shakespeare as An Apostle of Christianity," Frederick Warde, the great American actor.

4.30 p. m. Hall of Philosophy, Lecture. "Politics and Progress in Great Britain," Mrs. Philip Snowden, London, England.

8.00 p. m. Grand Evening Entertainment. Sylvan Glee Club. The Pierces—Society Entertainers in comedy sketches in costume. Readings by Miss Ruth Arnett and Ladru M. Layton.

Saturday, August 8th.

9.00 a. m. Biblical Hour, Rev. Hiles H. Miller, Delaware, Ohio.

11.00 a. m. Lecture, "The Mission of the Poet," Rev. A. Wirt Lowther.

2.30 p. m. Lecture, "Peep at Parliament Through a Woman's Eyes," Mrs. Philip Snowden, London, England. At this unusual hour we pay tribute to one of the most distinguished women of Great Britain by hearing her marvelous lecture in the Amphitheatre.

8.00 p. m. Grand Week-end entertainment, Sylvan Glee Club. The Pierces—Society Entertainers in comedy sketches in costume. Readings by Miss Ruth Arnett and Ladru M. Layton; Emanuel Schmuk, cellist; Mrs. Schmauk, contralto

Sunday, August 9th.

9.30 a. m. Biblical Hour, "The Great Preparation," Rev. Hilas H. Miller, Delaware, Ohio.

11.00 a. m. Sermon, Mrs. Philip Snowden, London, England. Special music by the chorus, Glee Club and soloists.

2.30 p. m. Assembly Sunday School, M. E. Church.

5.00 p. m. Chautauqua Vesper Service, Hall of Philosophy, Dr. W. L. Davidson.

7.00 p. m. Eventide Concert, conducted by Dr. Johann Blose with special instrumental and vocal selections. Brief address, Dr. W. P. Thirkield, President Howard University.

Monday, August 10th.

9.00 a. m. Biblical Hour, "The Open Secret of Christian Faith," Rev. Hilas H. Miller.

2.00 p. m. Children's Story Telling Hour, Miss A. Louise Woodford. To continue one week. See Topics elsewhere in Program. Hall of Philosophy.

NOTE.—This being "Recreation Day," the platform will be vacant in the morning, for excursions to near-by resorts

4.00 p. m. Reading Hour, Hall of Philosophy, Colonial Days "To Have and To Hold," Mary Johnston, Miss Mary Brevard Roberts, Philadelphia, Pa.

7.45 p. m. Musical Prelude, John Cheshire, New York City, America's greatest Harpist, Mrs. Zoe Pearl Park, contralto.

8.00 p. m. Rosani, the famous Juggler, marvelous feats of manipulation interspersed with musical numbers by the Dailey Quartette, Philadelphia, Pa.

Tuesday, August 11th.

9.00 a. m. Biblical Hour, "Four Steps to a New Life," Rev. Hilas H. Miller.

11.00 a. m. Matin Concert, John Cheshire the great Harpist, assisted by Mrs. Zoe Pearl Park, contralto.

4.00 p. m. Reading Hour, Hall of Philosophy, Puritan New England, "The Scarlet Letter," Nathaniel Hawthorn, Miss Mary Brevard Roberts.

7.45 p. m. Musical Prelude, Dailey Quartette.

8.00 p. m. Lecture, "Robert E. Lee," Dr. Richard Wilkinson, Augusta, Ga., one of the great orators of the south, discussing a supreme American character.

Wednesday, August 12th.

9.00 a. m. Biblical Hour, "The Work of the Holy Spirit," Rev. Hilas H. Miller.

11.00 a. m Lecture, "The 20th Century Man," Dr. Richard Wilkinson.

4.00 p. m. Reading Hour, Dutch New York, "Knickerbocker History of New York," Washington Irving, Miss Mary Brevard Roberts.

8.00 p. m. Grand Concert, Dailey Quartette, John Cheshire, the great Harpist, Mrs. Zoe Pearl Park contralto, Prof. Emanuel Schmauk cellist, Mrs Emanuel Schmauk contralto.

Thursday, August, 13th.

9.00 a. m. Biblical Hour, "The Conquering Power of the World," Rev. Hilas H. Miller.

11.00 a. m. Lecture, "George Washington," Rev. H. C. Millington, McKeesport, Pa.

4.00 p. m. Reading Hour, Creole Days, "Grandissimes," Geo. W. Cable, Miss Mary Brevard Roberts.

8.00 p. m. Lecture, "Little Jack Horner," President Carl G. Doney, President of West Virginia Wesleyan University, Buckhannon, W. Va., with special and unusual musical prelude. A delightful evening.

Friday, August 14th.

9.00 a. m. Biblical Hour, "Naturalization," Rev. Hilas H. Miller.

11.00 a. m. Lecture, "Man For the Century," Rev. H. C. Millington.

4.00 p. m. Reading Hour, Life in the West, "Romona," Helen Hunt Jackson, Miss Mary Brevard Roberts.

7.45 p. m. Musical Prelude, Dailey Quartette. First appearance of Mrs. Emma Dawdy-Sessoms, contralto, La Verne Ogden reader.

8.15 p. m. Lecture, "Radium," Dr. C. H. Tyndall, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., illustrated by many marvelous experiments. Platform crowded with expensive apparatus.

Saturday, August 15th.

9.00 a. m. Biblical Hour, "I Am a Debtor," Rev. Hilas H. Miller.

11.00 a. m. Lecture, "Wireless Telegraphy," Dr. C. H. Tyndall, with practical demonstrations by the best and newest apparatus procurable.

4.00 p. m. "The Man Without a Country," Edward Everett Hale, Mary Brevard Roberts.

8.00 p. m. Grand Week-end Concert, the famous Dailey Quartette, The Lotus Glee Club, New York City, Miss Minnie Marshall, reader, Mrs. Emma Dawdy-Sessoms, contralto, La Verne Ogden, reader, and great chorus under the direction of Dr. Johann Blose.

Sunday, August 16th.

9.30 a. m. Biblical Hour, Praise Service, Hilas H. Miller.

11.00 a. m. Sermon, Dr. Russell H. Conwell, Philadelphia, Pa. Special music by chorus and soloists, Lotus Glee Club.

2.30. p. m. Sunday School in the M. E. Church.

5.00 p. m. Chautauqua Sunday Vesper Services, Hall of Philosophy, Dr. W. L. Davidson.

7.00 p. m. Eventide Song Service conducted by Dr. Johann Blose and soloists, Dailey Quartette, Songs in the dark. Stereopticon Views and brief address.

Monday, August 17th.

9.00 a. m. Biblical Hour, Egypt, Greece and Rome—Their Contribution to the Gospels," Rev. Ora Samuel Gray, Amherst, Mass.

11.00 a. m. First Gathering of the "Seton Indians." Every boy and girl be present to meet Miss Nina Lamkin, Chief Medicine Woman. Daily for one week.

NOTE.—The entire day until the evening hour will be devoted to excursions and recreations.

At 1.30 in the afternoon the annual tournament takes place on the Athletic Field under the direction of Major J. M. Burns and his assistants. It is given for the benefit of the Woman's Civic Club, and will be one of the events of the year.

8.00 p. m. Lecture, "The Silver Crown," Dr. Russell H. Conwell, America's best known and most popular lecturer. Special musical prelude.

Tuesday, August 18th.

9.00 a. m. Biblical Hour, Matthew," Rev. Ora Samuel Gray.

2.30 p. m. Lecture, "Panama, a Drama in Four Acts," Dr. Robert S. MacArthur.

4.00 p. m. Health and Domestic Science Hour, Hall of Philosophy, Lecture, "Opsonins—a Study of the Blood," Dr. Carolyn Geisel, Battle Creek Sanirium, Battle Creek, Mich., followed by Cooking-lesson, with demonstration, "Soups and Beverages, Miss Ruth C. Tenney, Battle Creek, Mich.

7.45 p. m. Musical Prelude, Weber Male Quartette of Boston

8.00 p. m. Musical Lecture, "Grand Opera," Italian, French and German, with seventy-five stereopticon views and vocal illustrations by Patti, Melba, Sembrich, Schuman-Heink, Caruso, Campanari and others, N. J. Cory, Detroit, Mich.

Wednesday, August 19th.

"Fraternal Day"—Gathering of the Order of Red Men.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAINS.

No Special Passes for Fraternal Day

9.00 a. m. Biblical Hour, "Mark," Rev. Ora Samuel Gray.

11.00 a. m. Lecture, "America's Great Place Among the Nations," Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, New York City.

1.00 p. m. to 3.00 p. m. Convocation of Red Men in the Auditorium, with special program of music and addresses.

3.00 p. m. Lecture, "The Uses of Ugliness," Jahu DeWitt Miller, Philadelphia, Pa.

4.30 p. m. Health and Domestic Science Hour, Hall of Philosophy, Lecture, "Pawlow's Dogs," Dr. Carolyn Geisel, followed by cooking lesson with demonstration, "Carbohydrates," Miss Ruth C. Tenney

7.45 p. m. Musical Prelude, famous Weber Male Quartette of Boston.

8.00 p. m. "Goethe's Faust in Music and Art," with ninety stereopticon views and vocal selections from Gounod's Faust by Melba, Eames, Homer, Caruso, Campanari, Plancon and others, Mr. N. J. Cory, Detroit, Mich. Famous Vitagraph Moving Pictures

Thursday, August 20th.

9.00 a. m. Biblical Hour, "Luke," Rev. Ora Samuel Gray.

11.00 a. m. Annual Question Drawer, Jahu De Witt Miller. One of the events of the Assembly. All legitimate questions placed in a box before the hour of lecture will have full and significant answer.

4.00 p. m. Health and Domestic Science Hour, Hall of Philosophy, "Accidents and Emergencies—Or What To Do Until the Doctor Comes," Dr. Carolyn Geisel, followed by cooking lesson with demonstrations, "Garden Beef Steak," Miss Ruth C. Tenney.

8.00 p. m. Lecture, "The Greatest of All Americans," Dr. Henry R. Rose, Newark, N. J., illustrated by a great multitude of original stereopticon views, followed by Vitagraph Moving Pictures.

Friday, August 21st.

9.00 a. m. Biblical Hour, "John," Rev. Ora Samuel Gray.

11.00 a. m. Lecture, "Mushrooms and Oaks," Rev. Robert E. Smith, Galva, Ill.

4.00 p. m. Health and Domestic Science Hour, Hall of Philosophy, "Germ Carriers," Dr. Carolyn Geisel, followed by cooking lesson with demonstrations, "Fruits and Vegetables," Miss Ruth C. Tenney.

8.00 p. m. Lecture, "Parsifal," Dr. Henry R. Rose, illustrated by a great multitude of stereopticon views, followed by Vitagraph Moving Pictures.

Saturday, August 22nd.

9.00 a. m. Biblical Hour, "The Vocabulary of the Gospels," Rev. Ora Samuel Gray.

11.00 a. m. Lecture, "The Philosophy of the Hustler," Rev. Robert E. Smith.

2.30 p. m. Final Pow-wow, Seton Indians, Games, Marches, Athletics, Amphitheater.

4.00 p. m. Health and Domestic Science Hour, Hall of Philosophy. Lecture, "Americanitis," Dr. Carolyn Geisel, followed by cooking lesson with demonstrations, "Luncheon Dishes," Miss Ruth C. Tenney.

8.00 p. m. Extraordinary Week-End Entertainment First appearance of Mr. Clifford Wiley, the famous baritone of New York, who has been the sensation of two continents; Youna, in marvelous Japanese juggling, one of the most unique entertainers available for platform work; the American Vitagraph with its wonderful Moving Pictures.

Sunday, August 23rd.

9.30 a. m. Biblical Hour, "The Age of Slumber," Dr. D. W. Howell, Field Secretary of the C. L. S. C.

11.00 a. m. Sermon, Rev. Ora Samuel Gray; solos by Mr. Clifford Wiley, with special instrumental and vocal selections by the chorus and soloists.

2.30 p. m. Sunday School, M. E. Church.

5.00 p. m. Closing Chautauqua Sunday Vesper Service, Hall of Philosophy, Dr. W. L. Davidson.

7.00 p. m. Eventide Sacred Concert, conducted by Dr. Johann M. Blose, assisted by chorus and soloists. Songs in the dark and a series of effective stereopticon views. Brief addresses.

Monday, August 24th.

The entire morning will be left vacant for excursions to famous resorts. The wealth of attractions engaged for these days make it impossible to leave the afternoon hour vacant.

2.30 p. m. Lecture, "The Truth About Ireland," Rev. Alex Corkey, Cedar Bluffs, Neb.

4.00 p. m. Chautauqua Round Table – Lecture, "Books, What Are They, and What Shall We Do With Them?" Dr. D. W. Howell, Field Secretary of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.

8.00 p. m. Mono-Drama, "Koto-San," presented by Miss Bernice Costello, who has achieved remarkable success in her Japanese impersonations; assisted at the opening and close by the famous Otterbein Male Quartette and Hand Bell Ringers, and Mr. Clifford Wiley.

Tuesday, August 25th.

"Recognition Day."

9.00 a. m. Biblical Hour, "The Age of Decision," Dr. D. W. Howell.

11.00 a. m. Lecture, "Getting There," Rev. Alex Corkey.

2.00 p. m. March of Chautauquans from Hall of Philosophy, headed by the band, flower girls and all Chautauquans in line for march to Amphitheatre; brief responsive service; presentation of diplomas to Class of 1908. Lecture, "The Inverted Crown," by Dr. D. W. Howell, Field Secretary of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.

4.00 p. m. Chautauqua Round Table—Lecture, "Peace or War; Which?" Dr. D. W. Howell.

8.00 p. m. Entertainment. Famous Otterbein Male Quartette and Hand Bell Ringers; balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet," by Miss Bernice Costello with additional readings; Mr. Clifford Wiley, baritone.

Wednesday, August 26th.

9.00 a. m. Biblical Hour—"Age of Decision," Dr. D. W. Howell.

11.00 a. m. Lecture, "World on Fire," Rev. J. M. M. Gray, Baltimore, Md.

4.00 p. m. Chautauqua Round Table—"The Great General," Dr. D. W. Howell.

7.45 p. m. Musical Prelude, Otterbein Male Quartette and Hand Bell Ringers; Clifford Wiley, baritone; Miss Helen Dodge, violinist.

8.00 p. m. Lecture, "Zero Absolute," Prof. J. E. Woodland, Rochester, N. Y., with a score of the most brilliant experiments known to the platform. A snow storm in summer time. The Vitagraph Moving Pictures.

Thursday, August 27th.

9.00 a. m. Biblical Hour—"The Age of Action," Dr. D. W. Howell.

11.00 a. m. Lecture, "Ether Waves," Prof. J. E. Woodland, one of the foremost and fascinating scientific lecturers in America. This lecture will be illustrated by a multitude of brilliant experiments.

4.00 p. m. Chautauqua Round Table—"Seen Through Other Eyes," Dr. D. W. Howell.

7.45 p. m. Musical Prelude, Otterbein Male Quarteete and Hand Bell Ringers; Clifford Wiley, baritone.

8.00 p. m. Lecture, "Is Fun Divine or Devilish?" Rev. Geo. R. Stuart, Cleveland, Tenn., the legitimate successor of Sam Jones in all that makes for popularity. Long associated with him in work. The most popular man on the platform today.

Friday, August 28th.

"National Day."

EXCURSION TRAINS WITH LOW RATES

No Special Passes for National Day

9.00 a. m. Biblical Hour—"The Age of Reflection," Dr. D. W. Howell.

11.00 a. m. Lecture, "Fun, Fact and Fancy," S. M. Spedon, New York City. Multitudes of Crayon Sketches drawn in the presence of the audience.

2.00 p. m. Band Concert. Full strength of Assembly talent. The chorus in patriotic songs.

2.30 p. m. Lecture, "Lop-Sided Folks," Rev. George R. Stuart, the great Southern humorist and lecturer

4.00 p. m. Ball Game, Athletic Field.

4.00 p. m. Chautauqua Round Table—"Pleasant Companions," Dr. D. W. Howell.

7.00 p. m. Grand Closing Concert. Chorus under direction of Dr. Johann M. Blose. The Famous Otterbein Male Quartette and Hand Bell Ringers; Miss Helen Dodge, violinist; Mr. Clifford Wiley, baritone; Mr. Emanuel Schmuck, cellist; humorous readings, H. U. Engle; the famous American Vitagraph Moving Pictures; Prof. Struck, the incomparable magician.

9.20 p. m. Extraordinary display of Fireworks closing the Chautauqua session of 1908. Good-bye words and prophecies for the future. Excursion trains leave after all is over.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1908.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. TAFT,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JAMES S. SHERMAN,

OF NEW YORK,

FOR CONGRESS,

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

FOR A SAFE AND SANE FOURTH!

The whole country has been aroused in recent years over the question of the use of dangerous explosives on the Fourth of July, and among thoughtful persons there is a demand for the stopping of the practice. While no very serious results have been experienced in the immediate vicinity of Oakland as a result of the usually loud and at times boisterous celebration of the Nation's birthday, it is not within the ken of any one to say when a fatal accident may take place.

As a further argument for enforcement of the law against the use of dangerons explosives we point to the terrible effects which have been experienced in other parts of the country. Two years ago, on the Fourth of July, one hundred and sixty persons were killed and over five thousand maimed. Of these, probably seventy-five died of tetanus or lock-jaw, thirty-eight were killed by gunshot wounds, fourteen by stray bullets, eighteen, mostly very small children, were burned to death, eighteen were killed by the explosion of powder, dynamite and torpedoes, three by giant firecrackers, and three by cannon. Among the injured, twenty-two became totally blind, seventy-two lost one eye, fifty-six lost arms or legs or hands.

Speaking on this subject recently in an editorial headed, "Must the Slaughter Go On," an exchange said:

"The Fourth of July outbreak has never been creditable to American common sense and good taste. Its perpetuation is an arraignment of our care for human life. We are calmly proceeding to make a holocaust of life because we lack the energy to break a traditionwhich fastened itself upon us decades ago. A bad habit grows more heinous as time passes on; and vice in old age is much more hideous than vice in youth. When we were a younger people and lacked the register of life and death which we now keep, there was some excuse for the inferno which is established in the country every Fourth of July. But the folly of our youth ought to be left behind; there are other and better ways of teaching American boys to remember the declaration of Independence and to love their country than by putting firearms and deadly explosives in their hands. The day might be made to count in a hundred beautiful and patriotic ways without the aid of surgeons and and undertakers and hundreds of desolate or anxious homes. In every community picturesque, interesting, and enjoyable celebrations might be arranged, giving the largest share to the children. Here is a field for community action, not only by civic organizations, but by women's clubs, which can find great opportunities of dealing with historical events in a really significent and beautiful way. Shall we go on with the slaughter of the children?"

THE COLONEL AT THE BAT.

Our great and good friend, Col. Henry Watterson (to whom be peace and joy everlasting!) fills a long column in his excellent periodical, the Louisville Courier-Journal, with a treatise upon the history, mystery, morals, heft, bulk, vistage, prospects and policies of Mr. Taft.

He begins his treatise with the following singular remark:

"Upon a platform of imposture, largely constructed out of timbers stolen, from Mr. Bryan's backyard, the Republicans party has set a man of straw."

Up to the hour of going to press we have read this masterly document no less than 14 times, and with each perusal our admiration for it has grown. It is brilliant with hard and unaccustomed words, and all of them are correctly spelled. Its sentences proceed with the seductive sinuosity of a stream of molasses; it glows and glitters with recondite and exotic metonymies, synecdoches, prospopœias and automomasias; it is in both prose and verse, and has strophes, tropes, arpeggios and a cadenza. It quotes poets, prophets, publicists and philosophers—the Bible, the Rig-Veda, the State Papers of Thomas Jefferson, the Book of White and Black Magic and Necromancy and the famous On Styriki Konunga Ok Hoefpinga of the Swedes. It is, in a word, a lasting proof that scholarship is no last art, and that literature did not die with Gogler. But there is one thing that it sadly lacks, and that thing we venture to opine, is a connected or understandable thesis, theorem or idea. The Colonel speaks and his words ravish the ear, bnt we cannot quite make out the drift of his argumunt.

With one hand he writes that Mr. Taft is a lofty and admirable character, and with the other he demands that every honest American vote for Mr. Bryan. In one paragraph he pens an eloquent tribute to Mr. Roosevelt, and in the next he pleads for a war to the death upon all thing Rooseveltian and Teddiferous. At the beginning of a strophe he lays down the preamble that all of Mr. Taft's best theories of government have been filched from the backyard of Mr. Bryan, and at the end of the same strophe he denounces these sublimities as rubbish. He blows hot, cold and lukewarm. He kisses, and yet he smites. He cajoles, and yet he wallops.

We confess that the Colonel's argument gives us pause and leaves us at sea. Is he pleading for Mr. Taft or for Mr. Bryan? Is he in favor of either or both, or against both or either? Is he serious when he praises Bryan and sarcastic when he praises Taft, or serious when he praises Taft and sarcastic when he praises Bryan? If he is a Bryanite, why does he brand as "impostures" the doctrines that Mr. Taft has "stolen" from the Peerless One? And if he is agin' Mr. Bryan, why does he anathematize "the wild beasts of pultocracy" and wax so peevish over "prosperity and a mess of pottage," "the old flag and an appropration," "Satan and his Christian Endeavor Society" and, the "old he-goat, High-Finance Aldrich"?

We trust that Colonel Watterson will issue a revised and dephlogisticated version of his pronunciamento, in words of one syllable, for the instruction of the great masses of the plain people, of whom we are one. We have searched it carefully, from end to end; we have read and re-read it; we haye pondered, meditated, cogitated and digested it—and still it puzzles and maddens us. In its whole vast chain of syllogisms, propositions and soaring syntax—in all its great display of remarks, premises, whereas and therefor-be-it-resolveds—we discern but one clear statement, and that is a brief and incidental reference to the Hayes-Tilden controversy, upon which Colonel Watterson has thought deeply and indignantly, day in and day out, weekdays and Sundays, for the past 30 years.

Can it be that the mint-juleps of Louisville have lost their old virtue? Do they no longer lubricate the cogs and crossheads of the human brain, as was their wont in other and happier days? Do they no longer cool, fertilize and stimulate the human intellect and make it work with mathematical precision? Or is the weather so warm in Old Kaintuck that even the most gigantic minds are wilting? We wonder!

Incidentally, we are curious to know how Mr. Bryan will accept Colonel Watterson's declaration that the gems of statecraft in his backyard are "impostures."

BRYAN IN MARYLAND.

The leaders of the Democratic party in Maryland, who have managed by trick ballots and by judicious distributions of patronage to keep in power, look with sorrow upon their party in the national arena, where it is leaderless and issueless from their standpoint. Of course, Mr. Bryan is the leader of a majority, but he is not the leader of a majority of Democrats of Maryland.

In vain did the late Senator Gorman, the late L. Victor Baughman, the late William Pinkney Whyte, Senator Rayner and other Maryland Democrats who were conspicuous and influential in the national councils of their party labor to inject new life and new issues in the organization, which has rendered valuable services to the nation in the past, but after twelve years, beginning in 1896, the Democratic party stands where it was placed by Bryan and other free-silver fanatics of the West.

Bryan will be nominated for president by the Democratic convention which will meet in Denver next week. Of that there is no doubt. There was some doubt a month or more ago, when efforts were in evidence in New York that there would be furnished opposition and organization against the twice candidate for presideut. Influential financiers allied with the Democratic party set the wheels agoing and then they stopped. They "laid down," just as Republican financiers laid down four years ago after lending encouragement to the movement by New York Democratic financiers to nominate Judge Parker for President, and after holding out promises of strong financial aid.

The nomination of Mr. Bryan may, therefore, be accepted as a foregone conclusion. He will be the paramount issue, the platform of his party in the campaign. What he stands for the party must stand for, whether it wants to or not. Unfortunately for Eastern Democrats, and especially Maryland Democrats, Mr. Bryan stands for things unpalatable to them. As an individual issue Mr. Bryan is not a valuable asset.

A horse that has the reputation of kicking, balking and doing other things is not a marketable animal at an attractive price. Mr. Bryan has been twice defeated. He is today the best advertised man in the United States—advertised as standing for things which the American people do not want.

The Democratic party, therefore, will be sadly handicapped by his candidacy. He cannot expect to win all or even a greater portion of the radical vote, for that vote will be divided, as it was not divided in 1896 and again in 1900, when Mr. Bryan was a candidate. He got the bulk of it at the elections of those years. Maryland's vote for Bryan this time will be less than it ever was.

TAFT'S VIEW OF PRESIDENCY.

Writes for Collier's Weekly His Conception of the High Position.

Secretary William H. Taft has written the following article on his "Conception of the Presidency" for the currentissue of Collier's Weekly:

"In the four years that I have been a member of the cabinet I haye become familiar enough with the responsibilities and burdens of the presidency to know that no man can afford unduly to seek that great office.

"If he is attracted by honor and power alone, without the hope of being useful he is unworthy of the honor and unfit for the use of the power. He must prefer for the sake of his own peace of mind never to be President to being a poor President. Confident that the platform on which he stands is for the best interests of the nation, he is untrue to himself and his supporters if he does not fight valiantly for election after he accepts the leadership, but of course he must draw the line at any compact which will not leave him free of promise and of the control of any faction.

"The President's duties clearly outlined by the constitution have grown broader in their interpretation with the growth of the country. He should be in the prime of years, health and vigor. The capacity for hard work is a better equipment than genius in mastering the essentials of all the departments of the goyernment and undergoing the strain of countless interviews.

"He should look not only to those in office, but to those out of office, in all branches of private activity for information and opinion in order that he may arrive at the truth when he is surrounded by the conflict of interests which come to him with the fair words of the special pleader.

"In many senses, though, the most sought after, he is the loneliest man in the United States. Elected directly by the people their representation head, from them in the sober thought of the majority, he will get his best counsel. Though indifference or pre-occupation with private affairs may keep them from attending primaries or scanning closely the other candidate or measures, they can center on the President as their instrument, the expression of their wishes.

"He should be always near the people in thought and as near them in person as his position will permit. In common with the people, he is human, and he must ask their charity for his mistake. When they have ceased to believe in his sincerity and uprightness of purpose, his is a cheerless task; once convinced that he has divined and is carrying out their purpose, neither elated by an outburst of applause nor diverted by any outburst of censure, he must proceed unwaveringly, always by lawful methods, to the accomplishment of the popular will.

"From Washington he may learn nobility, fortitude and righteousness. Lincoln's life and speeches must be his source of inspiration when he is misunderstood and he has to say to himself 'patience and cheer.'

"It is easier since we had Lincoln than it was before to be a good President. He set a standard.

"It remained for Roosevelt to prove how the people will respond to a strong and true leadership when the hour is on for great reforms. The policies which he inaugurated must be continued and developed. They are right and they are the policies of the people. For that reason his successor may well disregard any charge of lack of originality if he does not make an entirely new program of his own.

"A President at this time has work before him clearly defined. The enforcement of the law equally against high and low, the powerful and the weak should be his first thought. The danger to our country from laxity of favoritism in this is the greatest one we have to face.

"The conserration of our national resources and their development for the use of all along the lines of equal opportunity, too, must command his immediate attention. It should be his aim to give high tone to his administration as President Roosevelt has by surrounding himself with men of prominence, enthusiasm in public interest and of the cleanest and most effective methods."

Old Typewriter Ribbons.

Old and worn typewriter ribbons can be used to a good advantage by making writing ink from them. Remove the ribbon from the spool and place it in a tumbler three-quarters full of water and let soak for twenty-four hours. Remove the ribbon and pour the fluid into a bottle. This ink will be as good any indelible ink that may bepurchased —Popular Mechanics.

TRAINING SCHOOL WORK.

Combined Normals of the County In a Three Weeks' Session Here.

[REPORTED BY MISS M. O'DONNELL.]

THURSDAY MORNING.

School called to order at 9 o'clock by U. G. Palmer; Responsive Reading led by Mr. George Rodeheaver; Singing, "Glad Summer," by school; roll call; Music by Dr. Gibson; Language was next presented by Miss Phoenix, in which a number of teachers took part in the discussion: an able address was next given by C. M. Miller of Swanton, which was greatly enjoyed by all.

RECESS.

Reading, by Miss Phoenix; Section Work by Dr. Gibson and U. G. Palmer.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

School opened at 1.30; roll call; Section Work was again taken up by Dr. Gibson and U. G. Palmer; Number Work by Miss Phoenix.

RECESS.

Chorus Class Work, by Dr. Gibson, in which arrangements were made for the class to render a thirty minute song service at the M. E. church at 7 p. m.

FRIDAY MORNING.

School opened at 9 o'clock; Singing of "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear," and "Sunset Peace," by the school; roll call; an announcement of the death of Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States, by Prof. Palmer, who also gave a reading pertaining to Mr. Cleveland's career; Mr. Jasper Frantz then rendered in an able manner the article contained in the recent issue of THE REPUBLICAN concerning our ex-President's life and death; following this Prof. J. C. Beahm made an excellent brief address pertaining to the presentation of a book, "The Life of Meshach Browning," to each of our worthy Instructors, Miss Phoenix and Dr. Gibson, who haye come here from their respective work in Oswego, N. Y., and Baltimore, Md. These books were presented by a number of the students to show only a small part of their appreciation of the work given by these two worthy instructors. Responses were heartily given by Miss Phoenix and Dr. Gibson; Music, by Dr. Gibson.

RECREATION.

An able address was then delivered by Rev. Stromyer, who is in attendance at the District Conference; Number Work and Language by Miss Phoenix.

RECESS.

Section Work, by Dr. Gibson and Prof U. G. Palmer.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Session opened at 1.30 with the roll call; Section Work was again pursued by Dr. Gibson and Prof. U. G. Palmer, the subject of Language Work and Mental Arithmetic being considered.

RECREATION.

Phonics, given by Miss Phoenix, was very interesting; Physical Culture.

RECESS.

Chorus Class Work, by Dr. Gibson.

MONDAY MORNING.

The Garrett County Teachers' Annual Institute, which follows the Summer and Training School, as was announced last week, opened at 9 o'clock, with the hymn "Zion;" after roll call announcements were made by Supt. Browning, who had just returned from the meeting of the State Teachers' Association, which was held at Ocean City. Among his announcements was one which caused much applause—the probability of the Association meeting at Mountain Lake Park next summer.

An address was made by Supt. Davis, of Mountain Lake Park, which was followed by a drill in music by Dr. Gibson; the subject of Reading was taken up by Miss Phoenix, after which she handled Number Work in a very interesting manner; the work was then divided into sections and instructed by Profs. Gibson and Palmer, their subjects being Literature and Mental Arithmetic.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Roll call was followed by Literature and Mental Arithmetic; the subject of Primary Language was then taken up in a very interesting manner by Miss Phoenix; this was followed by a very interesting and instructive drill in Physical Culture by Miss Phoenix; Dr. Gibson gave his usual forty-five minutes in Chorus Class Work, in which several of the Oakland residents took an active part.

Monday evening was devoted to a recital at the M. E. church by Miss Phoenix. Her theme was "Love," as found in "The Story of the Wise Man" by Henry Van Dyke, and "Santa Claus' Partner," by Thomas Nelson Page.

Miss Phoenix's rendition of these beautiful gems of literature was perfect, and her voice and manner and interpretation of the authors showed the wide culture she has gained from years of study at Oberlin, Boston and elsewhere. The church was filled by an appreciative audience.

TUESDAY MORNING.

School opened at 9 o'clock with roll call, followed by singing "Our Country's Flag," after which Supt. Browning made several announcements. The subject of School Discipline was then taken up and discussed in a very able manner by Miss Phoenix, Supt. Browning, Profs. Gibson, Loraditch, Beahm and others. This was a most interesting period and much enjoyed by all present.

RECESS.

After intermission the work was divided into sections, Profs. Gibson and Palmer taking up the work of Literature and Arithmetic.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Roll call: Section Work, Literature and Arithmetic by Profs. Gibson and Palmer, the lesson in Literature was taken from Longfellow's beautiful poem "Evangeline." It was made more interesting by a talk from Mr. Robert Gordon, of Cumberland, who told many interesting things concerning the "Evangeline Country." Phonetic Reading was next taken up by Miss Phoenix, followed by a drill in Physical Culture; Chorus Class Work by Prof Gibson, in which many visitors took part.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Yesterday evening the school in a body, led by Principal Palmer and Superintendent Browning, marched from the school building to Second street fronting THE REPUBLICAN office, where with the scholars, more than a thousand people had gathered. Several patriotic songs were sung, led by Prof. Gibson, and then the assembled crowd was addressed by Prof. Armstrong, of the West Virginia University, who made a strong plea for the public school teacher. On the part of the city he was responded to by Mr. Scott T. Jones, whose address was inspiring and full of words of cheer and good fellowship.

Our readers should keep their weather eye open for fakirs and swindlers, they are numerous and work every scheme catch people. The latest swindle, worked by a sharper in one of the cities recently is an apt illustration of the ability of these dead beat fakirs to catch not only the ignorant but all others who are not constantly on their guard. This swindler walked into a jewelry store and selecting a $125 watch left a check for $600 drawn on an out-of-town bank, with instructions that the watch be regulated and that he would come after it and his change a week later. On returning he was informed that his check was no good. "Well, that is strange," he said, "it's the second time the bank has done that thing on me. But here's the money for your watch," and he counted out $125 in currency and started for the door. "Oh, yes," he said, turning around, "you'd better give me that check." It was willingly handed over to him. On the back was the jeweler's endorsement. With this the man went into a bank, got it cashed and was never heard of afterwards.

For Sale.

Arnold cottage, at Mt. Lake Park, Md; 13 rooms and attic; used as boarding house and has good patronage; high ground; splendid location; two blocks from new auditorium; city water; one of the best built houses in the Park; about 75 feet of porches. Will exchange for smaller property. A good bargain. Address F. P. Arnold, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

$50 Reward.

I will pay a reward of $50 to anyone for evidence of the guilt of the person or persons who have written letters and mailed the same, the language used therein having a tendency to point to me as the author.

MINNIE KAMP.

Accident, Md., June 22, 1908.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

Tne New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.
R. C. McCandlish, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. Friend, Merchant,
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., July 2, 1908.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, July 21th, 1908,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Md., letters of Administration on the personal estate of

THOMAS DAVIS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of May, 1908.

BRADLEY T. DAVIS,
Administrator
Baltimore, Md.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF Valuable Farm

Located about one mile Northeast of Friendsville, Garrett County.

By virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county passed in a cause in said court wherein Silas Teats is complainant and Allen Teats and others are defendants, being No. 1321 Equity, the undersigned Trustee will, on

Saturday, the 18th Day of July,

1908, in front of the Postoffice, in the town of Friendsville, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, offer at public auction to the highest bidder, all that farm located about one mile Northeast of the town of Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, which is known as the

"Andrew Jackson Teats Farm,"

and described as follows:

FIRST—All that part of a tract of land called the "Gleanings," lying North of Bear Creek, containing the quantity of fifty acres of land and being the same land which was conveyed to Andrew Jackson Teats by deed from David P. Mays et ux., dated the 27th day of September 1893, and recorded in Liber W. H. T. No. 9, folio 472, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county. Part of said fifty acres is cleared and under cultivation.

SECOND—All that other part of a tract of land called the "Gleanings," situated and adjoining the above piece of land, containing the quantity of fifty acres of land and being the same which was conveyed to the said Andrew Jackson Teats by deed from Silas Teats et ux., dated the 1st day of August 1895, and recorded in Liber W. H. T. No. 10, folio 482, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, saving and excepting ten acres of land which was conveyed to the said Andrew Jackson Teats et ux., to Amanda Schroyer by deed dated the 25th day of January, 1899, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 15, folio 82, etc., Land Records of Garrett county. This second piece is also partly cleared and under cultivation and is improved by a good dwelling and outbuildings.

Said property will first be offered separately and if no adequate bids are received it will be offered as a whole, and is a beautiful farm for any one desiring to purchase.

Said property will be sold subject to the dower of the widow of Andrew Jackson Teats, Anastatia Teats.

Terms of sale as prescribed by the Decree: Cash on day of sale or the ratification thereof by the court.

ANDREW S. TEATS, Trustee.
G. Semmes Hamill, Jr., Solicitor.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

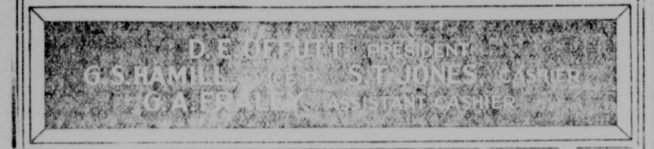
OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. Offutt, John M. Davis, G. S. Hamill.
George W. Legge, John T. Mitchell, S. T. Jones.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.



Rev E. Manges went over into Somerset county, Pa., Monday morning on a business mission.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Smith, of Persons, are here on a visit to Mrs. E. R. Townshend.

Get your Buckwheat Fertilizer from Naylor. 16-3

Mr. J. P. Wiley, of near Grantsville, was in the city Monday, being accompanied here by his son.

Mr. G. W. Myers, of Bloomington, accompanied by his father, was in the city yesterday morning.

Money to Loan on First Mortgage—Apply to Renninger & Offutt, Attorneys, Oakland, Md. 17-tf.

If one must die of overdrinking how pleasant it must be to have the coroner's physician call it "refined alcoholism."

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Linville, of Baltimore, spent Sunday and Monday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sincell

A. D. Naylor & Co. just received car of Buckwheat Fertilizer. 16-3

Mr. James M. Litzinger, of Grafton, was a business visitor to Oakland Tuesdog afternoon when he made this office a fraternal visit.

Mr. Wallace Mason, student at Buckhannon College, returned to his home in Oakland on Tuesday night for the summer vacation.

Naylor just received a car of Mowers Rakes, Haytedders, Hayloaders and side delivery Rakes. You want to get his prices before buying. 16-3

The Board of Directors of the Garrett National Bank of Oakland has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent payable July 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stull, accompanied by the latter's sister, returned to Oakland after an absence of several months, on last Sunday morning.

The Gold Mine Store is the place to get your candy, post cards, tobaccos, toys, wagons, base ball goods and fishing tackle of all kinds. Two bottles of pop for 5c.

The First National and the Garrett National Banks of Oakland will be closed on Saturday, July 4th, and at the post office Sunday hours will be observed.

The merchants of Oakland will close their stores on Monday, July 6th, observing that day instead of the Fourth. The stores will remain closed the entire day.

Engraved calling cards and wedding invitations may be procured by leaving your orders at this office. A very attractive and stylish line at moderate prices is shown.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Miller and little daughter, of Washington, D. C., who spent the month of June in Oakland with relatives, returned to Washington Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Thompson and children, of Keyser, W. Va., were guests several days last and this week of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Dixon at their residence on Oak street.

A young married man wanted with no children or a very small family; the wife to do the cooking for four men, the man to work by the year or month; house ready till July. Write at once; reference wanted. C. J. Yoder, Grantsville, Md. 11-3t

A false alarm of fire was given on Monday afternoon which created considerable excitement, the cause being the burning out of the chimney at the residence of Mr. John Shartzer.

WANTED—By lady of experience, position as manager of summer boarding house at or near Mt. Lake Park. Can give references. Address "A. A.," care of THE REPUBLICAN. 14tf

Messrs. W. A. Smith, of Hoyes, and Charles E. Hilleary, of near Gorman, were in Oakland Tuesday where they attended a meeting of of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank.

The lawn fete held on Tuesday evening at the church yard of St. Paul's M. E. church by the Epworth League was very well attended and a handsome sum netted as a result of their labors.

Messrs. Dixon & Kelso, merchants, and Mr. E. J. Frantz, proprietor of the Frantz Hotel, have had acetylene gas plants installed in their respective places of business by Messrs. Frederick & Son.

Paul A. Trageser, of Baltimore City, spent last Sunday at "Uplands," near Deer Park, the guest of his friend, Mr. Elmer Haulenbeek. Both gentlemen are connected with the real estate department of the B. & O. R. R.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius C. Renninger, the latter having been absent from Oakland for two or three months, returned here on Tuesday afternoon, being accompanied by Mrs. Renninger's sister, Miss Alma Scherr, of Eglon.

Miss Irene Haulenbeek, of "Uplands," near Deer Park, is entertaining her friend, Miss Jessie McCubbin. Miss McCubbin is a resident of Mt. Washington, Baltimore county, one of the aristocratic suburbs of Blatimore City.

Miss Emily Connett Pierson, of Forest Hill, one of the fashionable suburban section, of Newark, New Jersey, terminated her visit to Deer Park on Saturday, taking No. 2 train for New York. She was very much benefited by her stay in the mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence V. Guard, of Friendsville, were in Oakland a few days this week, the former at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Elections held on Monday when registration officers and judges of election were appointed, a full list of such appointments appearing in this paper today.

Mr. S. T. Jones and Mr. G. S. Hamill went to Accident last Friday in the former's automobile, returning here the same afternoon. The total actual running time for the round trip was three and a half hours, which, considering the condition of roads, was exceptionally short.

We print in this paper today on pages two and three the detailed program of the Mountain Chautauqua and other interesting matter in connection with the Chautauqua. The 20,000 edition of the program, printed at this office, has been completed and delivered to the management of the Chautauqua.

When you come to town don't forget to call at the Gold Mine Store. Candy, tobaccos, fishing tackle, 2 bottles pop for 5c. Geo. M. Mason, Prop'r.

Subscribe for The Republican.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

THE First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

DROWNED IN THE FAR WEST.

Arthur Fulk, Recently of Crellin, Has Watery Grave in Oregon.

Arthur Fulk, aged twenty-eight years, unmarried, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fulk, of Crellin, was drowned in the Umpqua river, in Douglas county, Oregon, on June 20th, about seven o'clock, and up to the latest advices to his parents at Crellin convey the information that his body has not yet been recovered, the opinion being that it was washed beneath a log and was held there.

Young Fulk, in company with his brother and William Feather, left Crellin about six weeks ago for the northwest, their objective point being Montana, but later they went to Oregon, where they were given employment on the log drive down the Umpqua river by Mr. H. J. Freer, of the Kendall Lumber Company, whose mill in the northwest is managed by him. On the way down the stream, which is a rapid one, one of the logs became unmanageable and young Fulk went out to it over the floating timber, when he was seen by his companions to miss his footing and sink, since which time nothing has been seen of his body, although more than a hundred men have been engaged in dragging the river in an effort to locate it.

The point where the young man was drowned is about twelve miles east of Roseburg, the seat of the Kendall mill, and some twenty miles from the mouth of the Umpqua, where it empties into the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Stephen G. Ashby went to Bond, this county Monday morning, where he will will remain a month in the employ of Messrs. DeBois & Bond Bros., taking the place of Mr. N. U. Bond as superintedent of the mill while that gentleman is on a business trip to Oregon in company with Mr. John E. DuBois, where they own large landed interests.

Miss Helen Jordan and Miss Helen Margaret Morse, of Philadelphia, will arrive for a visit in Garrett county next Monday. Both young ladies reside on N. 41st street, the fashionable sections of West Philadelphia, and are popular in the younger set. This will be Miss Jordan's first visit to the top of the Alleghanies. They will visit Mrs. G. W. Haulenbeek at "Uplands."

George W. Wilson, Burton Wilson, Dr. M. S. Wilson, Simes Cosner and Charles H. Shaffer spent four days of the week beginning June 21st fishing and camping on Shaver's Fork of the Cheat. They report an excellent time having caught about 200 trout, many of large size. Mr. Shaffer passed through Oakland yesterday on his return to Washington to resume his duties in the Patent Office, where he is an assistant examiner.

Our highly esteemed friend Chas. H. Bill, of Grantsville, Md., was a business visitor in Salisbury, Monday. He came over to confer with some of our carpenters, relative to erecting several houses in Grantsville in the near future. He is enthusiastic for the extension of the P. & M. trolley line to Frostburg, Md., via Grantsville, and thinks the people out that way would give free right of way and help to build the road besides. We earnestly hope it may come to pass. —Elk Lick Star.

A barn owned by Uriah Stanton, near Grantsville, Md., was burned to the ground, Tuesday night. The building stood near the Grantsville railroad station and Eli Stanton's mill and in it was a hay-baling machine owned by Jacob Folk, and worth about $400, which also went up in smoke, together with other contents owned by Mr. Stanton. The total loss will probably foot up to $2,500. There was some insurance on the barn, but none on Mr. Folk's hay-baler. The fire is believed to be due to fishermen sleeping in the barn at times, or to an incendiary.—Elk Lick Star.

Rev. J. H. Fitzwater, D. D., secretary of the Woman's Home Missionary and Church Extension Society of the M. E. church, was in Oakland several days last and this week, being a guest while here of Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Ward. On Sunday morning Dr. Fitzwater preached in the M. E. church to a large and appreciative audience. He is a native of Garrett county, having been born and reared here. Mr. William White, one of the pioneers of the Oakland community, is his uncle. On Monday Dr. Fitzwater went down to North Glade country near Swanton to visit relatives.

Sheriff Austin Brown returned to Oakland Sunday night after an absence of nearly a week, bringing with him a prisoner named Howdershell, indicted more than a year age for having stolen chickens and assaulting Sheriff Lee, who attempted to arrest him. Howdershell was located in one of the Elkins hospitals several weeks ago where he was being treated for an injury to his foot, but the authorities of the hospital would not allow him to leave until his wounds were healed. Sheriff Brown, before he could bring his prisoner here, was compelled to go to Charleston to get a requisition from Governor Dawson, which was delivered to him Saturday night, the officer leaving Charleston Sunday morning and arriving here from Elkins Sunday night.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A second hand Osborn Binder in best condition. Will be sold on terms to suit. E. G. Naylor.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

A LARGE BARN BURNED.

Structure on Farm of Cornelius Bowser Near Bittinger, Destroyed.

Last Wednesday afternoon at five o'clock, lightning struck the barn of Mr. Cornelius Bowser, one of Bittinger district's most progressive farmers, set it on fire and completely destroyed it. The building was a comparatively new structure, being 45x75 feet, well built and exceptionally well planned.

In addition to the destruction of the barn a calf, threshing machine, wind mill, harness, eight tons of hay and about sixty bushels of grain, which were in the barn, were also destroyed.

Mr. Bowser carried insurance to the amount of $800 on the building and contents. His loss, in excess of the insurance, will amount to several hundred dollars.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Bertie Bowers, Lowis Britt, Mr. J. L. Lumby, Miss Belle Michael, Mr. Chas. M. Nilles, Mr. Thomas Snider, Mrs. Kate Wonderly.

Church Services.

OAKLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

Services on Sunday, to which all are cordially invited, will be preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

L. B. HENSLEY, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching at 10.30 a. m., and 8 p. m.,
Luther League every Wednesday at 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 3 p. m.
Ferndale—Preaching at 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9.15 a. m.
Communion service 10.30 a. m.
Preaching at 8 p. m., by Dr. R. B. Ward
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Junior League Wednesday 4.15 p. m.
Prayer meeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Walters extend their sincere thanks to the citizens of Deer Park and vicinity for their sympathy and many acts of kindness shown them during the illness and death of of their beloved father, Charles A. West, who died June 26, 1908. An obituary notice will shortly follow.

Prisoners Taken Down.

Tuesday morning Sheriff Austin Brown, accompanied by ex-Sheriff Edward J. Frantz, left Oakland with four prisoners who had been sentenced to serve terms in the Penitentiary, viz.: Henry and William Kisner and George Arnold, and Nick Delano, the Italian.

Arthur Townshend,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

First National Bank Building, Main Street, Oakland, Md.

Matting.

To close out our Matting will give you bargains.

$1 Lace Curtains for 75cts

BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

Summer Underwear

and beautiful line of

WOOL GOODS CHEAP.

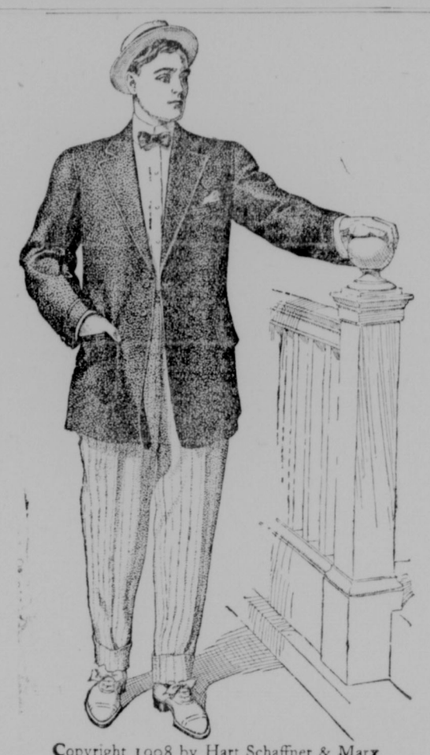
Dimities, Percales, Seersuckers, etc.

American and Beauty

CORSETS,

Medium and Long Waists.

H. C. Sincell & Co.



Copyright 1908 by Hart Schaffner & Marx

THE Clothing we are handling for you son is that distinguished kind which you see so many well dressed gentlemen wearing, and gives them that appearance of refinement that no other line of Clothing imparts. It is the Hart Schaffner & Marx kind. Come to our store and we will be pleased to exhibit the full line of this incomparable Clothing built scentifically for wear and appearance.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

ORDER NISI.

E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer, vs. Jennie Smith.

No. 154 on the Miscellaneous Docket in the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, this 17th day of June, 1908, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by E. A. Weimer, late Treasurer in and for Garrett County, Md., be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 24th day of July, 1908, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of July, 1908.

The report states the amount of the sale to be $40.70.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer, vs. Charles Hook.

No. 152 on Miscellaneous Docket In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, this 17th day of June, 1908, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer in and for Garrett County, Md., be ratified and confirmed; unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 24th day of July, 1908; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of July 1908.

The report states the amount of sale to be $33 14

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk

ORDER NISI.

E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer, vs. Annie V. Cunningham.

No. 155 on Miscellaneous Docket In the Circuit Court for Garrett County,

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, this 17th day of June, 1908, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer in and for Garrett County, Md., be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 24th day of July, 1908; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of July, 1908.

The report states the amount of sale to be $38.87.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer, vs. Mary C. Love.

No. 159 on Miscellaneous Docket. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, this 17th day of June, 1908, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause, by E. A. Weimer, late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Md., be ratified and confirmed; unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 24th day of July, 1908; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of July, 1908.

The report states the amount of sale to be $39.94.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer, vs. G. M. Wilson heirs.

No. 157 on Miscellaneous Docket. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, this 17th day of June, 1908, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by E. A. Weimer, late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Md., be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 24th day of July, 1908; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of July, 1908.

The report states the amount of sale to be $35.72

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Md., to collect said receive taxes at the times and places following:

July 14, Bloomington, Moody's Store.
July 15, Kitzmiller, Wilson's Store
July 16, Gorman, Browning House.
July 16 Red House 9 to 12; Top of Mount ain on Pike 1 to 4.
July 17, Kitzmiller, Bank Building.
July 17, Crellin, Company Store.
July 18, Swanton, W. H. Lohr's Residence.
July 20 Mchenry, 9 to 12—Sang Run, Coppet & Lytle's Store, 2 to 5.
July 21, Hoye's, Smith's Store.
July 21, Deer Park, Specht's Store.
July 22, Accident, Englehart's Store.
July 22 Hutton, Carney's Store.
July 23, Friendsville, Crawford Hotel.
July 24, Selbysport, Riley's Store.
July 27, 10 a. m. Dieffi's Store, 9 to 3—Keyser, Leatham's Store, 4 to 6.
July 28, Grantsville, National Hotel.
July 29, Thomas H. Layman's Hotel.
July 30, Johnson's 9 to 3—Avilton, Garlitz's Store, 5 to 7.
July 31, J. A. Strickland's, 9 to 12—Walter Warnick's, 2 to 5.
Aug. 1, Sterrill.
Aug. 3, C. J. Otto's, 9 to 12—Jennings Hotel, 1 to 7.
Aug 3, Bloomington, Postoffice
Aug. 4, Deer Park, Specht's Store.
Aug. 4 and 5, Bittinger, Ellithorp's Store.
Aug. 6, Swanton, W. H. Lohr's Residence.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1890, being Chapter 556, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date thereof; and all taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of state and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

W. E. HOLLINGER,
Treasurer for Garrett County, Md.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, dated the 9th day of June, 1908, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1532 Equity on the docket of said court, the undersigned was appointed Trustee to make sale of the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

Friday, the 3rd Day of July,

1908, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder on the premises, all that parcel or lot of land known and designated as

Military Lot No. 2663,

containing fifty acres, situate and being on Cove Hill, in Election District No. 5 of Garrett county, Maryland, and being the home farm of the late Benjamin F. Bowser.

The improvements consist of a Log House containing five rooms, a new barn 20x35 feet together with other necessary outbuildings.

Upon the property is also a young Orchard and about ten acres of the place is under cultivation. There is a large quantity of prop timber and locust posts upon the land.

This property will be sold subject to the pasturage and crop rights for the present year.

TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the Decree—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale; one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

AMOS BOWSER, Trustee.

Subscribe for The Republican.

ONE MORE STAR FOR OLD GLORY

Oklahoma's, Added on July 4, Is the Forty-sixth In Old Glory.

THE GRAND OLD FLAG

A Fourth of July Sketch by John Wilbur Witherspoon.
Copyright, 1908, by C. N. Lurie

UNDER the provisions of an old act of congress Oklahoma's star, the forty-sixth, will be added to the American flag this Fourth of July, but on New Year's day some school children in Philadelphia anticipated the official addition of the new star in a very pretty ceremony, as shown by the accompanying illustration. Though Oklahoma was admitted to statehood by the president's proclamation of Nov. 16, 1907, under a law passed in 1818 the new star could not be added until the Fourth of July following. This law has applied to all states added since the year mentioned.

The little old house in which the first "star spangled banner" was made under direction of General Washington and a committee of congress stands at 239 Arch street, Philadelphia. It was there that the little girls and boys celebrated the advent of 1908 by hoisting a flag containing forty-six stars. Thirteen girls clad in colonial costumes of white represented the original states, while a boy dressed up as Uncle Sam and another uniformed like a colonel of the Continental army assisted in the ceremony.

Mrs. Betsy Ross, a pretty widow barely twenty-five years old, an artistic needle worker, made the first official flag in that old house. Just before the flag raising on New Year's day the children participating therein assembled in the old house and enacted a tableau representing the making of the original flag. One little girl skilled in needlework took her seat in a chair placed on the very boards where Betsy Ross' chair stood before the quaint old fireplace.

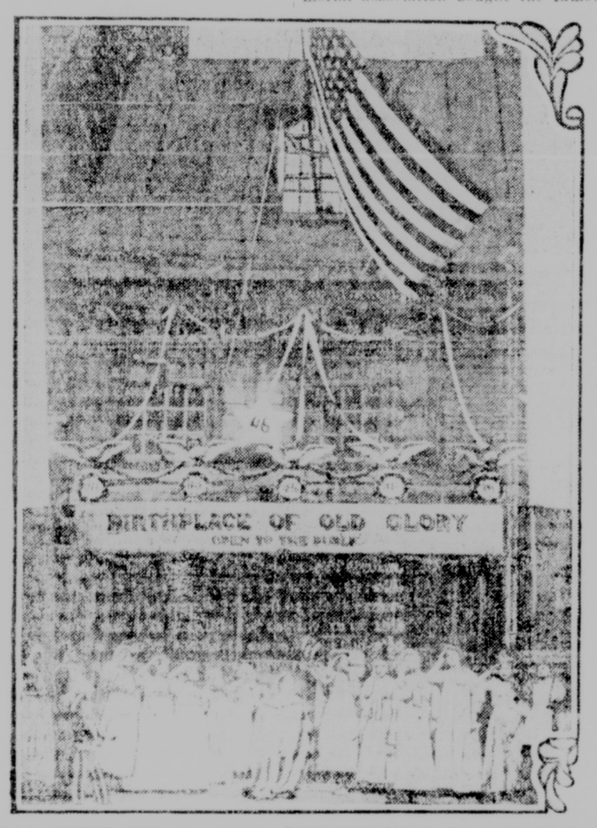
Around her were the same quaint whitewashed walls that surrounded Betsy Ross in 1777. In her lap she held an American flag with the blue field bare of stars. One by one the thirteen original states, each represented by a little girl, entered the room and presented to the seamstress, little Miss Weisgerber, a star which the girl gravely sewed in place on the blue field.

It is interesting to know that the "flag house" was recently purchased by the American Flag Home and Betsy Ross Memorial association and presented to the city of Philadelphia to be forever preserved as a shrine of American patriotism—the birthplace of the most beautiful national banner that floats in the air, the flag that represents the greatest measure of human liberty ever enjoyed by any people under the stars of heaven.

This old house has had a curious history. The charming Widow Ross conducted a flagmaking establishment therein for a number of years, and her descendants continued the business until the year 1857. Then the house passed into the hands of an old sea captain, who never came around to collect the rent from the Mund family, who occupied it. Perhaps the old salt perished at sea. Anyhow, he disappeared altogether. The Munds lived there more than forty years. They paid taxes on the house instead of rent. Finally, under the law, possession became ownership, and the Memorial association bought the famous house from Charles P. Mund. The money for the purchase was contributed by more than a million persons, many of them school children. The price was $25,100, and most of the money consisted of dimes.

An interesting innovation in American political life which accompanies the admission of Oklahoma to statehood is the conferring of full citizenship upon the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes—Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles. These Indians now may vote, run for township constable or president of the United States and exercise any other function of citizenship which is open to a citizen of any state.

Each of these Indians, man, woman and child, is the owner of a considerable acreage of land in the Indian Territory part of Oklahoma. The lands were allotted to them as tribal citizens.



FLAG HOUSE CELEBRATION, PHILADELPHIA, IN OKLAHOMA'S HONOR.

OKLAHOMA INDIAN WHO IS NOW A VOTER.

The War of the Chesapeake.

The war of 1812 sometimes is called the war of the Chesapeake. Several years before war was declared she was on a practice cruise across the Atlantic. She was challenged by a British ship of war and ordered to give up four men who had deserted from the British navy. Captain Barron, her commander, refused. The British vessel opened fire, killing and wounding a number of Americans. After an ineffectual defense the Chesapeake struck her colors to the Briton and delivered up the men wanted. Three of these were American citizens who had been impressed into the British service. It was such infamous acts as these on the part of Great Britain that caused the war of 1812.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

When Charles Carroll of Maryland was about to sign the Declaration of Independence he was warned that he was jeopardizing his immense property, and some one else said:

"Oh, King George will never hang Carroll. There are too many of them. His majesty can't identify him."

"True," said Carroll and promptly wrote after his name "of Carrollton."

The Absentminded Man.

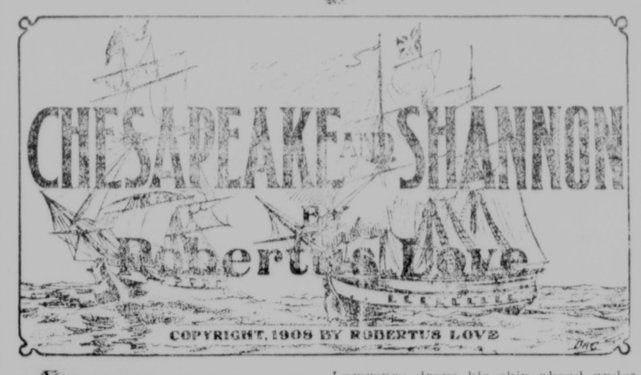
"What day does the Fourth of July come on this year?" asked the absentminded man.

"On Saturday."

"Yes, but what day of the month?"

CHESAPEAKE AND SHANNON

By Robertus Love



JAMES LAWRENCE.

"DON'T give up the ship!"

Every American who has attended a public school or read the merest skeleton of American history is aware that those heroic words were uttered by Captain James Lawrence, commander of the Chesapeake, as he was carried below to die after receiving a mortal wound in his engagement with the British frigate Shannon.

Renewed interest in the Chesapeake-Shannon fight was aroused not long ago when the captured battleflag of the American frigate was pulled out of oblivion by the auctioneer's arm and sold to William Waldorf Astor, who presented the old flag to the British Royal United Service museum.

Early in the year 1813 Master Commandant James Lawrence of the sloop Hornet had engaged and sunk the sloop Peacock of the enemy. Lawrence was in his thirty-second year, with a record of sixteen years in the navy and only six weeks' leave of absence. He was brave and able and intensely patriotic. After his return from the Hornet victory he was promoted to a captaincy and was assigned to command the frigate Chesapeake, then lying in Boston harbor for repairs. Lawrence disliked this assignment and wrote several letters to the secretary of the navy protesting against it, for the Chesapeake was considered an unlucky craft as well as a dishonored one.

Captain Philip B. V. Broke, a most gallant British officer, had commanded the Shannon for nearly seven years. Most of his officers and men had been aboard with him through the greater part of that period. He had brought his ship to a tiptop condition for effective service and had drilled his seamen and gunners so that they were as fine and fit as any men who ever trod deck timbers. On the other hand, Captain Lawrence scarcely knew one of his own seamen by sight. A number of them were foreigners, and others were American riffraff of humanity.

Captain Broke had been blockading Boston harbor with the Shannon and other vessels. In May, 1813, he determined to bring about a single ship combat with the Americans and prove to his country that British sailors still knew how to fight. The Shannon herself gave challenge to combat by standing in the offing across the bay when the sun rose bright and glorious on the morning of the 1st day of June. Bostonians witnessing Lawrence's hasty preparations hustled themselves into private boats to sail out and watch the sea fight. The Chesapeake set sail at noon and stood down the bay, followed at a cautious distance by the pleasure craft. Some of Lawrence's sailors celebrated the occasion of the sailing by getting drunk. Despite mutiny on the part of a portion of his crew the heroic Lawrence drove his ship ahead under full sail straight for the waiting and eager enemy.

Shortly before 6 o'clock in the evening the two ships came together about eighteen miles out at sea. "As the bow of the Chesapeake began to double on the Shannon's quarter," in the words of a naval historian, "the latter opened fire." The Shannon's broadside did terrific execution on the Chesapeake. Captain Lawrence fell, severely wounded in one leg, but propped himself up and remained in command. After securing a more favorable position the Chesapeake returned the broadside compliment. Lawrence soon received a mortal wound and was carried below, protesting.

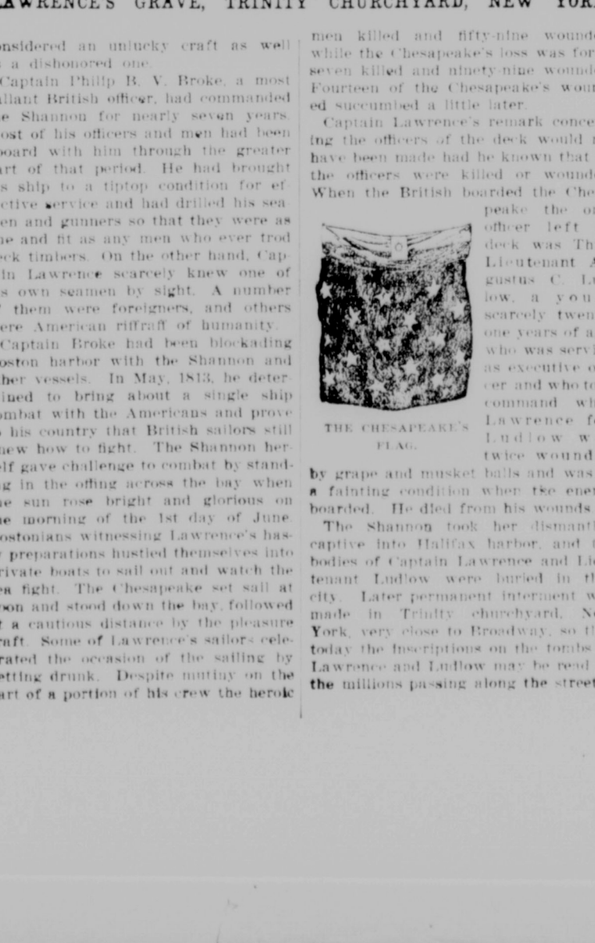
"Keep the guns going! Fight her till she strikes or sinks," he cried. Being informed that the enemy had boarded him on the spar deck, Captain Lawrence cried: "Then the officers of the deck haven't toed the mark! The Shannon was whipped when I left the deck."

A little later he called out those immortal words, "Don't give up the ship!"

Naval fights in those days were brief and bloody. The firing between the Shannon and the Chesapeake lasted just eleven minutes, and four minutes later the British had boarded the American vessel and taken possession. A fifteen minute fight made imperishable history.

Captain Broke, after boarding the Chesapeake, was struck down by a saber and almost killed. He never fully recovered, though he lived until 1841. The Shannon lost twenty-four men killed and fifty-nine wounded, while the Chesapeake's loss was forty-seven killed and ninety-nine wounded. Fourteen of the Chesapeake's wounded succumbed a little later.

Captain Lawrence's remark concerning the officers of the deck would not have been made had he known that all the officers were killed or wounded. When the British boarded the Chesapeake the only officer left on deck was Third Lieutenant Augustus C. Ludlow, a youth scarcely twenty-one years of age, who was serving as executive officer and who took command when Lawrence fell. Ludlow was twice wounded by grape and musket balls and was in a fainting condition when the enemy boarded. He died from his wounds.



LAWRENCE'S GRAVE, TRINITY CHURCHYARD, NEW YORK.

THE CHESAPEAKE'S FLAG.

The Shannon took her dismantled captive into Halifax harbor, and the bodies of Captain Lawrence and Lieutenant Ludlow were buried in that city. Later permanent interment was made in Trinity churchyard, New York, very close to Broadway, so that today the inscriptions on the tombs of Lawrence and Ludlow may be read by the millions passing along the street.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY'S HOME IN GEORGETOWN

Historic House Where Part of "The Star Spangled Banner" Was Written.

A Fourth of July Sketch by Robert Donnell.
Copyright, 1908, by C. N. Lurie.

OF the shrines to which Americans go in patriotic reverence none is more sacred than the house which was the home of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner." For some years funds have been accumulating in the hands of officials of a memorial association the purpose of which is to restore the old "Key mansion" and preserve it to posterity as one of the nation's shrines. The old dwelling stands close to the Potomac river in Washington in that part of the national capital which was called Georgetown until its consolidation with the greater city.

Francis Scott Key lived many years in this quaint old house. It is quite probable that within its walls or in the little annex adjoining, which he occupied as a law office, he wrote a part of his famous song. For many years the popular supposition has been that the poem was written while Key was aboard a British vessel of war in Chesapeake bay. The statement that he was a prisoner of war at the time has been published far and wide. Both these impressions are erroneous. The wording of the poem itself proves that the latter part of it was written at least some months after the event which evoked the glorious national lyric. Furthermore, the third stanza contains conclusive internal evidence that a good lawyer, such as Mr. Key is reputed to have been, did not write that part of the poem, at any rate, while he was in the enemy's custody.

During the conflict known in our history as the war of 1812, the year in which it began, the British ascended the Potomac, occupied the city of Washington, burned the national capitol, destroyed most wantonly many of our priceless documents and public treasures and then retreated down to salt water. That was in the summer of 1814. On their way back to their ships the enemy captured and carried away Dr. William Beans, a prominent citizen of the town of Marlboro, Md. Dr. Beans was held a prisoner on board one of the English vessels in Chesapeake bay.

Near the end of August a citizen of Upper Marlboro, William West, called at the office of Lawyer Key and engaged the attorney to use his efforts for the release of Dr. Beans. Key was a young man of thirty-five, with a lucrative practice and some little local reputation as a writer of verses. It was proposed that Key obtain the sanction of the American government to go out aboard the flagship of the British commander under a flag of truce and intercede for the imprisoned doctor. The lawyer obtained the necessary authority and started on his mission. He got aboard the ship at a critical time. The British were preparing to bombard Fort McHenry. Key succeeded in securing the release of Dr. Beans, but both he and the doctor were held aboard one of the vessels until the bombardment was over lest they reveal the British plans.

Key watched the bombardment from this highly interesting vantage point—

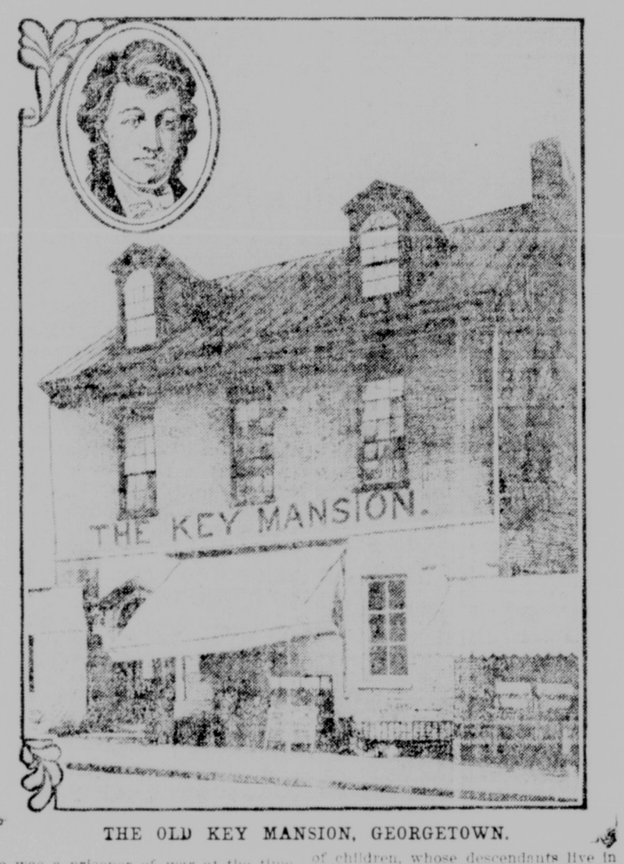
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that the flag was still there.

Then the poet-lawyer returned to the home which nearly a century later patriotic Americans propose to rescue from the low estate into which it has fallen with the advance of the Capital City. The little law office annex has been used as an Italian fruit and peanut vender's stand, while the end walls of the residence itself have been profaned with large, lurid and ludicrous letters advertising cheap groceries and other articles of trade not commonly regarded as poetic. In the lower front room a cobbler's shop has been installed.

The outer walls are two feet thick. Even the inside partitions carry a width of eighteen inches of brick. In the days when that old house was really a mansion in comparison with the average dwelling of the period families of means built houses to stay built. It is said that there is enough brick in the big chimneys and fireplaces of the Key mansion to construct the walls of an ordinary brick house of the present day. There is still an aspect of old time elegance in the old house despite its outward shabbiness.

Washington antiquarians will point out to the visiting pilgrim the lower window at the front of the house, to the right, through which young Francis Scott Key, Jr., son of the songster, climbed with his fair girl cousin when the devoted pair ran away to be married.

The eloping pair had a large family of children, whose descendants live in Washington and other cities. Francis Scott Key Smith, a grandson, is secretary of the Memorial association which is to restore the "mansion."



THE OLD KEY MANSION, GEORGETOWN.

The Fourth of July For the World Republic.

By J. A. EDGERTON.

A VOICE from the future is calling
The world to diviner estates.
A light on the present is falling
From some fuller splendor that waits—
A light like the glory supernal
O'er God's golden stairway that streamed
When Jacob, with glimpses eternal,
In Bethlehem dreamed.

A promise is heard in the nations,
A prophecy thrills through the earth,
That freedom brings new generations
Of equals and helpers to birth,
That each in the service of others,
By science and wisdom's increase,
Shall learn what it means to be brothers
Through ages of peace.

UNTIL EVERY SHACKLE IS BROKEN.

On all shall a new day be risen,
With justice the sunshine thereof,
And man shall go forth from his prison,
Made free by the angel of Love.
The glow from these dawns unbeholden
Of happier eras to be
Falls most with its refluence golden,
My country, on thee.

By thee Freedom's word was first spoken,
Thy hand wrote the gospel of man.
Until every shackle is broken
Thy place shall be yet in the van.
Go on till in union are blended
All nations and isles of the sea.
Thy mission shall never be ended
Till all men are free.

'TIS LIBERTY'S DAY.

The day of thy glad jubilations,
Of thine and of Liberty's birth,
Shall yet be observed by the nations,
Till heaven shall come on the earth,
Till all men with luminous faces
Shall send up the reverent cry,
'Tis Liberty's day for all races—
The Fourth of July!

The Merry Widow

Taken from the World Famous Play of that Name

By the Author of "The Man of the Hour"

ILLUSTRATED BY RYDER

Will Appear in this Paper Shortly.

KNEE DEEP IN JUNE.

Tell you what I like the best:
'Long about knee deep in June,
'Bout the time strawberries melts
On the vine—some afternoon
Like to jes' git out and rest,
And not work at nothin' else!

Orchard's where I'd ruther be—
Needn't fence it in for me!—
Jes' the whole sky overhead,
And the whole airth underneath—
Sorto' so's a man kin breathe
Like he ort, and kindo' has
Elbow-room to keerlessly
Sprawl out len'thways on the grass,
Where the shadder's thick and soft
As the kivvers on the bed
Mother fixes in the loft
Allus, when they's company!

Jes' a sorto' lazin' there—
S' lazy 'at you peek and peer
Through the wavin' leaves above,
Like a feller 'at's in love
And don'. know it, ner don't keer!
Ever'thing you hear and see
Got some sort of interest:
Maybe find a bluebird's nest
Tuck up there conveenently
For the boys 'at's apt to be
Up some other apple tree!

* * * * * *

Pee-wee's singin', to express
My opinion second-class,
Yit you'll near'em more or less;
Sapsuck's gittin' down to biz,
Weedin' out the lonesomeness;
Mr. Bluejay, full o' sass,
In them base ball clothes o' his,
Sportin' 'round the orchard jes'
Like he owned the premises!
Sun out in the fields kin sizz,
But flat on yer back, I guess,
In the shade's where glory is!
That's jest what I'd like to do
Stiddy fer a year er two.

Plague! ef they ain't sompin' in
Work, 'at kind o' goes ag'in
My convictions!—'long about
Here in June especially!
Under some old apple-tree,
Jes' a-restin' through and through,
I could git along without
Nothin' else at all to do
Only jes' a-wishin' you
Was a-gittin' there like me—
And June was eternity!

—James Whitcomb Riley.

The Slaughter of the Trees.

Last year we cut nearly forty billion (40,000,000) feet of lumber, board measure. It may be interesting to know in what proportions the different states furnished this supply. In relative order a partial list is as follows: Washington, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Mississippi, Arkansas, Minnesota, Texas, Pennsylvania, Oregon, California, North Caroline—and so down. Today Washington furnishes 11.5 per cent of our lumber and Louisiana 7.4 per cent.

The highest estimate of our remaining hardwood is 400,000,000,000 feet. For lumber, ties, posts, manufactures, fuel, etc., we use 25,000,000,000 feet per annum or more. At that rate it will take us sixteen years to use up all the rest of our hardwood—if we do not burn it and if the demand remains the same! A pleasant prospect is it not?—Everybody's Magazine.

RIUNOUS TO PUBLIC ROADS.

Ex-Governor Frank Brown Says Speed—Mad Autoists Must be Checked.

Ex-Governor Frank Brown, now the owner of a fine French touring car, whose son is also an enthusiastic autoist, has no sympathy for the automobile drivers in the contention that the machines are damaging the roads of the state.

With all the emphasis he could command he declared yesterday that the state should not take any step toward improving the old roads or building new ones until a check had been effectively put upon speed-mad automobile drivers.

"This is so important," he declared, "that the Governor should convene the Legislature for the purpose of providing a means of checking the speed of automobiles in the state before one cent of the $5,000,000 for roads is spent. Otherwise the money might as well be thrown out of the window. I own a machine, but it is not in this country, and I know what damage they do to roads when driven at a high rate of speed. Railroads pay for their right of way. They have to have watchmen, and they go only about 40 or 50 miles an hour, while these automobiles, without due precaution for the public, run helter-skelter, as fast as 60 miles anhour. It is an outrage.

"An international congress will be held in France in October to discuss means of protecting the roads from the terrible wear of these automobiles. The roads of France and other European countries built by the governments have been orn to their rock bedding by automobiles. It is the enormous speed of automobiles that does the damage. Even a carriage run at the speed most of these machines go would wear the surface off of a road and blow the dust to the side. I think owners of automobiles should not be allow d to have machinery that run beyond a reasonable rate. It seems that this is a fair way to enforce the law. Those who want to keep with in the limited speed should not object to having a machine by which they could not violate the law.

"At the present rate automobiles would do more harm than all the benefits good roads could do the landowners. It is a disgrace that any set of persons should so monopolize the roads as they do. People are afraid to use the roads where the automobiles go. Women in carriages have to get out to let the machines go thundering by. The automobile drivers will not let you have half of the road. They want all of it. When they frighten your horse they only laugh at you."

Ex-Governor Brown said that the question of taxing the automobile owners in proportion to the damage they do is one that will come up after the state has succeeded in dealing with the evil of high speed and reckless-driving—Baltimore Sun.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North Third street.
Office in McComas Building.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND MD.
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
KLAND, MARYLAND.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Office in Garrett National Bank Building
Particular attention given to Conveyan .ag Investigation of land titles and collection o claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice inthe Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Schedule effective June 2, 1907.
OAKLAND.
* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.
For CUMBDELAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.
For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m. *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m Arrive *10.00 a. m.
For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

FOR SALE.
We will sell at private sale at our farm between Mt. Lake Park and Oakland,
1 Gasoline Engine,
8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $275.
1 Hay Bailer,
operated by horse-power. Makes standard size bales.
For further information call on or write to
THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
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Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
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OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Particular Attention Given
Railroad & Mine Surveying.
Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

Land for Sale.
We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:
One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.
Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.
Also 10 acres suitable for building sites, just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.
For further information, address
THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas J. Lowdermilk, late of Garrett County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of Aug., 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1908.
LOUISA A. LOWDERMILK,
Executrix.
McHenry, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of
WILLIAM HACHMAN,
late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
Given under our hands this 26th day of May, 1908.
EDWARD H. SINCELL.
SAMUEL MOSSER.
Administrators.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Enamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.
We have just received over
1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.
SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see
THE
Little Man
and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,
Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.
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CAPITAL $25,000.00
The **First National Bank**
Of Grantsville, Md.
Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.
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The Savings Department Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.
Its Advantages
Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor
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Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
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You can buy at Reduced Prices
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AT NAYLOR & CO.'S
Big Stock to select from.
Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.
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Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.
We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to
THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

☞For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell, Real Estate Agt and Surveyor
SincelI Building, OAKLAND MD.

DEER PARK.

The last day of June, 1908, finds your correspondent seated at his desk, thinking of the beautiful month of roses about to pass into oblivion and be succeeded by the most patriotic (to we Americans) month of the year, when the Day of Independence and its precious benefits resulting therefrom will be celebrated throughout the entire land by old and young, and for the moment sectional hatred will be hushed and laid aside—when the deeds of Washington and Lee are recalled to mind in achieving the glorious liberties of our country. But the true and devoted Christian soldier and patriot looks forward to another month and day, even December, with its chilly and surly blasts, and to the day observed in memory of the natiyity of Him who brought love, joy and peace to the world and a freedom that makes His followers, who know His truth, free indeed.

Though we reluctantly part with the month of June, garlanded with her roses, we gladly welcome July for her patriotic inspirations and recollections of the heroic deeds of our forefathers in establishing a government so strong in the affections of the people that fanatical or plutocratic hands cannot change or destroy.

Under the management of Col. Burwell Deer Park Hotel is rapidly filling up and the cottages are being occupied. The genial manager is more than delighted at the prospect of a successful season.

Col. Truesdell, who has done much for the improvement and uplifting of this community, is now enjoying the pure air of the Allegany summit and indulging in deep draughts of Altamont Spring water, which we hope will add many years to his useful and valued life.

Our worthy and enterprising Mayor, W. W. Hennen, and his able assistants have done and are doing much toward improving and beautifying our town, which his predecessors long neglected.

Mr. Grimes and family, of Pittsburg, Pa., are now occupying "Glamorgan," late the summer residence of John W. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., from whom they purchased that desirable mountain retreat.

The relatives and friends of the late William H. Hoye, near Hoyes, this county, were painfully grieved to learn by telephone of his sudden and unexpected death, on Thursday evening, June 25th. His only sister, Mrs. Cassiday, of Cumberland, Md., and his cousin, W. H. Hoye, of this place, attended the funeral June 27th, which was also largely attended by other relatives and his many friends.

Mr. Charles A. West died Friday, June 26th, after a lingering illness of some months, leaving a sorrowing widod, three sons and three daughters to mourn his loss.

We are glad to note that Patrick Griffin is recovering from the injuries received some weeks since.

Mr. Andrew Pysell, of near this place, is quite ill and report says his family have but little hope of his recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hendrickson, of Washington, D. C., are rusticating at beautiful Deer Park, and enjoying ozone of this healthy and delightful climate, and spending the summer as usual with their brothers and sisters, Miss E. J. Hoye and brother, Mr. Walter Engle and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Thrasher, and alternating as suits their pleasure at this trio of hospitable homes.

It was the pleasure of your correspondent to meet on No. 3 this A. M., Miss Myrtle George, one of Deer Park's fairest daughters and Oakland's Normal School's brightest pupils, and one of Garrett county's precious jewels.

MORE ANON.

Licensed To Wed.

Reusselaer McCulloh Holman and Margaret Gertrude Welch, both of Friendsville, Md., were granted a marriage license in Cumberland Tuesday.

Blank Books of all kinds for sale at this office at a remarkably low price. Give us a call when needing anything in this line.

An Appetite

No matter how critical your taste or capricious your appetite, we are sure to be able to please you with

Pure Ice Cream.

Our aim is to make it the finest, and we seem to be successful, judging by its great popularity.

Any flavor you may prefer.

Any quantity you want.

Henry Lauer,

4tf Oakland, Md.

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

SATURDAY,

the 15th day of August, '08,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 2. The undivided one-half interest in MILITARY LOT NUMBER NINE HUNDRED AND SEVEN, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, and being the same property which was conveyed by Eva M. Smouse and others to Lawrence B. Crane by deed bearing date the 7th day of May, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 47, folio 125, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7, of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Lawrence B. Crane.

No. 3. ALL THOSE PIECES OR PARCELS OF LAND KNOWN AS LOTS NUMBERS NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY AND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO as shown on the plat of Mountain Lake Park Association recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 6, folio 800, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, Md., and being the same land which was conveyed by A. C. Snedeker and others to M. E. Conner by deed bearing date the 7th day of October, 1896, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 32, folio 343, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said M. E. Conner.

No. 7.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND KNOWN AS LOT NUMBER SEVENTY-SIX IN BLOCK 2 as shown on the plat of Loch Lynn Heights as recorded among the Land Records of Garrett county, containing for the same the quantity of 20-121 of an acre, and being the same land which was conveyed to William D. King by C. L. Smith and others by deed bearing date the 10th day of March, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 44, folio 385, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said William D. King.

No. 8.—ALL THOSE PIECES OR PARCELS OF LAND KNOWN AS LOTS NUMBERS FORTYEIGHT, FIFTY-NINE AND SIXTY-TWO as shown on the plat of Mountain Lake Park Association recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 6, folio 800, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, and being the same property conveyed to C. W. Conner by deed duly recorded among the Land Records of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said C. W. Conner. Saidl land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county.

No. 9.—LOT NUMBER EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE IN MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK as shown on the plat of Mountain Lake Park Association on record in Liber E. Z. T., No. 1, one of the Plat Records, of said Garrett county, and being the same lot which was conveyed by Gilmor S. Hamill and wife to Fannie Elizabeth Miller by deed dated the 23rd day of December, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 46, folio 362, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Fannie E. Miller.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

H. R. DEWITT,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

Election Supervisors' Notice of Appointments

OF

Judges of Election and Registers of Voters.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., June 29, 1908.

The Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Registers of Voters and Judges of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of Article 33, of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, hereby give notice of the name and postoffice address of each person so selected and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Elections intends each of said persons to represent, respectively.

The law makes it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be preferred to them in writing against any person whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable to discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials.

District No. 1.

William Turner, Democrat, Judge and Register, Swanton.

John A. Wright, Republican, Judge and Register, Swanton.

District No. 2.

Jasper Guard, Democrat, Judge and Register, Friendsville.

Walter G. Myers, Republican, Judge and Register, Friendsville.

District No. 3.

Daniel W. Dorsey, Democrat, Judge and Register, Grantsville.

Elisha B. Durst, Republican, Judge and Register, Grantsville.

District No. 4.

Stephen F. Broadwater, Democrat, Judge and Register, Bond.

Henry Barnard, Republican, Judge and Register, Bloomington.

District No. 5.

Adam J. Richter, Democrat, Judge and Register, Accident.

Conrad Spiker, Republican, Judge and Register, Accident.

District No. 6.

Nathan C. Browning, Democrat, Judge and Register, Sang Run.

J. Alvin Friend, Republican, Judge and Register, Sang Run.

District No. 7.

W. H. Bartlett, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.

George D. White, Republican, Judge and Register, Oakland.

District No. 8.

James W. Mason, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.

Jonas Yutzy, Republican, Judge and Register, Oakland.

District No. 9.

Michael Cunningham, Democrat, Judge and Register, Frostburg.

Richard McKenzie, Republican, Judge and Register, Frostburg.

District No. 10.

Sebastian Hinebaugh, Democrat, Judge and Register, Deer Park.

Benjamin F. Thrasher, Republican, Judge and Register, Deer Park.

District No. 11.

Joseph Broadwater, Democrat, Judge and Register, Moscow.

Hugh McMillen, Republican, Judge and Register, Lonaconing.

District No. 12.

O. C. Buckle, Democrat, Judge and Register, Bittinger.

Urner Beachy, Republican, Judge and Register, Bittinger.

District No. 13.

L. C. Hamill, Democrat, Judge and Register, Kitzmiller.

W. Scot Pew, Republican, Judge and Register, Kitzmiller.

District No. 14.

John O. Thayer, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.

Bert C. Scott, Republican, Judge and Register, Huttons.

D. M. MASON, Pres.,
C. V. GUARD,
S. LAWTON,
Broad of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County.
E. JAMISON, Clerk.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Yough River Oil and Gas Company of Garrett County will be held on

Saturday, July 25th, 1908,

at the court house, Oakland, Md., at 2 p. m., for the purpose of devising ways and means to continue drilling for oil or gas.

All stockholders are requested to be present, as business of importance to all stockholders will be transacted.

D. M. MASON, Pres't.
E. J. FRINGER, Sec'y.

THE MERRY WIDOW

VALSE

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From the Opera "The Merry Widow." By FRANZ LEHAR.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 32. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1908. NUMBER 19

SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY NOT ADEQUATE.

Report of Water Engineer Fairlie, of Baltimore, Disheartening.

Mr. Fairlie, of Baltimore, a member of the engineering firm engaged by the Mayor and Town Council to make surveys and submit estimates for the introduction of water and sewerage system for the town, made his report to Council last Monday night, when the regular monthly meeting of that body took place.

It was Mr. Fairlie's intention to secure the supply of water from Trout Run, a stream east of Mountain Lake Park, and from a survey recently made, of sufficient elevation to furnish an adequate pressure in all parts of town, the proposed site of the dam across the stream being about two hundred and sixty feet above the old court house. At the time the stream was inspected by the engineer and members of the Council a supply deemed wholly adequate to furnish water for the town at all seasons of the year was flowing through the channel, but since the prolonged dry spell has been on the bed of the channel is almost dry, or at least the water has diminished to such an extent that Mr. Fairlie is of the opinion that it would be inadvisiable to depend on Trout Run as a source of supply and hence that stream will be no longer considered.

The report of the engineer is indeed a great disappointment to the Council as well as to the people generally of Oakland as the water is of extraordinary purity and its elevation would insure a splendid pressure at all times. In the meantime other probably sources of supply are being looked after by Mr. Fairlie and water in Oakland may yet be introduced.

Attention, Farmers.

Professors Close, Norton and Symons, of College Park, Md., will tour Garrett county in the interests of Horticulture and desire to meet and talk to the farmers at the following places:

Friendsville, Monday evening, July 13th.

Hoyes, Tuesday evening, July 14th.

Bittinger, Wednesday evening, July 15th.

Swanton, Thursday evening, July 16th.

Some obliging farmers should see to it that a place is provided for the meeting at each place and get the farmers and others out to hear the interesting lectures.

The Garrett County Pomona Grange will meet at Swanton on Thursday, 16th inst., in the afternoon for the purpose of installing officers and other business. Come out to the grange and stay for the evening meeting at which the above gentleman will lecture.

See The Republican for Job Printing.

PRESIDENTS AND EX-PRESIDENTS.

John Adams Lived 25 Years as An Ex-President.

The lamented death of ex-President Cleveland leaves us entirely without a President with that proud affix to his name for the first time in something more than a century.

Washington wore it only about two years. The shortest time was that of James K. Polk, only from March to June, 1849. He had hardly settled down at his Tennessee home when death came. In the eighteen twenties there were four who claimed the affix: John Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. This extraordinary quartet was broken on the 4th of July, 1826, by the death of Adams at the age of 91, and Jefferson, aged 83. Mohroe followed July 4, 1831.

Three ex-Presidents died on the great national holiday. What a strange coincidence. Madison followed in 1836 at 85. Five of our presidents attained octogenarian ages or over. The two Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Van Buren in 1862.

In the eighteen forties there were four Presidents with this title: John Q. Adams, Jackson, VanBuren and Tyler. Jackson died in 1845, aged 78, Adams in 1848, aged 80, VanBuren in 1862, at 80. The age of Tyler is not remembered.

The Presidents who have worn the "tag" as it has sometimes been humorously termed, longest were Adams, 25 years; VanBuren, 21 years; J. Q. Adams, 19 years; Madison, 19 years and Jefferson, 17 years. The shortest service by President W. H. Harrison. One month ending on April 4, 1841, by death. The next shortest term was that of Garfield from March 4, 1881, to the following September, and of Gen. Taylor, one year and four months, to the 9th of July, 1850, from sunstroke incurred at the cornerstone planting of the capitol extension.

The oldest President to take the oath of office was Gen. W. H. Harrison at the age of 68 years. The next was James Buchanan at 66. The youngest was our present chief magistrate at 43 years. The next youngest was the great General Grant at 48.

Cleveland was the only man who was elected as an ex-President—in 1892—having been defeated in 1888 by Benjamin Harrison. Since the organization of our government in 1789 there have been seven presidents who served two whole terms. The last of whom was Gen. Grant, eight years as president, and 8 years ex-president, a nice coincidence. He deceased in August, 1885, at 63 years.

We have had in all 25 different presidents during our nation's life. Nine of whom were chosen twice. Our next Presidential election willl be the 31st of the kind in the 119 years or our nationality.

July 3, 1908. J. B.

Subscribe for the Republican.

BERNARD GONDER IN BUTTE, MONTANA.

He Writes An Interesting Description of that Part of the Country.

Butte, Mont., June 27, 1908.

To the Editor of The Republican:

DEAR SIR: It is now one year since I left the county seat of old Garrett and within my heart there still lingers that feeling of strong affection for my home town and my many Oakland friends, but one year's existence in this great state of the northwest (Montana) has caused me to have a very strong desire to make it my permanent place of abode.

I am now located in Butte, which is the largest of Montana's cities and also the largest mining town in the world, employing over ten thousand persons in that industry alone, which is principally confined to copper mining although there are a few valuable gold and silver mines. The Anaconda Copper mines are located here, the copper production being about one half of that in the United States. The mines are all shaft mines, some having a depth of nearly three thousand feet. A great number of these mines are located in the heart of the city.

There is virtually nothing here but mining. Nearly all the inhabitants are connected directly or indirectly with the mines. Most western towns devoted to mineral interests are in some degree centers for sheep, cattle or agricultural interests. Butte has none of these interests. Virtually no green thing of any sort grows anywhere in or around Butte. This condition is due in part to the natural dryness of the soil; in part to the altitude, which is about 5600 feet, but chiefly to the fumes of the smelters. Even the trees which once covered the mountains have disappeared leaving everywhere the rough, scarred, barren earth.

The city is the trade and jobbing center for Southern and Western Montana. It has an extensive trolly system, gas and electric light. I know of no place where the laboring men get as good wages as they do here. This is owing to organized labor. All classes of labor are organized in Butte, and they stick together, too. Even the newsboys on the streets have a Union. However, living is very high in Butte. Even though one gets good wages here it is about all he can do to make both ends meet.

Butte is a very lively town. One can find all kinds of amusements here. The streets are crowded with people during all hours of the night.

Across the rugged snow capped mountains, 75 miles due north of Butte, there lies the beautiful capital city (Helena) with her 15,000 inhabitants. Helena is on the main line of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways and is surrounded on all sides by the Rocky Mountains. On the south and west the mountains are within two miles of the city while to the north there is a wide valley between the city and the foot hills and the same conditions exist on the east. The city is protected by severe wind storms and in the winter there is a difference of temperature between the city and the mountains of from 10 to 20 degrees. The country tributary to the city is rich in both mineral and agricultural resources. The mines are principally gold producing while the products of the farms are cereals and the ordinary vegetables. Tributary to the city are large areas devoted to stock raising.

Helena is noted as the richest city per capita not only in Montana but in the entire Rocky mountain country. It is principally a city of homes. Cattlemen, miners and others engaged in industries elsewhere in Montana have their resi- in Helena because of the church, school and social attractions. Helena is the best built city in the state. Its hotels, office buildings, mercantile establishments and private residences being equal to any found in cities of 100,000 in the east. Twelve miles from Helena on the Missouri River is located the plant of the Missouri River Electric Light and Power Co. This company furnishes electric power for operating the street cars and lighting the city of Helena, and for manufacturing purposes. It also transmits electric power to Butte for the mines, a distance of a hundred miles. Four miles from Helena is located the smelter of the American Smelting and Refining Co. Just west of Helena is the famous Broadwater Park at which place can be found the largest Natatorium in the world which many pleasure seekers take advantage of during the summers by bathing in the warm mineral water supplied by large mineral springs nearby.

Following the Northern Pacific Ry., west down the slope of the Rockies from Helena 125 miles, one comes to Missoula. Missoula, known as the "Garden City," lies close to the picturesque Hell Gate Canyon thro which the Hell Gate river winds. Missoula is the centre of distribution for the Bitter Root valley, the valley of the Big Blackfoot river and the Flat Head Indian Reservation.

Nature has been lavish with the distribution of things to man and artists revel in the vicinity of Missoula. High mountains rises on all sides, with broad valleys between. The limits of the city touch the base of Mt. Jumbo about 2,000 feet above the valley. North of Missoula River about a mile on the south side of the river bounding the valley on the west are the Bitter Root mountains, said to be one of the most rugged ranges in the United States. To the north are the Cabinets. In these mountains there are many rich mines. In addition to the mineral wealth these mountains have a heavy covering of timber. The valley about Missoula is as level as a floor. The Bitter Root valley which is near Missoula is known all over the country for its fruits. It is the oldest fruit raising valley in the State. Apples, plums, pears, crabs, strawberries, raspberries and other fruits are shipped by the car load from this valley.

Missoula is the county seat of Missoula county has a population of nearly 14,000 people and is rapidly forging to the front. The Northern Pacific Railway, which maintains its head quarters here also conducts and supports a perfectly equipped hospital and patients are sent here from the Pacific Coast. The Sisters Hospital is also a magnificent institution, having large and beautiful grounds and buildings.

In conclusion would say that it is my belief that the northwest is the coming country. There are lots of splendid openings here for good safe investments for people with money but at present I would not advise anyone to come to this country seeking employment, as work is not so plentiful at this time. However, I am confident that every thing willbe in full swing and times be normal by the time the trees are shedding their foliage in the fall of 1908.

BERNARD GONDER.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

Rare Securities for a Loan of $400,000—Bids Will be Receivdd Up to August 1, 1908.

The incorporators and directors of the Youghiogheny Light and Power Company, and the Oakland, Swallow Falls and Uniontown Electric Railway Company, all of Garrett county, Maryland, will soon execute First Mortgages on their franchises, options, rights of way and all their assets and properties of every description, as security for a loan of $400,000.

Their consulting engineers and experts estimate that this amount of cash will be required to finance their hydro-electric plant, and the first division of their Electric Railway from Oakland to the plant.

About $250,000 will be expended in the erection and equipment of a hydro-electric plant that will be guaranteed to develop at least ten thousand horse power.

About $150,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to build and equip a standard guage electric railway from Oakland to said hydro-electric plant, and pay all contingent expenses, such as paying for right of way and the costs of condemnation proceeding in securing said rights of way, and also in securing deeds for the optioned sites, that are to be leased for one dollar a years to all mills and factories that agree to use their electric power, light and heat, and all other necessary contingent expenses.

A conservative estimate, made by experienced experts, is that the annual income from the businese of the hydro-electric plant alone will be sufficient to pay six per cent interest on a capital stock of four million dollars, if that amount is necessary.

[Private figures sustaining this declaration will be mailed to all applicants for them.]

Capitalists who desire to verify these facts and statements can do so by meeting us at the Commercial Hotel, Oakland, Md., when we will pilot them, as far as they want to go, into this wonderfully rich undeveloped region of 100,000 acres.

Bidders for these first mortgages will please name their lowest rates of interest to be paid on these mortgages, as well as their very lowest commissions for negotiating the loans.

All bids will be opened at our offices, in room No. 14, in the First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md., on the first day of August, 1908, and the lowest bidder will be promptly notified by telegraph to come on and close the deal.

Respectfully,

H. P. TASKER,

General Manager Youghioghenv Light & Power Co., also of the Oakland, Swallow Falls and Uniontown Electric Railway Company.

TRAINING SCHOOL WORK.

Combined Normals of the County In a Three Weeks' Session Here.

[REPORTED BY MISS M. O'DONNELL.]

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The morning session of Institute opened at 9 o'clock with roll call followed by announcements from Supt. Browning, who gave a pleasant talk. A drill in music was given by Prof. Gibson, followed by singing several of the favorite school songs. Dr. Armstrong, of the State University, Morgantown, W.Va., was introduced and delivered an able address on "Poetry and Patriotism."

RECESS.

Miss Phoenix took up the subject of Reading. After a drill in music several songs were sung.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNON.

Roll call; announcements by Supt. Browning; "Queries" was presented and discussed by several teachers; "School Discipline" proved a very interesting subject for discussion and was ably handled by Dr. Armstrong. Dr. Gibson conducted his usual chorus work.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The session opened with roll call, followed by songs "Stars of the Summer Night" and "Holy Night." Dr. Armstrong delivered an interesting and instructive address, his subject being the "Elements of Literature." After recess Number Work was taken up by Miss Phoenix, after which she gave an interesting reading, "How Jenny Eased Her Mind."

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The session opened at 1.30. The songs "The Brook" and "Crossing the Bar" were sung, after which Dr. Armstrong gave an hour's talk on "School Organization," and other subjects.

After recess announcements were made by Supt. Browning, Language by Miss Phoenix; Chorus class work.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Session opened at 9 o'clock. The song "Lend a Helping Hand" was followed by Supt. Browning and Prof. Beahm. Miss Phoenix took up the subject of Language. The teachers were given one hour in which to write a brief outline of the benefit this training school has been to them. Prof. Loraditch briefly stated the advantage of being a member of the Teachers' Association. Supt. Browning granted permission to members of the Association to assist in preparing the Annual Institute Program for the coming year, after which Prof. P. E. King read the resolutions, which were adopted, and school closed.

Taken to Insane Hospitnl.

Enoch Spiker, whose home is near Frankville, was taken to the State Hospital for the Insane at Sykesville Monday morning by Sheriff Austin Brown. Spiker was committed to the hospital by Judge Henderson.

Subscribe for The Republican.

FRIENDSVILLE AND ACCIDENT WILL REMAIN DRY.

Opinion Filed By Judge A. Hunter Boyd Decided the Matter.

Last Thursday Clerk of the Circuit Court E. Z. Tower was in receipt of the opinion of Chief Judge A. Hunter Boyd in the case of Mitchell Bros., of Friendsville, and F. C. Ries, of Accident, vs. E. Z. Tower, Clerk of the Court, in which the Court decided that the vote in Friendsville whereby the citizens of that town decided that liquor should not be sold within the corporate limits of the town, and upholding the constitutionality of the law passed at the recent session of the Legislature prohibiting the sale of liquor within a certain prescribed distance from any church or school house within the county.

Mitchell Bros., of Friendsville, sought to compel Mr. Tower as Clerk of the Court to issue them a license to sell liquor at Friendsville, declaring in the papers filed in the mandamus case that the vote was illegal, the tickets prepared and used at the election not being in accordance with the law.

Mr. Ries, by mandamus, also sought to compel the Clerk to issue him a licence to retail liquor at Accident, attacking the constitutionality of the law passed last winter prohibiting the sale of liquor within a prescribed distance from any church or school building.

GORTNER.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Lynn, of Maysville, Va., who were visiting their daughter Mrs. Fred Gortner, last week, returned to their home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Schlossnagle spent several days last week with relatives at Accident.

Miss Nellie Conneway was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. P. P. Gortner, Sunday.

A. T. Baker, who was employed near Brookside for several months, returned to his home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Noah Beachy and children, of Yoder, Kansas, are visiting reltives in this vicinity.

Grover Lee spent the 4th with his best girl at Maysville, Va.

Henry Yoder is wearing "the smile that wont come off." He says it is a bouncing big boy this time.

Misses Lizzie Opel and Lydia Selders and Conrad Hanft, three of Accident's handsome teachers, were rusticating in this vicinity Sunday.

Sunday school postponed till July 19, at 9.30 a. m. Preaching at 10.30 a. m., and Bible reading at 7.30 p. m., same day.

For Sale or Rent,

The Litzinger building on south side of Second street, Oakland, Md., for sale, or the north storeroom for same for rent. Apply to J. C. Peddicord, Oakland postoffice, for particulars.

J. M. LITZINGER.

DIXON & KELSO

DIXON & KELSO

will take all the good 1st and 2nd class CROSS TIES they can get. We can also supply the farmers with HARVESTING OIL, put up in gallon cans, at 35 cents. GREEN CASTLE GRAIN CRADLES, SCYTHES, HAY FORKS, BINDER TWINE, etc.

Also remember that we have a big stock of the best grade of PORTLAND CEMENT always in stock.

P. S. Have about 25,000 white pine shingles for sale.

Come and See

DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

Desirable Clothing

For Boys

Is one of my specialties. I have been very particular in the selection of my line to get only goods of dependable quality.

My suits for LITTLE BOYS 3 to 7 years in Eton, Buster Brown and Sailor styles at $3.00 to $5.00 are hard to beat.

Suits from 8 to 16 year sizes in either plain knee pants or Knickerbocker style at $4.00 to $7.50 I believe to be the best to be had in this range of prices. I also have a lot of cheaper suits if you want them.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.

NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

Journey's End

By Forbes Dwight.

Copyrighted, 1908, by Associated Literary Press.

The mad gallop up the bridle path ended at the bridge across the little pond. The girl drew rein close to the stone parapet and, calming her restive steed, whose every nerve seemed a-quiver with the excitement of the wild dash, sat quietly on the saddle staring with pensive eyes at the unruffled water below.

Dean ranged his own horse beside the girl's, smiling as he watched the glowing color in her cheeks. All about them the trees flaunted the gorgeous tints of late autumn—scarlet, ocher and more subdued shades blending into a splendid, farreaching vista. The crisp, clear air stirred the blood like wine.

The girl laughed, a trifle uneasily.

"We shouldn't be doing such things," she said severely.

"Of course not," said Dean, with a chuckle. "We should have maintained a staid pace. We should have contented ourselves at the most with a measured trot. It's tremendously wicked the way we smash all the conventions of this park. We'll have a mounted officer on our trail yet. Pleasant prospect that. A glorious gallop, all the same, wasn't it, and well worth the risk of incurring the displeasure of the law?"

"Yes; it was glorious," the girl admitted. "Still, we shouldn't do it."

"That's where half the fun comes in," said he. "Hang their old park and its rules! Do they think we'll limit

"TAKE ME TO YOUR GENTLE OLD CLERGYMAN."

ourselves to a funereal pace such a day as this and with such a pair of steppers?"

"We really ought to," said she.

Dean laughed. It was a pleasant, almost boyish laugh. His big shoulders were squared defiantly.

"The things one ought to do are generally unpleasant," he observed. "Come on. We'll let them out once more."

The girl shook her head.

"No!. Oh, no!" she demurred.

"Afraid?" he questioned.

She nodded.

"Of the rules they are pleased to hamper us with in this 2 by 4 plot of grass?"

"No; not of that," she replied. "Afraid of you, I think."

"Of me? Oh, pshaw!"

Again his laugh rang out, but the girl turned to him with a sudden seriousness.

"You make me rather afraid of you at times," she said. "You tempt me to do reckless things. I don't know why it should be so, but it is. I would never in the world have thought of riding here with any one else as I have with you just now, and the strange part of it all is that I enjoy it so immensely."

"Enjoy what?"

"Doing the reckless things you inspire."

Dean leaned toward her quickly.

"I wish it were so," he declared. "I wish I really might inspire you to reckless deeds. I wish I might"—

"Now, please," the girl begged, with heightening color.

"Oh, all right!" said he good naturedly. "I know the subject is tabooed. I'll observe the conventions you've imposed upon me and keep my tongue to the funereal pace."

He sat for a time staring silently into the water. At last he straightened himself in the saddle.

"I'd like another gallop," he remarked, "a wilder one, a madder one. I'd like to get out of this little old park and go somewhere where there's a level stretch of road and no hampering rules of pace."

A light came into the girl's eyes. She threw back her head and gathered up the reins.

"So would I," she declared, a trifle breathlessly.

Dean swung about to face her. There was a quiet smile on his lips.

"Come, then," he said simply.

"We really shouldn't," she objected.

"Come," he repeated.

"I'm afraid when you speak in that fashion."

"Come."

He turned the horse from the bridge and headed for the gate at the farther side of the park. The girl followed silently.

"Where are you going?" she asked as he turned through the gate and made for the road that led into the country.

"To a place where we can let them out to our hearts' content," said he.

Up the road through the afternoon sunshine they went at a sober pace, but once the city was fairly behind them Dean quickened the pace. Faster they went and faster until they were teaming along at a mad gait. Across level stretches and over the low hills they sped. The two horses had caught the spirit of the gallop and tore along at their best pace. The girl's cheeks were glowing; Dean's eyes sparkled with the excitement of it.

They paused finally on the crest of a hill. Far behind them lay the city, its position outlined against the sky by a smudge of blue smoke. Ahead of them lay a ragged line of hills, behind which glowed a sky red with the embers of the sunset.

"Well, that was a ride," said Dean, turning to the girl.

"Wasn't it?" she cried. "But we must be starting back. See, the sun has set. It will be quite dark if we don't hurry."

"I wish I might inspire you with a thorough recklessness," he said.

"You have," she said breathlessly.

"Then let's go just one more mile," he urged.

She hesitated.

"Come," she cried at last.

Down the hill they thundered, across a bridge that spanned a little brook and up the rise on the other side. Again they drew rein. The gorgeous twilight colors were fading. Below them lay a little village, its lights already beginning to twinkle in the gloom.

"Enough recklessness?" said he. "Never! This is just the beginning."

"Now I'm afraid of you again," said she.

"Oh, no, you're not afraid of me," he said, with a strange gentleness. "You're afraid of a few old, time worn conventions. You're afraid of all those plans that have been made for your future—afraid to answer your own heart and go against them. You are afraid of yourself—that you may some time do as you want and thwart your mother's scheming for you. But you're not afraid of me."

She began to tremble.

"We must go back," she cried.

"Look," said he. "Do you see that spire with the cross on it? Well, beside that spire is a little rectory, and in the rectory is a gentle old clergyman. He's watching this road down hill even now, Dorothy, he's expecting us."

"Oh!" she cried, turning her face away.

"Shall we disappoint him?" he asked.

There was a long pause; then without looking at him the girl started her horse down the hill. At the foot of it she stopped and resolutely faced Dean. Her cheeks were burning, but her eyes never faltered.

"I am afraid of you," she said, "because you will always have your way with me. You will rule me as you like do with me as you please, even as you have done this afternoon. Yes, I am very much afraid of you—but—but take me to your gentle old clergyman. I am very happy even in my fear."

Maryland Superstitions.

There are superstitions throughout all the counties of Maryland concerning crossroads and running water. Witches are supposed to make their home at the crossing of two roads and to appear there at midnight. One peculiar thing about witches is that they cannot get across running water, and a stream of any sort always acts as a protection to the nightly prowler, who will follow along the bank of a stream in preference to the road. These are some of the things which are more generally believed in the country around Washington and along the Eastern Shore. Some of the articles of the creed of the superstitious in that neighborhood are:

If you sweep your room at night you sweep away your wealth.

Never shake crumbs out of a window after dark. They are supposed to fall into the eyes of the Lord and to disturb the spirits of the dead who wander abroad at night.

Don't wash your hands in water in which eggs have been boiled. You are liable to become covered with warts.—Baltimore Sun.

Precocity and Degeneracy.

Precocity is not always a thing to be desired. Indeed, it may, just as surely as a prematurely ripened fruit indicates decay and early death, mean an early degeneration and loss of mental faculties. By many biologists it is considered an expression of premature senility. As Lombroso has indicated, many of the men of genius were subjects of degeneracy. There is a period of antenatal growth known to scientists as the senile period, embracing the fourth and fifth months of prenatal existence. It has been found that a slight arrest of development at this period is characteristic of the class of beings known as degenerates, and precocity is recognized as one of the expressions of this development defect. Relief de la Bretonne, who composed at fourteen a poem on his first twelve loves, is a remarkable precocity. "A wit of five is a fool of twenty," is an adage founded upon the popular appreciation of this unpleasant truth.—W. A. Newman Dorland in Century.

Not So Bad.

Mr. Subbs (after engaging cook)—There's one other thing I suppose you should know, Miss Flannigan—my wife is a chronic invalid, confined to her room.

Miss Flannigan—That's fine. I wor afeerd she might be wan iv thim chronic kickers that ar-re confined t' th' kitchen, begobs!—Puck.

Labor's Independent Vote to Be Renewed With Vigor This Year.

By SAMUEL COMPERS, President American Federation of Labor.

IN view of the serious crisis which confronts the workers there will be far greater political activity this year than ever before. Our campaign work will still be dependent upon voluntary contributions from friends and sympathizers, but we have no fear whatever of the result, for our cause is just and righteous.

The action of every member of the Sixtieth congress in regard to labor's measures and interests HAS BEEN CAREFULLY NOTED, and this information will be available in every district for campaign purposes.

That the dominant majority in congress was cut from 112 to 56 by labor's efforts in the campaign of 1906 is a fact which has been sedulously ignored. The increases or decreases in pluralities demonstrate beyond doubt the practicability and influence of the American Federation of Labor plan of campaign and should be an incentive to all ardent, active unionists and friends to give RENEWED ACTIVITY to this movement this year, when so much is at stake.

THE COMPARISON OF THE INCREASED AND DECREASED PLURALITIES IS A MOST INTERESTING STUDY. IT WILL BE ESPECIALLY VALUABLE TO THE VOTERS IN THE RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS BECAUSE THEY ARE ABLE TO JUDGE FOR THEMSELVES WHAT WERE THE INFLUENCES WHICH DECIDED THE VOTE IN 1906, AND THEY ALONE CAN CARRY INTO FULL EFFECT THE DETERMINATION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY TO PROTECT AND DEFEND THE NATURAL AND INHERENT RIGHTS OF THE WORKERS.

The policy advocated by the American Federation of Labor was effectively carried out by the state and central bodies in many instances successfully in 1906, and they will be prepared this year to profit by that experience and accomplish still greater results. The practicability of our political movement has demonstrated itself in the action of the Sixtieth congress. Members of that body who prior to the last election imagined that labor measures were something with which to play the game of battledoor and shuttlecock and who were either hostile or indifferent have now realized that even where they were not defeated a stinging rebuke has been administered to them by the enormous reductions in their pluralities.

Their record will be made the basis for future action at the hands of the workers. Already can be seen THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL, and without fear of contradiction it can be said that labor will guard its interests and make its political power felt to a greater degree in the next congress than in former ones and better results will be obtained.

Party leaders appreciate THE POTENCY OF THE INDEPENDENT VOTING POWER. They fear the growth of this spirit of independent voting more than anything else, as they realize that it means their ultimate destruction as dictators.

THE POLICY OF INDEPENDENT VOTING WILL BE CONTINUED WITH RENEWED VIGOR. IT IS ALREADY DEEPLY IMPRESSED UPON THE MINDS OF THE WORKERS THAT FOR THEM TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM PARTY DOMINATION AND POLITICAL SLAVERY THEY SHOULD ALWAYS AND EVER BEAR IN MIND THAT "THEY WHO WOULD BE FREE MUST FIRST STRIKE THE BLOW."

Why Immigrants Like America

By Professor EMIL REICH, Historian and Lecturer.

FEW Americans are aware of one of the secret causes of the fact that the Yankees assimilate, without even thinking of it or without troubling much about it, millions of Europeans, not 1 per cent of whom could have been really assimilated in Europe by the English, the Germans or the French.

Millions of Germans become in the United States rabid Yankees in the course of a few months without any Americans so much as asking them to do so, while all the wisdom and power of the Prussian government have these hundred years been unable to assimilate a hundred thousand Poles.

But when the German peasant arrives at New York he has not been there a single hour but that half a dozen people have done him what is to his mind an exquisite and flattering honor. They have "sirred" him. They have said "Yes, sir," or "No, sir." In Europe the honor of being addressed by "sir" has never been done him, although he was always expected to "sir" every better dressed person speaking to him. For years this had rankled in his heavy soul, and now a new flood of sensations shoot to his heart and brain, and in that very moment he is a new man.

THE AMERICANS ARE QUITE UNAWARE THAT THAT MEANINGLESS "SIR" HAS DONE MORE FOR THE ASSIMILATION OF MILLIONS OF EUROPEAN NEWCOMERS THAN HAVE ALL THE PARAGRAPHS OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.

"Shall I Find the Soul I Loved?"

By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS, Author.

IF the next life is to give to the fit survivor the realization of denied things, there must be involved to a certain extent the restitution of lost things. No preacher, no teacher, no writer, who ventures to approach the mysteries of the unknown life ever escapes the bombardment of one question, more often repeated, more poignant than all others, "SHALL I FIND THE SOUL I LOVED?"

If it is worth loving and if you are worthy to love it—yes. Since God, who is love, gave you love capacity and since fate, which may or may not be God, starved you with love famine—yes. By every broken heart, by every widowed sob, by every grief too great for tears, by every flower of pure and perfect love broken at its roots in the garden of your trampled being—yes.

I am ready to say without hesitation that for the love worthy the next world must fulfill the obligations of this one and that THE RESTORATION OF OUR SORROWED DEAD is one of the most legal of such obligations.

BOWSER'S NEW CLUB

Becomes Member of Moon Gazers and Writes Ode to That Orb.

HIS WIFE HELPS IN WORK.

Verses, He Thinks, Have Too Much Poetic License, and a Friend Confirms Him In This View—Goes to Bed In Anger.

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When the Bowser family had returned to the sitting room after dinner the other evening, Mr. Bowser walked up and down in a restless way for awhile and then entered the library and shut the door. Mrs. Bowser did not disturb him, and it was half an hour before he reappeared and said:

"I forgot to tell you that I have been elected a member of the Moon Gazing club and that I must attend and be initiated tomorrow night."

"And you are going to spend the rest of your evenings this winter gazing at the moon?"

"Not at all. They call it that simply to get an odd name. The club is composed of artists, poets and scholars. It is esteemed a great honor to belong to it. At its last meeting it blackballed two ex-governors and three United States senators. You can judge by that how exclusive the club is."

"Well, I am pleased that you have become a member. I hope they won't make you climb ladders and stand on

"WHAT HAS A CLAM TO DO WITH THE MOON, I WANT TO KNOW?"

your head as they did when you were initiated in the Gay Old Boys. You didn't get over your lame back for three weeks."

"There is no such horseplay in this club. Everything is decorum and dignity."

"Then what is it?" she asked as she noticed the sheet of paper and pencil in his hand.

"Well, every new member has to write and read an ode to the moon. I've been trying my hand at it, but don't get along very well. Perhaps you could help me out if you wanted to."

"Certainly I want to. What have you written?"

And with an attitude of guilt and humility Mr. Bowser read as follows:

"O moon, I gaze upon thy face
And feel a holy calm
Come stealing o'er my weary soul—

"And I can't get the next line," he explained. "I have tried about forty different things, but none of 'em fit."

Mrs. Bowser took the paper from his hand and sat for a moment with her eyes rolled up to the ceiling and then got an inspiration and said:

"You want to make that fourth line read, 'As if I were a clam.'"

"By thunder, woman," he exclaimed as he jumped back, and his face grew red, "but I'm not here to be made a fool of! What has a clam to do with the moon, I want to know?"

"Simply that clams always come up out of the sands when the moon shines. They come up and lay around and feel a calm stealing over them. Even if they had nothing to do with the moon you must take poetic license in writing poetry. If you don't you will never produce an ode."

Mr. Bowser glared at her for awhile, but as she didn't even smile and the cat remained quiet he became half convinced and returned to the library to resume the grind. When next he reappeared he tendered the following:

I gaze upon thy silvery brow,
I bathe in thy effulgence.
Come down on earth, O shining orb—

He was stuck, as before. Mrs. Bowser read the three lines over and over again and finally said:

"Here is where you must make use of more poetic license. All the poets in your club will readily understand. You must make that fourth line read, 'And in lager take indulgence.'"

"Never! By the great horn spoon, never! Clams may have something to do with the moon, but lager beer never!"

"But isn't lager beer drank on moonlight nights?"

"Of course, but so is lemon pop. Can you connect lemon pop with the moon?"

Thought the Time Pat.

"By taking poetic license I can. There will doubtless be more or less indulgence in lager beer at your club, and I think the line is pat to the occasion. There must be indulgence to rhyme with effulgence. And what do men indulge in more than lager beer? You can't bring in buttermilk and make it rhyme, can you?"

"Hang the thing!" he answered. "But I wish I had never tackled it. It's got to go through some way, however, and if poetic license, as you call it, won't do I'll take the ax to it."

Mr. Bowser's third retirement to the library, where he was shut out from the strifes and turmoils of the world, lasted for three-quarters of an hour. Mrs. Bowser heard him sitting down and getting up and walking around, and now and then he groaned out like a steer with colic after being all night in a cornfield. He was looking pale and disheveled as he finally came back to say:

"Durn all odes to blazes! I can get three lines every time, but the fourth one beats me. I have a good mind to tell the Moon Gazers to go and gaze and be hanged to them."

"You must not be discouraged, dear. We may find this easier."

And she took the paper and read:

"Before thee, Luna, doth I kneel,
Thy radiance to beg.
Come closer to me, orb of night"—

"Well?" asked Mr. Bowser.

"Well, it's got to be poetic license again. I presume all your club members are men of the world, ain't they?"

"I suppose so."

"And they are familiar with all catchwords?"

"What have catchwords got to do with this ode? Mrs. Bowser, don't you try any little game on me!"

"I'm not going to. I have got to get you this fourth line, and I think I can put in something that will be greeted with applause. Here is the way the verse stands as finished.

And she read:

"Before thee, Luna, doth I kneel,
Thy radiance to beg.
Come closer to me, orb of night,
And let me pull thy leg."

Mr. Bowser jumped two feet high. He turned pale, and he turned red. He opened his mouth, but for a full minute no sound came. Then he trumpeted:

"Woman, do you call that poetic license?"

"I certainly do," she answered. "You have got to find something to rhyme with beg. I can think of nothing but leg or keg. Keg is too suggestive of intoxication. You asked for my help, and I am giving it to you. Try the fourth verse. An ode to the moon should have at least four verses. Perhaps we can get along without poetic license in the fourth."

To Ask Druggist's Opinion.

"Mrs. Bowser," he said in an awful voice as he stood and glared at her, "don't drive a desperate man to the wall!"

"I'm not seeking to."

"I'll go over and submit these verses to the druggist, and if he says you have been making a fool of me then look out. You have never seen the lion in me fully aroused yet."

"But explain to him that we had to take poetic license."

"Oh, you needn't fear that I won't explain! I shall go into the thing to find out all about it."

The druggist happened to have a spare moment when Mr. Bowser entered and after a few general remarks inquired of him:

"Mr. Blank, what is poetic license?"

"Why do you ask?"

"Because I've been elected a member of the Moon Gazing club and must write an ode to the moon."

"Well," said Mr. Blank after a moment, "I should say that poetic license was something like this:

"The moon is full, and so am I,
And so is Mr. Towser,
And the biggest ass in all this town
Is Mr. Samuel Bowser!"

Ten minutes later, after having given his opinion of drug stores, druggists and many other things, Mr. Bowser reached home and sat down upon his front steps. It was a cold night. He shivered, and his teeth clicked together. Flakes of snow crept down his back, and the north wind reddened his ears. But he sat and sat. He sat until he heard Mrs. Bowser go up to bed, and then he rose up and exclaimed, "Durn the Moon Gazers and the moon too!" and then softly entered the house and was hidden from the eyes of the poetic world.

M. QUAD.

Mild Request.

Mr. Stubb—Yes, my dear; I am going off on a trip, and I shall send you a souvenir postal card from every place I visit.

Mrs. Stubb—Er—John, would it make any difference if instead of souvenir postal cards you made it souvenir postal money orders?—Detroit Tribune.

Taking No Risks.

He had just proposed, and she had given him the welcome hand.

"Of course," she said, "you will interview papa tomorrow?"

"Yes—er—I suppose so," replied the young man. "By the way, what's his—er—telephone number?" — Denver News-Times.

The Feminine Way.

"Your wife tells me that she never buys anything without first consulting you."

"Yes, that's right. Then she goes ahead and buys what she wants, just the same as if I had agreed with her."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

One of Those Blissful Moments.

Fond Mother to Artist Visitor—Being an artist yourself, I'm sure you'll appreciate these drawings of Willie's. He is only seven, and he never had a lesson in his life.—Woman's Home Companion.

A Trick With Dollars.

By HOWARD FIELDING.

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BAILEY HARROW was a specialist. His employer, John Farnsworth, had accounts in half a dozen banks and notes falling due in twenty others. Like the leaves in Vallombrosa fell John Farnsworth's notes and were caught at the last possible second—or even later—by the whirlwind of finance which kept them from touching the ground. Bailey Harrow rode upon the whirlwind and delighted to guide it in the interests of John Farnsworth.

Bailey may have been about twenty-seven, and he looked like an active little old man, his face deeply lined by wary thinking.

On a certain forenoon Bailey came into Farnsworth's private room.

"Everything's quiet at the Corn," said Bailey, laying a bank book on the desk.

"The Corn" was the abbreviation for the name of a national bank.

The telephone bell rang, and Farnsworth rose hastily from his chair and

"WELL," SAID HE AT LAST, "HERE'S THE JOKER."

made a gesture toward the instrument which was on the leaf of his desk. Bailey sat down and after exchanging the customary salutation covered the transmitter with his hand.

"It's Hartzell," said he in a low voice. "Are you here?"

"I'll bet I am," responded Farnsworth and changed places with Bailey.

"Hello, Hartzell! How about it?"

He listened for some seconds, and his face revealed that the communication was important and surprising.

"You sent the check? When? Monday? You must be dreaming. For how much? The full amount? Great Peter! Well, it hasn't shown up. If you really mailed it, it's lost. Stop it at your bank, and for the love of Moses send me another right away. Send it by a boy. Hold on a minute. I'll have Bailey go right down to your place."

Farnsworth hung up the receiver and turned to Bailey.

"You know Hartzell," said he. "He's a slippery proposition, but he can't fool you. He says he sent me a check for $4,700 Monday, and here it is Friday! If this is a fairy story, what's it about? I don't see through it. He can't get out of paying the money. You know what it's for. It's my share of that rakeoff on the Gorham transaction."

"Never heard of it," said Bailey.

"Well, you hear of it now," responded Farnsworth, "and I need the money. You come back with his check, certified. Understand?"

"Sure!" said Bailey and departed.

Farnsworth opened the door of an adjoining room and called to his stenographer, a pretty girl, blue eyed and fair haired, with the look of a thoroughbred, altogether a very superior creature. As for Farnsworth, he was a crude product to begin with, and his individual life had not improved the stuff of which he was made. The contrast affected him unpleasantly in Miss Clarendon's presence.

"Well, Gertie," said he, "did you hear from Bob this morning?"

She made a scarcely perceptible gesture of negation.

"I hope you never will," said Farnsworth. "That boy is strictly no good."

Miss Clarendon made no reply.

The young man referred to as Bob was Farnsworth's nephew and no favorite of his. Bob had been in the west and had not succeeded there. Eventually he had drifted back to Boston and had been employed for some months by Farnsworth, when they had parted, with no good will.

Undoubtedly an element of Farnsworth's dislike of his nephew was the young man's obvious interest in Miss Clarendon, yet the disfavor rested upon other grounds, as Bob had been plainly informed.

"If you were the right sort," Farnsworth had said to him, "I wouldn't stand in your way. I'd help you and be mighty glad to have Gertie in the family. But you're not good enough. You're a loafer. You're too nice to work, and I've got no use for you."

"I'm too nice to do the kind of work that's done in this office," Bob had replied, and the remark slew what was left of amity between them.

Farnsworth knew that his nephew had gone to Pittsfield, and that was all.

Dictation was in progress when there came a quick, light rap at the door, and Bailey Harrow entered, his visage puckered with perplexity as Farnsworth had never before seen it.

"Hartzell's outside," he said. "He's got that check. It's been through the bank."

"You mean to say it was cashed?"

"Yes, sir, it was," said Bailey. "It was cashed at the Corn and was settled through the clearing house by Hartzell's bank."

"How was it drawn—to my order?"

"Yes, sir, and it's got your name on the back of it."

"Forgery!"

"Sure," said Bailey.

Farnsworth paced a turn or two and then addressed Bailey.

"Go out and hold Hartzell a couple of minutes before you let him in. Then go over to Kneeland's detective agency and have him send a good man over."

Bailey vanished, and Farnsworth turned to Miss Clarendon.

"Was Bob in Boston Tuesday?"

She flushed and hesitated, then answered steadily, "Yes."

"In this office?"

"Yes."

"Came early, before I got here?"

"Yes."

"Bob knew that that check was coming from Hartzell. He may have known that it would be mailed on the 15th. Wait!"

He opened the door and looked into the outer office.

"Mr. Hartzell!" he called. "Come in."

A slender, keen eyed man of forty entered.

"When my nephew called on you a month ago about the Gorham deal, did you mention any date when you would probably settle?"

Hartzell stroked his chin.

"I may have mentioned the 15th," said he. "I told you over the phone."

"You told me the 20th," said Farnsworth, "unless I've forgotten. But what did you tell him? That's the point."

"I think I said that Gorham would probably pay on the 15th."

"Very good. Did you call at the Corn on your way up here?"

"Yes; they're looking the matter up."

Farnsworth sat down to the telephone and called up the Corn. There was a brief conversation, at the close of which Farnsworth pulled open a tall drawer in his desk and took out a check book.

"Well," said he at last, "here's the joker. A leaf containing three checks signed in blank has been cut from this book, and I didn't notice it. Shrewd work, Hartzell. You see, that check of yours was too big to be safely handled at your bank, so the rascal deposited it in mine. That gave me a balance of $4,700 more than I knew about, so of course I wouldn't draw against it. Then our thief filled out my blanks to bearer and cashed them at my bank. The way I play this game, Hartzell, any smooth fellow can cash a bearer check of mine at the Corn for a couple of thousand without ever being asked to indorse it. I prefer to make some of my payments that way, and the bank knows it."

"Indeed!" said Hartzell, and he stroked his chin again. "I'm afraid you're stuck, Farnsworth."

He turned to go, and Farnsworth did not detain him. As he passed out James Kneeland, the detective, entered, and he gave the departing form a half glance.

"Do you know Hartzell?" said Farnsworth.

"I met him some years ago," responded the detective thoughtfully.

"Has Bailey told you about this game that's been played on me?"

Kneeland nodded and winked his eyes behind his big round spectacles.

"Now, the point of it," said Farnsworth, "is that Hartzell's letter, with the check, was intercepted and opened in this office."

"If it ever came here," said Kneeland.

"I tell you the thing was done here. Checks have been taken from my book. Who could have done that except some one who knows the ropes here?"

"I could have done it," said Kneeland complacently. "A good many people know where you keep that book."

"But the forged indorsement—how do you account for that?"

"Probably traced. You haven't the check, of course?"

"Yes. Hartzell brought it up from his bank. Here it is."

"Hartzell left it here," said the detective. "Well, that's good evidence."

"Evidence?"

"That he didn't do the trick himself."

"I'll tell you who did do it," said Farnsworth. "My nephew did it. It's no trouble for him to forge my name. Ask this young lady here. Is Bob's writing like mine?"

"Remarkably so," said Miss Clarendon calmly.

"Important coincidence," said Kneeland. "Have you got a specimen of his hand? I am tolerably familiar with yours."

"There's a letter from him somewhere here," said Farnsworth.

Miss Clarendon went into the next room and returned immediately with an open letter.

"Here is a sample of Mr. Robert Farnsworth's writing," said she and gave a page to the detective, who read as follows, Farnsworth reading over his shoulder:

"You know he lent me $200 to settle some matters in the west, and I was paying it back at the rate of $10 every Tuesday. I've kept it up since I've been here, and a fierce strain it has been, for I'm getting only eighteen. The most annoying part of it is that my pay day is Tuesday, and I get my money about 2 o'clock. So in order to keep my word to him I have to telegraph the money, and the expense comes right out of my dinner. I have written to him suggesting that I send the amount by mail, but the old mud turtle hasn't opened his shell. So I keep at it. I wouldn't fail if starvation were twice as inconvenient, for he taunted me with that loan when we parted"—

"Telegraphs you money every Tuesday, eh?" said Kneeland, glancing up. "Do you collect it yourself?"

Farnsworth reddened.

"Yes," said he.

"Mr. Robert Farnsworth was here Tuesday morning," said Miss Clarendon, "on an errand for his employers, but he returned in time to get his wages and send the usual remittance to his uncle."

Kneeland was looking dreamily at Hartzell's check, which was unusually large and of a pale greenish hue.

"Give me your signature," said he suddenly, and Farnsworth wrote it on a bit of paper, using a gold mounted stylographic pen which he always carried in his waistcoat pocket. Kneeland compared the signature and the indorsement on the check.

"This is no forgery," said he. "You wrote it yourself, and you did it with that pen. Hold on," he added, silencing Farnsworth with a gesture. "I have an idea."

He put the check in his pocket and left the office without another word.

Presently a messenger came up from the Corn with Farnsworth's used checks. There were among them three to bearer, drawn in a hand unfamiliar to Farnsworth, but signed by him. The numbers showed that these were the three that were taken from the book, signed in blank. The aggregate of the amounts was $4,680.

It was nearly 3 o'clock when Kneeland returned. Miss Clarendon was taking dictation.

"I've got your man," said the detective.

"Where is he?"

"Outside," responded Kneeland.

"Bring him in!"

The detective went out and returned with Bailey Harrow. He was pale, but steady.

"Mr. Farnsworth," said he, "I did this, but I'm no thief. You'd never lose a cent through me. I needed the money for a few days, but I can make it good. It was a borrow, that's what it was, the same as you did with Hartzell's check in April, the one that was to go to Jordan & Co., and we put it through the bank on our own account and told Jordan we hadn't got it. And there was the Thompson matter"—

"We won't go into that," said Farnsworth hastily. "How was this game worked?"

"Bailey has been in a little deal in mining shares," said Kneeland, "quite in the line of high finance, too, and he thinks it will turn out well.

"He had a partner who is a clerk in the telegraph office—in fact, the very same man who has paid you the remittances from your nephew. Bailey is familiar with the machinery of receiving money by telegraph, and it happened to strike him that the green slip which you have to sign and indorse looked just like one of Jacob Hartzell's checks. I happened to think of that while I was sitting here looking at Hartzell's check and hearing about money by telegraph. So I went straight down to the office, found out which of the clerks Bailey was chummy with and frightened the fellow till his complexion resembled the pale sea green paper that has been mentioned. One of my men is with him now, and he gave up a good bit of the money.

"Bailey took Hartzell's check out of the envelope Tuesday morning, a big envelope that will carry the check without folding. He gave the check to the telegraph clerk, and you, Mr. Farnsworth, indorsed it when you thought you were putting your name on the back of that telegraph blank. Bailey stole your checks out of the book. The clerk filled them in and

"AN OFFER OF MARRIAGE FROM AN HONEST MAN."

cashed them. He also deposited Hartzell's $4,700 to your order. Now, what shall we do with the men?"

"No arrests, no arrests!" said Farnsworth. And then, "Bailey, how could you do this thing to me?"

Bailey hung his head.

"I'll answer that question," said Miss Clarendon. "For ten years you have trained this young man in dishonesty. You have done to him what the big tricksters of finance have done to you and to ten thousand other men like you till the whole country is poisoned with it. You have made this boy a thief. You tried to make your nephew another, and you couldn't. I have seen this going on, and my soul has sickened at it. Now I am done with it."

"Hold . . !" cried Farnsworth. "Where are you going?"

"I have an offer of marriage from an honest man," said she. "Singularly enough, his name is Farnsworth. He earns $18 a week, and I can do a little better than that, so I think we shall get along nicely. I am going to Pittsfield."

Our Surplus War Expenses Would Reclaim Every Arid Acre.

By Justice DAVID J. BREWER of the United States Supreme Court.

AT the close of our civil war we owed about three billion dollars. In the twenty-five or thirty years following that we paid two-thirds of that debt. Since then, although during the last ten years we have had unexampled prosperity, we have not paid a dollar, and we owe today, as we did at the end of the Spanish war, a billion dollars.

How is this? I wrote to the chairman of the appropriations committee of the house, and he gave me the table from which I copied these figures.

IN THE LAST TEN YEARS THE TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ARMY WERE $819,000,000. OF COURSE I OMIT GIVING ANYTHING BUT ROUND FIGURES. THIS IS EXCLUSIVE OF PENSIONS. FOR THE PRIOR TEN YEARS THE APPROPRIATIONS WERE ONLY $245,000,000. DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NAVY WERE $807,000,000, THE TEN YEARS PRIOR $262,000,000, OR AN EXCESS IN THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS OVER THE PRIOR TEN YEARS OF $1,119,000,000. THAT IS WHY WE HAVE NOT PAID THE NATIONAL DEBT.

In all sincerity I want to ask you IS THIS NATION ANY BETTER with its magnificent fleet of ironclads and its lar r army than it would have been if it had paid its national debt and d today as the one great nation on the face of the earth not owing a dollar?

It costs to fire a single shell out of one of these twelve inch guns as much as will support an ordinary family for a year, and the trouble with Japan at the close of its war with Russia is that it is hampered with a debt that it can hardly carry. Our great secretary of state at Rio de Janeiro pleaded for peace between the nations on this continent.

You may be able to water stock, but you cannot water a debt, even a national debt. The other day our great president called a conference at Washington of governors to consider what could be done to preserve our national resources from destruction.

THE SURPLUS EXCESS OF OUR MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS WOULD HAVE RECLAIMED EVERY ARID ACRE WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THIS COUNTRY; WOULD HAVE GIVEN US MAGNIFICENT CANALS STRETCHING FROM THE NORTH TO THE SOUTH.

How is it we have not, when times of peace came, as promptly as possible paid our debts, as we were instructed by our first president?

Every school in the country has its military company. We are all craving for war, and we cannot be craving for war and not have war. I appeal to a higher court and contend that THE PRINCIPLES OF RIGHT AND JUSTICE ARE ETERNAL AND CAN BE DEPENDED ON. We have recently passed a bill through both houses—resolutions, I think—to restore to the coins "In God We Trust." If we can trust him to see that our dollars are paid, I think we can trust him to make good his declarations in the Bible that RIGHTEOUSNESS WILL EXALT THE NATION. At any rate, let us try it once.

One Evil Result of Federal Guarantee of Bank Deposits.

By JAMES B. FORGAN, President First National Bank of Chicago.

IT must be borne in mind that the guaranteeing of deposits in national banks either by the federal government or by a fund in the government's hands for the purpose would disastrously affect state banks, in which are deposited THE GREAT BULK OF ALL THE SAVINGS of the people.

The federal government cannot assume jurisdiction over the state banks, and it surely may be taken for granted that in justice to them no such law affecting national banks would be passed by congress until a similarly sophistical measure was passed in all the state legislatures ostensibly for the benefit, but, as I believe, TO THE DEMORALIZATION OF THE STATE BANKS, the injury of the public and the undoing of the entire business community.

Anything that can be legally and equitably done to protect depositors, to raise the standard of banks and of men in the banking business, to protect the honest against the dishonest banker and to punish those who are dishonest should be enacted into law, and the laws for such purposes cannot be made too rigid.

BUT TO ATTEMPT TO MAKE ALL BANKS EQUALLY SAFE BY PASSING A LAW THAT WOULD ESTABLISH AN ARTIFICIAL CREDIT FOR THE INCOMPETENT AND DISHONEST, ENABLING THEM TO OFFER ALL SORTS OF SPECIOUS INDUCEMENTS TO THE PUBLIC FOR BUSINESS AND THUS CREATING ILLEGITIMATE AND RUINOUS COMPETITION AGAINST SOUND AND CONSERVATIVE BANKERS, WOULD HAVE IN THE LONG RUN CONTRARY AND DISASTROUS RESULTS. THE PROPOSAL IS ABHORRENT TO BUSINESS SENSE AS WELL AS TO JUSTICE AND EQUITY.

Woman Suffrage Will Come Eventually.

By WILLIAM H. TAFT, Secretary of War.

I BELIEVE that WOMAN SUFFRAGE WILL COME EVENTUALLY. I have visited Colorado, Wyoming and Idaho, states where women are now enfranchised, and, although I have not found any particular impression made by women's votes in those places except in temperance matters, still there is one fundamental principle that applies to the whole thing.

Under a representative form of government the interests of any particular set of people are more likely to be advanced when represented by one of themselves than by one of another class, no matter how altruistic the efforts of the latter may be.

The greatest hindrance to woman suffrage, in my opinion, is THE ATTITUDE OF INDIFFERENCE OF SO MANY WOMEN. If most women do not want suffrage they are not represented by those who seek it.

A CONDITION.

As a general proposition and a seldom broken rule
I have very little patience with the poets of this school,
And the usual easy meter, with a "when" in the refrain,
Almost always gives the writer something of a shooting pain.
Still, a certain sort of verse form is the best to suit the case,
And a sestine would be silly if the theme were commonplace;
Hence I say a simple method, so that simply I may couch
In a prosy way the dullness of when Lizzie* has a grouch.

Know you Lizzie* is the servant; also, be it understood,
Like the often mentioned person who when good was very good.
But whenever something ruffles her a misery profound
Seems to permeate the atmosphere for several feet around,
And she sighs and mumbles sadly, and she wears a worried look,
And it seems no whit unlikely we shall lose a jewel cook;
She is careless with the dishes; she's a slattern and a slouch,
Lizzie's* everything unbeautiful when Lizzie* has a grouch.

Free and independent nation, are you shrinking and afraid?
Is the ruler of your domiciles a dull and foreign maid?
Shall she be the house barometer, unfailing every day?
Shall this be the great domestic question: "Lizzie,* will you stay?"
Shall our hearts be happy only when she makes the great decide
That she'll stay another fortnight and she seems well satisfied?
Maybe so. At any rate, for this no housewife but will vouch
That affairs at home are pretty sad when Lizzie* has a grouch.

*Or Annie or Bridget or Hulda or Mary or Sadie.

—Franklin P. Adams in Puck.

The Voice From Outside.

The preacher had sent his colored man of all work, Pete, to a butcher whose name was Paul for beef with the promise that he would pay later. This was late Saturday night, and Pete forgot to report until the next day. As he neared the parsonage, which, by the way, was next door to the church, he heard the minister preaching in his pulpit. Just as Pete arrived in front of the church the minister shouted, quoting from his text, "And what did Paul say?" Pete, intent upon delivering his message, replied with an equally loud shout, "He say you don't get no mo' beef till you pay for dat you done got."

Forgot His Cue.

First Actor—What was the matter with Henry? He didn't appear in the second act at all.

Second Actor—Henry? Oh, yes, the fellow that takes the part of the Chinaman! Why, he forgot his cue.—Harper's Weekly.

A Petition For Grandma.

The little girl was very fond of pleasant days and at the close of a heavy rainstorm petitioned in her prayer for fine weather. When the next morning the sun shone bright and clear she became jubilant and told her prayer to her grandmother, who said:

"Well, dear, why can't you pray tonight that it may be warmer tomorrow, so grandma's rheumatism will be better?"

"All right, I will," was the quick response, and that night as she knelt she made this request in her prayer, "Oh, God, please make it hot for grandma."—Woman's Home Companion.

So It Would Seem.

Shippen—It's awfully dull in the shipping business. Nothing to do at all. It's particularly hard on the tramp steamers.

Jokeley—Why, I should think tramp steamers would be delighted when there's nothing to do.—Philadelphia Press.

Real Sweet.

"Please let me take your picture, miss," pleaded the young man with the camera. "I declare, you are sweet enough to eat."

"Gracious!" laughed the pretty summer girl. "And is that why you wish to put me on a plate?"—Detroit Tribune.

Cruel to Call Him a Barber.

A Walthamstow barber, who had just opened his shop, announced himself as "tonsorial artist, physiognomical hairdresser, facial operator, cranium manipulator and capillary abridger. Hair cut and shave with ambidextrous facility."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Effective Results.

"I have never been whipped but once," declared the boastful man, "and, strange to say, it was for telling the truth."

"It cured you," ventured the meek man quietly.—Woman's Home Companion.

An Elastic Standard.

Contributor—Has that poem any merit?

"Oh, yes. If it hadn't I would throw you out of the window. But it is good enough to permit you to steal quietly down the back stairs."—New York Life.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1908.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. TAFT,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JAMES S. SHERMAN,

OF NEW YORK,

FOR CONGRESS,

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

PLAIN MR. TAFT.

Last Wednesday after a public service of twenty-one years William H. Taft became a private citizen. He resigned the post of Secretary of War to free himself from official cares and responsibilities while making his canvass for election to the presidency. Mr. Taft has richly earned a breathing spell, and the comparative rest he will enjoy in the next eight months will fortify him for the exhausting duties which he will be called upon to perform after March 4, 1909.

Mr. Taft quits public office with a record of exceptionally varied and useful achievement. He has been a judge both on the Ohio bench and on the federal bench, and was for a time one of the leading officers in the federal Department of Justice. He has been a pioneer in adjusting the relations of this country to its dependencies. He introduced stable government in the Philippines and helped to bring order out of confusion in the Isthmian Canal Zone. He restored tranquility in Cuba and has acted in many difficult situations as a negotiator and pacificator. His experience in President Roosevelt's Cabinet has extended far beyond the mere administration of the army. He has been intrusted with many tasks, and in none of them has he failed to comprehend the situation or to master all its difficulties. In the prime of life, instructed in all the details of federal administration and in touch with all the policies, domestic and foreign, which the nation is now so successfully pursuing, Mr. Taft does not have to ask the voters to take on trust his qualifications for Chief Magistracy. He has proved his fitness by the most exacting tests from his official labors while the country makes its choice between him and his opponent, between the progressive and capable party which he leads and the divided and incapable Democracy. By a decisive vote next November the nation will call Mr. Taft back to its service. Meanwhile, it wishes him a pleasant and cheerful vacation.

SAVING THE TIMBER.

Timber thoroughly treated with proper preservatives will last almost indefinitely, but, says Harper's Weekly, up to the present time complicated and expensive plants have been necessary for the work, and wood preservation has often been too expensive an operation to allow treated timber to come into general use.

Methods in wood preservation have undergone a marked change in the last few years, however, and the work which a few years ago was limited to a few experiments carried on in scattered parts of the United States has grown with such rapidity that wood preservation has become a business which figures most prominently in the indistrial life of this country.

Each year railroads are preserving an increasing portion of their crossties, miners their mine props, farmers their fence posts and the men of many other industries are bringing preservaties into play to close the pores and to conserve the timber that they use against the fungi that causes decay.

In nearly all localities in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States is found an abundant supply of certain kinds of timber that have only a slight commercial importance. Englemann spruce, lodgepole and other kinds of wood pine, aspen and cottonwood are only a partial list of the kinds of wood that are strong enough and abundant enough to win high value for construction purposes, but when exposed to the soil and weather decay so rapidly that they have to be renewed too often to justify their use. There, before they can successfully compete with Douglas fir, Oregon ceader and the woods used so extensively in construction work they must be made to last longer under unfavorable conditions.

After several years study the United States Forest Service has proved that in many cases complicated and expensive plants are not necessary for the proper treatment of many kinds of timber, and that many of the timbers that decay most rapidly in the natural state are among the easiest and cheaper to treat. Many of the species mentioned above offer little resistance to the entrance of the preservative. The principle of the method is to immerse the thoroughly seasoned wood in a hot bath of the liquid, leave it in for a few hours, and than either plunge it into a cold preservative bath or elso run out the hot liquid from the treating tank and fill it up again with liquid of a lower temperature. This requires only the simplest kind of machinery, and the cost of operation is so slight that even cheap timbers, such as fence post and shingles, can be treated by the average farmer of small means.

In order to demonstrate beyond any doubt that the process is adapted to commercial treatment the service has arranged to erect small treating plants, semi-commercial in size, on several of the national forests. Three such plants will be erected next spring and it is expected that they will be in successful operation by early summer. According to the present plans will be erected at some locality on or near the Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota; another on the Holy Cross National Forest, in Colorado, and the third on the Henry's Lake National Forest, near St. Anthony, Idaho.

BRYAN RULES THE CONVENTION.

Denver is in a heyday of delight. It has ideal weather, with snow in the streets, transported from the mountains for the pleasure of the guests of the city. It ha crowds; it has enthusiasm. All these things are accessories to the Democratic convention. The first day's session found the machinery all greased for the workings of the body and the militant factions with their war paint on. The Marylanders—those of the delegation opposed to Bryan—seem to to have the fatuity of fighting against the wind. But there are indications that when the Bryan breeze develops cyclonic proportions the recalcitrants will climb nimbly down from their independence perches.

An assumption of independence or "kicking" by some people is the one guarantee of getting noticed at all. No one would, of course, suspect Marylanders of kicking simply to raise the dust; but the fact is that thereby some of the Baltimore leaders have figured in the first day's dispatches a bit more prominently than they are likely to when the currying process goes a step or two further.

The convention has ginger, and likewise there will be some snappish times, judging from the ominous portents. But Bryan is blissful. He is in the saddle and riding bareback over the Denver course to the delirious delight of his followers. Parker has trailed his banner in the dust, and others are preparing to do likewise. So the cowboy band plays merrily, the trained claquers are drilling their yells for the hour-long acclaim to the man who exemplifies Democracy in his person. Ex-President Cleveland has been given fitting tribute according to the Nebraska idea, rather than that of New York. They who think the world is all sunshine because a ray strays into their lattice window are fully persuaded that harmony is rampant in the convention. It was a beautiful day at Denver and the convention was arrayed simply in a smile—the expansive smile of William Jennings Bryan.

CALL OF THE WILD.

A vacation for pleasure is one thing; a vacation for rest and recuperation is another. The man who is bent on pleasure may be left to his own devices, but the man to whom vacation time is an opportunity to recuperate from killing toil should use discretion. Rest is what he needs, but this rest should not be absolute inaction. Change is a great factor in relaxation and rest. There is an instinctive longing for some hing which the daily life does not furnish. In making this change it often is not wise to choose the strenuous, yet there should be enough of the unusual to take the mind far from the troubles that are left at home. What is the change that appeals most is known to each man himself, but certain it is that a change of some kind is within the reach of most of us. And in deciding let us remember that the right kind of vacation is a godsend, and the wrong kind often worse that none.

Let us also remember that on our part are certain obligations that obtain no less in the wild than in the midst of civilization. We must give the fish and the game a fair chance for life, else we sink to the level of the market hunter.

We must kill no more than we need, else we become butchers rather than sportsmen. We must set no forest fires, else we become guilty of the crime unspeakable. Finally, let us remember that the spiritual men needs nature's cure often quite as much as the physical man. In the Silent Places there is opportunity profitable communion with self and a casting up of accounts. The solitude and the open air and the sunshine teach many a lesson that the city has scant time to listen to; ofttimes the Call of the Wild is a call to higher and better things.

For Sale.

Arnold cottage, at Mt. Lake Park, Md; 13 rooms and attic; used as boarding house and has good patronage; high ground; splendid location; two blocks from new auditorium; city water; one of the best built houses in the Park; about 75 feet of porches. Will exchange for smaller property. A good bargain. Address F. P. Arnold, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

SERIOUS CUTTING AFFRAY AT DODSON

In Which Two Slavs Carve a Fellow Countryman With Knives.

Last Saturday at Dodson, a mining town located on the Potomac River in Election District No. 13, this county, two Slavs, employed as miners by a mining company operating at or near that town, got into a quarrel with a fellow-countryman and assaulted him with knives, cutting him very badly and it is feared fatally about the abdomen and head.

The two men who made the assault were arrested Sunday and sent to jail in Oakland by Justice of the Peace Albert L. Lee, of Kitzmiller.

The wounded Slav has been in an unconscious state since Monday as a result of the encounter and yesterday in was reported that the chances of his recovery were exceedingly doubtful.

HOYES.

Independence Day was a quiet one at Hoyes, but a large number of our people spent the day at Accident, joining our sister village in the celebration.

Among the students and teachers who have returned home for the summer vacation are the following: Miss Ethel Welch, of Western Maryland College; Miss Elizabeth Welch, Miss Artie Friend and Messrs. N. K. Welch, O. B. Lowdermilk, W. E. Bishoff, D. Earle Smith, S. K. Welch and Harry Lowdermilk, of the Oakland Training School; Miss Bernadette Mattingly of Villa Maria College, of West Chester, Pa.

Alvin Lowdermilk, who is engaged in the real estate business at Greensburg, Pa., is spending a few days with his parents here. He is accompanied by his cousin, Miss Anna Koontz, who will remain here for a few weeks visiting and regaining her health.

Misses Hazel and Mary Poland, of Westernport, are visiting friends here at this time.

Mr. H. R. DeWitt spent his Fourth at Terra Alta.

Miss Sadie Friend is paying a visit to relatives at Mt. Lake Park.

Messrs Asa and Harry Speicher, of Armistead, spent Sunday and Monday at the home of Mr. Geo. E. Bishoff.

Mr. Ren. Smith, of Belair, O., is visiting his brother, Mr W. A. Smith, of this place.

Mr. Joseph DeWitt and a lady friend of Landstreet, Pa., were with us to spend the Fourth.

Mr. Geo. E. Bishoff has just returned frow a visit of a few days at Kingwood, W. Va.

Messrs. Wm. Frazee and T. H. Cuppett made a business trip to Oakland last week.

Mr. Guy Harvey, of Kearney, was calling on friends here Saturday and Sunday.

We are sorry to note the illness of Mrs. W. A. Smith, who has been confined to her bed for several days.

There was a combination of a children's day practice and a party at the home of Mr. Asa B. Friend Tuesday evening. The children are being trained for the Children's Day exercises to be given Sunday evening July 19th.

It was a happy band of fishers that went down over Chestnut Lump on a haywagon to the Youghogheny river on Monday for a day of outing. The day seemed to be an ideal one and many were the thrilling adventures described by members of the party on their return. The only difficulty seems to be in distinguishing between the fish stories and the real facts in the case. Owing to the fact thet the party consisted of thirteen people, of course the anglers were not expected to be so successful in bringing home a large supply of fish. The superstition of the unlucky thirteen held good in this instance.

BITTINGER.

The juvenile picnic held in Ellithorp's grove on the Fourth, under the management of Mrs. T. B. Wiley, was an occasion of much pleasure for the little folks.

Miss Myrtle Wiley, of Cumberland, is spending a few days at her home near this place.

A very refreshing and much needed rain fell in this section last Monday afternoon.

Amos H. Reckner and family drove over to Confluence, Pa., to celebrate the Fourth and spent a few days with relatives in that section.

The teachers who attended the preparatory at Oakland are home again and seem glad of it.

Asa Bittinger purchased a handsome buggy last week and now all the young ladies have an eye on "Jimmy."

The Lutheran congregation at this place is arranging to have a grand picnic at the usual place on Saturday, Aug. 8th, and the installation of Rev. Alvin Yugle will occur on Sunday, Avg. 9th.

Clever Brenneman is spending a few days with his parents at this place.

The first automobiles seen in this section this season passed through this village last week.

Blank Books of all kinds for sale at this office at a remarkably low price. Give us a call when needing anything in this line.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

It is painfully apparent to all and especially to those who feel a deep interest in Mountain Lake Park and all for which it stands that we are not progressing, and many even claim we are losing ground from year to year as a summer resort. We should look at this matter fairly, deliberately and with the purpose of trying to find where the trouble is and then, all together, seek a remedy. Is it in our form of local government? Is it a lack of sympathy and co-operation on the part of the cottage owners and residents? Is the management on the part of the Association in the interest of all concerned? These questions should have our earnest consideration. It is a fact that values are shrinking, rents are being lowered year after year and hotels and cottages are going to decay and ruin. Should we shut our eyes, close our mouths and let this magnificent "City in the Woods" go to decay and death? If the camp meeting can be improved let it be done, though it hurt some one. Is the Chautauqua all that it should and could be? If not let us all try to make it so. Have we modern hotel accommodations for a great summer resort, as Mountain Lake Park should be in fact as well as in name? These suggestions are not made by a pessimist or a grumbler, but by one who has invested several thousands of dollars in the Park and has its success at heart. We are sorry that it is necessary to bring this matter before the public, but we feel that it is the right thing to do. Sometimes it takes a considerable "jar" to awaken some people to a sense of surrounding conditions, but when they become aroused are ready to apply the remedy. We hope that may be the case in this matter of the utmost importance to every one having the best interests of Mountain Lake Park at heart.

We still have some croakers and prophets of evil in our midst. For the past ten years, year after year, we are made tired by the old song: "There are not as many people here as were here last year," and "we don't have as good preaching as in the past," etc. The greatest trouble with some of our good people is that they havn't the appetite for preaching that they had in former years. We suggest to them that they go to the altar and stay there till they get right with God and then they will realize that the trouble was not in the preacher or the preaching.

The camp meeting started, as usual, where it left off last year. The attendance the first day was not so large, being the 4th of July, with other nearby celebrations, and on Sunday the rain prevented many from attending, but Sunday night, notwithstanding the threatening weather, the tabernacle was well filled. The meeting Monday night was one of great power. After an unusually strong sermon by Rev. Hyde the altar was filled by seekers for pardon and purity, nearly all of whom left at the close of the meeting praising God. A large majority of those at the altar were Garrett countians.

Next Sunday the usual great crowd is expected, when the platform will be occupied by some of the greatest and most eloquent preachers in this country.

Among those attending the meeting we notice quite a number from Bond, this county, and they are being blessed and helped by the meeting, and will go back home to be a blessing to the church at Bond.

Dr. and Mrs. Laughlin, of Deer Park, were here Sunday.

Dr. P. B. Ward was at the meeting Monday night.

Rev. H E Friend came up Monday and will remain until the close of the meeting.

Revs. M. W. Rider and W. E. Dean are attending the camp meeting.

NORTH GLADE.

Rev. J. H. Fitzwater, D. D., Field Secretary of the Board of Home Mission and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was here a couple of days last week visiting his relatives and the place of his birth. Doctor Fitzwater was born more than fifty years ago on a farm where George O'Brien, Esq., now resides. Part of the old house in which he was born is still standing. He is a first cousin of Judge J. L. Fitzwater of this place, where he was mostly kindly entertained while here. He also visited ex-Judge R. Beckman and his son Archibal. The Doctor preached an excellent sermon to a large and an appreciative audience in the Methodist church on Monday evening.

Our old friend, Wm. White, Esq., residing near Oakland, and an uncle of the Doctor, visited us at the same time.

Hon. C. M. Miller, of Swanton, gave us a splendid temperance address on Sunday night of last week.

We are glad to see Joseph Beckman, who was seriously and almost fatally hurt recently by a pile of lumber falling on him, able to go around again.

We are sorry to learn that Salem Lee contemplates leaving us soon. There are many "undesirable citizens" in many places, but Mr. Lee is not one of that number.

Our community was shocked by the sad death of our neighbor's boy Joseph Lee notice of which appeared in THE REPUBLICAN of last week. The relatives have our sympathy.

The Fourth passed off quietly here. A number of our young people went elsewhere, some east, some West, some north and some south, and it is reported that some went over into matrimony.

Farmers are beginning to harvest. Owing to the dry weather grass in generally light, and much fear is entertained in regard to the oats crop.

FRIENDSVILLE.

Mrs. Geo. B. Frazee and daughter, of Somerfield, Pa., spent Sunday with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Stotler and family and Miss Iva McCullough are spending the week in Johnstown, Pa., with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Corbett, of Carnegie, Pa., spent Sunday with Dr. Mason and family

Mrs. Walter Savage is visiting friends in Mt. Lake Park.

Master Carl Schultz, who has been quite ill for a couple of weeks, is much improved.

Quite a number of our townspeople spent the 4th of July at Addison, Pa., where they report having a good time. Accident was also visited by quite a large number of our people.

Mr. Nelson Alsip took the excursion to Cumberland Sunday morning returning Tuesday noon.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. McCandlish gave a house party on July 4th, among the guests being Mr. G. W. Martin, superintendent of the Washington Terminal, who arrived in Friendsville in a private car, accompanied by Mrs. Martin and their daughter Margaret; Mr. William Johnson, superintendent of the United States Express Company at Washington; Mr. Robert Farham, chief engineer of the Washington Terminal; Misses Margaret and Jennie Moore, of Fairfax, Va.; Miss Emma Martin, of Brunswick, Mr. and Mrs. U. B. McCandlish and daughter Ruth, of Westernport. On Friday the car in which the party arrived was taken with its occupants to Kendall and from that point, by courtesy of the Kenda l Lumber Company, a car and engine on the narrow gauge railway took the party up the river where they fished for bass. On Saturday Mr. and Mrs. McCandlish gave their guests a hay ride to Hoyes where they were entertained at the home of Mr. M. Mattingly, returning to Friendsville the same evening when a magnificent display of fire works, brought from Washton by Mr. Johnson, occurred.

Will Meet at Keyser.

F. T. Martin, of Grafton, has issued a call for the Democratic Congressional convention for the second congressional district which will be held in Keyser on Tuesday, July 14, at 10 a. m.

Call for Your Letters.

Mr. E. Antsgartner, John Callis, Miss Nellie Dunin, William Goebel, Miss Nellie Lalley, Mrs. Charles Ravenscroft, Miss Blanche Ringer, Mrs. John Shank, Mr. Major J. Wescott, Mrs. James Wolf.

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Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.
R. C. McCandlish, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. Friend, Merchant,
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., July 2, 1908.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, July 21th, 1908,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

THOMAS DAVIS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of May, 1908.

BRADLEY T. DAVIS,
Administrator,
Kitzmiller, Md.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF Valuable Farm

Located about one mile Northeast of Friendsville, Garrett County.

By virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county passed in a cause in said court wherein Silas Teats is complainant and Allen Teats and others are defendants, being No. 1321 Equity, the undersigned Trustee will, on

Saturday, the 18th Day of July,

1908, in front of the Postoffice, in the town of Friendsville, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, offer at public auction to the highest bidder, all that farm located about one mile Northeast of the town of Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, which is known as the

"Andrew Jackson Teats Farm,"

and described as follows:

FIRST—All that part of a tract of land called the "Gleanings," lying North of Bear Creek, containing the quantity of fifty acres of land and being the same land which was conveyed to Andrew Jackson Teats by deed from David P. Mays et ux., dated the 27th day of September 1884, and recorded in Liber W. H. T. No. 9, folio 472, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county. Part of said fifty acres is cleared and under cultivation.

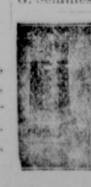
SECOND—All that other part of a tract of land called the "Gleanings," situated and adjoining the above piece of land, containing the quantity of fifty acres of land and being the same which was conveyed to the said Andrew Jackson Teats by deed from Silas Teats et ux., dated the 1st day of August 1885, and recorded in Liber W. H. T. No. 10, folio 482, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, saving and excepting ten acres of land which was conveyed to the said Andrew Jackson Teats et ux., to Amanda Schroyer by deed dated the 25th day of January, 1899, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 15, folio 662, etc., Land Records of Garrett county. This second piece is partly cleared and under cultivation and improved by a good dwelling and outbuildings.

Said property will first be offered separately and if no adequate bids are received it will be offered as a whole, and is a beautiful farm for any one desiring to purchase.

Said property will be sold subject to the dower of the widow of Andrew Jackson Teats, Anastatia Teats.

Terms of sale as prescribed by the Decree: Cash on day of sale or the ratification thereof by the court.

ANDREW S. TEATS, Trustee.
G. Semmes Hamill, Jr., Solicitor.



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GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. Offutt, John M. Davis, G. S. Hamill.
George W. Legge, John T. Mitchell, S. T. Jones.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.

D. E. OFFUTT, PRESIDENT
G. S. HAMILL, S. T. JONES, CASHIER
G. A. FRALEY, ASSISTANT CASHIER

Miss Sada Laughlin, of Deer Park, was in Oakland Tuesday shopping.

Merchant W. C. Jones, of Deer Park, was in the city Tuesday on business.

Get your Buckwheat Fertilizer from Naylor. 16-3

Prof. A. W. DeWitt is on a visit to his family at Frostburg, Allegany county.

Dr. J. W. Laughlin, of Deer Park, was a business visitor to Oakland last Saturday.

Mr. Samuel P. Specht, of Deer Park, spent a portion of yesterday in Oakland on business.

Mr J Barry Fenton, of Baltimore City, was a Deer Park visitor Saturday and Sunday.

A. D. Naylor & Co. just received car of Buckwheat Fertilizer. 16-3

"Jack" Chisholm, of Cumberland, spent a day or two last week in Oakland with friends.

Mr. Isaac Means, of Evansville, W. Va., is here on a visit to his daughter Mrs. W. L. Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson Humoird arrived in Oakland last Thursday to remain during the summer.

Miss Sue Littman is on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Roy H. Hamill at their home in Upper Potomac, W. Va.

Money to Loan on First Mortgage—Apply to Renninger & Offutt, Attorneys, Oakland, Md. 17-tf.

Mr. A. B. Cunninghom, of Pittsburg, was a guest on Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hardesty.

Rev. E. Manges, who spent last week over in Somerset county, Pa., returned to Oakland last Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy H. Hamill, of Upper Potomac, W. Va., spent Saturday and Sunday in Oakland with relatives.

When you come to town don't forget to call at the Gold Mine Store. Candy, tobaccos, fishing tackle, 2 bottles pop for 5c. Geo. M. Mason, Prop'r.

Lawrence Fraley, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Fraley, has entered the employ of H. C. Sincell & Co. as clerk.

Mr. P. M. Furbee went to Webster Springs, West Va., a few days ago, where he will sojourn for a short time.

Orders taken for Aubrey Sisters famous Beautifier, tint, massage cream, depilatory powder, soaps, etc., at Oakland Hotel. 19-tf.

Mrs. Baldwin, wife of Dr. C. W. Baldwin, President of the Mountain Lake Park Association, was in the city Tuesday.

Mr. William E. Walsh, of Cumberland, was in Oakland yesterday on business connected with his real estate interests near town.

The Gold Mine Store is the place to get your candy, post cards, tobaccos, toys, wagons, base ball goods and fishing tackle of all kinds. Two bottles of pop for 5c.

Mr. A. V. Cuppett departed last night for Garrett county, where he will spend ten days with relatives and friends.—Grafton Republican.

WANTED—By lady of experience, position as manager of summer boarding house at or near Mt. Lake Park. Can give references. Address "A. A.," care of THE REPUBLICAN. 14tf

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

Mr. J. M. Fisher, one of our good friends from down in the Cove section of the county, was in the city last Friday and called to see us.

If interested in a threshing outfit see A. D. Naylor. He has a good outfit to sell at a bargain and on easy terms. The complete outfit in good shape. 19-3

Mrs. Nelson Thomasson, of Chicago, arrived here a few days ago and is occupying her summer home, Monte Vista, near Oakland.

Miss Sue Shirer, of Grafton, who spent two weeks as the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Shirer, returned to Grafton Sunday last.

Mrs. Esther Fazenbaker, of near Bittinger, who is one of the public school teachers of the county, made this office a visit on last Friday afternoon.

Mr. Playford Hinebaugh, of Pittsburg, Pa., is here for a day or two on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hinebaugh at their home on Centre street.

Naylor just received a car of Mowers, Rakes, Haytedders, Hayloaders and side delivery Rakes. You want to get his prices before buying. 16-3

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscraft, who were on a two weeks' visit to friends and relatives in and near Kingwood, returned to their home in Oakland yesterday morning.

Mr. Rodney Stemple and sister, and Miss Anna Shaffer, all of Carmel, West Va., were guests a day or two this week of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bush at their residence in Oakland.

Mr. Lawrence F. Green, of Grantsville, member of the last House of Delegates from this county, was in Oakland several days last week attending the Teachers' Institute.

Mrs. D. Miller Simonton has returned from Mt. Lake Park after spending the past two weeks very pleasantly as the guest of her brother, Mr. W. Creed Dunnington.—Grafton Republican.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A second hand Osborn Binder in best condition. Will be sold on terms to suit. E. G. Naylor.

Gordon Mealey, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Mealey, residing on Alder street, came home from Morgantown last Thursday afternoon suffering from a well developed attack of typhoid fever.

Senator Ravensoft, accompanied by his wife and other members of his family, arrived in Oakland last night and this morning went down to their home at Accident, where they will spend the summer.

Engraved calling cards and wedding invitations may be procured by leaving your orders at this office. A very attractive and stylish line at moderate prices is shown.

Miss M. A. Tillson, of Davis, W. Va., accompanied by her son and daughter, who spent several days last and this week at Crellin, where they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Spedden, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Shirer in Oakland on Tuesday.

A great bargain in a thrasher outfit. Have for sale one portable boiler and engine, one separator, one steam hay baler, one corn shredder and husker, one feed grinder, all in good shape and practically new Will be sold cheap and on easy payments. 19-3 A. D. NAYLOR.

CAPITAL 50,000.00 THE SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

As mail-carrier to Grantsville Frank Plaff is 3 years old, and some friends who understand multiplication figured out the other day that he has in that time traveled 25,850 miles, or several miles more than around the world at its biggest circumference.—Frostburg Journal

Messrs. J. B. Frantz, John J. Sweeney, Perry Frantz, W. H. Bartlett, Snyder Frantz, S. B. Aronholt and Leslie King, prominent young men of Oakland, spent last evening in Cumberland. From this point they took a tallyho drive to Frostburg.—Cumberland News.

A young married man wanted with no children or a very small family; the wife to do the cooking for four men, the man to work by the year or month; house ready till July. Write at once; reference wanted. C. J. Yoder, Grantsville, Md. 11-3t

The lumber plant at Bond, Md., closed down on July 1st until the first week in August. The men usually have two weeks' holiday during the summer, and as orders were slack it was concluded to closed the plant. However, all the men will be given some kind of work in the woods and yards until active operations are resumed.

Mr. George W. Legge, Jr., who recently graduated from the law department of the University of Maryland, left Oakland on last Thursday for Washington to accept a position as special attorney in the United States Court of Claims. The young gentleman starts in his new position with a salary upwards of $2000 per year.

Mr. Gilmor S. Hamill, of Oakland, one of the Maryland delegates to the Democratic convention now in session at Denver, Col., left here for that point on last Friday. At Chicago he attached himself to the rest of the Maryland delegation they having gone via the Pennsylvania Railroad to that city. Mr. Hamill was accompanied by Mrs. Hamill.

Patrick Hoye, of Garrett county, in town last Saturday, looked a little discouraged concerning the promised improvement of the National Pike, and "at any rate," he said, "I don't intend to buy an automobile to ride over to town in. I am going to get an air-ship, and on my first voyage I am going to bring the Journal a loaf of smearcase."—Frostburg Journal.

In the columnn of this paper today will be noticed a number of very interesting and news conveying local letters from different sections of the county. Such items as are contained in the letters are interesting to our readers and are a source of gratification to the editor, knowing that the corps of correspondents are on the lookout for news and not for neighborhood gossisp.

Once again that age-long conflict between the real and the ideal. We are told that the author of "How to keep a Husband" lost hers in ten minutes through the medium of a divorce court. About the only likeness between poetry and husband is that they both have feet, but it is still a problem how to keep the pedal extremities of the latter at the domestic fireside. Poetry, on the contrary, has a tendency to gravitate toward the hearth, most frequently, so the poets themselves aver, via the editorial waste basket.

Joseph Skipper, son of Thomas Skipper, of near Oakland, gave evidence recently the he was of unsound mind and was committed to jail one day last week by Justice Teats upon a technical charge. Since the young man was committed to jail he has been at times extremely wild. Tuesday his condition was very bad, but yesterday he was somewhat improved. Unless he shows a greater improvement within the next few days a jury to enquire into his sanity will be empaneled by Sheriff Austin Brown and if he is found to be of unsound mind he will be committed to a hospital for treatment.

Mr. D. E. Bolden, the furniture dealer and undertaker, was taken ill last Wednesday night after his return home from his place of business. His condition was such as to create alarm among his family and friends, Mr. Bolden's arm and leg being numb, indicating the approach of a stroke of paralysis. His physician being hastily summoned he was ordered to bed, since which time he has been confined to his home, with recurring attacks of numbness but each attack growing less severe. Mr. Bolden's many friends in Oakland hope for his speedy and complete recovery.

The Ferndale Baptist church, under the ministry of Rev. C. W. Hudson, is one of the rising church organizations of Garrett county. It is only a year old, and for want of a church edifice the congregation worships in a tent. Mr. E. Glenn Perine, of Baltimore, has donated a piece of land for a new church and the members of the church are raising funds for a building. They are in earnest and should succeed. A church supper given in the tent on the 4th of July yielded a handsome sum, and the ladies did good work. They raised some money and everybody who ate the good things went away fully satisfied. A number of people from Deer Park participated in the event. Miss Jessie McCubbin, of Mt. Washington, Baltimore county, and Misses Helen Jordan and Helen Morse, of Philadelphia, were present.

Maj. Willey O. Ison, of Washington, D. C., was among his many friends in Oakland and Mt. Lake Park last week.

NOTICE TO OLD CITIZENS.

Volunteer Pilots Wanted to Help Show Valuable Mineral Deposits.

We have invited capitalists and manufacturers to come amongst us all and inspect the coal, iron ore, fire clay, lime, building stone, and other valuable mineral deposits that are scattered throughout the Upper Youghiogheny valley, and its tributaries all the way from Oakland down to the Pennsylvania State line.

We need the assistance of volunteer pilots in all sections of this immense valley to help show what we have got, hidden under the ground, in Garrett county, that needs developing.

We can't do everything ourselves, single handed and alone, nor be in more than one place at a time.

It only costs a few cents to write and send samples of minerals, either by mail or messenger, telling us what they know, (and "tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth") and where they can be heard by 'phone if needed, as pilots to capitalists.

It may be worth hundreds of dollars to each of you in the very near future.

Attorney R. T. Semmes of Cumberland, told us during Court, that while trout fishing in Mill run, several years ago, that somebody pointed out to him a large continuous vein of very rich iron ore cropping out near to the site of the Old Peter McCleary Woolen Mill, near the Pennsylvania State line. Won't some citizen of that locality kindly volunteer to pilot such capitalists as we may send to them, and write to us stating where we can catch their ears by telephone.

We need volunteeer pilots or guides, at once in all sections.

Whenever you come to Oakland don't fail to bring samples of every valuable mineral to be found in your neighborhood, and leave them at our office in room 14, First National Bank Building, where they will be systematically arranged for exhibition, with your name affixed to them.

Please write soon as you see this notice, and the "Notice to Capitalists" preceeding it, and tell us everything you know and where you can be found.

Yours truly,
H. P. TASKER,
Gen'l Mgr.

Oakland Takes Double Header.

Eight hundred people saw Oakland take two games from Terra Alta at Terra Alta Saturday, the first by 7 to 2 and the second by 7 to 5. Batteries, first game, Oakland, Brown and Dawson; Terra Alta, Dunn and Fraley; second, Oakland, Boyle, Brown and Dawson; Terra Alta, Killen and Fraley. The pitching of Brown and Boyle was a feature. The Oakland fans are very jubilant over the success of their team.

Young Men's Christian Society.

Subject for next Sunday afternoon's lecture, Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, lecturer, in the rooms of the Association, Mitchell building, Second street, to which all or cordially invited: "Samuel Warns Saul and the People."—1 Sam. 12.

Arthur Townshend,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

First National Bank Building, Main Street, Oakland, Md.

Matting.

To close out our Matting will give you bargains.

$1 Lace Curtains for 75cts

BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

Summer Underwear

and beautiful line of

WOOL GOODS

CHEAP.

Dimities, Percales, Seersuckers, etc.

American and Beauty

CORSETS,

Medium and Long Waists.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

Copyright 1908 by Hart Schaffner & Marx

THE Clothing we are handling is that distinguished kind which you see so many well dressed gentlemen wearing, and gives them that appearance of refinement that no other line of Clothing imparts. It is the Hart Schaffner & Marx kind. Come to our store and we will be pleased to exhibit the full line of this incomparable Clothing built scentifically for wear and appearance.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

ORDER NISI.

E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer, vs. Jennie Smith.

No. 154 on the Miscellaneous Docket In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, this 17th day of June, 1908, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer in and for Garrett County, Md., be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 24th day of July, 1908, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of July, 1908.

The report states the amount of the sale to be $49.-0.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer, vs. Charles Hook.

No. 152 on Miscellaneous Docket In the Circuit Court For Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, this 17th day of June, 1908, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer in and for Garrett County, Md., be ratified and confirmed; unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 24th day of July, 1908, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of July, 1908.

The report states the amount of sale to be $33 14

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk

ORDER NISI.

E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer, vs. Annie V. Cunningham.

No. 155 on Miscellaneous Docket In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, this 17th day of June, 1908, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer in and for Garrett County, Md., be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 24th day of July, 1908; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of July, 1908.

The report states the amount of sale to be $38.87.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer, vs. Mary C. Love.

No. 150 on Miscellaneous Docket. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, this 17th day of June, 1908, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause, by E. A. Weimer, late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Md., be ratified and confirmed; unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 24th day of July, 1908; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of July, 1908.

The report states the amount of sale to be $39.94.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer, vs. G. M. Wilson heirs.

No. 157 on Miscellaneous Docket. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, this 17th day of June, 1908, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by E. A. Weimer, late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Md., be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 24th day of July, 1908; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of July, 1908.

The report states the amount of sale to be $35.72

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Md., to collect and receive taxes at the times and places following:

July 14, Bloomington, Moody's Store.
July 15, Kitzmiller, Wilson's Store
July 16, Gorman, Browning House.
July 16, Red House 9 to 12; Top of Mountain on Pike 1 to 4.
July 17, Kitzmiller, Bank Building.
July 17, Crellin, Company Store.
July 18, Swanton, W. H. Lohr's Residence.
July 20, Mchenry, 9 to 12—Sang Run, Cappeat & Latte's Store, 2 to 5.
July 21, Hoyes, Smith's Store.
July 21, Deer Park, Specht's Store.
July 22, Accident, Englehart's Store.
July 22 Hutton, Carney's Store.
July 24, Friendsville, Crawford Hotel.
July 24, Selbysport, Riley's Store.
July 27, Oakdale, Diehl's Store, 9 to 3—Keyser, Leatham's Store, 4 to 6.
July 28, Grantsville, National Hotel.
July 29, Thomas H. Layman's Hotel.
July 30, Johnson's 9 to 3—Avilton, Garlitz's Store, 5 to 7.
July 31, J. A. Strickland's, 9 to 12—Walter Warnick's, 2 to 5.
Aug. 1, Merrill
Aug. 3, C. J. Otto's, 9 to 12—Jennings Hotel, 1 to 7.
Aug. 3, Bloomington, Postoffice.
Aug. 4, Deer Park, Specht's Store.
Aug. 4 and 5, Bittinger, Ellithorp's Store.
Aug. 6, Swanton, W. H. Lohr's Residence.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1890, being Chapter 556, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date thereof; and all taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of state and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

W. E. HOLLINGER,
Treasurer for Garrett County, Md.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, dated the 9th day of June, 1908, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1532 Equity on the docket of said court, the undersigned was appointed Trustee to make sale of the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

Friday, the 31st Day of July,

1908, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder on the premises, all that parcel or lot of land known and designated as

Military Lot No. 2663,

containing fifty acres, situate and being on Cove Hill, in Election District No. 5 of Garrett county, Maryland, and being the home farm of the late Benjamin F. Bowser.

The improvements consist of a Log House containing five rooms, a new Barn 20x35 feet together with other necessary outbuildings.

Upon the property is also a young orchard and about ten acres of the place is under cultivation. There is a large quantity of prop-timber and locust posts upon the land.

This property will be sold subject to the pasturage and crop rights for the present year.

TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the Decree—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale; one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

AMOS BOWSER, Trustee.

Subscribe for The Republican.

KODAK SAFETY FILM

A QUESTION OF TIME.

By Clarissa Mackie.

Copyrighted, 1908, by Associated Literary Press.

A night in India—humid, breathless, with great stars hanging in the dark blue sky and the dank odor of rotting vegetation from the nearby jungle.

From his seat in a bamboo reclining chair Welton stared unwinkingly at the blazing constellations. The punka boy had fallen into exhausted slumber on the mat, and the huge fan hung motionless overhead.

Welton could hear the low murmur of voices from the interior of the bungalow, and he knew that by slightly turning his head he could see the pink glow of light from the shaded lamp and the reflection of two faces in the large mirror in the corner.

The two forms leaned over the piano, the white fingers of Marion Lester drawing soft harmonies from the instrument, while Akerslie murmured tenderly in her pretty ear.

And it was because of these two at the piano that Welton was very miserable and stared at the stars. He knew that Mrs. Lester was nodding over her embroidery in some obscure corner of the room, and as for himself—well, he seemed not to be in it at all!

Colonel Lester was quartered at Lucknow, and when it was learned that Welton could not obtain the desired leave of absence to visit his sweetheart Mrs. Lester had good naturedly undertaken the journey to Welton's isolated station at Gola Chat.

The unexpected visit of the two women had thrown the little station into a blissful confusion of preparation. The depredations of a man eating tiger had furnished an inexhaustible source of conversation and had been the occasion for many tentative trips into the jungle for several weeks before the advent of the visitors, but now all was forgotten save the fact that there would be new faces to break the dead monotony of the days—the fresh faces and low toned voices of refined Englishwomen.

And then Akerslie had stepped in and spoiled it all. He had come up to see Welton and to try pot shots at the man eater, but he had met Marion Lester, and in spite of the fact that he was Welton's guest and that he knew the relatons existing between the two he paid assiduous court to the girl.

Thus far she had repelled his advances with a dignified coolness that seemed to inflame him to greater ardor. This evening, however, the gentleness of her manner toward him and her careless treatment of her lover had driven the latter to sulky solitude in the veranda.

When the blue smoke wreaths from

"WERE YOU REALLY ASLEEP, BILLY?"

his cigar had formed a dense cloud which obliterated the starry heavens from his gaze Welton dropped his eyes and stared at two points of yellow light that oscillated near the ground.

They were ten inches apart, and they moved in unison. Welton calculated that they must be just without the bamboo stockade which inclosed the compound.

There was a prickly feeling along the spine, and he could feel the hair raising slightly around his forehead as he realized that Chuni had neglected to close the great gate and that there was perhaps only a hundred feet intervening between the man eater and the open window of the little drawing room.

He thought rapidly, with his eyes fixed on the lambent points of flame in the velvet gloom of the gateway. If he made a dash for the window and the safety that lay beyond the beast would spring before he could close the shutters behind his retreating form. If he could make Akerslie hear, at least the women would be safe.

"Akerslie!" he called in a low, clear whisper.

"Yes!" came the other man's lazy tones.

"Close these shutters instantly! The man eater"— His words were lost in the quick manipulation of the iron rods from within, and the shutters fell with a clang, blotting out the glow of light and leaving Welton alone to face the tiger.

The momentary confusion roused the beast into action. Welton could see the slow approach of the yellow eyes, could hear the padding of the great paws on the sandy path, and now his long sinuous form was dimly outlined in the starlight.

Welton remembered that he had left his revolver on his dressing stand. It could not be much of a fight with all the odds on the other side. At any rate, when the tiger had borne him away to his lair Akerslie, the coward—

Suddenly there was a terrific roar, a stifling odor of fur. Welton's hand instinctively flew to his pocket, and to his surprise the revolver was there. There was a sharp crack at one of the yellow spots of light and a rush of air as the beast sprang toward him. He dropped to the floor, and with a tremendous thud the animal struck the closed shutters and bounded back with a bloodcurdling scream of baffled rage and pain.

Welton had leaped over the railing and slipped behind the protecting trunk of a giant teak. The animal snuffed about the veranda, and presently there was a cry of startled fright, and Welton remembered the sleeping punka boy. He saw the tiger stepping down the path, his jaws gripping a dark, moaning bundle.

He knew that, unmolested, the beast would now retire to the jungle with his victim and that the occupants of the bungalow as well as himself would be free from danger. He ground his teeth and aimed for the other eye. He put it out.

In the light of the stars he saw the beast shiver, drop the dark bundle, which sped affrightedly away, and then come toward him with bleeding, blinded eyes and snarling mouth.

It was only a question of time now. Around the tree he dodged, and then farther away from the house toward the stockade. He would lure the beast from the vicinity of the bungalow and fight it out with him in the open space before the jungle, which rose dark and forbidding in the background. One would win out, and the other—

Again he heard the crack of his revolver, and yet again, and still the beast did not fall. Still he tracked the man blindly, remorselessly. There were two cartridges left in the chamber, and then—again Welton fired, once, twice. With a shudder, he felt something soft on his cheek.

"By Jove! Billy seems a bit sleepy! Wake up and hear the news, old man!"

Welton recognized the facetious tone of Akerslie, his faithless friend. He opened his eyes slowly, wonderfully. Overhead the great stars were hanging in the dark blue sky, and there was a rank odor of rotting vegetation from the nearby jungle.

He was reclining in the bamboo chair, and Marion stood behind him with her soft hand upon his rumpled hair. There was a glow of lamplight from the open window of the drawing room, and in the opposite direction he could see that the gate of the compound was closed.

"The—man eater?" he asked dazedly, moving his cramped limbs.

"What made you think of that?" asked Akerslie ruefully. "I was just going to spring it on you! Chuni—the brave, the incomparable Chuni—has slain the man eater just without the stockade! Look!"

Welton rose stiffly to his feet and looked sheepishly at the flaming torches and the crowd of brown skinned natives who were triumphantly dragging the huge carcass through the gateway. Chuni, proud and victorious, salaamed before his master. "For the honorable sahib," he said solemnly.

A little later Marion bade her lover good night. "What do you think, Billy?" she murmured softly, with a side glance at the stalwart form of Akerslie. "Major Akerslie has been telling me about his engagement to Marjorie Booth—a dear schoolmate of mine—and I'm afraid we were so much interested in talking about her that we forgot you! Were you really asleep, Billy?"

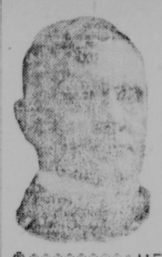
"I hope so," said Billy impressively.

The Glory of Life.

The human race is still in its infancy. Up to the present moment, with a few grand exceptions, man has lived mostly an animal existence. The brute is only partially educated out of him. He has not yet evolved that superb character, that diviner man, foreshadowed in the beast. How few people ever get anything more than a mere glimpse of the true glory of life! Few of us see any real sentiment in life or anything above the real animal existence and animal pleasures. Most of us look upon our occupation as a disagreeable necessity that somehow or other ought to have been and might have been avoided. The trouble with many of us is that we think too meanly of ourselves. Our sordid aims and material, selfish ambitions have so lowered our standards that we think downward instead of upward; we grovel instead of soaring. Our lives are materialistic, selfish, greedy, because we live in the base of our brains, down among the brute faculties. We have never explored to any great extent the upper regions of our brain, never developed our higher intelligence.—Success Magazine.

A Courteous Pirate.

That even a Chinese pirate may have a strong idea of chivalry is proved by the following excerpt from an item in the North China Daily News: "The launch at once stopped when ordered to do so. The leader of the pirates was then heard to order his men that they were not to molest any one on board who voluntarily handed over his or her valuables. Among the passengers, however, were a father and son, the latter of whom, it seemed, was a little too slow in obeying the pirates' order to hand over his money, with the result that he was shot. Upon hearing the shot the pirate chief, who was on deck, came down into the cabin and, seeing the father of the unlucky young man lamenting over his son's death, addressed the old man and condoled with him on his son's unfortunate and 'undeserved' death. The chief finally brought out of his pocket a roll of $50 and handed the sum to the old man as a solatium, bidding him to refrain from further lamentations."



Urgent Need of Currency Legislation.

By Representative CHARLES N. FOWLER, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

THERE CERTAINLY SHOULD BE SOME REMEDIAL FINANCIAL LEGISLATION, AND I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY WILL BEND THEIR ENERGIES TO THAT END. WHAT WE SHALL BE ABLE TO ACCOMPLISH NO MAN CAN ANSWER. BUT THAT THERE IS URGENT NEED FOR HELP NO MAN CAN DENY.

If this government continues its present policy of injecting into the arteries of trade and comerce a fixed bond secured currency—by exchanging securities, by bond speculation, by treasury manipulation, by executive order or by any other form of THIMBLE-RIGGING—we shall continue to move, but with greatly accelerated speed, toward a commercial crisis COMPARED WITH WHICH THE PRESENT PANIC IS ONLY A PLEASANT SUMMER OUTING.

Our recent condition has been one of REAL PROSPERITY. Our crops are worth about $7,000,000,000, the products of our mines about $1,400,000,000, manufactured products about $17,000,000,000, a total of $25,000,000,000.

Meanwhile we have had the advantage of an extraordinary consumption of foodstuffs as a result of the Russo-Japanese war, the disturbed condition of Russia has led to a reduced wheat acreage there, a food scarcity prevails abroad, and consequently we are enjoying EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH PRICES. If all this were not true, but, on the other hand, our business conditions had been bad, our crops poor and foreign prices low, IMAGINE WHAT WOULD HAVE TRANSPIRED!

Notwithstanding all this and wholly because of the maladministration of our finances we are in a state of PANIC.

We have today in the banks of this country about $12,000,000,000 of deposits and about the same amount of outstanding loans. Against this fabulous sum the banks hold as reserve about $900,000,000, or LESS THAN 8 PER CENT. And even of this 8 per cent reserve nearly one-quarter, $200,000,000, is in bank notes—a mere credit, a mere promise to pay.

Stating it in another way, the reserves held against $2,500,000,000 of our bank deposits in the United States today are bank notes and not gold, which is admittedly the ONLY PROPER RESERVE in any country with a gold standard.

YET IF WE CONTINUE OUR PRESENT POLICY WHERE IS IT GOING TO END? HOW LONG WILL IT BE BEFORE ALL OF OUR BANK DEPOSITS WILL REST UPON CREDIT RESERVES? THIS IS OBVIOUSLY THE WORST AND WILDEST FORM OF INFLATION.

Yet it is rumored that sheer madness is to follow in a scheme now being wrought out to add to this already OVERWHELMING burden another load in the form of state, municipal and railroad bonds as the basis of our bank currency liability. No one who has studied this question doubts that all of our reserves, whether for deposits or any other form of bank liability, including bank notes, should be gold.

The World Is Growing Better.

By ANDREW CARNEGIE.

THE THING THAT COMES OFTENEST TO MY MIND AS I LOOK OUT ON LIFE IS THE UNQUESTIONABLE EVIDENCE THAT THE WORLD IS GROWING BETTER. AS I GO FROM PLACE TO PLACE, RETURNING TO SCENES I HAD KNOWN BEFORE, I FIND IMPROVEMENT IN EVERY CASE. MEN ARE MORE KINDLY DISPOSED, MORE CHARITABLE, MORE SOLICITOUS FOR OTHERS, LESS SELFISH.

The outlook of men is BROADENING EVERYWHERE; their capability of sympathy is expanding; their SENSE OF DUTY TO OTHERS and responsibility for others is growing more acute. Man becomes more and more his brother's keeper.

There is much I don't understand. I can't see why a good OMNIPOTENT power should allow suffering, why he allows poverty, sickness and sin. It isn't clear to me why he allows men to have still such dreadful delusions that it is necessary for some of them to kill some others in the SAVAGERY OF WAR. Oh, there are many things I can't understand!

In particular I don't at all understand the MYSTERIOUS LAW OF EVOLUTION according to which the higher forms of life live upon the lower, RISING THROUGH SLAUGHTER AND EXTINCTION. That is profoundly, tragically obscure and perplexing, but we must accept and bow our heads and murmur to universal law, "Thy will be done."

But I still rest satisfied that THIS IS A GOOD WORLD because it is unceasingly becoming a BETTER world. "ALL IS WELL SINCE ALL GROWS BETTER"—that is the foundation of my philosophy of life and the world. It is the motto of my life.

The Jap Is an "Undesirable Citizen."

By WILLIAM H. LANGDON, District Attorney of San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA'S delegates to both national conventions will raise their voices strongly in favor of the EXCLUSION OF THE JAPANESE from the United States. They may even demand planks in their platforms dealing with that issue as a necessity.

THE JAP IS AN UNDESIRABLE CITIZEN. HE HAS BEEN TRIED AND FOUND WANTING. IF IT WERE A CHOICE BETWEEN ADMITTING JAPANESE OR CHINESE TO THIS COUNTRY, THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA WOULD WELCOME THE CHINESE.

The Japs are tricky, dishonest and do not know their place. It is NOT A CASE OF IMPASSIONED RACE PREJUDICE with the Californians. They know their ground, and they have given the Japs a FAIR TRIAL. If the east knew as much about them as the Pacific slope does it would have exactly the same view.

MORE TRAMP TALKS.

Why the Dilapidated Gentleman Likes His Profession.

"THERE'S GOOD LIVING IN IT"

"Cities and Villages Are Overcrowded and the Man Who Butts In Has Little Chance of Success," He Declares in an Interview.

[Copyright, 1908.]

"Why don't I give it up and settle down in city or village and become a respectable member of the community?" echoed the dilapidated gentleman as he pocketed his usual fee. "I have been asked that question a thousand times, it seems to me, and my answer has always been the same. I tramp as a profession, and I stand at the head of it. I like it. There's a good living in it. I come in contact with human nature at every turn. I am respectable as it is. The cities and villages are overcrowded, and the man who butts in has little chance of success. I have less to worry about

"THE FARMER'S WIFE WOULD HAVE CALLED YOU."

and sleep more soundly than any business man in America. You newspaper fellers think you know it all, but you'd take a drop to yourselves if you were on the tramp for a month. You'd see more human nature with the bark on in that time than you can find on the east side in New York in five years.

"Say, now," continued the man, "can you name me one single newspaper in the state of New York that felt sure of Roosevelt's election as governor? No; you can't. I hit his majority within 2,000. Why? Because I was among the people and knew how they talked. Plenty of politicians and newspapers said he'd be elected as president when he ran, but no man or no newspaper came within a thousand miles of the popular majority. I don't say that I hit it, but I could have given pointers to a hundred editors.

"Before the next national convention of either party meets I'll have tramped over three or four states, and I'll be ready to wager my life against a nickel that I can name the victorious candidate. I'll wager that I can predict it far closer than any newspaper in the land. If you want to know what this country is thinking about, my boy, don't box yourself up in a sanctum and read a few exchanges. Get out and rub elbows with the people. It isn't the few big cities that settle the great political questions. It's the farmer and the villager, and they come pretty near being dead right every time. When I had tramped across seven counties of New York state, I shouted for Hughes. A politician in Syracuse who heard me had me thrown out of a meeting and wanted the police to arrest me. I heard that he had a bet of $5,000 on another candidate and was predicting Hughes' defeat by 50,000. But enough of this. I'll switch off and tell you something that has hurt me for the last three or four years.

"Do you know that a few men comparatively have almost changed the nature of the country and village population? No, you don't, but you'll learn of it some day through some magazine writer who gathers up his points in the way I have. Time was when not one farmer in ten in the land locked his house or barn at night. Now ninety out of a hundred do it. When a stranger came along they welcomed him. When a man talked with them, they accepted his statements. What they saw in the newspapers they believed without cavil. Well, they have got over all this. The patent medicine fakir, the mine exploiter, the bucket shop man and the hundreds of other swindlers have destroyed the confidence of the farmer and villager in human nature. They have been bitten so often and so hard that they have come to doubt if such a thing as honesty exists. They won't take a stranger's word for anything. They have got through believing that there is an honest advertiser. They have even become distrustful of each other. It has become the hardest kind of work to sell a windmill, piano or other article direct.

Victim of Fakirs.

"You can't get out into the country and walk five miles without finding a victim of the fakirs. The farmer has invested in bogus mines, bogus oil wells, bogus stocks and bogus other things, and not only lost his money, but come to know that he was as good as robbed of it. The villager has been trapped the same way. It has hardened their hearts and given them the worst view of mankind. You can know nothing of this feeling nor the ruin wrought until you get among the people.

"Up to a year or so ago it was seldom that a farmer turned me down. If he had nothing for me to do to earn a meal or lodging he would not turn me away. He most always took me on trust and had no fear that I was a rascal in disguise. It's all changed now. All last summer I was padding the hoof in Connecticut and Massachusetts, making a sort of grand farewell tour, and it was hard work for me to even get a few apples of the farmers. They used to be full of chin and gossip. They used to hold me for an hour in order to hear all the news. I found them last summer sullen and sulky and calling to me from the fields to move on. In other years the village landlord would set me at work in the stables or with a pail of whitewash in some of the rooms, and in that way I'd pay for my stay. I found a change there.

"Three years ago if you had started out for a day's tramp with me along a country road every farmer we met would have had a 'Howdy?' for us and perhaps stopped for a chin. You'd have heard whistling or singing from every man at work, and the farmer's wife would have called to you that she had some fresh buttermilk. Take such a tramp today and you'll find a tremendous change. I can't estimate the sum the farmers and villagers have been robbed of during the past years of prosperity, but it is something appalling for the whole country. As much and more has been taken out of victims in the cities, but the case is different. The man in the city doesn't pin his faith to an advertisement. He speculates on chance. He is where he can use the law if needs be. If he loses here he goes at it to get even there. With the other class it is a dead loss, and the swindler can give them the laugh. Take almost any highway you will, leading through almost any state, and eight farmers out of ten have been made victims. Even the man who hasn't lost above $10 has been hardened by it."

The Change Hurt Him.

"I said that this change hurt me, and so it does. You may be surprised to hear that anything can hurt the feelings of a tramp, but that is because you don't know him. He is looked upon as an outlaw in the cities, but ever since he took the road there has been a sort of bond between him and the dwellers outside. He has paid his way or been willing to. He has asked for but little and done little harm. The newspapers have made thousands of farmers tell hard stories about the tramp, but it has been in the newspapers alone. The two have worked together harmoniously. Have you got any idea of how the professional conducts himself on the road? No? Well, it won't happen once a week that you will find one without a little money. It has been earned by hard work. When he stops at a farmhouse he offers to work for a meal. If there is no work he pays cash for what he gets. If he has been padding along for three or four days he will stop and work for half a week if the chance is offered him. In his work he keeps up with the hired man. He washes before he eats. He knows what forks are made for. He carries a clean handkerchief oftener than the man he works for. The average tramp can dress a chicken, kill a pig, empty and fill a straw bed, whitewash a kitchen, paint the house or fence, hoe corn, dig potatoes, run a cultivator, drive a team, split fence rails, dig a well, shingle a roof or rebuild a chimney. He is a handy man. He eats what he gets, sleeps where he is told to and brings the farmer a bigger budget of news than any two of his county papers. When his work is finished he slings his hook and is told to stop again. That's the tramp, and that's the farmer, just as they have been for the last forty years, and that's the reason I bemoan this change in the farmer. He has been victimized by men he thought were honest, he has been swindled and robbed where he trusted, and in changing his feelings toward mankind he must include the tramp who has never wronged him."

M. QUAD.

Used to the Desert.

He (at the ball)—My dear, the world was but a desert to me before I met you.

She—I can readily believe it.

He (surprised)—Why?

She—You dance like a camel.—Detroit Tribune.

Overheard In Court.

"When the defendant told you to go to the devil, what did you then do?"

"I went to see my lawyer."—Harper's Weekly.

The Lesser Evil.

"Of course," the tragedian was saying, "in the theatrical business a short run is bad"—

"But," interrupted the critic, "a good long walk is worse, isn't it?"—Philadelphia Press.

Well Qualified.

"But, my good man, have you had any experience as a sardine packer?"

"Not exactly, sir, but I've worked as a street car conductor."—Kansas City Times.

The Merry Widow

Taken from the World Famous Play of that Name

By the Author of "The Man of the Hour"

ILLUSTRATED BY RYDER

Will Appear in this Paper Shortly.

Three Great Excursion Days.

Unusual preparations are being made for three great excursions to Mountain Lake Park during the Chautauqua season. Arrangements have also been perfected by which the old-time railroad rates are to be granted for all of these excursion days, which will make it possible for the lovers of this Chautauqua in all the nearby towns to come three times to Mountain Lake Park and enjoy the great program offerings, visit their friends and have an enjoyable outing.

One Dollar round trip rate will prevail from Cumberland on the east and Grafton on the west, with proportionate low rates from intermediate points.

There will also be cheap rates from Clarksburg and Fairmont on the west. Special trains will run on these excursion days. Make all your plans to come.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7TH,

"Denominational Day."

Fourth annual Lutheran Reunion. This day we have prized for several years. It has grown in significance with each year. Our friends of this denomination, strong throughout the region about Mountain Lake Park, have come in large numbers to enjoy this day of goodly fellowship on our grounds. The number has increased with each year and the present year promises to eclipse anything which has ever before been attempted. A magnificent program is being prepared to be enjoyed by our friends of this great denomination. From 1:00 to 3:00 P. M. they will have the Band and special music and inspiring addresses by many very prominent men in the auditorium. A. Wirt Lowther on the "Art of Seeing Things," one of the most popular lecturers on the platform, gives the morning lecture. He is recalled again and again and again to the same platform. He has appeared as many as twenty times in the course of a half dozen years at some of the best Chautauquas in the country.

Mrs. Philip Snowden, wife of a member of the English Parliament, the most gifted woman talker in England, engaged in great reforms, who will give us her marvelous lecture on "Peep at Parliament Through a Women's Eyes," in the afternoon. At night a great entertainment, including Frederick Warde the great American actor ,author, scholar, critic—one of the most fascinating platform personalities in this country—the renowned Shakespearian scholar. Miss Ruth Arnett, a delightful reader. The famous Sylvan Glee Club. ten in number, giving beautiful satisfaction always. They do much that is humorous and entertaining. Harry Raymond Pierce and Wife in comedy sketches in costume, and the American Vitagraph with its wonderful Moving Pictures.

The second Excursion Day,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19TH.

"Fraternal Day"—Order of Red Men.

This program is unusually attractive and includes Jahu De Witt Miller, one of the most popular men who has ever appeared at Mountain Lake Park. Strong, vigorous, humorous. He has been here for 18 years out of the past 20 and no man has been so constantly in demand. Dr. Robt. S. MacArthur, another delightful lecturer, well called the "Prince of the American Platform," strong and dramatic and forceful. The most prominent Baptist pastor in America, a man whom everybody honors. Prof. N. J. Cory, of Detroit, Mich., in a unique musical lecture, with stereopticon views and musical interpretations on a monster Victor Talking machine. He was the sensation of the year at Chautanqua, N. Y., last season. He comes with a great lecture which is given in magnificent voice which can be heard everywhere. The famous Weber Male Quartette, the very best in existence. La Verne Ogden in readings and impersonations. The American Vitagraph with its wonderful Moving Pictures. On this day also the Red Men of all the towns covered by the excursion territory will come in great numbers to Mountain Lake Park to spend a day of goodly fellowship. All other fraternal orders are cordially invited and they can all get together for mutual benefit.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28TH.

"National Day."

The closing day of the Chautauqua, which has always been one of the great events of the year. Everybody is anxious to be at Mountain Lake Park for the closing day. Our audiences have averaged from 6,000 to 8,000. This day will hold much that is of profit and will furnish both profit and pleasure. The presence of George R. Stuart in one of his famous lectures is enough to make the day attractive. He is more than the equal of the lamented Sam Jones who used to draw such tremendous audiences to Mountain Lake Park. Geo. Stuart was long associated with Sam Jones in work. Dr. D. W. Howell, of New Haven, Conn., a great politician, will also be secured. The chorus under the direction of Dr. Johann Blose, will present some great and appropriate selections. The Otterbein Male Quartette and Hand Bell Ringers, one of the most unique organizations on the Chautauqua platform will also have a large share in the evening program. Readings and impersonations by H. U. Engle who has won great renown on the platform. Prof. Struck, the famous magician, will startle all with his mysterious work. The wonderful Vitagraph will present the greatest Moving Pictures obtainable on both hemispheres. The evening will end with an expensive and attractive display of fireworks. We hope to make this day one of national character, exalting the country which we love and emphasizing that enlargement of civic righteousness which is certain to exalt the nation. Come and enjoy these magnificent days with us.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North Third street.
Office in McComas Building.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
KLAND, MARYLAND.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building
Particular attention given to Conveyancing Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice inthe Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.34 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *8.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBDELAN and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m., (local), *6.34 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *8.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m

FOR SALE.

We will sell at private sale at our farm between Mt. Lake Park and Oakland,

1 Gasoline Engine,

8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $25.

1 Hay Bailer,

operated by horse-power. Makes standard size bales.

For further information call on or write to

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
Oakland, Md.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars

Cameras and Photo Supplies

GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.

Office—"Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

Particular Attention Given
Railroad & Mine Surveying.

Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

Land for Sale.

We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land :

One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.

Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.

Also 10 acres suitable for building sites, just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.

For further information, address

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas J. Lowdermilk, late of Garrett County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof dully authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of Aug., 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1908.

LOUISA A. LOWDERMILK,
Executrix.
McHenry, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

WILLIAM HACHMAN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 26th day of May, 1908.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
SAMUEL MOSSER,
Administrators.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on

2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.

2-qt Blue Enamel Pudding Pans.

2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE
Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y

You can buy at Reduced Prices

Grain Drills, Harrows and Plows

AT NAYLOR & CO.'S

Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

☞ For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell

Real Estate Agt and Surveyor
Sincell Building, OAKLAND, MD.

School and Institute Resolutions.

Since a special normal school at Oakland is a new experiment with us, and since it has proven such a great success, far surpassing our expectations, be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere thanks to Prof. Gibson, Miss Callaghan and others for their excellent music rendered during our session.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institute be extended to our worthy Supt. E. A. Browning, who has presided over this body with such fairness, dignity and marked ability, and also for his untiring efforts in trying to elevate the standard of education in Garrett county.

Resolved, That we extend our heartiest thanks not only for the kindness and hospitality which were shown us by the people of Oakland during the entire term, but also for the special courtesy shown by Messrs. Offutt, Davis and others in cleaning and decorating the street for the reception of the teachers on Thursday evening.

Feeling that we have been especially benefitted by the instruction received from Miss Phoenix, Profs. Armstrong, Palmer and others, be it

Resolved, That we give them our sincere thanks for their splendid work during our session; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the county papers.

A. W. DEWITT,
J. C. BEAHM,
P. E. KING,
Committee.

Has Voted for Sixteen Presidents.

The venerable Jacob Brown, of Cumberland, whose article on our ex-Presidents appears in another column of this paper today, has been a voter since the year 1844, when he cast his ballot for Gen. Zachariah Taylor for President. Including his first vote he has voted at sixteen Presidential elections. This year he will cast his ballot for the seventeenth candidate.

Church Services.

OAKLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

Services on Sunday, to which all are cordially invited, will be preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

L. B. HENSLEY, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.

Preaching at 10.30 a. m., and 8 p. m., Luther League every Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

There will be no preaching service in this church on Sunday on account of the camp meeting now in progress at Mountain Lake Park.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

Protection Against Loss By Fire.

Is your property insured? If not, could you afford to lose your home or your place of business at this time by fire? If such a misfortune should overtake you are you able to rebuild without borrowing money and putting a mortgage on your premises? If not, then insure your property at once in one of the large and reliable Fire Insurance Companies represented by our Agency, and in case of fire you will be promptly paid the amount of loss sustained under your policy, and it will not be necessary to borrow. Combined assets of Companies represented, more than $85,000,000. Write for information and rates.

FRED A. THAYER, Agent.
52-2t4s Oakland, Md.

Many Cauliflower Plants Set Out.

The H. Weber & Sons Company, whose gardens are located adjoining Oakland on the east, have set out in one body upwards to two hundred thousand cauliflower plants this season. The plants were set, watered and covered by an ingenious machine operated by a horse and the work of putting out such a tremedous number of plants is necessary laborious even if not done by hand. The plants look thrifty and unless unfavorable weather conditions arise a bumper crop of cauliflower is expected by the firm.

$50 Reward.

I will pay a reward of $50 to anyone for evidence of the guilt of the person or persons who have written letters and mailed the same, the language used therein having a tendency to point to me as the author.

MINNIE KAMP.
Accident, Md., June 22, 1908.

An Appetite

No matter how critical your taste or capricious your appetite, we are sure to be able to please you with

Pure Ice Cream.

Our aim is to make it the finest, and we seem to be successful, judging by its great popularity.

Any flavor you may prefer.

Any quantity you want.

Henry Lauer,

4tf Oakland, Md.

The Church Must Modernize Its Methods of Work.

By HARRY PRATT JUDSON, President University of Chicago.

THE world is getting away from Christianity. Christians reach out for heathen lands, and THEIR OWN PEOPLE ARE BECOMING HEATHEN faster than the heathen are becoming Christian. Why is it?

Few things are more marked in our time than the REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE IN SOCIAL ORGANIZATION in adaptation to modern conditions. It is not only that machinery on a large scale has taken the place of slow and clumsy handiwork. Government and business, too, are new and effective machines. Manufactures and commerce have devised modern plans consonant with the vast scale of modern affairs. Business methods which were effective a century ago are long since obsolete.

We complain of the abuses of the corporation, but we might as well inveigh against the reaping machine and the steam engine. We have learned NEW MACHINES, SOCIAL AS WELL AS MATERIAL, for the conduct of our matters of great moment.

THE CHURCH ONLY LAGS BEHIND. IN ITS ORGANIZATION AND METHODS IT BELONGS TO A PAST GENERATION. IF THE WORK OF THE CHURCH IS TO BE AS EFFICIENT AS THE PROCESSES OF MANUFACTURE AND TRADE THE CHURCH MUST MODERNIZE ITS SYSTEM.

Airships Will Carry Mails and Be the War Engines of the Future.

By ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, Inventor.

FLYING machines are no longer a dream of the future. They are here now, successful and splendid. The problem of the navigation of the air is CERTAINLY SOLVED.

THIS IS TO BE AN AGE OF FLYING MACHINES. THE FUTURE IS MERELY A MATTER OF DEVELOPMENT. THE HEAVIER THAN AIR FLYING MACHINE MAY BE SAID TO HAVE PASSED ITS BABYHOOD. IT IS CERTAIN THAT THE NEXT FEW YEARS WILL SEE AERODROMES ENTER UPON A LIMITLESS FIELD OF USEFULNESS. THEY WILL CARRY THE MAILS OF THIS COUNTRY AND PROVIDE THE QUICKEST MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

This will all come quickly. A few months of haphazard flights will be followed by a few more months of more careful flights, in which attempts will be made to start from and land at certain fixed places.

The experimental stage thus passed, the AGE OF COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT will begin. I do not believe that aeroplanes will ever be valuable as carriers of great weights, but in this respect they will be supplemented by the dirigible balloon, which will prove a cheap freight carrier.

Aerodromes will be the vehicles of the near future. They will also be THE WAR ENGINES OF THE FUTURE. Their great speed will make them almost impossible targets for heavy guns of any kind, and small projectiles or arrows will be ineffective against them.

I cannot see how a fleet of ships could defend itself against a fleet of aerodromes. New guns probably will be invented to meet the emergency, but under any circumstances the advantage will be entirely with the airships.

I AM NOT A PROPHET TO SAY THAT THE COMING OF THE FLYING MACHINES WILL DO AWAY SPEEDILY WITH ARMIES AND NAVIES AS THEY NOW EXIST. BUT I CAN SEE NO OTHER CONCLUSION TO BE DRAWN FROM THE SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS NOW BEING CONDUCTED.

Let Baby Learn That There Are Other Babies on Earth.

By Mrs. CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN, Author and Lecturer.

I BELIEVE that children should be taken out of the home as soon as they have reached an age when they begin to realize and understand things. Baby is allowed to rest too long with the idea that he is THE ONLY BABY IN THE WORLD. Baby should be sent to school. The kindergarten is a step in the right direction, but THERE OUGHT TO BE A BABYGARTEN where baby could spend several hours a day away from mother, learning that there are other babies and taking on more of the US feeling and losing much of the I feeling.

Such schooling would tend to broaden the child and allow it to grow up capable of grasping the fact that the ethics of society are greater than the ethics of the individual or of the family.

A babygarten would not only be broadening for baby, but would ALLOW MOTHER TO GET OUTSIDE OF THE HOME and learn, too, that the ethics of society are greater than the ethics of family and give her a chance to become more of a person and more of a factor in the world.

Why America Needs a Thrashing

By Professor LUTOSTAWSKI of the University of Cracow, Russian Poland.

WHAT America needs is a thrashing. You are all too prou too full of conceit. You worship the material. Y scorn the things that are higher than the material. BU NESS IS EVERYTHING; LEARNING IS NOT ING. Why, even China, of its kind, has a higher type of civilizat than you have.

In my stay in this country I have been most impressed with UTTER DISRESPECT OF LEARNING that prevails. You a illiterate. To your business heads you pay high salaries—$50,000 year. To your professors you pay $2,000 or perhaps $1,000. It i because you have no knowledge, no thinkers, that you have amon you thousands of false teachers.

ANOTHER NATURE FAKIR.

Story of Jim Hance and the Grand Canyon of Arizona.

Here is another story of Jim Hance and the Grand Canyon of Arizona:

When tourists are thick Jim rides over to the hotels and talks to them. He has marvelous tales to tell. One day he was standing by the top of the Bright Angel trail with a few pieces of meat in his hand.

"What are you going to do with that meat, Mr. Hance?" asked a pert tourist lady from Boston.

"Why, I'm goin' down to feed my pet fish with it."

"Your pet fish? Have you a pet fish? Oh, tell me about it!"

"Waal," said Jim, "it was this way: One time some years ago I was fishin' down there in the canyon in the Colorado river. I wasn't havin' much luck, but all of a sudden I seen a commotion in the water and a tolerable sized fish riz up and looked at me. I seen the fish was angry, and as there ain't anythin' much more desprit than a mad fish I ducked. I was just in time, for the fish leaped out of the water and straight at me. He'd 'a' speared me sure if it hadn't been for that duck of mine. As it was, he went clean over me and landed in a pool in the hollow of the rocks behind me, where there was a considerable pond of water. He couldn't get out, and he's there yet. Him and me is fast friends now, and I go down twicet a week and feed him."

"How long ago was that?"

"It was seventeen year ago."

"The fish must be quite large by this time."

"Oh," said Jim, "not so much! Last time I put the tape on him he was only twenty-seven feet long. He ain't got his full growth yit."—Saturday Evening Post.

Saw Himself as Others Saw Him.

One Sunday morning some years ago I stepped out into the back yard of my southern home. The "cook's boy," wearing a checked homespun shirt, was playing in the yard. He approached me and said:

"Mister Chollie, I never is had on a white shut in my life. Can't you gimme one?"

I complied with this request by giving him a white shirt and a very high standing collar. With a grin and show of large white teeth, he left me. That afternoon I saw the boy in the yard wearing his accustomed colored shirt. Responding to my interrogative look, he said:

"I put on dat white shut and collar, and you know what I look like? I look like a black mule wid his head over a whitewash fence, and I took dat shut and collar off."—Judge's Library.

A Question of Distance.

"Do you favor the eight hour movement, Mr. Snail?"

"It depends on how far I have to move."—Philadelphia Press.

Against the Rules.

"Did I ever see General Grant?" exclaimed Veteran Kilgore in response to an idle query. "Did I ever—why, child, at Shiloh I was a-layin' in th' tall grass a-shootin' jest as fast as I could load an' fire when I heard hoss tracks approachin', an' a voice calls from th' road:

"'Hey, there! Ain't that you, Kilgore?'

"I knowed th' voice instant an' says, 'Yes, Grant; it's me,' an' kep' right on shootin'.

"'Come here,' he says.

"I riz, reluctant, an' sauntered over to th' road, an' Grant says t' me:

"'Kilgore,' he says, 'I want ye t' go home. Ye're killin' too many people.'"—Woman's Home Companion.

Very Suspicious.

"Better send an inspector down to see what's the matter with this man's meter," said the cashier in the gas company's office to the superintendent.

"Oh," began the superintendent, "we throw complaints about meters"—

"This is no complaint. He sends a check for the amount of his bill and says it's 'very reasonable.'"—Catholic Standard and Times.

Not Safe Even There.

Dick—If you are afraid of microbes, why don't you kiss your girl over the phone? You can't catch anything by kissing a girl over the wire.

Tom—Oh, yes, you can. I kissed mine over the phone the other day. The old man grabbed the receiver and I caught the dickens.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch

The Janitorial King.

We've prayed for it with earnest prayers;
We've pleaded with the man downstairs;
We've gone down on our bended knees;
We've told him we would surely freeze;
We've proved it by our steaming breath;
We've said the cold would be our death;
We've vowed to bow to his commands;
We've hinted Christmas was at hand;
We've promised him a mint of tips;
We've jollied him with quirks and quips;
We've used some words we don't repeat;
We—hang it all—we want steam heat!
But he, the villain, gives a smile
And calmly answers, "Wait awhile!"
—La Touche Hancock in New York Press.

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

SATURDAY,

the 15th day of August, '08,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 2. The undivided one-half interest in MILITARY LOT NUMBER NINE HUNDRED AND SEVEN, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, and being the same property which was conveyed by Etta M. Smouse and others to Lawrence B. Crane by deed bearing date the 7th day of May, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 47, folio 125, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7, of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Lawrence B. Crane.

No. 3. ALL THOSE PIECES OR PARCELS OF LAND KNOWN AS LOTS NUMBERS NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY AND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO as shown on the plat of Mountain Lake Park Association recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 6, folio 800, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, Md., and being the same land which was conveyed by A. C. Snedeker and others to M. E. Conner by deed bearing date the 7th day of October, 1896, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 32, folio 343, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said M. E. Conner.

No. 7.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND KNOWN AS LOT NUMBER SEVENTY-SIX IN BLOCK 2 as shown on the plat of Loch Lynn Heights as recorded among the Land Records of Garrett county, containing for the same the quantity of 20-121 of an acre, and being the same land which was conveyed to William D. King by C. L. Smith and others by deed bearing date the 10th day of March, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 44, folio 385, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said William D. King.

No. 8.—ALL THOSE PIECES OR PARCELS OF LAND KNOWN AS LOTS NUMBERS FORTY-EIGHT, FIFTY-NINE AND SIXTY-TWO as shown on the plat of Mountain Lake Park Association recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 6, folio 800, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, and being the same property conveyed to C. W. Conner by deed duly recorded among the Land Records of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said C. W. Conner. Saidl land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county.

No. 9.—LOT NUMBER EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE IN MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK as shown on the plat of Mountain Lake Park Association on record in Liber E. Z. T., No. 1, one of the Plat Records, of said Garrett county, and being the same lot which was conveyed by Gilmor S. Hamill and wife to Fannie Elizabeth Miller by deed dated the 23rd day of December, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 46, folio 362, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Fannie E. Miller.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

H. R. DEWITT,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

Election Supervisors' Notice of Appointments

OF

Judges of Election and Registers of Voters.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., June 29, 1908.

The Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Registers of Voters and Judges of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of Article 33, of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, hereby give notice of the name and postoffice address of each person so selected and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Elections intends each of said persons to represent, respectively.

The law makes it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be preferred to them in writing against any person whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable to discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials.

District No. 1.

William Turner, Democrat, Judge and Register, Swanton.

John A. Wright, Republican, Judge and Register, Swanton.

District No. 2.

Jasper Guard, Democrat, Judge and Register, Friendsville.

Walter G. Myers, Republican, Judge and Register, Friendsville.

District No. 3.

Daniel W. Dorsey, Democrat, Judge and Register, Grantsville.

Elisha B. Durst, Republican, Judge and Register, Grantsville.

District No. 4.

Stephen F. Broadwater, Democrat, Judge and Register, Bond.

Henry Barnard, Republican, Judge and Register, Bloomington.

District No. 5.

Adam J. Richter, Democrat, Judge and Register, Accident.

Conrad Spiker, Republican, Judge and Register, Accident.

District No. 6.

Nathan C. Browning, Democrat, Judge and Register, Sang Run.

J. Alvin Friend, Republican, Judge and Register, Sang Run.

District No. 7.

W. H. Bartlett, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.

George D. White, Republican, Judge and Register, Oakland.

District No. 8.

James W. Mason, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.

Jonas Yutzy, Republican, Judge and Register, Oakland.

District No. 9.

Michael Cunningham, Democrat, Judge and Register, Frostburg.

Richard McKenzie, Republican, Judge and Register, Frostburg.

District No. 10.

Sebastian Hinebaugh, Democrat, Judge and Register, Deer Park.

Benjamin F. Thrasher, Republican, Judge and Register, Deer Park.

District No. 11.

Joseph Broadwater, Democrat, Judge and Register, Moscow.

Hugh McMillen, Republican, Judge and Register, Lonaconing.

District No. 12.

O. C. Buckle, Democrat, Judge and Register, Bittinger.

Urner Beachy, Republican, Judge and Register, Bittinger.

District No. 13.

L. C. Hamill, Democrat, Judge and Register, Kitzmiller.

W. Scot Pew, Republican, Judge and Register, Kitzmiller.

District No. 14.

John O. Thayer, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.

Bert C. Scott, Republican, Judge and Register, Hutton.

D. M. MASON, Pres.,
C. V. GUARD,
S. LAWTON,
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County.
E. JAMISON, Clerk.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Yough River Oil and Gas Company of Garrett County will be held on

Saturday, July 25th, 1908,

at the court house, Oakland, Md., at 2 p. m., for the purpose of devising ways and means to continue drilling for oil or gas.

All stockholders are requested to be present, as business of importance to all stockholders will be transacted.

D. M. MASON, Pres't,
E. J. FRINGER, Sec'y.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 32. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1908. NUMBER 20

TOOK A HIGH DIVE

Laborer at Court House Fell Sixty Feet and Was Unhurt.

Last Saturday a colored laborer employed at the new court house in Oakland lost his balance and fell from the highest point of the building through the elevator shaft to the first floor, a distance of sixty feet or more, and escaped without a scratch.

The man was standing alongside the shaft when he was seen by other workman engaged on the building to topple over and fall headforemost down the aperture. After descending for a distance of probably forty feet the sleeve of his blouse caught upon a nail which had the effect to turn his body in its natural position and the balance of the distance was traveled in an upright position, the man alighting squarely upon his feet. He walked from the building and a few moments afterwsrd was again at work as though nothing had happened.

BITTINGER.

According to the showing of the thermometer, Monday of this week was the warmest day of the season and at its close a severe electrical storm passed over this section, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain and hail.

Messrs. Clever and Clarence Brennemen, of Springs, Pa., spent last Sunday at their homes here.

Miss Florence Bittinger, of Springs, Pa., was visiting friends and acquaintances here last Sunday.

Jonas Bittinger is suffering with an attack of heart and stomach trouble.

Many farmers are harvesting their wheat this week and report the prospect good for a heavy yield.

Fred. Snyder, who has been employed here for some months, left last Monday for West Virginia lumber region.

The communion services in the Lutheran church at this place held last Sunday morning was largely attended and at the service one new member was received into the church and five transfers from other congregations.

Mrs. C. E. Ellithorp and her cousin, Marius Broadwater, of Minnesota drove over to West Virginia last Sunday to visit a sick relative.

The news of the nomination of William J. Bryan as candidate for president on the Democratic ticket was not received with much enthusiasm by the people of that persuasion in this section.

Money to Loan.

$5,000. To loan on 1st mortgage in sums to suit. Apply to

BOWIE JOHNSON,
Oakland, Maryland.

See The Republican for Job Printing.

INSTITUTES FOR TEACHERS.

Schedules For the County Meetings to be Held This Summer.

The Department of Education of Maryland has issued a schedule of the annual teachers' institutes of the several counties of the state and has also prepared a list of instructors to address the different meetings of the institutes. Most of the institutes will be held between August 24 and September 11, although some will be held later in September and others not until October.

The majority of the institutes will be held by the counties singly, but there will be joint conventions of the teachers of Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester counties at Ocean City from August 24 to September 4; Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Charles and St. Mary's counties at Annapolis from September 4 to 11, and Caroline and Talbot counties at Easton, August 31 to September 11.

The schedule of Allegany and Garrett institutes follows:

Allegany county at Cumberland, August 31 to September 4—Visiting superintendents, Bryon G. Grimes, of Queen Anne's, and John P. Fockler, of Washington county.

Garrett county, at Oaklaud, September 7 to 11—Visiting superintendents, Charles T. Wright, Harford; John P. Fockler, Washington; instructors, Misses Minnie L. Davis and Lillian L. Thorpe.

Prof. E. A. Browning will visit several of the institutes of instructor.

FRIENDSVILLE.

Mrs. W. W. Savage returned Sunday from Mountain Lake Park, where she had been spending a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Geo. F. Frazee and little son are ho ne again, after spending two weeks with parents and friends in Addison, Pa.

Miss Goldie Frazee, of Somerfield, is visiting Miss Nell Welch.

The lawn fete given by the Ladies Aid Society, on Saturday night, was well attended and was a financial success.

Mr. Fred Mitchel, of the Crawford House, is quite ill at this writing.

Mr. Dick Liston, wife and little daughter, of West Newton, Pa., are spending a couple of weeks at the Crawford House.

Mrs. Leon Hardie is visiting relatives at Jacksonville, Va.

The dance in Allen's Hall Thursday night last was well attended and enjoyed by all.

Mr. Gould and wife are staying at the Crawford House. Mr. Gould is in charge of the Western Maryland Coal Co., of Kendall, and expects to begin work at once.

Mrs. Wm. McCullough and sister, Miss Humberson, spent Sunday with Mrs. Geo. Dunham.

Mr. Harter returned Sunday night from a business trip to Dawson, Pa.

REPLY TO THE CRITICISM OF THE MOUNTAIN DEMOCRAT

Of the One Mile Limit In the Local Option Law.

I understand that the Editor of the Mountain Democrat in last week's issue of that paper attacked the one mile clause of the local option act that closed up the saloon at Accident and several others in the county and declared that such malicious laws would certainly drive the Republican voters into the Democratic party.

Now we ask the Editor of the Democrat if we are to take this to mean that the Democratic party in Garrett county is to be the refuge and the sheltering and protecting organization of the saloon keepers and distillers.

We would like to know if the Democrat editor thinks that the hundreds, yes thousands of good temperance citizens who consider the saloon a menace to society and ask the question what good is the saloon in any community if these men shall have any consideration at the hands of his party?

Yes, it may drive a few old whiskey soaks out of the party (we do not mean the habitual drunkard for he is usually glad enough to get rid of the curse). But we would like to know at the same time what consideration a temperance man would find in the Democratic party in Garrett county, so long as it is being controlled by its present leaders. When any one party allows itself to be dominated by the saloon element as the Democratic party is controlled today in this county it casts a reproach upon the definition of Democracy, and when it elevates to the position of School Commissioner a man who has always been a stumbling block to temperance legislation it commits an act of shame from which good thinking men should turn in disgust. And yet our friend thinks it malicious to outlaw the saloon and to offend the bar-room proprietor.

Some have raised the cry that our county-seat should have been included and not exempted. The writer of this article would have been too anxious to have our countyseat included, but also believe that half a loaf is better than none. All great undertakings have small beginning: Christianity grew from thirteen leaders to what it is today; the Pilgram band was the seed of this great nation; the anti-slavery crusade had only a few leaders in its early stages. If this entire county were to go dry some one would raise the cry what is the use of having one county dry and the rest of the state wet? If the state were to go dry the same complaint would be heard in reference to the country at large, but the time is coming and Mr. Saloon Keeper you had better read the hand-writing on the wall.

You have filled enough drunkard's graves, made enough children orphans, wives widows fathers fiends and young men criminals. You have filled our prisons and furnished the victims for our scaffolds. You have corrupted politics and bribed legislatures. You have murdered the souls of men and paved the road to Hell with your victims. You have paraded through the land as the mother of all abominations and the father of all crimes, and now the people will rise in righteous indignation and smite you once and forever in your march of devastation and the rum soaked hamlets, villages and towns shall be made dry, and rum rule shall be at an end. May God speed this happy day.

AN OBSERVER.

Resolutions of Respect.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Spirit in His love and wisdom, to take to Himself from the hunting grounds of this earth to those above, Bro Jos. H. Lee, who was esteemed and loved by all; therefore be it

Resolved, That deeply conscious of our loss we submit ourselves to the will of the Great Spirit whose dealings, though seemingly strange, are for the good of them that love Him.

Resolved, That we extend to the brothers and sisters of the deceased brother our deepest sympathy in this their time of sorrow and that we drape our charter for sixty days; that these resolutions be recorded on our minutes, a copy sent to the brothers and sisters, and a copy be sent to the county papers for publication.

J. D. HAYDEN,
GEO. HIPSLY,
L. I. PREVOST.

Picnic and Festival.

The Nameless Club Base Ball Team will hold a picnic and festival at Fairsweep schoolhouse on Saturday, July 25, 1908. Two base ball games during the day. Nameless Club vs. Aurora, 10.30 a. m.; Nameless Club vs. Deer Park, 3.30 p. m. Speeches, recitations, music and other amusements throughout the day. Lunches and refreshments for sale on the ground. Everyone cordially invited.

Subscribe for the Republican.

A GREAT MEETING AT THE PARK.

Home Mission and Church Extension Conference in Session There.

Great platform meeting, Old Auditorium, Mountain Lake Park, Md., 3 p. m., Sunday, July 19th. This platform meeting is a part of the great Home Mission and Church Extension Conference, being held at the Park. Dr. Fitzwater, one of the Secretaties, has immediate charge and is assisted by a corps of strong speakers. The chief speaker for Sunday afternoon will be Dr. Frederick Wright, formerly Presiding Elder of the South Italian District, having his headquarters in Sicily. Dr. Wright is one of the greatest speakers in the Methodist Church and the people of Oakland and Garrett county will do well to hear him Sunday afternoon. In the evening Dr. Kynette of Philadelphia, will speak. The program of the Conference follows:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15—8:00 P. M.

A reception to all delegates, workers and visitors and persons interested in the cause of Home Missions will be given, in the Hall of Philosophy, by the ladies of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, Mrs. M. C. Davis, President.

THURSDAY, JULY 16—MORNING SESSION.
W. W. Davis, Presiding.

10.00. Devotions, conducted by Rev. E. J. Westfall.
10.15. "Our Responsibility"—J. H. Fitzwater.
10.45. "Our Opportunity"—C. B. Graham.
11.15. "The American City a Mission Field"—W. D. Parry.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
R. B. Ward, Presiding.

2.00. Prayer—Rev. J. B. Workman.
2.15. "Western Pennsylvania a Mission Field"—J. F. Murray.
2.45. "The Sunday School and Home Missions"—E O. Woodyard.
3.15. "Home Missions and Our Young People"—Edward Hayes.
3.45. "America a Foreign Mission Field"—A. H. Thompson.
4.15. Dr. C. W. Baldwin will introduce his Bohemian and Italian Pastors who will speak of their work in the city of Baltimore.

EVENING SESSION.
J. H. Fitzwater, Presiding.

8.00. Prayer—Rev. C. W. Strohmeyer. Lecture—"The Italian As I Know Him"—F. H. Wright, D. D., Superintendent of Italian Missions, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRIDAY, JULY 17—MORNING SESSION.
J. F. Murray, Presiding.

10.00. Devotions, conducted by Rev. E. P. Idleman.
10.15. "Evangelism and Home Missions"—Joseph B. Risk.
10.45. "Bible Study and Mission Study Classes for Young People"—J. W. Engle.
11.15. "West Virginia as a Home Mission Field"—R. B. Ward.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
W. W. Davis Presiding.

2.00. Prayer—Rev. E. D. Hanna
2.15. "The Italian as I Know Him in America"—F. H. Wright.
2.15. "Our Young People"—Mrs. Mary Clark Fitzwater.
3.15. "An Auxiliary in Every Church"—Mrs. D. L. Williams.
3.45. Rev. S. W. Davis will introduce his co-laborers in the Coke Mission, Pittsburgh, who will speak of their work.

EVENING SESSION.
R. B. Ward, Presiding.

8.00. Prayer—J. H. Hess. Lecture—"The Great Open Door"—J. H. Fitzwater, D. D., Field Secretary of the Central Division.

SATURDAY, JULY 18—MORNING SESSION.

10.00. Annual Meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society. Meeting of the Board of Managers at the Thompson Rest Home.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
Mrs. M. C. Davis, Presiding.
(At the Old Auditorium.)

2.00. Devotions—Mrs. R. B. Ward.
2.30. Question Box—Mrs. Delia L. Williams.
Address—"Literature"—Mrs. J H. Fitzwater.
Address—"Work Among the Bohemians of the Coke Region" Miss Elizabeth Davis and Students.
Address, "OurTraining Schools"—Mrs. C. L. Roach.

SUNDAY, JULY 19—MORNING SESSION.
J. H. Fitzwater, Presiding.

10.30. Annual address in the interest of the Woman's Home Missionary Society—Mrs. D. L. Williams.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
Supt. W. W. Davis, Presiding.

3.00. Platform Mass Meeting of Garrett county Methodist Episcopal Church in the interest of Home Missions and Patriotism.
Ten Minute Addresses by Prominent Speakers.

EVENING SESSION.
J. H. Fitzwater, Presiding.

8.00. Prayer—Rev. F. W. Wright.
Lecture—"America, Our Mission Field"—Alfred G. Kynette, D. D. Recording Secretary of the Board of Home Missions, Philadelphia, Pa.

It is the aim of those in charge of the Conference and institute to have the large exhibits of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, which were used at the General Conference at Baltimore, in place during the sessions of the Institute, and they will be one of the attractive and profitable features of the Conference.

Literature representing the work both of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension and the Woman's Home Missionary Society, will be for distribution and sale in the auditorium.

Church Services.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Lyndale—Preaching at 10.30 a. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 8 p. m.
A cordial welcome to all.
J. F. PRITCHARD, Pastor.

OAKLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

Services on Sunday, to which all are cordially invited, will be preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.
L. B. HENSLEY, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Ferndale—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 3 p. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.
C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S P. E. CHURCH.

St. Matthew's P. E. church of Oakland, Maryland, which has been closed since last fall will be reopened on Sunday next, July 19th, 1908, Rev. H. W. Stowell of Westernport, Md., officiating. Arrangements have been made to have service held regularly each Sunday during the summer months.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching at 10.30 a. m., and 8 p. m.,
Luther League every Wednesday at 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.
E. MANGES, Pastor.

Scherr Nominated; Also Swisher.

Last Thursday Hon. Arnold C. Scherr was nominated for Governor of West Virginia by delegates favorable to his candidacy for the office while another faction of the party placed in nomination Charles W. Swisher for the same position. Result: the party is "busted" right through the middle and chances for the election of a Democratic executive were never better. Mr. Scherr has the moral support of the Maryland Republicans but they can't vote over in West Virginia, more's the pity.

THE DEATH RECORD.

JAMES H. BEVANS.

James H. Bevans died Saturday morning at his home in Grafton, W. Va., aged 54 years. Mr. Bevans was a native of Cumberland. He was a member of the Woodmen of the World. His body was taken to the home of his brother in Grantsville, and the funeral occurred there there on Tuesday morning from St. Mary's Catholic Church. He is survived by his wife and four children, Ronald, James, Joseph and Katherine Bevans, all of Grafton. He also leaves two brothers, A. J. and G. E. Bevans, of Grantsville, and two sisters, Mrs. D. O. Sullivan, Philadelphia, and Miss Ella Bevans, of Grantsville.

FELIX G. SLOANE.

Judge Felix G. Sloane, of Wilmington, Ohio, an annual visitor to Oakland for a great many years past, died at his home in Wilmington July 9th. Judge Sloane was well known and very highly esteemed by many Oakland people. During the troublous times of the sixties he was an advisor of President Lincoln and later a commissioned officer in the Union army.

MRS. LYMAN DUEL.

Mrs. Lyman Duel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Butler, of Crellin, died at that place Monday at the age of thirty years, after a brief illness, leaving four children, including an infant of five days. He funeral took place Tuesday, the interment being made in the Ashby cemetery near Crellin.

CHARLES SHAFFER.

At the home of his daughter, in Mountain Lake Park, Sunday night, at the advanced age of ninety-two years, Charles Shaffer, one of the pioneer residents and highly respected citizens of Garrett county. Mr. Shaffer came to this county from Germany a great many years ago, and made his home at the Shaffer farm, one mile west of Oakland prior to the building of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway through this section of the country. His wife died a number of years ago, leaving a number of children, all daughters. His funeral took place today from the Catholic church in Oakland, of which he was a devout and consistant member during his entire lifetime. The interment was made on his former farm west of Oakland.

GEORGE W. MALE.

George W. Male, aged 35 years, died at his home near Deer Park Sunday night and was buried Tuesday morning at Deer Park.

$50 Reward.

I will pay a reward of $50 to anyone for evidence of the guilt of the person or persons who have written letters and mailed the same, the language used therein having a tendency to point to me as the author.

MINNIE KAMP.
Accident, Md., June 22, 1908.

DIXON & KELSO

DIXON & KELSO

will take all the good 1st and 2nd class CROSS TIES they can get. We can also supply the farmers with HARVESTING OIL, put up in gallon cans, at 35 cents. GREEN CASTLE GRAIN CRADLES, SCYTHES, HAY FORKS, BINDER TWINE, etc.

Also remember that we have a big stock of the best grade of PORTLAND CEMENT always in stock.

P. S. Have about 25,000 white pine shingles for sale.

Come and See
DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

Cut Prices
ON
Low Shoes.

Cut this ad. out and bring it with you and I will allow you a rebate of 50 cents on Men's Women's and Boy's, and 25 cents on Misses' and Children's low cut Shoes.

This offer good during July and August.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.
NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE
OAKLAND, MD

IMPROVING ON INSTRUCTIONS

By Taylor White.

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Ben Runyon regarded with amusement, if not approbation, the diminutive applicant for the vacant post of office boy. The lad's fluent talk, heavily flavored with the slang of the moment, was diverting even while it exposed his unfitness for the place.

"I'm afraid it's no deal, Lippy," he said, his tone tinged with kindly regret. "You don't quite fill the bill."

He turned back to his desk, but a grimy hand grasped his coat sleeve.

"Forget it, boss," pleaded Lippy (he had confessed that to be the only name he knew). "I'm in wrong. Get that? I don't live wid me fader and mudder, but it's 'cause I ain't got none, see? What ef I do live in a lodgin' house and ain't got me pants pressed? I'll be Johnny on de spot and wort' a dozen dude kids. Len' me t'ree iron men and I'll be back here wid de glad rags in a half hour. Is it a go? Give a feller a chanct, will yer?"

Lippy tried hard to keep a stiff upper lip, but the nervous twitching betrayed his anxiety, and there was a pleading look in the sharp greenish eyes. Runyon drew a five dollar bill from his pocket and handed it to the boy.

"It's a go," he agreed. "Now, for heaven's sake, get a decent looking suit! Don't come back here looking like a prize fighter's sparring partner, and hurry up."

With a muttered "Tanks" that was meant to be brusque, but which spoke whole volumes of the boy's delight, Lippy sped from the office. He was back within the prescribed half hour. A clean shirt and a paper collar had replaced the tattered garment that once had been his body covering. A suit well worn, but clean, and a pair of shoes described by Lippy as "new secondhand" completed the outfit. Lippy was installed.

For a few weeks things went well in the Runyon office. Lippy learned the rudiments of a more conventional speech, and his alertness brought many a smile of approval from Runyon. Lippy was keeping his promise to be "Johnny on the spot."

Then came a blue Monday, when all went wrong. Runyon came to the office with the temper of a bear. He passed Lippy with a curt nod and shut himself in the private office, whence presently came a demand for the typewriter. Lippy reported that she had not yet arrived and pointed out that she still had fifteen minutes grace. But the fifteen minutes stretched to half an hour, and still the girl

"DON'T MENSHUN IT," MUTTERED LIPPY, BACKING AWAY.

had not come, while Runyon's temper grew more savage.

Then came a telephone message. Miss Blake had been married the day before and had gone on her honeymoon. Her mother hoped that it would not inconvenience her employer, but her fiance had been ordered west and the girl had accompanied him.

"What am I going to do without Miss Blake?" stormed Runyon. "There are important papers to be got out. I can't trust them to a public typewriter."

"Get another girl," advised Lippy sagely. "The man what makes the machines keeps girls in cold storage. Phone him and he'll push one down here special delivery."

"No go," dissented Runyon. "I must have one in whose discretion I can trust. The only recommendation those girls require is that they use the machine."

"Ain't you th' hep gamoosh to some dame wit' th' hurry fingers?" suggested Lippy. "Your fren or your fren's fren?"

Runyon started.

"It may do some good," he told himself. "It will show that I am not disposed to hold anger. Take this card and ask the lady if she can come down at once," he added to Lippy, handing the boy a card which he drew from his vest pocket.

Lippy was out of the office like a whirlwind, and presently he was standing in front of a handsome house in the residential district debating with himself if this could be the address. His debate was short. To Lippy orders were orders. He climbed the steps and soon was standing in the hallway, while the butler went off to find the girl.

"You have a letter from Mr. Runyon?" she asked as Lippy was ushered into a room all sweet smells and soft toned colors. Lippy shook his head in a negative.

"He didn't have no time to write," he explained. "He couldn't wait f'r that. He told me to hot foot it up here and tell you he couldn't wait s'leven seconds wit'out you. You're to come down wid me."

"What's the matter?" she asked in astonishment. "Mr. Runyon is in some trouble?"

"Up to his neck," declared Lippy. "Say, if you don't get down in a hurry he'll go dead nutty. He was mos' bughouse when I went away from there wit' somethin' t' tell you."

"Wait in the hall. I'll be right down," she promised, while her trembling hands toyed nervously with a ribbon. "I—I did not know it was so serious—that he would take it this way."

"Serious!" echoed Lippy. "I'll bet we find two cops and the ambulance doc in th' place if we don't get there pretty quick."

The girl rang the bell for her maid, and Lippy went down to the front hall to spend a pleasant ten minutes in impertinent conversation addressed to the butler with the delightful knowledge that the staid functionary did not dare hit back.

Then the girl came down the stairs looking even more attractive in her heavy furs, and Lippy wonderingly followed her into the automobile that stood at the curb. This sort of typewriter was new to him.

The ride was all too short, and the girl pressed after him as Lippy raced down the hall and proudly threw open the door with a shrill "I got her, boss."

Runyon came out of his private office and halted as he looked at the girl.

"You have come, Aline? You forgive?" he asked hoarsely.

"The boy said you were nearly distracted," she explained. "I should not have come if he had not led me to believe that you were on the point of committing some rash action."

"I sent him for that typewriter you recommended," explained Runyon. "My girl got married yesterday and left town. I had the address of this girl of whom you had spoken. Lippy, let me see that card."

Lippy produced the now battered pasteboard. It was one of Aline Breval's own cards with a pencilled address on the back, but the pencil marks were almost obliterated through friction with other papers.

"I did not notice that the pencilled address was blurred out," explained Runyon. "I suppose that Lippy did not even notice the marks. He is responsible for the trouble to which you have been put. But, dear, can't you see the hand of fate in the development? Won't you believe in the sincerity of my penitence and forgive my ill humor?"

Lippy, catching the drift of the remark, searched the girl's face. His quick perception saw in her clear eyes the dawn of forgiveness long before his employer read his answer, and he plucked at Runyon's coat.

"Say, boss," he shrilled, "I'll go out and get me lunch." And as he departed he innocently slipped the spring latch that these two, who were oblivious to all else than themselves, should not be disturbed by the intrusion of book agents or peddlers.

It was an hour before he showed up again, and Runyon was working feverishly at his desk while Miss Breval sat by the window enjoying the panorama of the city spread before her gaze.

Runyon handed him a letter.

"Take that to this address," he said smilingly. "It is the address of the new typewriter. When she comes, give her these specifications to copy. I shall not be here when you get back. I shall not be back until tomorrow."

"I'm sorry I didn't get her th' first time," said Lippy hypocritically.

"It's all right," assured Runyon as he added a five dollar bill to the envelope he still held out. "You improved upon instructions, and we, Miss Breval and myself, are very much obliged."

"Don't menshun it," muttered Lippy, backing away, for Miss Breval was smiling upon him, and the radiance of that smile abashed the boy's assurance for the first time in his eventful young life.

Charles Reade's Lunatics.

The author of "Leaves From a Life," a woman, referring to Charles Reade's notion that half the people shut up in lunatic asylums had no business to be there, says: "One day he told papa he had picked out twelve quite sane men from among the supposed lunatics, and one of the doctors had promised to ask them all to dinner and give them another chance. Would papa come too? As papa knew the doctor and knew also that ample precautions would be taken, he agreed, and the dinner duly came off. All went well, the twelve lunatics behaved admirably, and Charles Reade became more and more sure that he had rescued twelve unfortunates from worse than prison until the dessert was placed on the table. Then the doctor, turning to the man on his left, said: 'Have you been introduced to your next door neighbor? He is the Virgin Mary.' The lunatic leaped to his feet. 'You lie!' he screamed. 'I am the Virgin Mary.' And in a moment all the twelve lunatics began to show themselves in their real colors."

Too Dangerous.

Mr. Church—Whew, how it's raining! Lend me your umbrella, dear. I've got to run over to the vestry meeting.

Mrs. Church—But why not use that umbrella you've been carrying all week?

Mr. Church—What, to the vestry meeting? Why, that's where I got it.—Philadelphia Press.

Proposed Federal License Law Is Dangerous.

By JOHN C. SPOONER, Former Senator From Wisconsin.

THE constitution lodged in congress the power to regulate commerce among the several states and the Indian tribes and foreign nations. Commerce was not the outgrowth of the constitution, but THE CONSTITUTION WAS THE OUTGROWTH OF COMMERCE. It is a historical truth that but for the burdens and discriminations which were placed by the states, which were sovereign each and sovereign absolutely, as to the others upon commerce among the several states the constitution very likely would not have been adopted. That was ONE OF ITS PRINCIPAL INSPIRATIONS at least.

IT IS SAID NOW THAT CONGRESS IS GIVEN THE ABSOLUTE POWER OVER COMMERCE AMONG THE STATES; THAT IT MAY PROHIBIT OR IT MAY PRESCRIBE THE CONDITIONS ON WHICH IT MAY BE CONDUCTED. THAT WAS NOT THE PURPOSE OF THE CONSTITUTION, AND IN MY OPINION THAT IS NOT THE TRUE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

* * *

It has been recommended that the Sherman antitrust act be amended. It ought to be amended—in the interest of the people it ought to be amended—but if the price of such an amendment is to be a federal license law the business interests of the United States, from my standpoint, HAD BETTER LET THE SHERMAN ACT ALONE. This federal license law is predicated upon the FALSE NOTION that the congress has the same power over the persons who may engage in interstate commerce that the state has as to whether it will permit foreign corporations to do business within its borders.

I THINK THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OUGHT TO THINK A LONG TIME BEFORE THEY ALLOW THE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES TO BE PUT IN A STRAITJACKET, TO BE TIGHTENED OR LOOSENED AS SOME ONE AT WASHINGTON MAY THINK BEST.

Let us KEEP THE CHANNELS OF COMMERCE FREE, allowing no one, corporations by contract in unreasonable restraint of trade or any power, to obstruct the free transit of products and commodities from state to state.

The Origin of the Money Crisis.

By JACOB H. SCHIFF, New York Banker.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CRISIS IS TO BE SOUGHT MAINLY IN TOO GREAT AN EXPANSION OF ENTERPRISE OF EVERY NATURE, BOTH CORPORATE AND INDIVIDUAL. THIS, AS A CONSEQUENCE, CAUSED A STRAINING OF FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS, AND PARTICULARLY OF CREDIT, BEYOND LEGITIMATE LIMITS. "PROSPERITY RUN RIOT" EXPRESSES, PERHAPS, BEST THE CONDITION WHICH EXISTED AND WHICH BROUGHT ABOUT OUR PLIGHT.

Nothing is probably so largely responsible for the BREAKDOWN as the obstinacy with which new enterprise became fostered. In the enormous volume of business which was developed in every quarter even in the face of A STEADILY INCREASING MONEY SCARCITY and, further, in the stubbornness with which it was insisted that the country was so prosperous and rich that particular CAUTION AND PRUDENCE WERE NOT NEEDED the march forward was made with a totally unprotected rear.

Look only at the number of SO CALLED trust companies called into being during recent years, which under a false flag bid for and attracted millions upon millions of deposits to be used not for legitimate banking, but for ILLEGITIMATE PROMOTION, from which funds could not be withdrawn when their return was asked for by those to whom they belonged. And not alone in financial quarters had developed this PROSPERITY MADNESS. In industry and commerce prudence had likewise been thrown to the winds. The manufacturer and merchant when warned that they were EXPANDING TOO LARGELY—that they were straining their credit to too great an extreme—scornfully rejected the advice to go at a slower pace.

Our Banking System the Best In the World.

By CHARLES G. DAWES, Former Comptroller of the Currency.

THE present banking system of the United States is the best in the world. The banking power of our country is GREATER THAN THAT OF ALL CONTINENTAL EUROPE. We have this great system of separate and independent banks, and, whether we wish it or not or whether THEORETICALLY it is best or not, we must face as practical men the UTTER IMPOSSIBILITY of a reversion at this stage of our banking development to any type of banking fundamentally different. It is impracticable politically and from a business standpoint.

ALL THAT THE SITUATION NEEDS FROM CONGRESS, IN MY JUDGMENT, IS, FIRST, THE CHANGE IN THE LAWS REGULATING CASH RESERVES OF NATIONAL BANKS AND, SECOND, THE AUTHORIZING OF A HEAVILY TAXED BANK ASSET EMERGENCY CIRCULATION.

It might as well be recognized now that the independent treasury system of the United States has largely PROVED ITS COMMERCIAL SALVATION in the present crisis.

* * *

We have heard so much loose talk in recent years about the EVILS of the subtreasury system and its locking up the cash of the country when needed in commerce and business that we may as well recognize its benefits and WHAT WE HAVE ESCAPED THROUGH IT, AND IT ALONE.

The difference between conditions with our independent treasury and the position which we would eventually reach with its abolition is that the government would in the latter case be hard up for cash as well as the rest of us. From the moment of our putting the extra cash in the treasury into circulation it BECOMES THE BASIS OF BUSINESS and credits are built up above it under the ordinary operations of banking.

ORDER REMOVING "DIFFERENTIAL"

Interstate Commerce Commission Fixes the Time on or Before August 15.

The Interstate Commerce Commission in accordance with its decision, removing the differential on the small-vein coal in the Georges Creek basin, has passed the following order making the prohibition effective on or before the 15th of August, 1908. The order says:

"It is ordered that the defendants, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the Western Maryland Railroad Company and Benjamin F. Bush, receiver thereof, and the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, be, and they are hereby, notified and required to cease and desist, on or before August 15, 1908, from charging, demanding, collecting or receiving for the transportation of small vein coal originating from mines at points in the Georges Creek coal basin in Allegany county, Maryland, and when shipped over the piers at tidewater and water borne to destinations inside and outside of the Chesapeake and Delaware capes, rates that are in excess of the rates for transportation of small vein coal to said points from mines located in the Meyersdale or Somerset district in Southwestern Pennsylvania on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad or from points in the West Virginia field on the Western Maryland railroad, or from Austin, Bloomington, Kingwood and upper Potomac districts on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

"It is further ordered that said defendants be, and they are hereby, notified and required to establish and put in force on or before August 15, 1908, the same rates on small vein coal from mines at points in the Georges Creek coal basin, Allegany county, Maryland, to the destinations hereinbefore described as are now in force for the transportation of coals to said destinations from mines at points in the aforesaid districts on the defendants' railroads and for a period of not less than two years from and after the said August 15 to maintain a parity of rates on the small vein coal of Georges Creek coal basin and coals from said other districts.

"And be it further ordered that said defendants be, and they severally are hereby authorized to make effective upon three days' notice to the public and the Interstate Commerce Commission, given in the manner required by law, such rates as it may be necessary for said defendants, or any of them, to establish for the purpose of complying with this order. The schedules containing such rates must bear the notation that said rates are issued under the authority hereby granted, and must refer to the title and number of this case."

Mr. James D. Blackiston, who with Mr. Albert A. Doub, won this brilliant legal battle in behalf of the small vein coal interests in this region left for New York last night where he will confer with prominent coal operators with a view of beginning supplemental proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission for the removal of the differential on the "big-vein" coal. Mr. Blackiston stated before leaving for New York last night that he had no doubt that the companies interested in the big vein coal would unite in the supplemental bill, and that this bill would be filed within a very short time.—Cumberland News.

Protection Against Loss By Fire.

Is your property insured? If not, could you afford to lose your home or your place of business at this time by fire? If such a misfortune should overtake you are you able to rebuild without borrowing money and putting a mortgage on your premises? If not, then insure your property at once in one of the large and reliable Fire Insurance Companies represented by our Agency, and in case of fire you will be promptly paid the amount of loss sustained under your policy, and it will not be necessary to borrow. Combined assets of Companies represented, more than $85,000,000. Write for information and rates.

FRED A. THAYER, Agent.
52-2t4s Oakland, Md.

THE END OF COAL SEVERAL YEARS OFF

Anthracite, Says Expert, Is Becoming More and More of a Luxury.

In Mines aud Minerals, Edward W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey, estimates the country's annal production of coal as far forward as the year 2055. But at that date the United States will be using more than two billion tons a year—2,300,000,000 to be nearer exact. The average annual production during the decade from 1916 to 1925 will be about 600,000,000 tons. The total production in 1907 was 480,450,042 tons.

The geologist prophesies that future generations "will have so far developed methods of subduing and utilizing other forces of nature that the need of coal for the production of heat, light and power will to a great extent, have been eliminated." Until these other natural forces are subdued, however, it appears that there will be enough coal to supply the nation.

Mr. Parker calls attention to the rapid consumption of anthracite and to the fact that the cost of mining it has increased.

"With regard to anthracite," he says, "it must be remembered that, with the advances in sympathy with the general tendency toward higher prices, there is the additional fact that the bonanza coal beds have been practically exhausted, and the mining of the deeper and thinner beds increases the cost, which must be made up, as I have stated, by higher prices."

Mr. Parker doubts "if the production of anthracite will ever greatly exceed the production of 1907, which was about 76,000,000 long tons." When the period of decline does set in, he says, "the decreases in production will be gradual, and some anthracite will be used well into the next century, and we may look for a gradually increasing prices, as the workings become deeper and thinner beds are drawn upon."

UNWRITTEN LAW DANGER TO STAT

Address Based on Posey-Bowie Case In Charles Co. and on Thaw Trial.

Gen. A. Allison Wilmer, of La Plata, president of the Maryland State Bar Association, in his address at the opening of the annual meeting of the Bar Association at the Blue Mountain House stirred the members to a pitch of enthusiasm. He had no scheduled address—that is, he had not announced any specific topic—and when he launched forth in an attack on the so-called unwritten law and expatiated upon it for an hour he showed that he had studied the subject very carefully and was in a position to give argument and combat any and all who might throw down the gloye in defence of the other side.

His subject seemed to be based on the Posey-Bowie shooting case, in Charles county, more than a year ago. Mrs. Posey and her son shot and killed young Bowie because of alleged indiscretions on the part of Mrs. Posey's daughter and Bowie.

He said there was no such thing as unwritten law. He argued that if the "unwritten law" were permitted to prevail to the extent that harm would come to the country. He said that there were good and sufficient laws on the statute books in every State in the Union, but the lack of enforcement made the "unwritten law" possible.

He hammered the Harry Thaw "brain-storm" idea, and the insane impulse suggestion, other ideas that have been worked into the more recent and prominent murder trials and cases.

For Sale.

Arnold cottage, at Mt. Lake Park, Md; 13 rooms and attic; used as boarding house and has good patronage; high ground; splendid location; two blocks from new auditorium; city water; one of the best built houses in the Park; about 75 feet of porches. Will exchange for smaller property. A good bargain. Address F. P. Arnold, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

BRYAN AND KERN

WILL LEAD THE DEMOCRATIC HOSTS AGAINST TAFT AND SHERMAN.

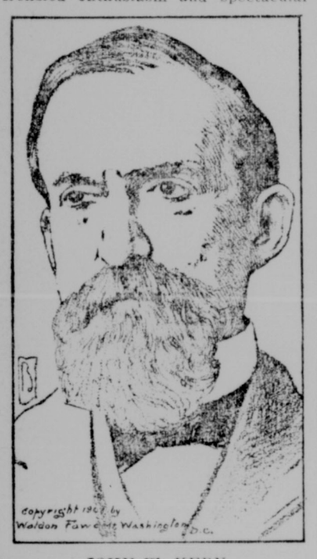
DENVER CONVENTION ADJOURNS

After Whole Night of Speechmaking Bryan Is Nominated on First Ballot, Receiving 892½ Votes to 59½ for Gray and 46 for Johnson.

At Denver, Col., William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska was nominated for president of the United States by the Democratic national convention on the first ballot at 3:36 a. m. The vote stood: Bryan, 892½; Gray, 59½; Johnson, 46. On motion of a member of the Minnsetoa delegation the nomination was made unanimous.

At the Friday afternoon session John W. Kern of Indiana was nominated for vice president by acclamation.

The scenes preceding and attending this action of the convention, in frenzied enthusiasm and spectacular



JOHN W. KERN.

features, were unparalleled in the history of political conventions in this country.

Dunn Starts the Uproar.

The speech placing William J. Bryan in nomination was made by Ignatius J. Dunn of Nebraska, a youthful orator of fire and eloquence, whose closing phrase stirred the vast assemblage into wild demonstration.

"I nominate," he exclaimed, "as the standard bearer of our party the man who in the thrilling days of '96 and 1900 bore the battlescarred banner of democracy with fame as untarnished as the crusaders of old—America's great commoner, Nebraska's gifted son, William J. Bryan."

Immediately perfect pandemonium of sound and motion was unloosed as delegates and spectators rose en masse and joined in the reverberating chorus of tribute to the Nebraska candidate. The standards of the states were wrenched from their places and borne through the hall to the platform while banners bearing the portrait of the commoner were waved aloft and the multitude joined in long-continued tribute. At times the intensity of the demonstration threatened a panic. One woman was borne out fainting.

Helped to Quell the Storm.

When the noise had continued for just fifty-five minutes the sergeants-at-arms began their first efforts to still the uproar and to clear the aisles. The word was given to messengers that it was desired that the parading should cease. A message was sent to the band in the gallery to cease playing and it willingly obeyed the injunction, the players being almost exhausted by their severe work in the torrid gallery near the roof. These measures had some effect, but it was impossible for such an uproar to die away in an instant.

At 10:20 p. m., when the demonstration's last cry had died away Chairman Clayton directed the secretary to continue calling the roll of states. Arkansas passed and California yielded to Oregon. Ex-Senator Gearin of that state then was introduced to second the nomination of Mr. Bryan.

The opportunity of Johnson supporters came when the rollcall reached Connecticut and that state gave way to Minnesota. Winfield S. Hammond of the latter state took the stand amid a considerable volume of applause to place in nomination Governor John A. Johnson of Minnesota.

Yelled 25 Minutes for Johnson.

That all the cheer was not yet killed in the convention was made manifest when Mr. Hammond concluded. The loyal sons of the North Star state responded with a cheer and a number of delegates in Massachusetts and Oklahoma joined. A liberal amount of applause came down from the galleries, but the noise was but a whisper compared with the terrific roar of the Bryan demonstration.

While the Johnson cheers were slowly dying and the chairman was struggling with the obstreperous galleries L. Irving Handy of Delaware was waiting on the rostrum to name as presidential candidate George Gray of his state.

When Mr. Handy had spoken for a few minutes he was interrupted by the appearance of the long-waited committee on resolutions. The seats reserved for the committee on the platform had long before been filled and there was a considerable delay and much confusion before the spectators could vacate the chairs and surrender them to the committee.

After the resolutions committee had been provided with seats Mr. Handy proceeded with his speech. He asked the delegates to give him close attention as an offset to the difficulty of his position in being cut short by the committee's appearance. The request was greeted with general applause.

Haskell Presents Resolutions.

Some of the cheering was heard when Mr. Handy had concluded, but there was no attempt at a Gray demonstration.

"Gentlemen of the convention," said the chairman, "I now have the pleasure of presenting to you the chairman of the committee on resolutions, Governor Haskell of Oklahoma."

The governor called forth loud cheers from the convention when he announced that there was no division among the members of the committee and that he represented them all in presenting the report. He then read the platform.

The platform was adopted unanimously.

At 2:30 a. m. balloting for the presidential candidates began and ended about an hour later with the result above stated.

The Vote by States:

	Bryan	Johnson	Gray
Alabama	22	..	..
Arkansas	18	..	..
California	20	..	..
Colorado	10	..	..
Connecticut	9	5	..
Delaware	..	..	6
Florida	10	..	..
Georgia	4	2	20
Idaho	6	..	..
Illinois	54	..	..
Indiana	30	..	..
Iowa	26	..	..
Kansas	20	..	..
Kentucky	26	..	..
Louisiana	18	..	..
*Maine	10	1	..
Maryland	7	9	..
Massachusetts	32	..	..
Michigan	28	..	..
Minnesota	..	22	..
Mississippi	20	..	..
Missouri	36	..	..
Montana	6	..	..
Nebraska	16	..	..
Nevada	6	..	..
New Hampshire	7	1	..
New Jersey	..	..	24
New York	78	..	..
North Carolina	24	..	..
North Dakota	8	..	..
Ohio	46	..	..
Oklahoma	18	..	..
Oregon	8	..	..
**Pennsylvania	49½	3	9½
Rhode Island	5	3	..
South Carolina	18	..	..
South Dakota	8	..	..
Tennessee	24	..	..
Texas	26	..	..
Utah	6	..	..
*Vermont	7	..	..
Virginia	24	..	..
Washington	10	..	..
West Virginia	14	..	..
Wisconsin	26	..	..
Wyoming	6	..	..
Alaska	6	..	..
Arizona	6	..	..
District of Columbia	6	..	..
Hawaii	6	..	..
New Mexico	6	..	..
Porto Rico	6	..	..
Totals	892½	46	59½

*One not voting; **Six not voting.

Colonel Guffey Is Unhorsed.

At a night session the committee on credentials reported on the Pennsylvania and other contested cases. A minority report on the Pennsylvania case resulted in an hour's acrimonious debate, after which the convention rejected the minority report favorable to the Guffey faction by the decisive vote of 815 to 387.

The defeat of J. M. Guffey, the national committeeman from Pennsylvania, as a candidate for reelection was accomplished by the faction headed by James Kerr of Clearfield at a meeting held in the convention auditorium immediately following the adjournment of the first session of the convention. Colonel Guffey and his followers left the hall and refused to participate in the caucus. James Kerr was elected national committeeman, 411½ votes being cast for and none against him.

Won't Indorse Bryan.

Melvin W. Palliser, a member of the executive committee of the Independence party and considered one of the spokesmen for William R. Hearst, states that it is not likely the convention of the Independence party to be held in Chicago the latter part of the month will indorse Bryan. Mr. Palliser said:

"You know the delegates from this state were instructed to vote for independent candidates. I think that indicates what is the general sentiment in the Independence party. There is no doubt that Mr. Bryan would like the support of our party."

Had Dynamite in His Grip.

William Maher, a structural ironworker, carrying a satchel of dynamite, was arrested at Clinton, Ia., and will be held until he can give a satisfactory account of himself.

Mrs. Harriet W. Brand Dead.

Mrs. Harriet W. Brand, treasurer of the National Womans' Christian Temperance union, died at a hospital in Evanston, Ill., after an illness of two months.

Old Age Pension Bill Passes.

The British house of commons has passed on third reading of the old age pensions bills.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Principles Which Convention Has Approved.

PARTY RECORD EXTOLLED.

Held Up to Country's View as Worthy of Admiration and Continuance. Present Administration Called an Epoch In American History—Declaration In Favor of Tariff Revision by Special Session of Congress Immediately After Inauguration of Incoming President.

The platform approved by the Republican national convention held at Chicago is a lengthy document, covering many subjects of national importance. One of its most important planks, that on injunctions, was changed after much discussion. The rest of the platform is in part as follows:

Once more the Republican party, in national convention assembled, submits its cause to the people. This great historic organization, that destroyed slavery, preserved the Union, restored credit, expanded the national domain, established a sound financial system, developed the industries and resources of the country, and gave to the nation her seat of honor in the councils of the world, now meets the new problems of government with the same courage and capacity with which it solved the old.

In this the greatest era of American advancement the Republican party has reached its highest service under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt.

The great accomplishments of President Roosevelt have been, first and foremost, a brave and impartial enforcement of the law; the prosecution of illegal trusts and monopolies, the exposure and punishment of evildoers in the public service, the more effective regulation of the rates and service of the great transportation lines; the complete overthrow of preference, rebates, and discriminations, the arbitration of labor disputes, the amelioration of the condition of wageworkers everywhere, the conservation of the natural resources of the country, the forward step in the improvement of the inland waterways, and always the earnest support and defense of every wholesome safeguard which has made more secure the guarantees of life, liberty, and prosperity.

Roosevelt's Place In History.

These are the achievements that will make for Theodore Roosevelt his place in history. But more than all else, the great things he has done will be an inspiration to those who have yet greater things to do. We declare our unfaltering adherence to the policies thus inaugurated, and pledge their continuance under a Republican administration of the government.

In the last house of congress many wholesome and progressive laws were enacted, and we especially commend the passage of the emergency currency bill, the appointment of the national monetary commission, the employers' and government liability laws, the measures for the greater efficiency of the army and navy, the widows' pension bill, the model child labor law for the District of Columbia, designed for emulation by the states; the new statutes for the safety of railroad engineers and firemen and many other acts conserving the public welfare.

For Revision of Tariff.

The Republican party declares unequivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of congress immediately following the inauguration of the next president, and commends the steps already taken to this end in the work assigned to the appropriate committees of the two houses which are now investigating the operation and effect of existing schedules.

In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries; and the benefits that follow are best secured by the establishment of maximum and minimum rates to be administered by the president under limitations fixed in the law, the maximum to be available to meet discrimination by foreign countries against American goods entering their markets and the minimum to represent the normal measure of protection at home; the aim and purpose of the Republican policy being not only to preserve, without excessive duties, that security against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage earners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system.

Between the United States and the Philippines we believe in a free interchange of products, with such limitation as to sugar and tobacco as will avoid injury to domestic interests.

We approve the emergency measures adopted by the government during the recent financial disturbance, and especially commend the passage by the last session of congress of the temporary enactment designed to protect the country from a repetition of such stringency only until there can be established a permanent currency system that will avoid all emergencies. The Republican party is committed to the development of such a permanent system, responding to our greater needs.

In line with the purpose here declared to secure by every wise means greater safety and stability in the banking and currency system, we favor the establishment of postal savings banks for the people, upon principles embodied in the measure now pending in congress.

Anti-trust and Railroad Laws.

The Republican party passed the Sherman anti-trust law over Democratic opposition, and enforced it after Democratic rejection. It has been a wholesome instrument for good in the hands of a wise and fearless administration. But experience has shown that its effectiveness can be strengthened, and its real object better obtained, by such amendments as will give to the federal government greater supervision and control over, and secure greater publicity in the management of, that class of interstate corporations having power and opportunity to effect monopolies, and at the same time will not interfere with the operation of such associations among business men, farmers, and wage earners as result in a positive benefit to the public.

We approve the enactment of the railroad rate law and the vigorous enforcement by the present administration of the statutes against rebates and discriminations, as the result of which the advantages formerly possessed by the large shippers over the small shippers have substantially disappeared. In this connection we commend the appropriation of $350,000 by the present congress in order to enable the interstate commerce commission thoroughly to investigate and to give publicity to the accounts of interstate railroads. We believe, however, that the interstate commerce law should be further amended so as to give railroads the right to make and publish traffic agreements subject to the approval of the commission, but maintaining always the principle of competition between naturally competing lines and avoiding the common control of such lines by any means whatsoever, and especially favor the enactment of such legislation as will prevent by federal restriction the overissue of stocks and bonds by interstate carriers.

Party's Labor Record.

The same wise policy which has induced the Republican party to maintain protection to American labor; to establish an eight hour day in the construction of all public work; to increase the list of employees who shall have preferred claims for wages under the bankruptcy laws; to adopt an adequate child labor statute for the District of Columbia; to direct an investigation into the conditions of working women and children, and later of employees of telephone and telegraph companies engaged in interstate business; to appropriate $150,000 at the recent session of congress in order to secure a thorough inquiry into the causes of catastrophes and loss of life in the mines, and to amend and strengthen the law prohibiting the importation of contract labor, will be pursued in every legitimate direction within federal authority to lighten the burdens and increase the opportunity for happiness and advancement of all who toil. The Republican party recognizes the special needs of wageworkers generally, for their well being means the well being of all. But more important than all other considerations is that of good citizenship, and we especially stand for the needs of every American, whatever his occupation, in his capacity as a self respecting citizen.

Injunctions.

The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, state and federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their processes and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rule of procedure in the federal courts with respect to the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice except irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted.

We indorse the movement inaugurated by the president for the co-operative conservatism of natural resources; we favor the preservation of the White mountain and Appalachian forests; we approve all measures to prevent the waste of timber, and commend the work now going on for the reclamation of arid lands. No obligation of the future is more insistent, and none will result in greater blessings to posterity.

Another Republican policy which must be ever maintained is that of generous provision for those who have fought the country's battles and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen. We commend the increase in the widow's pension made by the last congress, and declare for a liberal administration of all pension laws, to the end that the people's gratitude may grow deeper as the memories of heroic sacrifice grow more sacred with the passing years.

Democratic Party Criticised.

Beyond platform declarations, there are fundamental differences between the Republican party and its chief opponent which make the one worthy and the other unworthy of public trust.

In principle, the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that one stands for vacillation and timidity in government, the other for strength and purpose; one stands for obstruction, the other for construction; one promises, the other performs; one finds fault, the other finds work.

The present tendencies of the two parties are even more marked by inherent differences. The trend of Democracy is toward socialism, while the Republican party stands for a wise and regulated individualism.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Party's Views Expressed In Ringing Words.

PUBLIC WASTE DEPLORED.

Change In Injunction Law Recommended and an Eight Hour Day For Government Laborers Demanded. Bank Deposits Should Be Guaranteed, the Tariff Revised and Guilty Trust Officials Rigorously Punished.

We, the representatives of the Democrats of the United States in national convention assembled, reaffirm our belief in and pledge our loyalty to the principles of the party.

We rejoice at the increasing signs of an awakening throughout the country. The various investigations have traced graft and political corruption to the representatives of predatory wealth, and laid bare the unscrupulous methods by which they have debauched elections and preyed upon a defenseless public through the subservient officials whom they have raised to place and power.

"Shall the people rule?" is the overshadowing issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion.

Labor and Injunctions.

The courts of justice are the bulwark of our liberties, and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain their dignity. We resent the attempt of the Republican party to raise false issues respecting the judiciary.

Experience has proved the necessity of a modification of the present law relating to injunctions, and we reiterate the pledge of our national platforms of 1896 and 1904 in favor of the measure which passed the United States senate in 1896, but which a Republican congress has refused to enact; relating to contempts in federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt. We deem that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality and that injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved.

Labor organizations should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade. We favor the eight hour day on all government work, pledge the passage of a general employers' liability act and promise a law creating a department of labor.

The Tariff Plank.

We welcome the belated promise of tariff reform now affected by the Republican party in tardy recognition of the righteousness of the Democratic position on this question, but the people cannot safely intrust the execution of this important work to a party which is so deeply obligated to the highly protected interests as is the Republican party. We call attention to the significant fact that the promised relief was postponed until after the coming election—an election to succeed in which the Republican party must have that same support from the beneficiaries of the high protective tariff as it has always heretofore received from them and to the further fact that during years of power no action has been taken by the Republican congress to correct tariff iniquities.

We favor immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties, and material reductions should be made in the tariff upon the necessaries of life.

We demand that pulp, print paper, lumber, timber and logs be placed on the free list.

Publicity of Campaign Contributions.

We demand federal legislation forever terminating the partnership which has existed between corporations of the country and the Republican party.

In order that this practice shall be stopped for all time, we demand the passage of a statute punishing with imprisonment any officer of a corporation who shall either contribute on behalf of or consent to the contribution by a corporation of any money or anything of value to be used in furthering the election of a president or vice president of the United States, or of any member of congress thereof.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law providing for the publication before election of all contributions above a reasonable minimum.

Railroad Regulation.

We assert the right of congress to exercise complete control over interstate commerce and the right of each state to exercise like control over commerce within its borders.

We demand such enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission as may be necessary to compel railroads to perform their duties as common carriers and prevent discrimination and extortion.

We favor such legislation as will prohibit the railroads from engaging in business which brings them into competition with their shippers, also legislation which will assure such reduction in transportation rates as conditions will permit.

We insist that federal remedies for the regulation of interstate commerce and for the prevention of private monopoly shall be added to, not substituted for, state remedies.

Economy In Administration.

The Republican congress in session just ended has made appropriations amounting to $1,008,000,000, exceeding the total expenditures of the past fiscal year by $90,000,000 and leaving a deficit of more than $60,000,000 for the fiscal year. We denounce the needless waste of the people's money which has resulted in this appalling increase as a shameful violation of all prudent conditions of government as no less than a crime against the millions of working men and women from whose earnings the great proportion of these colossal sums must be extorted through excessive tariff exactions and other indirect methods.

Coincident with the enormous increase in expenditures is a like addition to the number of officeholders. During the past year 23,784 were added, costing $16,156,000, and in the past six years of the Republican administration the total number of new offices created, aside from many commissions, has been 90,319, entailing an additional expenditure of nearly $70,000,000. We denounce this great and growing increase in the number of officeholders as unnecessary and wasteful.

Banking.

The panic of 1907, coming without any legitimate excuse, when the Republican party had for a decade been in complete control of the federal government, furnishes additional proof that it is either unwilling or incompetent to protect the interests of the general public. It has so linked the country to Wall street that the sins of the speculators are visited upon the whole people.

We believe that in so far as the needs of commerce require an emergency currency such currency should be issued, controlled by the federal government and loaned on adequate security to national and state banks. We pledge ourselves to legislation under which the national banks shall be required to establish a guarantee fund for the prompt payment of the depositors of any insolvent national bank under an equitable system which shall be available to all state banking institutions wishing to use it.

We favor a postal savings bank if the guaranteed bank cannot be secured.

The Misuse of Patronage.

We condemn as a violation of the spirit of our institutions the action of the present chief executive in using the patronage of his high office to secure the nomination of one of his cabinet officers.

Waterways.

Water furnishes the cheapest means of transportation, and the national government, having the control of navigable waters, should improve them to their fullest capacity. We earnestly favor the immediate adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for improving every water course in the Union which is justified by the needs of commerce.

We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established.

Income Tax and Other Planks.

We favor an income tax as part of our revenue system, and we urge the submission of a constitutional amendment specifically authorizing congress to levy and collect a tax upon individual and corporate incomes and favor election of United States senators by direct vote.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law to regulate the rates and services of telegraph and telephone companies engaged in the transmission of messages between the states, under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission.

The Navy.

The constitutional provision that a navy shall be provided and maintained means a navy adequate to defend the entire American coast and all citizens.

We are opposed to the admission of Asiatic immigrants who cannot be amalgamated with our population, or whose presence among us would raise a race issue and involve us in controversies with oriental powers.

We believe in the upbuilding of the American and merchant marine without bounties from the public treasury.

We advocate the organization of a national bureau of public health.

We favor a generous pension policy.

Trusts.

We favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against guilty trust magnates and officials and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States. Among the additional remedies we specify three—first, a law preventing a duplication of directors among competing corporations; second, a license system which will, without abridging the right of each state to create corporations or its right to regulate as it will foreign corporations doing business within its limits, make it necessary for a manufacturing or trading corporation engaged in interstate commerce to take out a federal license before it shall be permitted to control as much as 25 per cent of the product in which it deals, the license to protect the public from watered stock and to prohibit the control by such corporation of more than 50 per cent of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States, and, third, a law compelling such licensed corporations to sell to all purchasers in all parts of the country on the same terms, after making due allowance for cost of transportation.

Natural Resources.

We repeat the demand for internal development and for the conservation of our natural resources contained in previous platforms, the enforcement of which Mr. Roosevelt has vainly sought from a reluctant party.

Conclusion.

The Democratic party is the champion of civil rights and opportunities to all; the Republican party is the party of privilege and private monopoly.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1908.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. TAFT,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JAMES S. SHERMAN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR CONGRESS,

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

THE high dive of His Excellency the Governor of Maryland for the Bryan band wagon was not unexpected, and from his gratification over the platform and the outlook one might imagine that Mr. Crothers' sole purpose in going to Denver was to assist in the nomination of William J. Bryan.

THE ISSUES.

From a long and well written editorial in Monday's Baltimore Sun, the inference may be fairly drawn that that newspaper will be most conservative in its utterances in this campaign. After presenting a symposium of public opinion gathered from the newspapers in the North, South, East and West, and discovering that the press is "discussing the political situation in a practical, sensible and, in the main, well balanced way," concludes as follows:

"Reflecting men and journals are convinced that the issues involved in this campaign call for no outbursts of hysteria, no vehement denunciation of political opponents, no appeals to class prejudice. The newspaper comments which we have published indicate a very grave interest and concern on the part of the press in questions at stake in the Presidential contest this year. But, except in very few quarters, we find at present no dispostion to suggest that a man cannot be a Democrat or a Republican without exposing himself to the suspicion that he is a public enemy. There are millions of good citizens in each of the two great parties. They are honest and patriotic according to their light. They vote their honest convictions, and in doing this they exercise the right of American citizens to vote as they believe. Before the close of this campaign the American people will have the opportunity to consider all arguments for and against the policies and the candidates of the two leading parties. Having heard the case presented for both sides, they will be prepared to render an intelligent verdict.

"On the whole, the press of the United States has started the discussion in a spirit free from rancor and devoid of hysteria or vehemence. The leaders in both parties and the orators should cooperate with the press to make this a campaign of "light and leading" and seek to influence voters by argument addressed to the conscience and convictions and minds of citizens. The thoughtful press has given party managers very striking suggestions in its comments as to the spirit in which the Presidential contest of 1908 should be conducted. No partisan who claims to be guided by the sincere convictions and absolute honesty of purpose can rightly deny the same virtues to the partisan of an opposing party. No man of independant views will deny that the partisan is exercising an independent voter exercises an unquestionalbe and inalienable right in voting his convictions regardless of party. The comments of the discriminating prees indicate that in this campaign there is a probability, especially in the West, of both parties recruiting from each other, with the independent voter an important factor this year as in the past. With a campaign of enlightment and reason all along the line the American people will be enabled to solve their problems with greater regard for the national welfare and the material prosperity of the country than in a campaign of bitter denunciation and dangerous appeals to class prejudice."

NO HOPE FOR BRYAN.

In figuring the chances of William J. Bryan for election, under the caption, "Bryan's Plan of Campaign, 'yesterday's New York Sun can see no hope for the Democratic presidential nominee. 'The nomination" says that paper, "of John W. Kern of Indiana for vice president by the Democratic national convention seems to confirm the report that Mr. Bryan has renounced the hope of gaining the electoral votes of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut and will concentrate his efforts upon carrying Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and upon recovering Kansas, Nebraska and the Rocky Mountain States which gave him pluralities in 1896. Upon these, the three Pacific States of California, Oregon and Washington, together with the border states he counts to give him a majority of the presidential electors.

"What prospect is there of this plan succeeding? Mr. Bryan evidently assumes or hopes that he can do in 1908 what Mr. Cleveland accomplished in 1892. Mr. Cleveland got one electoral vote from Ohio, five electoral votes from Michigan and all the electoral of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. The result was that although as a matter of fact Mr. Cleveland obtained pluralities in New York, New Jersy and Connecticut he might have lost those States and yet have won the presidency by a majority of 28 electoral votes.

"Evidently it is this precedent which is encouraging Mr. Bryan. The situation, however, in the middle West is materially different from what it was sixteen years ago. The states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois had given no striking pluralities against Mr. Cleveland in 1888, and he carried Indiana in 1884. Four years ago, on the other hand, Mr. Roosevelt swept Ohio by upward of 255,000 plurality, Indiana by more than 93,000, and Illinois by phenomenal figures. How can such a start be overcome? State pride, which is enlisted for Taft, seems certain to prove a more potent factor in Ohio than any apathy caused by factional dissensions in the party. In Indiana the friends of Vice President Fairbanks may not support the Republican ticket with all the energy which they evinced in 1904, but they can scarcely be expected to embrace with ardor the cause of Mr. John W. Kern, whose aspirations for the Governoship of their state they have twice defeated. In Illinois Mr. Bryan has twice experiencee a disastrous rout, although in 1896 he had the advantage of following Mr. Cleveland's victory in that commonwealth. The Republicans are incomparably stronger now in Illinois than they were in Mr. Bryan's previous campaign. Nor can he hope to wrest from its old affiliation with the Republican party the Scandinavian vote in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota, which Governor Johnson might have secured.

"As for Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Nevada, Mr. Bryan's chance of carrying them has for the most part passed away with the issue of free silver, which he personified so illustriously twelve years ago.

"Our conclusion is that Mr. Bryan's plan of campaign is by no means promising and that he will be lucky if he gets more electoral votes than he obtained in 1900."

BORROWED THUNDER.

The Democratic party recognizes the importance and advantage of developing closer ties of pan-American friendship and commerce between the United States and her sister nations of Latin America.—Democratic platform.

That is to say, the Democratic party approves the Republican party's pan-American policy and repudiates its own opposition thereto.

The laws pertaining to the Civil Service should be honestly and rigidly enforced, to the end that merit and ability shall be the standard of appointment and promotion rather than services rendered to a political party.—Democratic platform.

Not forgetting that it was under a Republican administration that the merit system was adopted.

We earnestly favor the immediate adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for improving every water-course in the Union.—Democratic platform.

In other words, the execution of the plans formulated and urged by the Roosevelt administeation.

We believe the Panama Canal will prove of great value to our country and favor its speedy completion.—Democratic platform.

Yes, but how they did kick against President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft for their policy in undertaking that great and beneficient work!

We believe that the interests of this country would be best served by having a navy sufficient to defend the coasts of this country and protect American citizens wherever their rights may be in jeopardy.—Democratic platform.

Right! But why not preserve the truth of history by recalling that it was a Republican administration which began, against Democratic opposition, the work of creating such a navy?

RESUMPTION OF INDUSTRY.

Before the prosperity of the Westinghouse Electric Company became entangled with panic conditions the corporation was employing about 15,000 men. Since the entanglement there has been a material decrease of activity, with the usual consequences to labor. Now, however, and it is one of the important signs of the times, the works are again employing 9,000 men and gradually adding to the number. New orders are being received, and labor is sharing in the prosperity which is coming to capital. This it true of the other industrial institutions of this region. The National Fire Proofing Company, though it has deemed it the course of wisdom to pass its dividends because of the insufficiency of earnings of the last three months, is understood to have done a larger business during the month of June than in the same months of last year. Investors suffer from the passing of the dividend, it is true, but labor in the employ of the concern is beginning to benefit more more largely and the investor will soon again obtain his proper share. The dividend action of the Monongahela River Coal Company is fully justified by its recent report, the concern showing the increased earnings. This corporation resumed its usual dividend payment in July of last year, paid the January dividend and now pays a third one. The things we mention are evidences that business is surely becoming normal. There is, it is becoming plainer every day, encouragement in the situation for all. One does not need to be a constitutional optimist to perceive the betterment.—Pittsburg Gazette Times.

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES.

We sincerely hope that the enthusiasm of the Democratic organization for Bryan—and Governor Crothers says it will jump right into the fight for him—will extend to that plank in the platform which demands publicity of campaign expenditures both before and after the election. 'Mr. Bryan thinks that election corruption is one of the vital features of the campaign, and intends to lay stress upon it from the start. We hope that our own local spellbinders when they take the stump will follow the cue of their chief. Of course, there is to be no ex post facto proceeding. There are a few distinguished officeholders in Maryland who can, and who probably will, make the welkin ring with denunciation of corruption at elections but who couldn't reach the timbers quick enough if publicity of their campaign expenditures were calle for.—Baltimore News.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The great camp-meeting closed Monday night. A very large audience filled the Tabernacle while hundreds remained outside. The closing sermon was by Rev. Henry Ostrem, a great favorite of the meeting this summer. The meeting was dismissed at 10.30, but many remained at and about the altar until near midnight, loth to leave the sacred spot where many of them had been so blessed.

The attendance for the entire meeting was fully equal to that of any year in its history, and the crowd last Sunday was greater than ever before.

The announcement Saturday evening that Rev. Joseph Smith would have charge of the meeting next year was received with a sea of waving handkerchiess and other manifestations of joy and pleasure.

There is a general expression of opinion that the meeting next year will be much more largely attended by ministers, evangelists and others than ever before in its history.

The annual meeting of the Community was held yesterday morning when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President of the Annual Meeting, Maj. J. M. Burns; Secretary of the Annual Meeting, Rev. L. A. Rudisill; Treasurer of the Community, Mr. E. E. Friend; Road Commissioner, Mr. J. L. Echard; Policeman, Mr. Upton Cuppett; Members of the Annual Committee, Rev. J. P. McKee and Mr. M. M. Schrock.

John D. Hayden, Supt. of the electric plant, while connecting one of the Talson cottages on E street yesterday afternoon, fell from a tree in front of the cottage, a distance of about thirty feet to the street, fracturing his left wrist and dislocating the elbow of the same arm besides receiving many bruises. Dr. H. W. McComas, reduced the fracture and the patient is now doing well, but he won't climb poles and trees for some time.

Among recent arrivals we note the Maxwells, of Clarksburg, Bardalls, of Moundsville, and Hartmans, (the family of the many little children who again occupy the Conner cottage), of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The number of people in cottages, hotels and boarding houses is considerably excess of this time last year.

TO HASTEN WORK OF GOOD ROADS

It May Be Possible to Let Some of the Contracts in February.

The Good Roads Commission will meet today in its office in the Union Trust building, Baltimore, and will consider the routes for the new roads in Calvert and St. Mary's counties. Resident and property owners in both counties will be heard and it is probable that before the meeting adjourns the routes will be selected.

The commission is now perfectly organized, both in engineering and clerical forces, and the commissioners believe construction work should begin immediately. It is realized that after the routes are selected it will recuire several weeks to secure all rights-of-way and then the specifications for doing the work will be advertised several weeks before bids are opened.

There is a general demand that these details be arranged as soon as possible and contracts let so that some work can be done the latter part of the summer and in the fall. During the winter months it is impossible to build roads. Considerable progress, it is believed could be made on the roads before cold weather sets in.

During the winter the details for the road running through the Eastern Shore counties and several roads in Western Maryland will be mapped out, so that it will be possible to let some contracts in February and the contractors will be able to begin work as soon as spring opens.

HIS FLORIDA VISIT.

Mr. George L. Michaels Writes Entertainingly of His Trip to the South.

Mr. George L. Michaels, of Firm Rock, one of Garrett county's best known, popular and substantial citizens, gives the following account of his trip to Florida, where he spent last winter:

After four years I once again find myself aboard of a railroad train, bound for the land of flowers, via Baltimore and Washington. One cannot feel justified in making a visit to Florida, and not spend a few days in the metropolis of the South, and the capital of the nation. Baltimore is recovering nobly from the disastrous fire of February, 1904, and is well entitled to be called the "Greater Baltimore of 1908." Washington city, beautifully located on the Potomac 40 miles south of the largest city in the Southland, is the pride and glory of the tourist going to Florida and the islands because of its many attractions especially when congress is in session, making laws, good or otherwise, for the people of this great nation One of the the special attractions of Washington city is the new union depot magnificent in all of its appointments, costing fourteen millions of dollars. West Washington is justly proud of this, the finest depot of the country, if not the world. All passenger traffic coming and going north and south, east and west, center at this magnificent depot.

We boarded an Atlantic Coast Line train down stairs where the Southern trains arrive and depart, at 4:20 a. m., for Jacksonville, about 1,000 miles. Arrived at old historic Fredericksburg, at day light. The next place of importance is Ashland, beautifully situated, and where is located a branch of the Randolph-Macon College. Then, "On to Richmond," arriving there between 9 and 10 o'clock. My friend, who had served 3 years as captain of an artillery company in the Civil War in front of R. P. B. pointed out many places where batteries and entrenchments had been located. He also related instances of bravery and daring of both the "Blue and the Gray" that he had personal knowledge of and by no means the least of the objects of interest was old Libby Prison and Castle Thunder. While in and around Richmond and Petersburg my friend says that the Richmond and Petersburg of '61 to '64 was not of the latter date. The new southern idea has struck the Richmondite and the Petersburger heavily, and "progress" is now the watch word.

Our train sped on to Danville, Va., Weldon and Charlotte, N. C., Florence and Charleston, S. C., Savannah and Way Cross, Ga., arriving at Jacksonville at 9:30 the second day out from Washington, having spent 28 hours on the way.

We took rooms at the Lee Roy hotel for a few days, taking in the opening of the Midwinter Florida State Exposition, which was formally opened on January 25th, by a very able address by a very able address by Governor Broward, followed by Henry Flagler, the millionaire benefactor of the east coast of Florida. We also visited the ostrich farm, where were quartered a number of cages of animals for the winter. A free exhibition was given for the benefit of the large gathering of tourists and others to be present at the opening of the State Fair.

Five years ago the writer visited Florida and made a stop over at Jacksonville going and coming. This was just after the great fire of 1902, which wiped out 58 city blocks in the business portion of the city. Very few of the people had rebuilt at this time, but "Onward" seems to be the watchward now.

Jacksonville has gotten out of its swadling clothes. It is no longer a village. It is no longer a town. It is a beautiful city, with a city's impulses, wants, opportunities and development. Jacksonville is the largest city in the southern states, without exception. Anyone who walks the streets of Jacksonville, who looks at her residences, her business houses, gets acquainted with her people, sees what she is and what she is doing, observes the enterprise, push, energy and public spirit that is gradually becoming almost universal, learns that her people are rebuilding the burnt districts, and everybody is in favor of every enterprise for the public good. Year by year her pavements increase, her mileage become a very much more desirable place of residence, and with its large population, it is a great city on the historic St. John's river, sixteen miles from the ocean.

After spending four days at Jacksonville I took leave of my new acquaintance and friend and boarded an Atlantic Coast Line train for the west coast, my new friend going to the east coast. I stopped off at Sanford for change of cars for Oakland, where I arrived in the evening and was meet by my cousins. This town is on the south shore of the second largest lake in the state—Lake Apopka, covering about 200 square miles, and is a beautiful body of water and is bountifully stocked with numerous kinds of fish among which are the black bass and pike. This lake is longer than broad, and at the northwest end is the famous "blue spring," the Indian name is "Winny Bobow." This spring is certainly one of the greatest attractions to the lake, it being nearly 100 feet deep. Our boat stopped over the center of the flow of water, and we could feel the current of the flow into the lake, and the water is of good quality, being clear as crystal for a long distance around. A silver dollar can be easily seen at the bottom with the naked eye. I think this body of water has been written up sufficiently, in as much as there are so many inland seas in the state, I will venture to write of the pleasure and enjoyment that I had with my cousin on this lake fishing for the famous black bass. Fish is only taken here with hook and line. There are various methods employed; some fishermen plant stakes some distance apart and stretch lines from point to point upon which are numerous short lines and hooks. On these lines the cat fish are taken in large quantities, and are shipped from this point. Cousin and I used the row boat and the trowling lines. He rowed and I landed the fish; many of which were quite large and of an excellent quality. I think it best to close the "fish story," by saying that fishing and eating them was enjoyed thoroughly by me, as the fish "liar" is abroad in the land—and I do not wish to have my veracity encroached upon.

Two railways pass through the town, the A. C. L., and T & G., and is the end of a division of one of these roads, with extensive round house and repair shops, but like many other towns, the shops were removed to Sanford after the town had grown, to a population of size, but has dwindled down to a few permanent resident and is surrounded by many fine and well kept fruit and vegetable farms. There are several stores here, blacksmith shop, two packing houses, two railroad stations, one large church, owned by the Presbyterians, use of which is granted the Southern Methodists at regular intervals. The school house is located midway between Oakland and Winter Garden, so as to accommodate the children of the two towns. The trustees, who are first-class men, employ a principal and several assistants. The school is kept open four terms of 10 weeks each year. To state in brief what I know of the orange and grape fruit groves, and vegetable farms in Orange county, the yield for shipment is enormous. The two stations at Oakland, one at Tildenville, one at Winter Garden, and one at Killarney, nearby stations, from October 1st to March 30th, would amount to more than one hundred thousand boxes and crates of fruit and vegetables. A large portion of this lake front was owned by one of Orange county's popular and best known citizens, the late Judge Spier, who cultivated cotton and corn upon those broad acres before the Civil War. The cotton was hauled to Sanford on the St. John's over a sand road about 40 miles and loaded upon steamers for the northern factories. At this time there were very few factories in the southern states. This was as of old slavery days. Conditions have changed. These are the days of the New South.

Mr. Editor, if this does not find its way to the waste basket, I will write again next week.

GEO. L. MICHAELS.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.
R. C. McCandlish, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. Friend, Merchant.
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., July 2, 1908.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, July 21th, 1908,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

THOMAS DAVIS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of May, 1908.

BRADLEY T. DAVIS,
Administrator,
Kitzmiller, Md.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF Valuable Farm

Located about one mile Northeast of Friendsville, Garrett County.

By virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county passed in a cause in said court wherein Silas Teats is complainant and Allen Teats and others are defendants, being No. 1321 Equity, the undersigned Trustee will, on

Saturday, the 18th Day of July,

1908, in front of the Postoffice, in the town of Friendsville, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, offer at public auction to the highest bidder, all that farm located about one mile Northeast of the town of Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, which is known as the

"Andrew Jackson Teats Farm,"

and described as follows:

FIRST—All that part of a tract of land called the "Gleanings," lying North of Bear Creek, containing the quantity of fifty acres of land and being the same land which was conveyed to Andrew Jackson Teats by deed from David P. Mays et ux., dated the 27th day of September 1884, and recorded in Liber W. H. T. No. 9, folio 472, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county. Part of said fifty acres is cleared and under cultivation.

SECOND—All that other part of a tract of land called the "Gleanings," situated and adjoining the above piece of land, containing the quantity of fifty acres of land and being the same which was conveyed to the said Andrew Jackson Teats by deed from Silas Teats et ux., dated the 1st day of August 1885, and recorded in Liber W. H. T. No. 10, folio 482, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, saving and excepting ten acres of land which was conveyed to the said Andrew Jackson Teats et ux., to Amanda Schreyer by deed dated the 25th day of January, 1899, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 15, folio 602, etc., Land Records of Garrett county. This second piece is also partly cleared and under cultivation and is improved by a good dwelling and outbuildings.

Said property will first be offered separately and if no adequate bids are received it will be offered as a whole, and is a beautiful farm for any one desiring to purchas

Said property will be sold subject to dower of the widow of Andrew Jackson Teats, Anastatia Teats.

Terms of sale as prescribed by the Decree: Cash on day of sale or the ratification thereof by the court.

ANDREW S. TEATS, Trustee.
G. Semmes Hamill, Jr., Solicitor.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

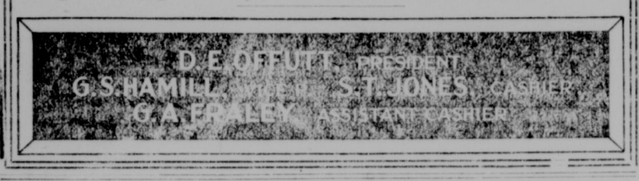
OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - - 35,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. Offutt, John M. Davis, G. S. Hamill.
George W. Legge, John T. Mitchell, S. T. Jones.

This Bank is pleased to place at the disposal of of its customers the facilities gained during nineteen years of continuous service and growth.



An Irish proverb says: High birth is a poor dish on the table.

Mr. E. M. Spedden, of Crellin, was in Oakland a few hours last evening.

Justice Wm. D. Hoye, of Deer Park, was in the city Monday for a few hours.

Dr. J. L. B. Jones, of Wheeling, is here as the guest of Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Ward.

Miss Tillie Creutzburg, of Barton, is here on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Creutzburg.

Mr. Frank Harne, of Hagerstown, Md., is here as the guest of Mr. Andrew J. Harne and family.

Money to Loan on First Mortgage—Apply to Renninger & Offutt, Attorneys, Oakland, Md. 17-tf.

Rev. Dr. R. B. Ward left Oakland this morning for Horton and other inland points in West Virginia.

Mrs. Daniel E. Offutt left Oakland this morning for Berkeley Springs, West Va., where she will remain for an indefinite time.

Mrs. C. Rodman Jones and little son, of Starke, Fla., who visited relatives in Oakland for several weeks, left Monday night for home.

When you come to town don't forget to call at the Gold Mine Store. Candy, tobaccos, fishing tackle, 2 bottles pop for 5c. Geo. M. Mason, Prop'r.

Mrs. Joseph E. Harned spent Tuesday and a portion of yesterday at Kingwood, where she was the guest of Mrs. Benj. H. Sincell.

Mrs. George W. Fulmer and son Fred., of Uniontown, Pa., and Mrs. May Shillingburg, of Gorman, are here on a visit to friends.

Rev. J. P. McKee, of Pittsburg, Pa., who is summering at the Park with his family, was in Oakland yesterday when he called at this office.

Orders taken for Aubrey Sisters famous Beautifier, tint, massage cream, depilatory powder, soaps, etc., at Oakland Hotel. 19-tf.

Sheriff Austin Brown accompanied by Mr. Samuel Lawton, visited Friendsville last Saturday returning to Oakland Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. John W. Davis and children, who spent a few days with friends and relatives in Terra Alta, have returned to their home in Oakland.

Dr. M. L. Fichtner has been removed from his home at Eglon to the home of N. B. Browning at Oakland to have the benefit of medical attention.

The Gold Mine Store is the place to get your candy, post cards, tobaccos, toys, wagons, base ball goods and fishing tackle of all kinds. Two bottles of pop for 5c.

Mr. Jacob Bender, one of the prominent and leading residents of Grantsville, was in the city last Friday on business, when he made a call at this office.

Mrs. Charles A. Tower and two children, of Cumberland, are here for the summer as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward I. West at their home on Centre street.

Sheriff Austin Brown, while engaged Tuesday morning at work, sprained his ankle very severely, since which time he has been almost wholly incapacitated.

Mr. and Mrs. George Blamble, of near Cumberland, who were here several days visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Shartzer, returned to their home this morning.

Mr. H. P. (Horse Power or High Pressure, just as you please) Tasker has become associate editor of the Mountain Democrat, having assumed his duties last week.

Rev. J. A. McClelland, of Grafton, a former pastor of the Oakland Presbyterian church, spent last Thursday and Friday in Oakland as the guest of some of his former parishioners.

If interested in a threshing outfit see A. D. Naylor. He has a good outfit to sell at a bargain and on easy terms. The complete outfit in good shape. 19-3

Mr. and Mrs. Hurley Miller, of near Oakland, left here this morning for a ten days' visit to Ocean City, Md., where they will visit Mr. Miller's mother, who has resided there for the past two years.

Mrs. Charles Whitemore, of Connellsville, Pa., who spent a few weeks in Oakland visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Vaughn, left today for Philadelphia, where she will visit relatives before returning home.

Orphans Court Judge Henry Kamp, accompanied by Mrs. Kamp, came up to Oakland from their home near Accident last Saturday and remained in Oakland and vicinity several days visiting relatives and friends.

WANTED—By lady of experience, position as manager of summer boarding house at or near Mt. Lake Park. Can give references. Address "A. A.," care of THE REPUBLICAN. 14tf

The members of St. Paul's M. E. Sunday school will picnic today at the Bradley farm, adjoining Oakland. The school will meet in a body at the church at an early hour and go from thence to the country, where the day will be spent.

Rev. C. W. Hudson will lecture on "Incidents in the Life of the Colored Folk," in aid of the Woman's Missionary Society, at the Union church, Deer Park, Saturday, July 18, at 8 p. m. Admission fee, silver collection. All invited.

Messrs E. M. Mickey, of Bayard, W. F. Swartz, of Gorman, and O. E. Winters and F. C. Kaylor, of Upper Potomac, were in Oakland Tuesday evening attending the Masonic lodge, of which the two former are Master Masons and the latter are Entered Apprentices.

A great bargain in a thrasher outfit. Have for sale one portable boiler and engine, one separator, one steam hay baler, one corn shredder and husker, one feed grinder, all in good shape and practically new. Will be sold cheap and on easy payments.
19-3 A. D. NAYLOR.

Misses Clendenin have returned to their cottage near Deer Park for the summer. Seeking health and retirement in the balmy air of Garrett county, they visit but little while here. Misses Clendenin are the daughters of the late Dr. W. H. Clendenin, a prominent and highly respected physician of Baltimore city. Attorney F. F. Ross, of Baltimore, (their nephew) will spend his vacation with them.

Subscribe for The Republican.

CAPITAL 50,0 0,00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

THEIR VICTIM SUCCUMBED

Slav Who was Assaulted by Two Fellow-Countrymen at Donson is Dead.

The Slav miner who was assaulted by two of his fellow-countrymen at Dodson, this county, on the afternoon of the Fourth, died on last Thursday as a result of his injuries, and was buried at Blaine the following day.

The full story of the assault was published exclusively in this paper last week, the men being implicated in the affray having been arrested on Sunday and brought to the jail here the same day where they will be held until the charge against them is disposed of at the Grand Jury Term of the Circuit Court which convenes next December.

As was stated last week an operation was performed on the injured Slav Thursday, when it was found by the surgeons that his skull had been fractured and concussion of the brain resulting. Besides being slashed with knives and seriously cut the victim of the assault had been struck at the base of the brain with a shovel, which was the immediate cause of his death.

Ex-Sheriff A. L. Lee, acting as coroner, summoned a jury of inquest at Blaine and after viewing the remains and hearing the testimony of witnesses to the affair, the verdict was that the Slav had come to his death as a result of the injuries received at the hands of the two men now in jail charged with the crime.

Mr. Graham Dukehart, Grand Lecturer of the Mosonic fraternity of Maryland, was in Oakland Tuesday when he made an official visit to the local lodge. Mr. Dukehart was accompanied to Oakland from his home in Baltimore by his daughter and granddaughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilmor S. Hamill arrived home from Denver, Col., where Mr. Hamill went as a delegate to the late Democratic convention, Tuesday evening. By his vote in the convention, which was cast for Johnson, Mr. Hamill carried out his expressed determination not to support Mr. Bryan's candidacy.

Hon. and Mrs. S. A. Kendall returned last Friday from Mt. Clemens, Mich., where the latter had been for some time for the benefit of her health. They went at once to "Kendalwood," their summer home, and it will be good news to Mrs. Kendall's many friends to learn that her health has has not been better in years.—Meyersdale Republican.

C. A. Wilt, of Bayard, W. Va., joined his family here, last week. They are enjoying a visit among their Salisbury friends, and they are thinking of again moving back to Salisbury. Mr. Wilt moved to Bayard about a year ago, where he embarked in the merchandising business under very favorable prospects, but the panic has flattened things out there in a most deplorable manner, same as in many other places, and for that reason, and the fact that Bayard has very poor church and school facilities, he may decide to again return with his family to Salisbury.—Star.

Senator Arthur Pue Gorman and his cousin, Mr. Douglas Gorman, the latter accompanied by his wife, have been visitors in this city and vicinity, since Sunday last, coming from Deer Park in their touring car to Mt. Savage, where they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Biays. On Monday evening they were entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. W. Bladen Lowndes, the company including in addition to the host and hostess and guests of honor, Judge Robert R. Henderson, Mr. Daniel Annan, Mr. Lloyd Lowndes and Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Biays. Senator Gorman and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Gorman will continue their journey to Baltimore to day, via Hancock and Hagerstown—Cumberland News.

The National Drainage Association has opened offices in the duPont Building, in Wilmington, Delaware, and will enter upon a vigorous campaign looking to the drainage, by Government aid, of the 80,000,000 acres of swamp and overflowed lands within the United States. In order to facilitate the collection of the necessary data and statistics, the Association requests that all owners of such lands, no matter how large or small their holdings, send their names, address, number of acres of such land owned, to the Association at the above address. The receipt of this data will greatly aid in the early prosecution of this work, and will be of great advantage not only to the country at large, but especially to individual owners of swamp and overflowed land.

There's nothing on earth so mysteriously funny as an advertisement. The prime, first and last, and all-the-time objects of an advertisement is to draw custom. It is not and never will be designed for any other purpose. So the merchant waits till the busy season comes and his store is so full of customers that he can't get his hat off, and then he rushes to his printer and goes in for advertising. When the dull season gets along and there is no trade, and he wants to sell his goods so bad he can't pay his rent, he stops advertising. That is, some of them do, but occasionally a level-headed merchant does more of it, and scoops in all the business, while his neighbors are making mortgages to pay their bills.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

HOTTEST IN THIRTY-FIVE YEARS

Sunday's Weather Was a Record Breaker for Oakland.

According to observations and records which have been kept by Col. A. G. Sturgiss of Oakland, for the past thirty-five years, the weather on Sunday last was the hottest experienced here for more than a third of a century, when the mercury climbed to the record-breaking figure of eighty-nine degrees, followed on Monday with a credit of eighty-seven degrees.

Sold "Spiked Bitters."

Mr. W. A. Bolyard, a merchant and well-to-do citizen of Sinclair, Preston county, W. Va., was before Squire Lilly, at Grafton taken by United States Marshal E. D. Hupp, Thursday and was admitted to bail in the sum of $300 for his appearance at the next regular term of the United States District Court at Clarksburg on the charge of selling intoxicating liquors without the necessary license so to do. It seems that Mr. Bolyard has been selling DeWitt's Bitters in his store at Sinclair, and which happens to have too high a percentage of alcohol in its makeup to escape the provision of the United States Statutes in regard to the revenue.

FELL AND BROKE ARM.

Mrs. Douglas Rhodes, of Swanton, Met With Peculiar Accident.

Mrs. Douglas Rhodes, who resides at Swanton, met with a painful and rather peculiar accident at the store of Mr. P. T. Garthright in Loch Lynn Heights Tuesday morning when she fell backward over a lot of merchandise piled on the floor and broke her arm.

The lady was standing at the counter making some purchases when some one employed about the store brought from the railway station a number of packages and boxes and deposited them on the floor immediately behind Mrs. Rhodes. Stepping backward she fell over the goods and in an effort to recover her equilibrium she threw out her hand and the weight of her body coming suddenly upon it the fracture between wrist and elbow resulted

New Bank Organized.

The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Eglon, W. Va., was organized with a subscribed capital of $25,000. O. A. Hood was elected president; Geo. A. Porter first vice president; C. E. Markwood second vice president, and Dr. Arnold A. Scherr statutory Attorney. William E. Roth, Geo. B. Hampstead, W. H. Porter, Nathan Fike, H. K. Wilt, J. W. Wengel and L. A. Shaffer together with the above named officers constitute the board of directors. The bank has sixty one stockholders and will be located in Eglon in the midst of one of the most prosperous farming sections in West Virginia. The selection of a cashier was deferred until the next meeting of the board, July 18.

Blank Books of all kinds for sale at this office at a remarkably low price. Give us a call when needing anything in this line.

Arthur Townshend,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

First National Bank Building, Main Street, Oakland, Md.

Matting.

To close out our Matting will give you bargains.

$1 Lace Curtains for 75cts

BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

Summer Underwear

and beautiful line of

WOOL GOODS CHEAP.

Dimities, Percales, Seersuckers, etc.

American and Beauty

CORSETS,

Medium and Long Waists.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

Copyright 1908 by Hart Schaffner & Marx

THE Clothing we are handling this Season is that distinguished kind which you see so many well dressed gentlemen wearing, and gives them that appearance of refinement that no other line of Clothing imparts. It is the Hart Schaffner & Marx kind. Come to our store and we will be pleased to exhibit the full line of this incomparable Clothing built scentifically for wear and appearance.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

ORDER NISI.

E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer, vs. Jennie Smith.

No. 154 on the Miscellaneous Docket In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, this 17th day of June, 1908, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer in and for Garrett County, Md., be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 24th day of July, 1908, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of July, 1908.

The report states the amount of the sale to be $405.0.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—test:
E. Z TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer, vs. Charles Hook.

No. 152 on Miscellaneous Docket In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, this 17th day of June, 1908, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer in and for Garrett County, Md., be ratified and confirmed; unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 24th day of July, 1908; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of July 1908.

The report states the amount of sale to be $33.14

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk

ORDER NISI.

E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer, vs. Annie V. Cunningham.

No. 155 on Miscellaneous Docket In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, this 17th day of June, 1908, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer in and for Garrett County, Md., be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 24th day of July, 1908; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of July, 1908.

The report states the amount of sale to be $28.87.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer, vs. Mary C. Love.

No. 153 on Miscellaneous Docket. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, this 17th day of June, 1908, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause, by E. A. Weimer, late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Md., be ratified and confirmed; unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 24th day of July, 1908; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of July, 1908.

The report states the amount of sale to be $89.94.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer, vs. G. M. Wilson heirs.

No. 157 on Miscellaneous Docket. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, this 17th day of June, 1908, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by E. A. Weimer, late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Md., be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 24th day of July, 1908; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of July, 1908.

The report states the amount of sale to be $5.52

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Md., to collect and receive taxes at the times and places following:

July 14, Bloomington, Moody's Store.
July 15, Kitzmiller, Wilson's Store.
July 16, Gorman, Browning House.
July 16 Red House 9 to 12; Topoi Mountain on Pike 1 to 4.
July 17, Kitzmiller, Bank Building.
July 17, Crellin, Company Store.
July 18 Swanton, W. H. Lohr's Residence.
July 20 Mchenry, 9 to 12—Sang Run, Coppett & Lytle's Store, 2 to 5.
July 21, Hoyes, Smith's Store.
July 21, Deer Park, Specht's Store.
July 22, Accident, Englehart's Store.
July 22 Hutton, Carney's Store.
July 24, Friendsville, Crawford Hotel.
July 24, Selbysport, Riley's Store.
July 27, 6 to 6, Dieli's Store, 9 to 3—Keyser, Leatham's Store, 4 to 6.
July 28, Grantsville, National Hotel.
July 29, Thomas H. Layman's Hotel.
July 31, Johnson's 9 to 3—Avilton, Garlitz's Store, 5 to 7.
July 31, J. A. Strickland's, 9 to 12—Walter Warnick's, 2 to 5.
Aug. 1, Merrill
Aug. 3, C. J. Otto's, 9 to 12—Jennings Hotel, 1 to 7.
Aug. 3, Bloomington, Postoffice
Aug. 4, Deer Park, Specht's Store.
Aug. 4 and 5, Bittinger, Bittinger's Store.
Aug. 6, Swanton W. H. Lohr's Residence.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1890, being Chapter 5 6, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date thereof; and all taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of state and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

W. E. HOLLINGER,
Treasurer for Garrett County, Md.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, dated the 9th day of June, 1908, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1532 Equity on the docket of said court, the undersigned was appointed Trustee to make sale of the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

Friday, the 31st Day of July,

1908, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder on the premises, all that parcel or lot of land known and designated as

Military Lot No. 2663,

containing fifty acres, situate and being on Cove Hill, in Election District No. 5 of Garrett county, Maryland, and being the home farm of the late Benjamin F. Bowser.

The improvements consist of a Log House containing five rooms, a new Barn 20x36 feet together with other necessary outbuildings.

Upon the property is also a young orchard and about ten acres of the place is under cultivation. There is a large quantity of prop timber and locust posts up on the land.

This property will be sold subject to the pasturage and crop rights for the present year.

TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the Decree—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale; one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

AMOS BOWSER, Trustee.

Subscribe for The Republican.

The Merry Widow

By ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE

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CHAPTER I.

The Girl With the Millions.

"THE widow just now is the queen of our diplomatic chessboard," sighed the Marsovian ambassador's pretty wife. "She will be here tonight. My husband is hanging over the banisters watching for her."

"But what reason?"

"Oh, he has exactly twenty million reasons for"—

"I don't understand," murmured M. de Jolidon.

"No? Then you are probably the only bachelor in Paris who doesn't. She was the daughter of a poor Marsovian farmer—no dowry but her beauty. An enormously rich old banker named Sadowa, wealthiest man in Marsovia, fell in love with her, married her and did her the exquisitely graceful favor of dying a week later. She inherited his whole fortune—$20,000,000."

"And now I suppose she has come to Paris to spend it?"

"Oh, the money is safe enough for the present, I believe, in the Bank of Marsovia. But my husband wants it to stay there. So does the Marsovian government. Ours is not a rich country, M. de Jolidon. That's why a new white hair appears in my worthy husband's head every time one of your Parisian lady killers makes love to her. It's all absurdly simple."

"Well," laughed De Jolidon, "his hair needn't turn whiter on my account. I'll be the one Frenchman who won't make love to Mme. Sadowa."

"But you must."

"What?"

"You must marry her, at any rate."

"Are you mad, Natalie, or is this"—

"It is no joke, and I'm not mad. I've thought it all out."

The ambassador's wife glanced nervously about her. She and De Jolidon were ensconced in an alcove of the salon.

It was the night of the embassy ball. From the adjoining ballroom came the strains of a waltz and the soft gliding of hundreds of dancing feet. Guests were passing and repassing along the great hallway and broad stairs at the rear of the salon. But for the moment the two had the room to themselves.

"Listen," she said. "My husband suspects nothing thus far, but he is certain to in time unless"—

"Unless I divert his thoughts by marrying some one else? I can't, and you know I can't, for I"—

"Hush! You mustn't say it. I am a dutiful wife. And—what are you doing?" she queried as he snatched up her fan from the table. With the pencil that dangled from his dancing card De Jolidon scribbled three words on one of the ivory sticks of the fan, then handed it to his hostess.

Natalie, with a little catch in her breath, slowly read the words aloud:

"I—love—you!"

"Why did you write this?" she asked.

"Because you forbade me to say it," he retorted.

"Tell his excellency I have come back," broke in a voice at the door.

As a servant hurried off with the message the speaker waddled into the room. He was a stout, ungainly little man, clad in the quaint national costume of Marsovia. Bald of head, popping of eye and with abnormally long red mustache, his was a personality to excite laughter in a mummy.

The newcomer was Nish, messenger and clerk of the embassy. At his approach Natalie and De Jolidon slipped away to the ballroom. A moment later a tall, lean, fussy man with hooked nose and mincing gait trotted down the stairway and into the salon.

"Well, Mr. Nish," he asked peevishly, "did you find Prince Danilo at home?"

"No, your excellency," faltered the little man. "He"—

"Did you go thence, as I told you, to the American bar at"—

THE MERRY WIDOW.

"Yes, sir. But he was not at home there tonight."

"Odd. He's usually very much at home there, I'm told. So you failed in your mission? You couldn't find him?"

"Oh, yes, your excellency, I found him—that is to say, I"—

"Oh, you found him at last? That's better. Where?"

"At Maxim's, your"—

"Maxim's, eh?" snorted Ambassador Popoff scornfully. "Idling away his time, as usual, when"—

"Oh, no, your excellency, not exactly 'idling,' if I may say so. He seemed very busy. There were a number of bottles and"—

"Was he sober?"

"Not distressingly so, your excellency. In fact, if I may"—

"Did you give him my message? Did you tell him?"

"I gave it word for word, sir. I told him his country was calling for him and that your excellency desired his immediate presence at the embassy."

"Well, what was his answer?"

"He said, 'Give my country my regards and tell it to go to'"—

"Where?" snapped Popoff as Nish paused in embarrassment.

"I'd—I'd rather not say, sir; no place I'm at all familiar with."

"Oh, the ingrate," wailed Popoff, "the ingrate! Here he has been employed at the embassy all these months, and I've winked at his loafing and his dissipation, and the very first minute I really need him he refuses to come."

"Oh, no, your excellency," pleaded Nish; "scarcely as bad as all that, if I may say so—not 'refused' exactly. He will come. At least he promised to."

"Ah, that lifts a load from my brain if he promised he'll come! Diplomatically speaking, Prince Danilo's word is as good as his bond."

"Diplomatically speaking, your excellency," affirmed Nish, "he agrees to be here as soon as he has finished the magnum of champagne that was in the ice pail beside him when I left."

"How much of it was gone?"

"The cork was not yet drawn, but"—

"Be on the lookout for him, Mr. Nish. When he comes put ice on his head if necessary. Sober him at any cost."

"I fancy it will be cheaper than filling him up. I'll do my best, your excellency."

But the ambassador at a whispered word from a servant had already pottered out of the room as fast as his somewhat shaky old legs would carry him, and the voluble Nish ran along in his wake.

A commotion swept through the scattered groups in the foyer—a murmur, a rustle, a whisper that resolved itself at last into the excited phrases:

"The widow has arrived!" "Twenty millions and unincumbered!" "Widow of Sadowa, the animated money bag!" "A Monte Cristo fortune for some lucky man!" "Her name is Sonia Sadowa; twenty millions—red hair, too, but a beauty!" "Twenty millions!" "The Merry Widow!"

Down the stairway from the dressing rooms and into the salon swept a woman—young, beautiful, vivacious. A light of mischief danced in her great dark eyes.

Her masses of auburn hair shone like an aureole above her rather pale, delicate face. About her hovered a half score of gallants, all vying for a word, a look, from the beauty (and fortune) of the Paris season.

Two men—the Marquis of Cascada and the Count de St. Brioche—were lucky enough to claim for a moment or two her attention.

"No, no!" Sonia was saying in protest. "At home, in Marsovia, men don't make such pretty speeches. Courtship there is very primitive and marriage is for life. When a man makes love to another's wife, he is promptly shot. When a wife flirts, her husband beats her black and blue—a good plan. Why not try it in Paris?"

"Delightful!" exclaimed Cascada. "Do you know, madame, we have been counting the moments until you appeared?"

"I can well believe it," assented Sonia. "It must have been just like counting money."

"Oh, madame!" protested the group, horrified.

"Don't I know?" retorted Sonia, a little bitterly. "It's always like that. People count me like so much money. If it is coarse for me to say so, remember I'm a farmer's daughter and that in my country people call a spade a spade."

Popoff and Natalie came hurriedly in to pay their respects to the guest upon whom Marsovia's hopes so depended. At a sign from the ambassador the others drew back.

"So you were shocking some of our Paris gallants?" beamed the ambassador. "What a child of nature you are!"

"You mean," countered Sonia, "that I am a peasant dressed up. How I wish sometimes that I were a real peasant again!"

"Ah!" chuckled Popoff. "Child of nature, true child of nature, always remembering the dear old days on the farm—the bleating of the pigs, the new laid milk, the tomatoes freshly dug up and all the simple joys of the country! But I want you to meet tonight some of our Marsovian nobility—for instance, Prince Danilo, a charming young fellow. He'll be here presently. Danilo is"—

But the mischief had died out of Sonia's eyes. Her face was paler than was its wont, and there was a stern look as of pain about the daintily chiseled mouth.

"I have already met Prince Danilo," she said curtly.

"Really?" cried Popoff. Then, noting her change of expression, he added with apprehension:

"I hope it was not on one of his wet days—a charming, lovable youngster in spite of his"—

"I am not interested in hearing about him," broke in Sonia in a curiously level, emotionless voice. "It was long ago that we met. He will have forgotten me even as—as I have forgotten him. Let us talk of something else, please."

Even Popoff could see something was seriously amiss.

CHAPTER II.

Old Love and New.

"WELL, here I am," announced a tall, slender youth, entering the deserted salon a few minutes later with Nish at his side. "I'm here at my country's call, all right, but my confounded country doesn't seem to be on hand to meet me."

His graceful walk was not wholly steady, and there was a flush on the handsome young face. The late arrival was Prince Danilo of Marsovia, attache of the Marsovian legation at Paris. As a diplomat he had scarcely scored a success, for he had a delightfully normal aversion to work and a simple, unfailing joy in the amusements of Maxim's and his clubs.

"I'll hunt up his excellency at once," Nish was assuring the prince. "Are—are you quite in condition to see him, if I may"—

"Oh, I'm all right enough," yawned Danilo, "only I forgot to go to bed last night. If I could reel off a few yards of sleep"—

"Perhaps I could find you some place to"—

"I'd prefer a desk, if you can find one. I always sleep best at my desk. But I suppose"—

"There is a couch, sir, over in the corner behind the palms. How would that do? You could get a nice nap there, and in a little while I'd find his excellency for you. But, sir, if I may say so, why do you waste your life in dissipation when you might marry and settle down? Just think, now! Would not a dear little wife and a home of your own be better worth while than all your clubs? I leave it to you if"—

"You leave it to me?" retorted Danilo. "Then I make it clubs."

"But, if I may say so"—

"You may not," interrupted Danilo, crossing to the couch and throwing himself at full length among its cushions. "By by! 'If you're waking, call me early?' "

He spread a handkerchief over his face and in a moment was sound asleep, leaving Nish to tiptoe out in search of Popoff.

For a few minutes no sound was audible in the empty salon save the distant swell and fall of dance music, punctuated by the slumbrous prince's heavy breathing.

Then Natalie hurried in with De Jolidon. Both looked anxious.

"How careless of me!" the ambassador's wife was exclaiming. "Where can I have dropped the miserable fan? If my husband should pick it up and find on it those words you were foolish enough to write— I wonder if I left it in the niche on the stairs when we were sitting there. Let's go back and see."

They turned back, almost colliding with Sonia, who was entering. Cascada directly behind her.

"Oh, Mme. Sadowa," asked Natalie, "you haven't seen anything of a white ivory fan? I've looked everywhere, and"—

"No," replied the widow; "but I'll look in this room if you haven't made a thorough search here already."

Natalie, thanking her, hurried back with her cavalier to the stairway. Sonia idly began her search, but Cascada interrupted her.

"That can wait," he pleaded, "but I cannot. Won't you hear me?"

"Certainly," assented Sonia cheerfully. "You are going to propose, aren't you?"

"Ah, you read my secret!"

"It required little cleverness. You men are all alike."

"But no man ever before loved as I love!" protested Cascada, his voice unconsciously rising in his emotion. "You are all the world to me. Until I met you I never thought I could"—

"Ring off!" grumbled Danilo in his sleep, vaguely bothered by the loud voice.

Sonia started.

"Some one is here!" she whispered, pointing toward the hidden couch.

"You are mistaken," contradicted Cascada, "and even if it were so I am willing for all the world to know how I"—

THE LATE ARRIVAL WAS PRINCE DANILO.

A long, blissful, sonorous snore from the couch.

Sonia laughed, her eyes alight with amusement.

"Snoring and romance don't go well together, marquis," she observed, "and as the snoring doesn't seem likely to stop the romance must. You say you are in love with me, and I know you are in love with my fortune. Good-by."

"You misjudge me cruelly!" Cascada protested.

"Oh, no, I don't! Men are all alike. Goodby."

As the discomfited marquis made his way wrathfully from the room Sonia mischievously crept across to the couch. There lay the man, sound asleep, his face still covered by the handkerchief. Sonia touched his hair.

"Scat!" roared Danilo, giving his head a shake that let the handkerchief fall from his face.

"Danilo!" gasped the widow, starting back.

At sound of his name the prince sat up, dazed and blinking. His wandering eyes fell on the woman, and, with an exclamation of utter amazement, he stumbled to his feet and stood staring incredulously at her.

"Sonia!" he exclaimed. "Sonia!"

Then, recovering himself, he bowed stiffly and said:

"I beg your pardon, madame."

"No; I beg yours," she replied. "Pray go on snoring."

"You don't remember me?" he asked, surprised.

"Not in the very least," she answered, moving away.

"Yet you called my name."

"You were asleep then. That was different."

"And now I am awake—to the joy of seeing you again."

"The joy is all your own. Is it so surprising to find me in Paris? I am here enjoying my wealth—and freedom!"

"I congratulate you on both, especially the freedom."

"Yes, freedom is one of your fads, I believe," remarked Sonia, "especially freedom from marriage. Do you still make a habit of avoiding marriage—at the last moment?"

THE FAMILY QUARREL.

Mr. and Mrs. Newlove Have a War of Words Over a Simple Matter.

The telephone bell jingled joyously. Mr. and Mrs. Newlove were seated at the pretty mahogany table reading.

"Nellie, dear, will you answer the phone?" warbled the benedict.

"Now, Charlie, you know I never like to answer," she replied.

"But it's some member of your family. They generally begin telephoning about this time every evening."

"It is not so."

"Probably your mother."

"No; it isn't, Charlie."

"Or your father."

"No; not father."

"Maybe your brother Willie."

"The truth about the matter is that some member of your family is calling."

"How absurd! They never call."

"I suppose they want to tell you how to crush my spirits."

"Rather it is your mother with some instructions on how to work me for my money."

"It is untrue."

"Well, the phone message isn't for me."

"It isn't for me either."

"Well, I'll end this by answering the phone. Of course I will have to call you, but what's the difference as long as we have peace?

"Hello!"

"No. This is not B 184. You have the wrong number."—John H. McNeely in Puck.

Family Blessings.

She was hearing her little four-year-old say his evening prayers. This supplication at the end included a request for blessings upon a long list of relatives, a list increased a month before by the arrival of an aunt and within the week by the addition of two cousins. This night he was half through the family catalogue when the doorbell rang.

"Wait a minute, darling," the mother said, hurrying downstairs. The summons proved to be from callers, and the little supplicant was forgotten. Five minutes passed and then from above came a long drawn "Mama-a-a!"

"What is it, dearie?" called the mother, stepping into the hall.

"Has dare some more o' dem relations come 'at I got 'o put in?"—Woman's Home Companion.

Her Age.

Miss Ann Teek—You don't think look my age, do you, Mr. Blunt?

Mr. Blunt—Well, I shouldn't think you would ever look it in the face.—Philadelphia Press.

The Bookkeeper on the Farm.

First Farmer—That new hired man of yours must have been a bookkeeper before he came to you.

Second Farmer—Why so?

First Farmer—I notice that every time he stops work for a few minutes that he puts the pitchfork behind his ear.—Woman's Home Companion.

Never Touched Him.

"John," said the wife of his bosom, "don't you think you ought to save the money you waste on cigars?"

"Not me," replied John. "If I did you would get busy and blow it in some other way."—Chicago News.

Down, but Not Out.

First Mate—A man fell overboard just now.

Captain—Why didn't you give an alarm?

First Mate—What was the use? He was all in!—Harvard Lampoon.

Equipped For Battle.

"That man's so mean he would fight with himself."

"But it takes two to make a quarrel."

"Oh, but he leads one of those double lives."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Conchological.

"Still trying to muster up courage to propose to the girl are you, Algy? Don't be a clam."

"Deah boy, I cawn't be a clam, don't you know. She says I'm a lobstah."—Houston Post.

Compensation.

Why need you so regretful yearn
For boyhood days so long gone by?
A bent pin caught your fish, but then
You could not tell so big a lie.

No doubt your rusty little gun
Brought down the bird and squirrel dead,
But then you could not tell such tales
Of how you killed a tiger dread.

No doubt the quiet swimming pool
Beheld some very daring dives,
But then you could not tell the tale
Of how you saved four dozen lives.

So grieve not for the passing years
That may have made your prowess lame.
Between performance and the tale
The balance still remains the same.
—McLandburgh Wilson in New York Sun.

ENSLAVEMENT OF THE CHINESE

Mongolians Smuggled Into This Country Practically Sold Into Bondage.

"Chinese traffic, as conducted by modern smugglers, is just like the slave trade of the olden days," said Inspector Ross of the immigration office, who, for several years, under Chief Inspector Tippett, followed the trail of the smugglers. "It is made to pay in the same way as the negro traffic in the south was made to pay in slavery days," continued Mr. Ross.

"The poor Chinese, who come to this country at great expense to some persons, are nothing less than slaves for several years. What man who understands the business, wouldn't be willing to put up, say, $1,000, in order to have a bond slave working for him, for perhaps five years, for nothing but food and clothing?

"In order to understand just how it is done, one must know all about the conditions under which Chinese live in this country; must be familiar with their mysterious organization and their social instinct, and the national tie which binds them together in the very mist of a race, which would like to do away with them, and which has passed exclusion laws to that end.

"While we are all the time trying to trap and arrest the men who are bringing the Chinese over the border, they are not the ones at the bottom of the system. The ones who are actually at the bottom of the system are wealthy Chinese merchants in Chicago and elsewhere. They are the ones who usually finances the enterprise, but to connect them with the smuggling in a criminal way seems almost impossible. Yet, many of these Chinese merchants are not at all secretive in their interest in the Chinese, whom we sometimes capture. They come into open court and put up cash bail for the Celestials and they see that they are delivered back to the court.

"For instance there is Hong Sling, who owns several laundries and restaurants, and who is interested in various other enterprises in Chicago. He didn't hesitate to show an interest in three Chinese we recently brought over from the border. He was in Commissioner Harris's office, in Port Huron, when the three were arraigned, and he supplied $3,000 cash bail for the three men, taking them to Chicago to await examination.

"I asked Hong Sling if he were not afraid the three men would run away, and he be the loser.

"'They won't run away,' replied Sling. 'They wouldn't dare go.'

"'Suppose they did run away?' I asked Sling.

"'I'd get them again,' he said.

"'What would happen if they did try to keep away from you?' I asked him again. And Sling drew his finger across his throat, smiled meaningly and made a gurgling sound.

"Perhaps Sling didn't mean just that. But he meant something like it. He meant that smuggled Chinese can't evade their bondmasters. Suppose these three Chinamen did run away, and Sling lost $1,000 each for their bail, they would have to pay him in labor for years to come.

"Even if they don't run away, and stay to contest the cases in court, those Chinese will cost close to $1,000 each before they get free, if they do escape the courts. It costs about $500 to have them smuggled, and it costs about $500 in court for attorneys and expenses. It is just a matter of investing $1,000 in a slave. Of course, you might say that a Chinaman will work in gratitude for the man who defends him, but it is not all gratitude. The man wants to get into the country and he makes a hard bargain. He knows he can't escape paying his part of the bill, because the Chinese organizations in this country would follow him just as the slave owners in the south used to help each other in getting back escaped negros. He is traced out. He has to abide by custom. We couldn't follow a Chinaman that way, but the Chinese can. They have a way of keeping track of their countrymen. They seldom fail.

"Since 1903 we have captured in this district 60 Chinese and 25 white men on smuggling charges. Of those Chinamen 32 were deported, but the other 28 remained here. Of the white men, 11 served time in prison. There is a system behind it all. We must admit that scores of Chinese are brought over the borders without detection, and that makes the business pay. But when a Chinaman is caught, the man behind it all considers in a matter of principle at stake to try to set him free.

"It is nothing in the world but a slave trade. But it is conducted in such a way that the law seems to have very little hold upon it, except that a man is caught now and then coming over the border. The real backbone of the system is in this country.

"In the case of these last three Chinese the bail was in creased from $500 to $1,000, just to make it more severe on the backers and make it more certain that the captured men will not escape. It has been the custom in the past to fix the bail at $500.—Detroit Free Press.

AN HONOR FOR MR. HENDRICKSON

The National Prohibitionists Wish to Nominate Him For Vice President.

Mr. Finley C. Hendrickson, of Cumberland, who is prominent in the ranks of the Prohibition party, may receive the honor of being nominated by the National Prohibition party for the office of vice president of the United States. From a good source it was stated last evening that the nomination would probably be tendered Mr. Hendrickson. Mr. Hendrickson is well known here. He is a member of the Allegany County Bar, and for many years a resident of Cumberland, is a native of Bedford county, Pa., where he was born October 22, 1863. He was a farmer's boy and was educated in the public schools. He studied law under Chief Judge A. Hunter Boyd and was admitted to the bar in October, 1895. Mr. Hendrickson has always been a Prohibitionist and never identified with either of the old parties. For some years he was court stenographer. He was the Prohibition candidate five years ago for Attorney General of Maryland, and has since been a candidate for State's Attorney of Allegany county, and for State Senator, receiving for the last office 934 votes when the ticket generally in Allegany county received about four hundred votes. Mr. Hendrickson is an able speaker and has inaddresses given special attention, recently to Inter-State Commerce laws in reference to liquor shipments. He was during the last session of Congress at the head of the Prohibition bureau of work among the National legislators at Washington. Mr. Hendrickson is a man of much force of character and stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

The Prodigal's Return.

The prodigal Son approached the ancestral homestead with a considerable degree of pleasurable anticipation, only to be met afar off by his elder brother, who straightway lifted up his voice saying:

"Our beloved father begs me to inform you that, owing to the fact that he has but recenty been invaded by a prodigal daughter and her titled and impoverished husband, he does not at this time feel equal to the task of providing for you the reception you doubtless expect and probably deserve. However, he bids me request you to repair to one of the plain but servicable restaurants in the village nearby and there sojourn until he can get the present incubusses, or incubi, as the case may be, off his hands, when, if there is anything left of the fatted calf and the other comestibles, he will be delighted to share the same with you."—Puck.

HE WAS SPARED BY THE CANNIBALS.

The Harrowing Experience of a Missionary Held Captive by Savages.

One of the Indiana delegates to the Pan American church conference at Westminster abbey, London, the Rev. Edmund A. Neville rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, New Albany, Ind., although a young man, has traveled in all parts of the globe and at one time was a captive for 15 months of cannibals on the Island of New Guinea, northwest of Australia.

In 1892 he joined an English party, consisting of six young missionaries and a number of converted South Sea islanders, which sailed for Australia for New Guinea, and after reaching the island steamed in a launch up Fly river to an unexplored region, 600 miles from its mouth.

They constructed their thatched huts and had settled for their work among the natives when they were attacked one night by a savage band, and the settlement was wiped out, Mr. Neville being the only survivor of the party.

The others were butchered as they slept, and Dr. Neville attributes his escape from death to the fact that he was sleeping in a hut apart from the others and was not discovered until the lust for blood had been satisfied.

The bodies of his companions were roasted in great fires of wood, and they were devoured by the hundred or more savages, while he was compelled to stand by and witness the hideous orgy. After the feast, whice lasted for several days, the band resumed its march from the smoking ruins of the settlement with the lone captive, who expected to be killed at any moment and meet the fate of his friends.

Far in the jungles the band finally reached a village, where Dr. Neville fell ill of fever. The white man, the first they had ever seen, was a source of wonder to the women and children, and they exhibited a sort of rude tenderness toward the prisoner and satisfied his wants as well as they could be understood. He was unconscious for days, and finally he began gaining sufficient strength to walk about his hut, and he discovered that the savages had carried him across the island and that their village was on the ocean's shore.

He determined to keep the good will of the band until such a time as an opportunity might be offered to escape to a passing ship. Fifteen months passed and one day he sat on the beach in his sattered pajamas and a straw hat, the only articles of clothing he had been allowed to bring with him into captivity, when a ship appeared in the offing. A steam launch, carrying a number of armed sailors, came ashore and began distributing beads and mirrors among the savages.

Dr. Neville was informed that they were from a Dutch gunboat which had been set out in search of a missionary party. At a favorale opportunity he was separated from the blacks, leaped into the launch, which put back to the vessel and was rescued.

Mark Twain on Prohibition.

"Crossing the Atlantic with Mark Twain last summer," said a W. C. T. U. woman, "I asked his opinion of the prohibition law. His reply was very characteristic, very humorous.

"'I am a friend of temperance, and want it to succeed,' he said, 'but I don't think prohibition is practical. The Germans, you see, prevent it. Look at them. I am sorry to learn that they have just invented a method of making brandy out of sawdust. Now, what chance will prohibition have when a man can take a rip saw and go out and get drunk with a fence rail? What is the good of prohibition if a man is able to make brandy smashed out of shingles on his roof, or if he can get delirium tremens by drinking the legs off the kitchen chairs?'"

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M.D.,
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EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m. Arrive *5.12 a. m., *8.36 p. m., *10.29 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.36 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.36 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *5.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.36 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *5.33 p. m., *10.29 p. m. Arrive *12.25 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

FOR SALE.

We will sell at private sale at our farms between Mt. Lake Park and Oakland,

1 Gasoline Engine,

8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $275.

1 Hay Bailer,

operated by horse-power. Makes standard size bales.

For further information call on or write to

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
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Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars

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GETTY BROWNING,
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OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Particular Attention Given
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Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land Surveying. Both Phones.

Land for Sale.

We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:

One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.

Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.

Also 10 acres suitable for building sites, just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.

For further information, address

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas J. Lowdermilk, late of Garrett County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of Aug., 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1908.

LOUISA A. LOWDERMILK,
Executrix.
McHenry, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

WILLIAM HACHMAN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 26th day of May, 1908.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
SAMUEL MOSSER,
Administrators.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Enamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE
Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from one Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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You can buy at Reduced Prices
Grain Drills, Harrows and Plows
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Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

☞ For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell, Real Estate Agt and Surveyor
Sincell Building, OAKLAND, MD.

Notice.

The Sunday afternoon meetings at the Y. M. C. S. rooms have been annulled for the months of July and August.

L. R. MASON, Sec'y.

For Sale or Rent,

The Litzinger building on south side of Second street, Oakland, Md., for sale, or the north storeroom for same for rent. Apply to J. C. Peddicord, Oakland postoffice, for particulars.

J. M. LITZINGER.

Engraved calling cards and wedding invitations may be procured by leaving your orders at this office. A very attractive and stylish line at moderate prices is shown.

Call for Your Letters.

Mr. J. J. Doyle, Miss Laura Lee, H. W. Lewis, Miss Sarah Orr, Mr. John McEathon, Miss Effie Paugh, Mr. Lloyd Spahr, Treller Lumber Co.

Wheat Long Buried.

Wheat in a high state of preservation was found at the reservoir excavations by workmen a few days ago. This is on the lot where the Eisenmayer Mills were located. The mill was destroyed by fire about twenty-two years ago, and many bushels of wheat were wholly burned or partially scorched. It is, therefore, quite interesting to find wheat buried in the ground so many years and yet is found to be in as good condition as it was twenty-two years ago, shortly after the fire.—Trenton Sun.

No Meeting at Deer Park.

It is officially stated that there is no truth in the report that a meeting will be held at the Deer Park Hotel this summer, of officials of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. For a few years it was arranged to have the officials of the road and operating department assemble annually and discuss all matter pertaining to the conduct of the several branches of the system. The general manager presided and nearly every officer in any way connected with the road was present.

The men thus brought together from different section of the country thereby became acquainted and exchanged views or opinions on various subjects, and resulted in making the operating department most effective and expeditious;

President Murray believes that co-operative and harmonious action is a great leverage in the successful operation of a railroad.

A meeting this year is not deemed necessary for the Third Vice president George L. Potter has just completed a trip of inspection over the entire system, and is said to have everything in first closs shape.

A young married man wanted with no children or a very small family; the wife to do the cooking for four men, the man to work by the year or month; house ready till July. Write at once; reference wanted. C. J. Yoder, Grantsville, Md. 11-3t

Your Stationery

Is your silent representative. If you sell fine goods that are up-to-date in style and of superior quality it ought to be reflected in your printing. We produce the kind that you need and will not feel ashamed to have represent you. That is the only kind it pays to send out. Send your orders to this office.

An Appetite

No matter how critical your taste or capricious your appetite, we are sure to be able to please you with

Pure Ice Cream.

Our aim is to make it the finest, and we seem to be successful, judging by its great popularity.

Any flavor you may prefer.

Any quantity you want.

Henry Lauer,

4tf Oakland, Md.

BETTY'S TRIP ABROAD.

Betty's back from Europe. Such a gorgeous trip!
Highly educational—even on the ship.
What did Betty learn? Oh, my! Everything on earth
One ought to know—and have you seen the gown she got from Worth?

Paris? Just delightful! Betty "did" it well
What she saw! Well, lots of things Betty wouldn't tell.
The Louvre, of course, the Eiffel and the Bois, and all of that,
And, oh, the sweetest vision of a pink and purple hat!
A hat—one can't describe it—with the true Parisian flare
And feathers a la—something—falling sidewise on the hair.
London? Simply charming! So historic, don't you know—
The tower and the palaces, the churches and the "row."
Betty saw them all, she thinks—they come to her in flashes,
And all of them—the men, I mean—wore funny waxed mustaches
And high silk hats—but, oh, my dear, they're clever as can be
And say the most delightful things across a cup of tea.

The voyage? Really perfect! A little rough, perhaps,
But when the ship was rolling or your chaperon took naps
There were so many things to learn—of masts and ropes and plugs
And such delightful men to tuck you in your steamer rugs.
Or if you felt the wabble of the boat a little, too—
Well, aren't ship doctors charming in those uniforms of blue?

Betty"s back from Europe, frazzled to a thread!
Glad to get once more into a comfortable bed.
Her bills? Alas, what father said! But why his vain vexation?
Betty's had her trip abroad—and such an education!

—Helen Rowland in New York Sun.

A Too Familiar Ego.

Deacon Stebbins, though a good citizen, was noted for getting more work out of the men who labored on his farm than any other agriculturist in the country. Late to bed was considered ample reason for an early rising.

Timothy Flannery was engaged by the deacon, but stayed one week only. A neighbor hailed the departing helper and said:

"Hello, Tim. Did the deacon work you too hard?"

"No; the worruk was all right. It was seein' too much of mesilf that I couldn't stand."

"Seeing too much of yourself?"

"Yes, sor. Ivery night when I went up to bed I met mesilf coming down to breakfast!"—Woman's Home Companion.

Getting Personal.

Pomp—'Pears to me dar's sumfin queer 'bout de set of dose pants of yours, Mose. Am dey ready made?

Mose—No, sah. I don't wear no "hand me downs." Dose trousahs was made to measure!

Pomp—Sho! Yo' don't say! Who for?

After the Honeymoon.

"Boohoo!" sobbed Cynthia under her blue sunbonnet. "I don't believe you love me any more."

"Waal, I do declare!" laughed Jason as he washed the milk pails. "What put that idea into your head, little gal?"

"Why, before our marriage you used to honey me up and say I was as sweet as sweet cider, and now you say I am sour."

"Oh, don't worry, pet. Even the sweetest of sweet cider turns to vinegar after a time."—Detroit Tribune.

The Expensive Part.

"Does it cost much to live in the city?" asked the old lady from the small village.

"Oh, no," replied her city nephew, "it doesn't cost any more to live in the city than it does in the country, but it costs three times as much to keep up appearances."—New York World.

It Was Great.

"Why are you laughing? I heard a moment ago that the home team had been defeated."

"Yes—but—haw, haw, haw!—it was great! I was there. A foul ball—haw, haw, haw!—struck the umpire over the heart and nearly killed him."—St. Louis Republic.

Lost Its Edge.

"Great guns, barber, that razor of yours is in a terrible condition!" exclaimed the victim in the chair.

"Yessah, Ah 'spect yo' all am right. Ah done wore dat razor to er ball las' night, sah, an' Ah reckon de grin'stone am what it needs."—Chicago News.

The Feminine View of It.

"Nell, what is a panic?"

"It is something, my dear child, which gives your husband a good excuse whenever you ask him for money for new clothes, house fixings or a little outing."—Baltimore American.

A Timely Suggestion.

Sighed the elderly swain to the blooming maid, "I would die for you!"

"You would?" she replied. "One would never think it to look at that head."—Denver News Times.

Financial Ability Deserves Its Reward.

By WILLIAM R. HEARST, Journalist and Politician.

THERE SHOULD BE NO PREJUDICE ENTERTAINED BY THE CAPITALIST TOWARD THE LABORER, AND THERE SHOULD BE NO PREJUDICE BY THE LABORER TOWARD THE CAPITALIST. THERE SHOULD BE AN APPRECIATION OF THE ESSENTIAL PART WHICH EACH PLAYS IN THE CREATION OF WEALTH.

The workingman is worthy of his HIRE, the business man of his PROFIT. The man who digs the precious metal from the earth is worth his wage. The man who tells him where to find the gold deserves his profit too. The great financial promoters, organizers, executives of America, are WORTHY OF RECOGNITION AND REWARD.

They work as hard as any of us, and their work is ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY to the full production of the riches out of which are paid here in America the highest wages in the world. Through many an anxious day and many a wakeful night these men have planned and prosecuted the great enterprises which have developed the wealth of the nation and have given employment to millions of men. Let them have a LIBERAL SHARE of that wealth as long as that is the incentive which stimulates them to useful activities. Let them have wealth as long as it is HONESTLY acquired through enterprises that benefit the whole community. The riches they amass and call their own are seldom spent in extravagance and luxury upon themselves, but are put back into new industries to produce more wealth and give employment to more men.

THE TRUE CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY IS THE GENERAL OF OUR INDUSTRIAL ARMY. HE CANNOT DO WITHOUT SOLDIERS, AND YET, NO MATTER HOW WELL THE SOLDIERS FIGHT, THE VICTORY DEPENDS VERY LARGELY ON THE GENERAL'S SKILLFUL CONDUCT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The great business man is the manager of the enterprise in which we are all embarked. HE IS AS NECESSARY TO US AS WE ARE TO HIM, for, no matter how well we work, the success of the enterprise and the profit of it depend very largely on the ability of his management.

Socialism's Spread Is Alarming Capital.

By GOLDWIN SMITH, Eminent Canadian Publicist.

THERE HAVE BEEN VERY LARGE DEMANDS ON CAPITAL OF LATE IN CONNECTION WITH VAST IMMIGRATION AND TAKING UP OF NEW TERRITORIES, AND THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT SOCIALISM IS CAUSING SOME ALARM AS TO THE SECURITY OF FUNDS AND PROPERTY.

There seems to be a general impression that AN ATTACK IS TO BE MADE ON PROPERTY. Even the churches unconsciously help this. Clergymen find a certain relief in diverting questions of religious doctrine into economic and even SOCIALISTIC channels. Possibly the tight market or financial depression might be traceable in part to a stand against corporations.

I believe that all utilities that are in reality public SHOULD BE OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE STATE, but there is a tendency to extend the grip of the state BEYOND these bounds, with the result that private property in corporations feels itself more or less threatened.

Nothing Radically Wrong In America.

By PAUL MORTON, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

THE railroad outlook in the United States, for example, is not at all bad. So long as we have GOOD CROPS we will have good tonnage. There is no overproduction of any kind, and while there has been a depreciation of securities IT WILL NOT LAST LONG.

Good crops make good earnings for railroads, and good earnings will offset the TEMPORARY depreciations in value. I am a great believer in the natural growth of America.

THERE IS NOTHING RADICALLY WRONG. BUSINESS GENERALLY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY IS GOOD, AND IF IT HAD NOT BEEN FOR OUR GREAT INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AND THE MOST URGENT DEMAND FOR MONEY TO DEAL WITH IT THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN NO SUCH DECLINE IN SECURITIES.

All that is necessary is for us to proceed slowly, and in time CONFIDENCE WILL BE RE-ESTABLISHED.

Rights of Way For Airships.

By ROY KNABENSHUE, Aeronaut.

AERIAL NAVIGATION HAS PASSED THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE. THERE IS BUT ONE SERIOUS QUESTION FACING THE PRACTICAL ADOPTION OF THE AIRSHIP AS A MEANS OF LOCOMOTION. THAT ONE QUESTION IS RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH THE AIR.

In the past this question has been considered something of A JOKE, but now there is serious questioning about the government of right of way.

Will it be necessary to condemn and buy the air above a man's land for airship purposes the same as though you used the land? WILL A BOARD OF ARBITRATION AND A RAILROAD COMMISSION BE NECESSARY TO HANDLE THE AIR RIGHTS QUESTIONS?

A recent decision by the Minnesota supreme court in a case where an injunction was asked to restrain persons from shooting game in the air above the farm of another holds squarely on the issue that a man owning property is master of the air above it, that he owns so high as he may wish to go and as low as possible to dig. Under this rule it may be possible to read advertisements offering for sale A STRIP OF AIR TWENTY-FIVE FEET WIDE suitable for airship travel, and street construction in cities may eventually simmer down to buying paths through the air.

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

SATURDAY,

the 15th day of August, '08,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 2. The undivided one-half interest in MILITARY LOT NUMBER NINE HUNDRED AND SEVEN, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, and being the same property which was conveyed by Etta M. Smouse and others to Lawrence B. Crane by deed bearing date the 7th day of May, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 47, folio 125, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7, of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Lawrence B. Crane.

No. 3. ALL THOSE PIECES OR PARCELS OF LAND KNOWN AS LOTS NUMBERS NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY AND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO as shown on the plat of Mountain Lake Park Association recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 6, folio 800, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, Md., and being the same land which was conveyed by A. C. Snedeker and others to M. E. Conner by deed bearing date the 7th day of October, 1896, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, folio 343, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said M. E. Conner.

No. 7.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PAR- OF LAND KNOWN AS LOT NUMBER SEVENTY-SIX IN BLOCK 2 as shown on the plat of Loch Lynn Heights as recorded among the Land Records of Garrett county, containing for the same the quantity of 20-121 of an acre, and being the same land which was conveyed to William D. King by C. L. Smith and others by deed bearing date the 10th day of March, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 44, folio 385, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said William D. King.

No. 8.—ALL THOSE PIECES OR PARCELS OF LAND KNOWN AS LOTS NUMBERS FORTY-EIGHT, FIFTY-NINE AND SIXTY-TWO as shown on the plat of Mountain Lake Park Association recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 6, folio 800, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, and being the same property conveyed to C. W. Conner by deed duly recorded among the Land Records of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said C. W. Conner. Saidl land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county.

No. 9.—LOT NUMBER EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE IN MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK as shown on the plat of Mountain Lake Park Association on record in Liber E. Z. T., No. 1, one of the Plat Records, of said Garrett county, and being the same lot which was conveyed by Gilmor S. Hamill and wife to Fannie Elizabeth Miller by deed dated the 23rd day of December, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 46, folio 362, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Fannie E. Miller.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

H. R. DEWITT,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

Election Supervisors' Notice of Appointments

OF

Judges of Election and Registers of Voters.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., June 29, 1908.

The Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Registers of Voters and Judges of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of Article 33, of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, hereby give notice of the name and postoffice address of each person so selected and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Elections intends each of said persons to represent, respectively.

The law makes it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be preferred to them in writing against any person whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable to discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials.

District No. 1.

William Turner, Democrat, Judge and Register, Swanton.

John A. Wright, Republican, Judge and Register, Swanton.

District No. 2.

Jasper Guard, Democrat, Judge and Register, Friendsville.

Walter G. Myers, Republican, Judge and Register, Friendsville.

District No. 3.

Daniel W. Dorsey, Democrat, Judge and Register, Grantsville.

Elisha B. Durst, Republican, Judge and Register, Grantsville.

District No. 4.

Stephen F. Broadwater, Democrat, Judge and Register, Bond.

Henry Barnard, Republican, Judge and Register, Bloomington.

District No. 5.

Adam J. Richter, Democrat, Judge and Register, Accident.

Conrad Spiker, Republican, Judge and Register, Accident.

District No. 6.

Nathan C. Browning, Democrat, Judge and Register, Sang Run.

J. Alvin Friend, Republican, Judge and Register, Sang Run.

District No. 7.

W. H. Bartlett, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.

George D. White, Republican, Judge and Register, Oakland.

District No. 8.

James W. Mason, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.

Jonas Yutzy, Republican, Judge and Register, Oakland.

District No. 9.

Michael Cunningham, Democrat, Judge and Register, Frostburg.

Richard McKenzie, Republican, Judge and Register, Frostburg.

District No. 10.

Sebastian Hinebaugh, Democrat, Judge and Register, Deer Park.

Benjamin F. Thrasher, Republican, Judge and Register, Deer Park.

District No. 11.

Joseph Broadwater, Democrat, Judge and Register, Moscow.

Hugh McMillen, Republican, Judge and Register, Lonaconing.

District No. 12.

O. C. Buckle, Democrat, Judge and Register, Bittinger.

Urner Beachy, Republican, Judge and Register, Bittinger.

District No. 13.

L. C. Hamill, Democrat, Judge and Register, Kitzmiller.

W. Scot Pew, Republican, Judge and Register, Kitzmiller.

District No. 14.

John O. Thayer, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.

Bert C. Scott, Republican, Judge and Register, Hutton.

D. M. MASON, Pres.,
C. V. GUARD,
S. LAWTON,
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County.
E. JAMISON, Clerk.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meetingof the Stockholders of the Yough River Oil and Gas Company of Garrett County will be held on

Saturday, July 25th, 1908,

at the court house, Oakland, Md., at 2 p. m., for the purpose of devising ways and means to continue drilling for oil or gas.

All stockholders are requested to be present, as business of importance to all stockholders will be transacted.

D. M. MASON, Pres't,
E. J. FRINGER, Sec'y.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 32. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1908. NUMBER 21

THE PRESIDENT ABOARD YACHT SINKS SCHOONER

Mayflower Cuts Vessel Almost in Two in Collision in Dense Fog.

FORTUNATELY NOBODY IS INJURED

Executive Was Asleep and Knew Nothing of the Accident—Makes Address Before Naval War College and Appeals for Strong Navy.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 22.—The President's yacht Mayflower, with the President on board, in a dense fog last night ran into and sank the lumber-laden schooner Menawa.

All on board the schooner, consisting of the captain and five men, were taken on board the Mayflower.

The President's yacht had her bowsprit and one anchor carried away, but the jar of the collision was so slight that none of the President's party knew of the accident until they arose this morning.

The Menawa belonged to C. G. Pendleton of Isleboro, Maine.

The collision occurred at about 1.15 a. m., when the Mayflower was between New London and New Haven.

As soon as the Mayflower arrived here the following dispatch was sent:

Newport, R. I., July 22, 1908.

To Hon. William Loeb, jr., Secretary to the President, Oyster Bay:

The President and party arrived at Newport at 10 o'clock. The Mayflower was in collision with schooner last night about 1.15 o'clock. No one was injured. Everybody aboard schooner rescued. The President was informed and knew nothing about it until he got up this morning. J. L. McGRAW.

A full investigation has been ordered of the collision. Captain Hutchinson of the schooner said, "The collision was not my fault. The weather was misty with rain and fog. I had the lookout on duty when the Mayflower struck us ... knocked a big hole in the schooner ... broke the foremast. I guess the schooner is drifting about the Sound somewhere." It is likely a suit will be started against the Government for the loss of the schooner and cargo.

The President had a kind word for the shipwrecked crew and Captain Hutchinson thanked him far his interest and kindness in providing funds for the crew to reach their homes.

This forenoon, at the Naval War College the President addressed a conference of nearly 100 naval officers, representing all branches of the service, to consider plans for new American battleships.

President Roosevelt made a stirring appeal for a hard-hitting navy, hinting strongly at the possibility of a war with Japan.

IN THE ORCHARDS OF GARRETT.

Visit of Officers of the State Horticultural Department.

The visit to Garrett county last week of the officers of the Maryland State Horticultural Department was one of pleasure to the visitors and what they observed is recounted in the following, published in Sunday's American.

The officers of the Maryland State Horticultural Department, Prof. T. B. Symons, State Pathologist; Prof. C. P. Close, State Horticulturist, are making a tour of Garrett county in the interest of fruit growing in that section and to aid in their respective lines the persons now engaged in horticulture.

Meetings with the farmers have been arranged principally in connection with the local granges, this agricultural organization being in a flourishing condition in the county.

Farms and orchards are found to be in a flourishing condition in Garrett county. Fruits grow readily and with proper care would be successful. Very little San Jose scale or other dangerous insects or diseases are present. The serious abundance and rapid progress of peach yellows is the main drawback to peach culture.

While a large part of the county is mountainous and devoted to mining and lumbering, one not familiar with conditions would be astonished at the number and beauty of the thrifty farms which cover the valleys and hillsides in the most picturesque manner. The members of the State Horticultural Department were surprised at the extent of the agricultural land in districts not before visited. They state that the opportunity for orchard development in this part of the State is very encouraging.

Besides Hoyes meetings were held at Bittinger, Swanton and Mason schoolhouse. The speakers dwelt on the control of injurious insects and diseases, also told of plans for extermination of mosquitoes and house flies.

NORTH GLADE.

Prof. B. B. Savage and his sister Miss Della have been visiting their sister Mrs G. W. Moon for the past ten days. They were both formerly teachers of Garrett county but have been spending the past five years on the Pacific Coast, mostly in Southern California. Any one desiring information in regard to that country should see them.

Mr. and Nrs. Cleve O'Brien are now the parents of a fine big boy, just arrived on Sunday.

W are sorry that trouble has again come to the home of Salem Lee. His daughter Sista has the fever.

We are glad to learn that Mrs. Hannah Rhodes is getting on well with her broken arm.

Mrs. Rudolph Beckman has been quite ill for some time. Owing to her age we fear she cannot recover.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE CHANGES HANDS.

Messrs. Painter & Mason Dispose of Their Mill In Oakland.

HELBIG & WEST THE PURCHASERS

Mill Will Be Stocked With Goods At An Early Date And Preparations Now Under Way To Operate It To Fullest Capacity.

Messrs. D. M. Mason and James H. Painter, who purchased the City Roller Mill three or four years ago from Mr. George M. Mason, disposed of their property last Saturday to Messrs. Andrew Helbig and R. Harry West, both of whom are well known to the people of Oakland and vicinity where they were born and reared.

The property consists of a well equipped and practically new mill, having been erected by Mr. G. M. Mason. It is fitted for roller process flour manufacturing and also the manufacture of feed, corn meal for domestic use, etc., and is centrally located on Green street.

Messrs. Helbig and West will take charge of the property within the next ten days and in the meantime arrangements have been made to stock it with a full and complete line of mill stuffs.

The necessary repairs are now being made to the machinery and when these are completed it will be placed in full operation.

His Visit to Florida.

To the Editor of the Republican:

I note with much pleasure that you found space in the columns of your valuable paper for my letter last week, therefore I am pleased to write further of Oakland, Florida. The owners of a large acreage of land, who were public spirited men, seeing the competition of a railroad from Sanford to Tampa, donated to the mayor and city council of Oakland, Florida, one square mile of land for a city, running up to the lake and on both sides of the railroad, laying it out in city blocks, leaving a large part in the center with streets 80 feet wide. It seemed to the people for some time after the removal of the railroad shops that a large town on this beautiful lake had been spoiled; but it now looks to many of the business men of the community, very hopeful. Married men are coming, buying property, paying high prices and erecting costly residences. There is land under cultivation on the lake front that could not be had for one thousand dollars per acre. The writer was told that one farmer last year cleared between seven and eight thousand dollars on cucumbers alone, and I had the pleasure of visiting a farm on which there was planted 21 acres of cucumber seed, and many other farms of less acreage.

There is, too, considerable talk of the opening of a water way from some where on the St. John's to the Gulf via lake "Apopka" and several large lakes, which, if there is anything in the proposition, would make the central and west portion of Florida, equal, if not superior, to the east coast in importance for fruit and vegetable growing. The altitude at Oakland is 300 feet above the ocean, and the lay of the country around about is ideal for healthfulness and the water of excellent quality. Taking all these advantages into account Oakland is one among the best locations for a winter resort in the state. Capital and push would bring good things, to central and western Florida.

A word for the good people of Oakland and vicinity. To say the least about them, they are truly Americanized, even if some of them are of the "Mother Country." They are a social, generous, kind-hearted and a deeply religious people—doing unto others as they would have others do unto them.

Orlando is the county seat of Orange county, and is about 18 miles from Oakland by a good clay road, and much further by rail by the way of Sanford. It has a population of 1,500. The San Juan hotel is commodious and convenient in its arrangements, and is always well filled with winter guests. There are also several large boarding houses. The town has several large livery stables, well stocked with fine horses, that are hired to tourists for pleasant drives on good clay roads. There are two banks doing a good and safe business.

This little city is surrounded by thirteen lakes, among which is the beautiful Lake Lucern, the shores of which are beautified on all sides by commodious residences.

GEO. L. MICHAELS.

Blank Books of all kinds for sale at this office at a remarkably low price. Give us a call when needing anythimg in this line.

ADJOURNED TERM OF COURT.

In Session With Judges Boyd and Henderson on the Bench.

The adjourned June Term of the Circuit Court convened in Oakland last Monday with Chief Judge A. Hunter Boyd and Associate Judge Robert R. Henderson on the bench.

There were three cases postponed from the regular June term to be tried at the present time and these have either been heard or are in course of being tried.

The first case called was that of Eli and James U. Stanton vs. Gilead Broadwater, the parties all being from the vicinity of Grantsville. The action was one of trespass and the entire day of Monday and a portion of Tuesday was consumed in hearing it. At the conclusion of the argument the Court took the case under advisement and will render a decision either today or tomorrow. For the plaintiffs Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord appeared, while the defendant was represented by Messrs. G. S. Hamill and E. H. Sincell of Oakland, and ex-Judge Ferdinand Williams, of Cumberland.

Tuesday afternoon the action of assumpsit brought by the Nethken Coal Company vs. John R. Pope was taken up. The parties to this suit are from District No. 13, the complainant corporation averring that it had contracted for and paid to the defendant a sum of money for certain lands but that after making such payment Pope declined and refused to execute a deed for the same. Mr. Peddicord appeared for the complainant and Messrs. Hamill and Semmes were for the defendant. Decision held sub curia.

The case of Andrew Washington vs. M. A. Jolliffe, also an action of assumsit, was taken up this morning and at the time of going to press the case was still in progress. The same counsel appears as that above.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The Republican:

I noticed in your issue of July 2, that the engineer sent to make a survey and take measurements relative to the supply of water for the town of Oakland report that there is not sufficient water flowing from Gordon spring to guarantee full and constant supply of water.

This, no doubt, is true, as it is and always has been, a wet weather spring, affected by the condition of the weather. But up to the left of the mountain from Gordon spring there are several fine springs of water. One of these raises a stream of water as thick as a man's body, six feet above the surface. It is cool and clear as crystal, flowing through white sand and gravel, and evidently comes from a very deep secretion, as it is very cold, and not affected by the weather in the least.

This and the other springs form the headwaters of Trout Run. It has never been known that Trout Run has dried up, owing to the fact that the above springs are not all wet weather springs. And, as old Mr. Swan, the county surveyor, has said, and it is true, that this is the water supply for all this part of the country.

The several springs are now connected to one large reservoir containing five million gallons of water, built between two mountian sides. The dam of which is twenty-five feet thick, with a concrete core of four feet through the center. A ridge is built around the pool to keep out any of the surface drainage. A fence will be built all around it to keep out any animals, thereby assuring a pool of pure, fresh water at all times.

This reservoir of water has an altitude of two hundred and eighty feet above the street level in front of Offutt & Sons storeroom, and fifty-one and seven-tenths feet above Mrs. Bullard's porch. This shows plenty of pressure for the entire town of Oakland and just nineteen thousand feet from the borough line of Oakland to said pool or reservoir of pure water.

I think it would be advisable for our water committee to investigate this supply of water for our town.

A READER OF YOUR JOURNAL.

Automobile Went Over the Baak.

On Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock a large white touring automobile car, while en-route from Deer Park, Md., to New York, with a full party aboard and while making the turn on the Bloomington road, just above Luke Md., at a high cliff, went over the bank. The brake refused to work at the proper time and the machine went over the bank and would have plunged into the Potomac River had it not been for a large tree, against which it lodged.

The machine was an entire wreck and before it can be used again will have to be sent to the factory and rebuilt. It was a narrow escape for the occupants, and they only saved their lives by jumping out.—Piedmont Independent.

WORK ON COURT HOUSE ROOF SUSPENDED.

Some Misunderstanding As to Material Used is The Cause.

WORK WILL BE RESUMED SHORTLY

Plans Call for Slate Covering and Tin Was Being Put On—Court House Commission Will Be in Session To-day.

Yesterday morning workman engaged in putting on the roof of Garrett county's new court house were ordered to discontinue work until the commission having in charge the erection of the building could be called together and the kind of material to be used in its construction was settled.

From what can be learned the plans and specifications adopted by the commission when the contract was awarded called for a slate roof. For some reason yet unexplained the contractor was using tin for the covering and at present has about one-fourth of the roof on.

County Commissioner Asa B. Friend, who is one of the Court House Commission, came to Oakland on Tuesday and when his attention was called to the fact that tin was being used he and some other members of the commission objected and the work was stopped.

To-day the entire commission, the architect and the contractor will meet in Oakland and the matter will be adjusted.

In connection with the building there is a petition being circulated and numerously signed praying the commission to have the interior finish of hardwood, instead of soft wood and painted white as specified in the contract.

Crellin Mill Damaged.

Last Wednesday the conveyor used for hauling slabs and other offal from the mill at Crellin across the river to the dump where the material is burned, fell with a crash, completely demolishing the structure. What caused the timbers to give way is a matter of conjecture, but it is thought by the mill people that the conveyor chain became fouled and the strain upon it pulled the timbers apart.

For Sale Cheap.

I have for sale two three seated Hacks, 2o pen Surreys and 1 top Surrey, 1 three seated Trap, 1 two seated Trap, 1 Runabout, 1 set No. 1 Work Harness, 2 sets Double Carriage Harness and other articles too numerous to mention. Call at Sebold's Livery Stable, Loch Lynn Heights. Will sell cheap.

2t-p M. A. JOLLIFFE.

See The Republican for Job Printing.

FOR ROAD SUPERVISOR.

"Tax Payer" Wants An Experienced Man Named for the Office.

To the Editor of The Republican.

If a note of this kind is not a little too discordant, we would like to speak a word in behalf of a much maligned public official, viz: the Road Supervisor. As a rule we hear nothing but adverse criticism of his attempts to repair the public highway, and we are aware that in many instances the same is deserved, for we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that through inefficiency or something worse, on the part of our road officials, much of the money appropriated for the improvement of the highways is wasted. However this is not the case in many instances, as all know, and I was both surprised and gratified the other day when it was my privilege to drive over the road leading from Oakland to Hutton to find the splendid condition in which it had been put by Mr. P. H. Rodeheaver, the present Road Supervisor.

For several years past this road has been in a deplorable condition, and taking this fact into consideration and the limited amount of money at Mr. Rodeheaver's disposal for this purpose (about $10 per mile) it is nothing less than remarkable that he could have made the road as good as it now is. It can hardly be considered a first class automobile road yet, but as we do not own an automobile, and never expect to, and have no desire to do so, we are not particular about getting the road up to that point of perfection.

However, the work on this road marks Mr. Rodeheaver as an honest and capable official, and the right man in the right place, and if not a little too early, we will anticipate the nomination convention and now name him as our choice for General Road Supervisor for District No. 14.

TAX PAYER.

GORTNER.

P. P. Gortner is busy framing a large barn for his brother, Lewis Gortner, of Oakland.

Squire Harvey, of Gorman, was seen in our vicinity Saturday.

Mr. Bert May, of York, Pa., was rusticating in this vicinity Sunday.

Messrs. G. O. Yutzy, P. F. Brenninger and G. J. Killius were assisting Mr. May in erecting the new iron bridge at Mt. Lake Park on Monday.

Mrs. Anna Erwin and daughter Miss Ruth, of Pittsburg, Pa., is spending a few weeks with her mother, Mrs. S. F. Erwin.

Mr. Jacob Beachy and sister Miss Fannie, of Aurora, W. Va., were calling at S. J. Lichty's Sunday.

Bible reading next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. WILLIS.

DIXON & KELSO

Remnants!
Remnants!
Remnants!

You can't afford to miss our

REMNANT SALE

commencing

Friday, July 25th.

We have all the Remnants on the counter, with number of yds. and price marked on, and if you don't get some dry goods at half price it will be your fault.

Come early and get first choice.

Come and See

DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

Cut Prices

ON

Low Shoes.

Cut this ad. out and bring it with you and I will allow you a rebate of 50 cents on Men's Women's and Boy's, and 25 cents on Misses' and Children's low cut Shoes.

This offer good during July and August.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.

NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

A Parlor Car Puzzle.

By HOWARD FIELDING.

Copyright, 1907, by C. W. Hooke.

IT is important to know how the people were placed when this thing happened. The pretty girl sat in seat No. 7 and was thus about midway of the car, on the left side looking forward. Directly in front of her, in seat No. 5, was a lean, tall, lithe man of forty years, with scanty dark hair and gray eyes. He was dressed in a style of quiet elegance. A panama hat hung from the gilded peg over his head, and a neat traveling bag was on the floor beside him. He seemed to be dozing.

I occupied seat No. 9, and behind me were a woman and her son, an unpleasant child, of a very dull countenance, but as restless as a scared jackal in a cage. Opposite me, in No. 10, was Mortimer Belden, whom I have known some years. He is a rich man and looks the part. Before and behind him, in seats 8 and 12, were young men of much the same type as himself. They were strangers to each other and to us.

The pretty girl had boarded the train at Albany, had immediately opened a book and, except for an occasional glance out of the window, had not for a single moment ceased to read. We were some miles beyond Utica when she closed her book and laid it upon the window ledge. A few minutes later I heard her utter a faint cry. She bent forward and studiously regarded the floor. Then she stepped out into the aisle for a more comprehensive view, and I thought that she had spied the object of her search, for she knelt quickly beside her chair. But when she raised her head her glance encountered mine, and I perceived instantly that she had not succeeded. A pretty bewilderment was in her big brown eyes, and as she turned them again to the floor I saw her wink rapidly, as a child does when its vision seems at fault.

At this juncture the young animal from seat No. 13 arrived upon the scene with a startling suddenness and yet not running.

"Lost anything?" said he in that flat and whining voice, as of the educated

"LOST ANYTHING?' SAID HE IN THAT FLAT VOICE.

pig talking through its snout, which is rapidly becoming the typical speech of New York.

The pretty girl looked up with something like a shudder, and I observed that she deftly changed her position so as to exclude the boy from a too intimate participation in her search.

"Yes," she replied, and, oh, the heavenly difference of her tone, so round and rich and human! "I have lost a ring."

"Le' me help yer find it," whined the boy, and at this we all interfered simultaneously.

She received our attentions graciously and simply.

"It's very odd," she said. "I dropped the ring right down in front of me. Can it have rolled back under my chair?"

Mortimer Belden arose from the floor at this, and his face was the color of a ripe tomato as a result of scanning the carpet at close range.

"It's not there now," said he.

Nevertheless we all repeated Belden's performance, and then with equal particularity we examined the region under and around chair No. 5. The result was entirely negative.

For my own part, I was thoroughly convinced that the ring had gone in the direction of No. 5, for, though I had not been looking at the young lady at the exact moment of her mishap, I knew what her attitude had been, and this seemed to preclude the possibility of the ring having rolled in any direction. It could not have caught in her gown, for the skirt was absolutely plain.

I had noticed the trinket on her finger. It was a pretty little diamond of about a carat and a half and had been worn on what is called the engagement finger—doubly precious, no doubt, and surely not to be lost in this ridiculous manner. There was not a cranny in which it could be hidden; there were no dark shadows, for the hour was 4 of a summer afternoon and the day very bright. Six of us—not to count the bad boy, who was viewed with suspicion by all and had been kept upon the outskirts—had searched twenty square feet of floor space in vain. The situation began to be painful, for if the ring was not on the floor it was in somebody's pocket.

Already I had observed my friend Belden to be eying the three strangers critically, and now he edged away toward the forward end of the car with the distinguished looking gentleman who had occupied seat No. 5. Obviously they were about to hold a consultation, and at the sight an idea came into my head.

I turned toward the pretty girl and was much gratified to perceive that my

"SHE BEGGED ME TO BE EXPLICIT."

desire for private conversation was shared by her. She must have been perfectly sure that the ring was not on the floor, for she abandoned the spot without hesitation and followed me to the rear of the coach, where she graciously consented to accept my sympathy and my card. I learned that she was Miss Myrtle Leigh and that she lived in Syracuse.

"Do you suppose that dreadful little boy could have found my ring?" she asked. "And yet how could he? I don't understand it at all."

"My suspicions incline in another direction," said I, "and for rather an odd reason."

She begged me to be explicit.

"There happens to be on this train," said I, "a detective from New York, really quite a celebrated fellow in his way. His name is Anderson. I know him quite well. He passed through our car just after we left Albany, but I did not make any sign of recognition because he didn't. That's the etiquette with detectives. They share with ladies the precedence in the matter of bowing to their acquaintances. He saw and recognized me, of course, and he also saw and recognized, with quite a different feeling, the man who sat in front of you, in seat No. 5."

"Oh, my!" she exclaimed in a hushed voice. "You don't mean he knew him for a—a criminal!"

"The idea flashed through my mind," I replied. "You see, I've been about with Anderson and others of his profession quite a bit for the interest of it, and I know their ways. Of course, this is rather a wild accusation, for upon my word, I don't see how the fellow could have got the ring without your seeing him, and yet I think I'd better hunt up Anderson and try to get a word with him. He's still on the train, for I've seen him since we left Utica. He went forward just after we pulled out."

Miss Leigh was naturally indisposed to accuse any one or even to begin a police investigation under such circumstances, but she agreed with me that Mr. Anderson's advice would certainly be helpful.

The man whose reputation I had so recklessly assailed was not in view when Miss Leigh and I returned to our seats. Belden told me that he had gone forward, and he added, with a laugh, "He thinks you got it."

"I? Blast him!"

"What do you think?"

"I think he got it."

"Well, you're even on that," said Belden, and the idea seemed to amuse him.

"Now, look here," said I; "I have my reasons, but there's no time to tell you what they are. I may give you a surprise presently. You keep your eye on that panama hat and the grip over there. This train stops at Glendon, and we're within two minutes of the place now. If that fellow tries to get off stop him."

"What?" gasped Belden.

"Well, if you don't dare do that, delay him. Keep your eye on him. I'll be back inside the two minutes."

I hurried forward through the train, which was already slowing down for the Glendon station, but I did not find Anderson. Annoyed by this failure, I returned more slowly, keeping a sharper eye upon my fellow passengers, but the detective had disappeared. Obviously he must have got to the rear of the train without my seeing him, perhaps while I and the others were pawing around on the floor and bumping one another's head.

The train had come to a stop by the time that I reached our car, but the bag and the panama hat were still in view, and Belden was on guard. Miss Leigh, however, was not visible. Belden said she had gone "aft." I also went "aft." I went to the end of the train, but I did not find Anderson nor Miss Leigh nor the man from seat No. 5. It seemed to be a day when not only diamond rings, but people, were able to lose themselves with unexampled facility.

When I re-entered our car, Belden had vanished. I glanced hastily toward seat No. 5. The hat and grip were still there.

"Your friend's gone to find the conductor," said the man in seat No. 12. "At least I think so. He asked me if I remembered which way the conductor went. He seemed rather excited."

At this moment the man in seat No. 8 rose hastily. In fact, he came up as if propelled by a spring. He turned toward us, leaning with one hand upon the chair back. The other hand was at his breast. His mouth hung open; his eyes stared.

"My pocketbook!" he gasped.

Instinctively I thrust my hand inside my waistcoat, where in a pocket which I had always thought to be beyond the reach of thieves I had been accustimed to carry the bulk of my immediate funds. The pocket was empty.

The man in No. 12 looked from one to the other of us, and he grinned. His hands were in his trousers pockets.

"My money's all right," said he. "I didn't have much, but"— He paused and then suddenly clapped his hand to his tie. "By jingo! My pin's gone!"

"He touched me for better than a thousand," said No. 8, and I saw him moisten his dry lips with his tongue.

"I suppose there's no doubt"— I began, and finished the sentence by pointing to seat No. 5.

"Nonsense," said No. 12. "It was the girl. She made the bluff of dropping the ring, knowing what we'd do, and while we were all butting our heads against the furniture and she was reaching over us, pointing out likely places— Oh, oh, oh! What a set of easy marks!"

"But where's the man?" I demanded.

"There are his things," retorted No. 12. "He's still on the train. But where's the girl?"

"Miss Leigh was kind enough to permit a sort of introduction between herself and me," said I. "I may perhaps claim the right to defend her, since there is no one else here who knows her at all, and I would like it to be understood that nothing further must be said which touches her good name and that what has been said must be withdrawn."

No. 12 looked me in the eye. He was firm in his opinion and a man of nerve. I could see him hardening his heart for a reply that would create a very strained situation. Then suddenly his expression changed to one of astonishment. He was looking over my shoulder. I turned and saw Miss Leigh. Behind her was Belden, and behind him was Anderson. The conductor brought up the rear.

Miss Leigh came straight to me.

"It was that man!" she cried. "You were right. I've got my ring again."

And she held up her hand to show it.

"After you left me I went to the rear platform of the car," she continued. "The train was stopping, and I had your words in mind. I thought that man might get off, and he did. And when I saw that he had another hat on—a soft one that must have been folded in his pocket—then I knew for sure. And I ran after him, and just as I caught him Mr. Anderson caught him too. He's in the baggage car now, and Mr. Anderson has all your things."

"Yes," said Anderson, with his peculiar drawl, "when I saw Tony Jack Wallace quitting us like that and pulling out his folder hat I knew something was queer, so I just trailed along. Nobody quicker than Tony Jack to take advantage of a little accident like the lady dropping the diamond. I'll bet he had it before it touched the floor. See him do it? Why, that man could take your shoes off your feet and you wouldn't know it. Working the trains is his specialty, and he al-

"MY DEAR LITTLE RING," SAID SHE.

ways has a bit of fake baggage to make you think he's still aboard. I hadn't seen him in two or three years; didn't know he'd come back to this part of the country. But now he's back he'll have to stay. I've got him dead to rights this time. And now, gentlemen, if you'll name your losses I'll make good. I've got all the plunder."

Miss Leigh resumed her place in seat No. 7 and I mine in No. 9, but now the two seats faced each other.

"My dear little ring!" said she. "I love it very much. It was my mother's."

She saw the look in my eye, and she laughed.

"I have to wear it on that finger," she said. "It won't fit any other."

An Official's Plea For a Nonpartisan View of Officials.

By GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Democrat, Mayor of New York.

LESS than four years ago the people of this country elected as their chief magistrate an honest and conscientious man. They knew what he was and what he represented. THEY KNEW HIS IDEALS, HIS HOPES, HIS PURPOSES, and had they stopped to think about the matter at all they would have known what to expect from his election. Now that the inevitable has occurred, instead of accepting it, those who a few months ago were loudest in his praise are THE MOST VITUPERATIVE IN THEIR DENUNCIATION. It is not so long since that those who disagreed with him ran the risk of being charged with leze majesty by the very newspapers that now even question his honesty of purpose.

When you believe that your party is doing right STAND BY IT. When you believe that a public official is doing his duty STAND UP FOR HIM. It is only human for you to think that were you in his place you could do better than he is doing. But the chances are altogether that you could not, and, besides, you have no idea under what difficulties he may be laboring.

DON'T PULL DOWN; BUILD UP. DON'T ANATHEMATIZE THE POLICIES OF GOVERNMENT UNLESS YOU HAVE SOMETHING BETTER TO SUGGEST IN THEIR PLACE. DON'T SENSELESSLY OPPOSE THE PARTY IN POWER FOR DOING WHAT YOU WOULD VERY LIKELY DO YOURSELF HAD YOU THE CHANCE. DON'T CRY OUT AGAINST YOUR SUCCESSFUL OPPONENT FOR STEALING YOUR THUNDER WHEN HE IS PROBABLY APPLYING IT BETTER THAN YOU COULD.

Make up your minds in what fundamental principles you believe and why you believe in them. Then, no matter how you may adapt them or apply them, adhere loyally and honestly to those principles so that you may say with Pericles, "We alone regard a man who takes no interest in public affairs not as a harmless but as a useless character, and if few of us are originators we are all sound judges of policy."

Religion Divorced From Life And Humanity Brutalized.

By RABBI TOBIAS SCHANFARBER of Chicago.

HUMANITY has not advanced to the height destined for it because men have divorced religion from life. They have MADE RELIGION SYNONYMOUS WITH RITUALISM AND DOGMATISM. But religion is everything or it is nothing. Its influence should be felt in the home, the busy marts of life, the legislative halls, the same as in the church or synagogue.

WE NEED A LITTLE LESS POLITICS IN RELIGION AND A LITTLE MORE RELIGION IN POLITICS. WE HAVE COMMERCIALIZED RELIGION WHEN WE SHOULD HAVE RELIGIONIZED COMMERCE.

It is when ritualism takes the place of righteousness that pious deacons of the church permit themselves to rent out their property to low brothels for immoral purposes because this nets them a larger return than when rented to respectable families. What can we expect of those who are not affiliated with church or synagogue when those who are devotees at religion's shrine rent their tumbledown, ramshackle, uninhabitable tenement houses to the poor because this brings them usurious returns?

* * *

It would be nothing short of a blessing if some fire should sweep out of existence these dilapidated tenement houses, for they are THE MOST PROLIFIC BREEDERS OF THE WHITE SCOURGE that claims 150,000 victims annually in this country.

It is when pious frauds, wolves in sheep's clothing, divorce religion from life that they permit themselves to perpetuate THE SWEATSHOP EVIL, another foul breeder of death and destruction, and find excuses to continue the INFAMOUS CHILD LABOR inhumanity and the barbarous factory conditions that send thousands upon thousands to untimely graves.

THE GREAT PRESIDENT OF THESE UNITED STATES OF RIGHT IS INSISTENT IN HIS DEMANDS THAT LAWS BE ENACTED ALONG THESE LINES BY OUR LAWMAKING BODIES. HE IS SPEAKING SIMPLY THE LANGUAGE OF RELIGION AND CLOTHING HIMSELF IN THE ROYAL GARMENTS OF THE PROPHETS OF ISRAEL AND HUMANITY WHEN HE THUNDERS INTO THE EARS OF THE DO NOTHING LAWMAKERS IN CONGRESS HIS DEMAND FOR JUSTICE AND RIGHTEOUSNESS. HE WOULD HAVE THEM AND ALL PEOPLE UNDERSTAND THAT THE HOMELY VIRTUES OF RELIGION SHOULD COLOR OUR EVERY THOUGHT AND GIVE DIRECTION TO OUR EVERY ACT.

"Watered Stock" a Definition Of Legalized Larceny.

By Governor JOHN A. JOHNSON of Minnesota.

THE tendency of the great to crush the small with the indifference of the elephant to the worm is too common.

FALSE CAPITALIZATION IS ONE OF THE GREAT CAUSES THAT HAVE BROUGHT A SHOCK TO THE FAITH OF THE PEOPLE. WATERED STOCK IS THE MIRAGE IN THE DESERT OF OUR COMMERCIAL LIFE. THE BILLION DOLLAR STEEL TRUST, QUOTED AT 75 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR TODAY AND AT 8 CENTS TOMORROW, TYPIFIES THE CLASS.

Watered stock has become a COMMON PHRASE OF LEGALIZED LARCENY. If the mad race is to stop before the runner falls, corporate business must be reorganized on a rational basis. No corporation should be permitted by law to issue a share of stock that does not stand for paid in cash and is not certified to by state examination. Every dollar invested in a commercial enterprise should earn a fair profit, and every investor is entitled to a fair rate of interest on his investment. But he is not entitled to a rate of interest and profit on STOCK WHICH HAS NO BASIS.

Public service corporations, railway corporations and other corporations fix a charge altogether out of proportion to the investment.

UNIQUE MACHINE TO SHOE HORSES

A Michigan Blacksmith Has Devised the Singular Apparatus.

Louis Hamel, of Southbridge, has a new machine for shoeing vicious horses and whenever he has one of the bad ones to shoe he has a big gallery of spectators to see the job.

The machine was given its hardest test recently, when a 17-year old mare was brought in. The animal had not worn shoes for more than one-fourth of her life, because no blacksmith has ever cared to take the job of shoeing her the second time, and the only way it was accomplished before was by throwing her to the floor and tying her legs. Even at that she made it so lively that a half dozen men were needed to do the job.

She was led to a certain spot in the shop floor, and two swinging crane-like arms were brought up each side of her, similar to the sides of a stall. A canvas swing was put under her and a system of ropes through and around her front and hind legs and before she knew it she was trussed up like a chicked to be baked

The mare realized that she was going to be shod, but it was too late; an adjustable iron arm had a grip on one of her legs and it was turned up to just the angle the smith wanted and the shoe was fitted and nailed in place.

The arm was moved around to each of the other legs with the same result.

The mare could stand on three feet at a time, if she wanted to, or she could hang in the canvas swing, and that was what she chose most of the time, preferring to use her legs in useless attempts to kick while she squealed like a stuck pig.

When it was all over the animal hadn't been scratched, even, but was trembling all over, and as the sides of the machine were swung away from her she looked around at it in a way that plainly said, "That's a new one on me."

"It doesn't make any difference how ugly or vicious they are," said Mr. Hamel, "they get in there and it is all over with them." It is a new machine that has been recently patented by a Michigan man, and this is the only one in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, if not in all New England. I have had horses from Palmer, Worchester and all around to shoe.

"There is one horse in Sturbridge that has been the terror of every blacksmith for miles around, but when I get her in there it is all off. There have been a lot of people killed or injured in trying to shoe vicious horses, but when I have them in there they can neither kick me nor anyone else in the shop, and where it used to take half a day to shoe such an animal, I can now do it nearly as quick as I can the gentlest animal that is brought in to me."—Boston Transcript.

For Sale or Rent,

The Litzinger building on south side of Second street, Oakland, Md., for sale, or the north storeroom for same for rent. Apply to J. C. Peddicord, Oakland postoffice, for particulars.

J. M. LITZINGER.

For Sale.

Arnold cottage, at Mt. Lake Park, Md; 13 rooms and attic; used as boarding house and has good patronage; high ground; splendid location; two blocks from new auditorium; city water; one of the best built houses in the Park; about 75 feet of porches. Will exchange for smaller property. A good bargain. Address F. P. Arnold, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

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Is your property insured? If could you afford to lose your home or your place of business at this time by fire? If such a misfortune should overtake you are you able to rebuild without borrowing money and putting a mortgage on your premises? If not, then insure your property at once in one of the large and reliable Fire Insurance Companies represented by our Agency, and in case of fire you will be promptly paid the amount of loss sustained under your policy, and it will not be necessary to borrow. Combined assets of Companies represented, more than $5,000,000. Write for information and rates.

FRED A. THAYER, Agent.
52-21tf Oakland, Md.

Counting the Reserve.

By Henry Harling.

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George Barker, the newly appointed cashier, moved rapidly between the rows of desks which lined the walls of the accounting department. Daisy, bending over her huge volume, flushed as she caught sight of the tall, soldierly figure, but her face turned white and tense as she saw how grave his expression was. Clearly something had happened.

Others perhaps might not have noticed the change in his expression, but to Daisy every shade of meaning was familiar, and she knew that they must be serious worries which took the smile from Barker's eyes and made still more grave the lines about the mouth.

Ever since she had been in the bank Daisy had made Barker her ideal. It was he who had inducted her into the mysteries of the savings department and had stood guard over her ever since. He was always ready to give her a help over the hard places, and of late it had seemed to Daisy that there was something more than mere kindly interest in the steady gray eyes as he looked upon her.

Now he came to a stop before her desk and bent over the book on which she was working.

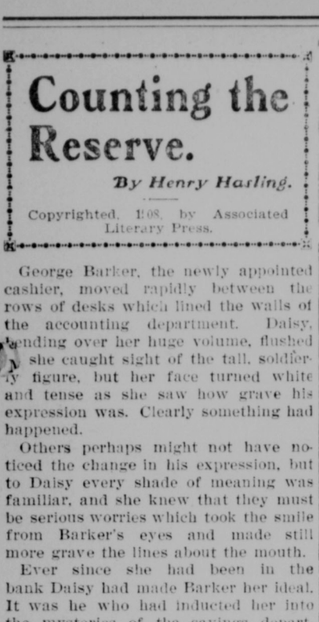
"Miss Gibbins will look after your book today," he said in a low voice. "I want to have your assistance in counting the reserve. The bank examiner comes next week, and we want to see that things are all right."

"I didn't suppose that you were to know when the examiner came!" cried Daisy.

Barker smiled, but the smile was mirthless.

"We are not supposed to know," he admitted, "but there are sometimes leakages in the banking department. Will you come with me to the vaults?"

Daisy followed him to the basement, where the reserve vaults were located. A steel cage, formed of heavy bars in place of the light nettings used on the



"IS THAT WHY YOU WARNED ME?" HE WENT ON.

floor above, was provided with a table and a chair. Daisy took her seat before the piles of bills with which the table was loaded.

According to the law, a certain cash reserve was required of the bank, and it was Daisy's task to count the packages of bills and make certain that the contents agreed with the figures on the paper bands. Barker leaned across the table.

"Mike will take these away and bring you more when you are ready," he said. "You know how to check them on the slips."

Daisy nodded understandingly. Barker turned away only to come back and bend close to the curly brown head.

"Remember," he said impressively, "I have selected you for the counting because you are discreet and faithful."

This time the new cashier ascended the stairs, and Daisy's nimble fingers made quick work of the bills. They were for the greater part fifty dollar notes in packages of a hundred each, and Daisy dropped them into the box at her side as she verified the count.

The porter brought her a fresh supply of higher denominations, and of these she took more careful count. Several of the packages were short one or two bills, and these were for $100 and $500 each. The packages were tossed aside to be recounted later when the work should be done. It might be that some error had been made, and other packages might contain a bill or two in excess of their supposed number.

But package after package went to swell the pile on the rough deal table, and there were none to balance the shortage. Barker's words flashed through Daisy's brain. She was to be discreet and faithful!

Only two weeks back Barker had been promoted to be cashier. Before then he had been the assistant, and it was he who had last counted and packaged the reserves. Now that he was made cashier in the place of Newton Bryan the count had to be made again because the bank examiner was expected. The shortage would become known unless she was discreet and faithful!

For a little time things turned black for Daisy. To Barker she owed her advancement in the bank. He had virtually saved her place for her by his kindly advice when she had first taken a position, and during the entire two years she had been with the bank he had put her under a heavy burden of gratitude. He had been kind to all the girls, but it seemed to Daisy that he had been more watchful of her interests than of the others, and now—now she was being asked to make return!

A step aroused her from her thoughts, and she resumed her work just as the president came down the stone stairway to the basement. Daisy's fingers became nimble again, and she tried to keep all traces of excitement from her face.

"Everything all right?" asked Mr. Greenwell as he came into the compartment. "The count is correct?"

There was a note of anxiety in his kindly voice. Daisy wondered if he had any suspicions. For a moment she was tempted to answer that all was right. She could give an evasive answer and warn Barker that he was in danger of discovery. Then came the echo of the words "discreet and faithful."

It would not be faithful to the bank to hide the shortage. It could not be that Barker would have asked her to hide his guilt. She looked bravely into the president's face.

"Those packages are all short," she said simply. "They are mostly the hundreds, but there are five thousands too."

"Ask Mr. Barker to come here," directed the president. "Do not tell him what is the matter. Just say that I want to see him here. Come back with him."

As quietly as she could Daisy summoned the cashier. They were at the top of the stairs when her courage failed. She could not believe wrong of the man she loved, and yet"—

"There was a shortage," she whispered. "Mr. Greenwell told me not to tell you, but I"—

Barker nodded understandingly, but he kept on toward the basement, and Daisy followed wonderingly. Greenwell looked up as his cashier came into the compartment.

"I am sorry to say that your suspicions are correct," he said sadly. "Will you and Miss—er"—

"Walling," supplied Barker.

"Will you and Miss Walling figure the exact sum? I am afraid that it is worse than we thought."

Barker took his seat at the table opposite Daisy, and the president returned to the upper floor. As they worked Barker explained that he had suspected that the former old cashier had resigned in fear of discovery. It was at his own request that the count was being made before he became responsible for the surplus.

"It won't hurt the bank," continued Barker. "Bryan's father will make good the shortage. It is not as bad as I had supposed. Of course you will say nothing of this to any one in or out of the bank?"

"Why did Mr. Greenwell tell me to tell you?" she asked curiously.

"Probably that the others might not overhear your message," explained Barker. "Is that why you warned me?" he went on. "Did you think that perhaps I had been meddling with the reserve?"

"I didn't think that," denied Daisy, with reddening cheeks, "but it was all so strange and mysterious to me, and I—I didn't want to feel that perhaps I hadn't been—faithful."

"I meant faithful to yourself," explained Barker, remembering his words. "Was it because"—

He did not complete his question. There was no need. Eyes answered eyes. But some days later, when the gray haired president suggested that a married man was preferred by the directors as cashier, Barker agreed with him.

"It's all arranged," he declared. "I am going to marry Miss Walling, the young lady who counted the reserve."

Greenwell nodded approvingly.

"She will make an excellent wife," he declared oracularly. "You have made an excellent choice, George." And Barker agreed with him.

Ashamed of the Debt.

An English gentleman rather plaintively confides to the London Outlook that he no sooner flatters himself that he has turned his otherwise perfectly satisfactory wife into something approaching an economist than he finds out that he has done nothing of the kind.

He had, or he so believed, firmly implanted in her mind the fact that England has the greatest revenue ever known, when she learned, through a lecturer at her club, the figures of the national debt.

"John," she said on her return, "didn't you tell me that England has the greatest revenue ever known?"

"Yes," he said.

"Then how is it," she said keenly, "that we have such an enormous debt? Do we really owe that terrible sum?" She named it with great deliberation and awe.

He admitted that the figures were correct.

"Well, if that is so," his wife said firmly, "I will never again admit abroad that I am an Englishwoman. I could not travel in comfort known as one of a nation so shamefully indebted."

The Helping Hand.

A blind newsman stood in the early evening on the curb at Forty-second street and Third avenue. The papers he sought were at a depot on the opposite side of the avenue. He stood silent. Presently a young man slipped out of an idle group near by, took the blind man by the arm, piloted him across the car tracks, left him and passed on. Neither said a word.

Having obtained his papers, the blind man turned again to the curb, standing patiently. A woman, bareheaded and evidently a tenement dweller near by, walked up the avenue, paused, stepped aside, took the newsman by the arm, conducted him back across the avenue and resumed her errand. Neither spoke.

It's just a way they have over there on the east side.—New York Globe.

Shall We Retain Control of the Philippines?

By Representative JOHN A. T. HULL of Iowa.

WE are not going to sell the Philippines, so what's the use of wasting time talking about it? I regret that we have them. But THE ONLY THING TO DO IS TO FACE THE MUSIC. We will gradually build up a self respecting people by getting more of our own kind over there.

I would like to see more inducements given to Americans to go to the Philippines and less discrimination against them there.

I WOULD ALSO STOP THIS INFERNAL TALK ABOUT SELF GOVERNMENT. WE MUST PUT AN END TO STIMULATING THESE HALF CIVILIZED PEOPLE WITH THE IDEA THAT THEY ARE FIT TO GOVERN THEMSELVES.

By Senator CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW of New York.

WE CANNOT SELL THE PHILIPPINES. There is no nation that would buy the islands from us, aside possibly from Japan.

JAPAN WOULD GOVERN THE PHILIPPINES AS SHE DOES FORMOSA AND KOREA, SENDING A GOVERNOR AND TROOPS WHO WOULD EXPLOIT THE PEOPLE AND REDUCE THEM TO SERVANTS.

Neither can we withdraw from the islands by granting independence, for the Filipinos would soon drop into A STATE OF ANARCHY and become a prey of the predatory nations.

By JOSEPH G. CANNON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WE ARE IN THE MESS AND MUST DO THE BEST WE CAN. I WOULD BE IN FAVOR OF GETTING OUT TOMORROW IF THERE WAS ANY HONORABLE WAY OF GETTING OUT.

But we have the islands on our hands, with all the EXPENSE that entails, and to sell them might not be easy if we had a purchaser.

By Senator HENRY M. TELLER of Colorado.

I CAN'T say that I favor the sale of the Philippines to any one. They are not worth a "continental cuss" to the United States AND NEVER WILL BE. They should be turned over to the inhabitants to whom they rightfully belong, just as Cuba is for the Cubans.

THE PHILIPPINES HAVE COST US A GREAT DEAL OF MONEY AND ALWAYS WILL, AND THEY ARE A CONTINUAL SOURCE OF DISQUIETUDE AND DANGER. YOU CANNOT SAY TOO STRONGLY THAT WE SHOULD BE RID OF THEM.

By Representative W. S. HAMMOND of Minnesota.

I BELIEVE THAT THE BENEFITS DERIVED FROM THE POSSESSION OF THESE ISLANDS DO NOT COMPENSATE THE REPUBLIC FOR THE EXPENSE OF GOVERNING THEM AND THE ANNOYANCES AND DIFFICULTIES ARISING FROM THE ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS THERE.

I hope that we may be RELIEVED of this possession in the near future in a manner that will be in no way a discredit to the nation and will fully discharge all our obligations to the inhabitants of the islands.

By Senator WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH of Michigan.

If the Filipinos demonstrate their ABILITY TO GOVERN THE ISLANDS as an independent entity, they should be encouraged to that end. I feel very certain that our government does not desire these possessions for purposes of political or commercial exploitation.

I DO NOT BELIEVE ANY ORIENTAL COUNTRY WOULD CARE TO PURCHASE THEM; NEITHER DO I THINK THAT OUR COUNTRY COULD AFFORD SUCH TRAFFIC.

Rich Man's Luxury Means Poor Man's Pain.

By Bishop CHARLES D. WILLIAMS of Michigan.

IT IS BECAUSE THE RICH MAN STRIVES FOR LUXURIES THAT THE POOR MAN MUST FIGHT FOR BREAD.

In a day when the earnings of the many are diverted by SPECIAL CLASS PRIVILEGES into the coffers of the few, so that THREE PER CENT OF THE POPULATION OWN NINETY PER CENT OF THE WEALTH, the pressure of necessity upon certain classes is so terrific, the game of grab so intense, we haven't time to live because we must make a living.

"What shall we eat? What shall we drink? Wherewithal shall we be clothed?" These are the QUESTIONS THAT PURSUE US from morning till night, day in and day out. We can't help it. If we didn't consider these questions we would starve.

THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE IS SO FIERCE MANY ARE FORCED TO THE WALL IN THE CONTEST. AT ONE EXTREME OF THE SOCIAL SCALE WE HAVE THE RICH, GREEDY FOR LUXURIES. AT THE OTHER END WE HAVE THE POOR, WHO MUST GRIND OUT THEIR LIVES IN THE MERE EFFORT TO EXIST.

With the vast majority of mankind it is the food, drink and raiment of mere subsistence that are the main concern. God pity them. The pressure is so TERRIBLE that they can think of nothing else. THEY HAVE BECOME MERE BRUTES. Our unjust social and economic conditions have made them so. Yet we scold and curse them for being brutes and beasts.

No Place For Married Women In Business.

By Cardinal GIBBONS.

EVERY woman should work. There is no room in the world for parasites. But married women should work IN THE HOME.

I give woman great credit for her advancement in industrial pursuits. Women have shown their fitness for certain pursuits. As stenographers and typewriters, as saleswomen, bookkeepers and cashiers THEY HAVE BECOME INVALUABLE. What would we do without them, indeed? But their work is not an invasion of man's domain.

NEVERTHELESS WOMAN'S SPHERE IS THE HOME, AND MARRIED WOMEN SHOULD FIND THEIR WORK IN CARING FOR THEIR HOMES AND HUSBANDS AND CHILDREN. A GIRL WORKS IN A FACTORY UNTIL SHE MARRIES, BUT MARRIAGE IS THE AIM OF HER LIFE. IT SHOULD BE. TO LOVE AND CARE FOR A FAMILY IS WOMAN'S DESTINY.

MRS. DOLBY'S TALKS

The Deacon Listens to Another One of Wifey's Lectures.

'TWAS HOT WHILE IT LASTED

But Did Not Ruffle Samuel's Sunny Disposition a Particle — Something That Happened Ten Years Ago Started the Trouble.

[Copyright, 1908, by T. C. McClure.]

At 7 o'clock in the evening the dove of peace had settled down over the Dolby family. The deacon had removed his shoes and was reading his country paper, and Mrs. Dolby was cutting up one of his old coats into carpet rags. There had been silence for ten minutes, broken only by the deacon cracking his toes now and then in solid enjoyment, when Mrs. Dolby suddenly slid out of her chair to the floor and turned on her back and rolled up her eyes. Mr. Dolby lowered his paper and looked at her, but made no move. She began to gasp and gurgle, but he held his place. At the end of five minutes she uttered a long drawn groan and sat up and looked around and asked:

"Samuel, have I died and gone to heaven?"

The deacon didn't think so. In fact, he was sure that was not the case, but

"YOU CHASED HIM AND RACED HIM FOR TEN MINUTES."

he saw no use in saying anything about it. He therefore turned to his paper and again sought the paragraph where the editor had returned his grateful thanks to Farmer Brown for a peck of turnips laid on the editorial table.

"I see that I am still alive," observed Mrs. Dolby two minutes later as she struggled up and seated herself again, "but I don't know whether to be thankful or not. Samuel, don't you want to know why I lost my senses all to once?"

Samuel didn't. He had witnessed the same performance fifty times over, and it was an old thing with him. He didn't want to hurt her feelings, however, and so he made no reply.

"I will tell you as I set here wondering whether I should have the most red or most yaller in my new carpet I suddenly thought of what Mrs. Chambers told me the other day when I went over to her house to borrow a nutmeg to make a custard. You had given me 2 shillings to buy a new pair of stockings that day, and I was telling her what a good man you was when all of a sudden she broke down crying. It was ten minutes before I could find out what ailed her. She then said she felt it her duty to tell me just what a deceiver you was. She wasn't more than half through when I fainted away. That's why I looked so pale when I got home. You thought mebbe I had seen a mad dog, but I hadn't. I had been hearing what a villain I had lived with all these years."

Mr. Dolby elevated one eyebrow, but the elevation was trifling. Only a headquarter sleuth could have detected it and gone away to report that he had struck a promising clew.

"Ten years ago, Samuel," continued Mrs. Dolby as she worked up a tear—"ten years ago, one day when I was away from home and you was here all alone, a hog got into the garden. He was rooting for potatoes when you saw him. You ran out and grabbed one of the clothes poles and took after him. You wanted to bang him, Samuel. You wanted to slam him. You wanted to cripple him for life. You chased him and raced him for ten minutes, and every second or two you would yell out something. Mrs. Chambers saw all and heard all, and she remembers what you said as clearly as if it was but yesterday. When she repeated over the words I thought I should surely die. How could you say 'em, Samuel—how could you?"

Went on With His Reading.

Mr. Dolby heard her, but her voice seemed to come from the wood shed and made no impression on him. He was reading that one acre of ground ought to produce fifty bushels of turnips, and his thoughts and turnips ran together just then.

"You don't answer me, Samuel, and I don't wonder. You can't explain away your words. During the ten minutes you was chasing that hog you called him:

"A durned rooter! A son of a gun!

"A blamed sneak! A grunting devil!

"A wall eyed cuss! A durned dodo!

"You humped him! You hustled him!

"You yelled out so that you could be heard down to the wagon shop that you'd slam daylight out of him. And you tried to, Samuel. You raced him up and down and back and forth, and if you hadn't fallen down and rolled among the tomato vines you'd have had the crime of murder on your hands. You was still sweating and breathing hard when I got home, and you said something about having thrown a tramp over the fence. Samuel—Sam"—

Mrs. Dolby got ready to slide down on the floor again, but on second thought she concluded not to. She did give way to her emotions, however, and she couldn't have done better if she had been worked by machinery. During this interval Mr. Dolby read that the world in general was growing better, that there was more profit in one acre of catnip than in three acres of corn, that the deepest spot in the Atlantic measured over three miles and that Senator Foraker as a boy was kind to cats.

"Samuel, for ten long years you have been a pirate and concealed the fact from me," Mrs. Dolby finally managed to say.

"I have found it out at last, however, and something must be done. If you found out that I was a pirate you'd feel just as I do. Mrs. Chambers says she's gone to bed every night shivering for me and woke up every morning expecting to hear that I'd been murdered. I know that my sister in Indiana will tell me to get a divorce as soon as she hears about it. You can't blame me if I do get one, can you?"

A faint smile crossed the deacon's face, but as Mrs. Dolby wasn't looking that way he was safe. He turned his paper over, cracked his toes and left her to go on:

"I might commit suicide, Samuel, if you thought it best. I could hang myself to one of those hooks in the garret, and you could find me and tell everybody that I had been low spirited for a week. Of course Mrs. Chambers would know the real reason, but mebbe she wouldn't say anything. Mebbe she'd be willing to give you a chance to reform. I wonder if it hurts much to hang yourself."

He Made No Reply.

The deacon thought it did and instinctively raised his hand to his throat, but he made no reply.

"I presume it does, but the hurt is soon over, and one is among the angels. I may commit suicide or I may get a divorce. My sister would give me a home for the rest of my life. Will you miss me much when I am gone, Samuel?"

The deacon had struck a windmill advertisement and become deeply interested. The mill was warranted to go whether there was any wind or not and was worth the price asked merely for the cows to look at when chewing their cuds.

"Mrs. Chambers says you'd be sure to marry again if I got out of the way," said Mrs. Dolby as she reached down for the shears to resume her cutting. "Who would it be, Samuel? Would it be a widder or a girl? Would you buy new paper shades for the parlor winders and make a great splurge? Yes, I s'pose you would. You'd forget how hard I've worked to make soft soap and rag carpets and dye my old dresses. You'd forget that I can make half a pound of tea last longer than any other woman in the town. It was in the paper once that we'd been married twenty-three years and that I'd never set a loaf of heavy bread before you. Yes, it was there, but you'd forget all about it. Do you know how long I've made this pair of shoes last me, Samuel? Two years and a half, but you hain't give me a word of praise. If your new wife wore out a pair in three months you'd think it was all right. You hear me, don't you?"

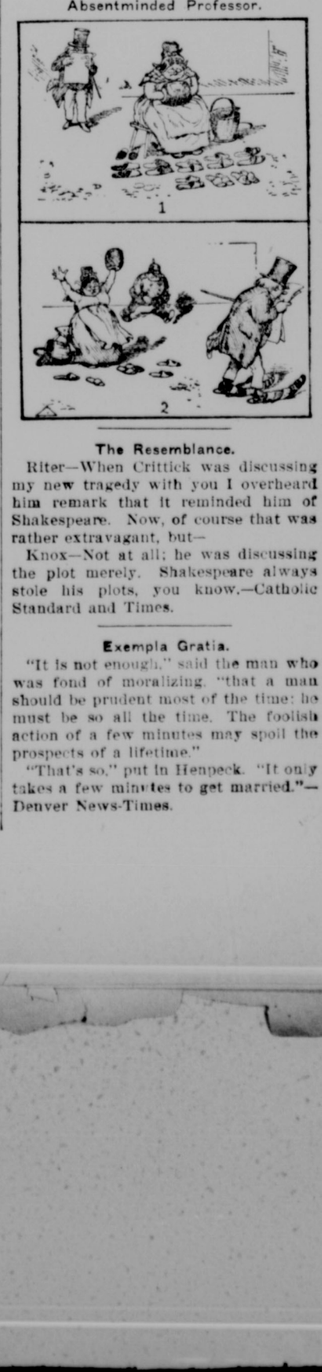
He heard, but it seemed useless to reply. He had dropped the windmill and got hold of a new corn sheller that was doing wonders, and he didn't want to break in on himself. There came a long silence, punctuated only by the ticking of the clock, and when he finally turned his eyes on Mrs. Dolby it was to find that she had gone to sleep in her chair.

"Wha-what is it?" she asked as he shook her arm.

"It's time to go to bed," he said in reply as he turned to wind the clock.

M. QUAD.

Absentminded Professor.



The Resemblance.

Riter—When Crittick was discussing my new tragedy with you I overheard him remark that it reminded him of Shakespeare. Now, of course that was rather extravagant, but—

Knox—Not at all; he was discussing the plot merely. Shakespeare always stole his plots, you know.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Exempla Gratia.

"It is not enough," said the man who was fond of moralizing, "that a man should be prudent most of the time; he must be so all the time. The foolish action of a few minutes may spoil the prospects of a lifetime."

"That's so," put in Henpeck. "It only takes a few minutes to get married."—Denver News-Times.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1908.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. TAFT,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JAMES S. SHERMAN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR CONGRESS,
GEORGE A. PEARRE,
OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

THE Hon. William J. Bryan asks editors of Democratic newspapers to open campaign subscription list. Mr. Bryan never ran a Democratic newspaper even if he does edit the Commoner.

THE legitimate expenses of electioneering during this Presidential campaign will be greater than common by virtue of the anti-free-pass provision of the Hepburn railroad act. If the railroads and party committees observe the law, the stump-speakers and other moving agencies of the parties will have to have their fares paid, where before they generally traveled at the expense of the railroads. Some one has calculated that the railroads will save not less than $500,000 on this account, and accordingly the campaign costs will be increased by so much to the party committees.

GOOD ROADS.

Now that the Commonwealth of Maryland has manifested a substantial interest in the good roads movement which is sweeping over the republic, anxiety among those in this vicinity, most deeply concerned is being evidenced, as to when the construction of the model highways shall be undertaken by the State Commission and the State Engineer, upon whom rests the burden of preparing the requisite preliminary plans and supervising the expenditure of the five million dollar appropriation for improved highways.

If Engineer Crosby has been correctly quoted by the Baltimore press, he expects to have his plans mapped out, surveys made and details completed not later than fall, when bids may be advertised for and the actual construction work undertaken next spring. It is highly important that this work be pushed with expedition and dispatch. If Engineer Crosby completes the preliminaries within the next few months there will exist no adequate reason why the real highway improvement may not be begun with the opening of spring. Delay on his part now will mean much greater delay in the construction. The citizens of Maryland have awakened to the great benefits foreshadowed by this good roads movement, and are sincerely desirous that the commission shall not only do its work well, but fulfill that duty at the earliest possible period.

ANTI-BRYAN HABIT.

The remarks of Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier Journal, that anti-Bryanism is a habit, seems to be brought out by the announcement from day to day by prominent Maryland Democrats and business men of their intention to vote for Mr. Taft. It has certainly become a habit in this state, and the outlook is that it will continue to be one. The Boston Transcript, speaking of the significance of the attitude of these Democrats says:

"Maryland is a Democratic State under ordinary conditions, but its Democracy is of the pro-Bryan type. It is a business community, and its industires are steadily expanding. Baltimore is a rapidly growing commercial city and a distributing point for the great sections to the south of it. Its business men and bankers, before all other things, want stability of trade and commerce. In 1896, when Bryan was preaching free silver, the business men of Maryland, without regard to party, threw the weight of their influence solidly against him."

Citing the overwhelming Democratic defeat in the two elections when Bryan was the Democratic candidate and the return of the state to its Democratic allegiance when Parker ran, the Transcript says:

"The difference between Maryland's course when Bryan was a candidate and when another was the Democratic standard-bearer is impressive. It has prepared us for the present protest. . . . If Maryland were a State in marked exception to the South in its domestic political views, an anti-Bryan protest would not be as significant as it is; but Maryland is governed by colorphobia, and the legislature has submitted to the people a Constitutional amendment conceived in this spirit. The circumstance that a State so Southern in the general sympathies is so Northern in its opposition to Bryan is one full of hopeful auguries."

Commenting upon the above paragraphs the Baltimore News, an independent newspaper, says:

It is undoubtedly true that exceptional significance is attributed to the attitude of independent Democratic voters in this State. Almost invariably their position gives reliable indication of how Maryland will go in National and State elections. In the last twelve or fifteen years, we may say, there has been no exception to this rule. As the independent Democrats have gone so has the State. It is natural, therefore, to predict that their stand again accurately forecasts the results.

"The significance to their attitude is all the greater at this time because Roosevelt has so thoroughly vaccinated the Republican party against the cry that it is running hand in glove with the "predatory rich," that the importance of the independent vote—whose sympathies naturally enough are made known through men conspicuous in business, professional and financial circles—cannot be offset by a campaign cry which seeks to produce the impression that "the classes" are all flocking to that side. Of course, in view of the action during the past four years of the Republican Administration, of which Mr. Taft has been a part, any charge that "the classes" are supporting Taft for ulterior reasons would only produce laughter. For once it is possible even for the financier to make known his political predilections without the fact of his doing so proving a boomerang."

THE DEMOCRATIC AJAX.

Mr. Bryan is permitted "free go" with the machinery of his party. He is allowed to do the planning and the assigning of the men who will carry on the routine of the campaign. He is, in fact, the only working factor in the party. This makes him the supreme individual as no candidate has ever been before. From him goes forth the pronuncimentos. He cracks the whip over the heads on the national committee; he appoints the subcommittees; he directs where the campaign money shall be disbursed. He is the merry King Cole of the Democracy. Outwardly there is wonderful compliance to his directing will. He is large in assertion, wide in vision and long in talk. His party has no alternative but to permit him to have his unchallenged way.

Bryan is the Democratic Ajax bearing the entire burden of the party upon his shoulders. But whether he will be able to sustain it is another question. The hope is indulged by many of his seemingly submissive associates that it will break his back and that at the end of the campaign he will be crushed under his defeat. The one hope of the Democratic party is to have Bryan so dreadfully beaten as to leave him a subject for political burial. The men who are ostensibly Bryan supporters will be ready for the long-delayed work of reorganizing the party.

Mr. Bryan cannot but be aware that there is much lip service offered him. He cannot but be aware that many of those who would be most exuberant over a defeat of an oveowhelming nature are fluttering about the self-constituted leader. The secret defection in the party, and even in the inner circle of the party, is the surest sign of the inherent weakness of Bryanism.

This country has never supported the kind of candidate Mr. Bryan is. It has had some self-centered men like Jackson, whose administration is entitled by Von Holst, the German historian, "The reign of Andrew Jackson." But Jackson and every other vigorous man in the White House had the force of strong convictions and definite purpose. They were not men who took their color from every circumstance that effected their own interest. It would have required a political trailer of especial sagacity to follow the sinuosities of the Bryan policies. This is because he has no leverage. He fined in every fact a fulcrum and bends his energies and the force of his will to every ridiculous and fantastic task.

If Mr. Bryan bore only the responsibilities of his party he might be a strong figure. But beside the weight of party bossism he carries the odd assortment of so-called policies and his prejudices. His greatest burden is the distrust that is felt for him by the saner leaders of the party and the masses of the Democratic voters who do not run at the call of a demagogue.

Therefore, it must come to pass that the Democratic Ajax will be found to be carrying about upon his shoulders a world of folly and sterility, a world of nonsense and pretense, a world of dreams and imaginings, a world of selfishness and insincerity. This is not the kind of a figure to stand out heroically in the delineations of present-day politics. His defeat will be tragic.

THE FARMER'S VOTE.

In a joint note to the farmers of the country Bryan and Kern, the Democratic national candidates, makes a unique and almost pathetic appeal for contributions to pay the expenses of electing them to the Presidency and Vice Presidency. "This is certainly a new and charming departure," says the Pittsburg Dispatch. "Usually such contributions have been left to individual or corporation enthusiasm, or, at times, self-interest. It is the first instance in the history of American politics when candidates have made a personal appeal, and that to a class. The candidates could not await organization of the National committee. They want the rush of funds to begin at once, and, with delightful naivete, it is stated that previous to the construction of an official contribution box the dollars may be sent to The Commoner treasury."

A farmer who traveled 100 miles from Iowa previous to the Denver convention and deposited $100 as a first contribution to the campaign boodle sounded the financial keynote for agrarian "coughing up." Bryan at once had his eyes and ears opened to the possibilities. When Kern came to Lincoln the two laid their heads together and made the appeal to the millions of farmers who suffer from the incursions of "predatory wealth." Hundreds of thousands of farmers, they proclaim, are able to contribute. Thousands are able to contribute $100 each, tens of thousands to give $50 each and "still more who could give $25, or $10, or $5." No sum will be held in contempt and before the end of the campaign it would not be at all surprising is penny contributions should be asked, to be called "The Commoner's Pense."

According to a former announcement in regard to the much-vaunted matter of publicity contributions of $100 or under will not be made public previous to the election. Suppose therefore, 25,000 farmers give $100 each: 50,000, $50 each; 75,000, $25 each; 100,000, $10 each, and 150,000, $5 each, which is doubtless the minimum that is expected by Bryan and Kern. The result from this source alone would be $8,625,000, whose expenditure would not have to be accounted for previous to the election. The possibility of this makes the vaunting of pre-election publicity, merely to all sums in excess of $100, look colossally ridiculous.

Campaign journals and ledgers will doubtless be kept at The Commoner office and by the National Committee after Mr. Bryan ceases to collect personally. The sums received each day should be known and the aggregate transferred to the ledger. To be consistent, therefore, Bryan and Kern should insist upon publicity before the election of the totals which they expect from the farmers and other classes. It would be exceedingly pleasing to the people of the whole country if The Commoner would devote a profound moment or two in explanation of this question of consistency in publicity.

Doubtless it also occurred to the Dispatch that the monetary theories upon which Bryan made his appeal to the farmers in particular, in both the campaigns of 1896 and 1900, have been thoroughly discredited. He preached in those campaigns, continuoasly, the doctrine that the single gold standard meant high priced money; that high priced money meant low priced agricultural products. And yet, with the steadying of the business of the business of the country by adoption of the gold standard for fixing monetary values, and under the wise policy of successive Republican administrations, the prices of both wheat and cotton are now nearly double what they were upon the average during the last four years of Democratic administration. Mr. Bryan has not a single argument, backed by evidence, to place before the farmers of the Middle West, or of any other section of the country, which will tend to convince them that they ought to vote for him. The farmers of the country have reason to regard Bryan as a dangerous risk, just as the manufacturing, commercial and financial interests generally so regard him.

In Memorian.

Resolutions of respect adopted by St. Paul's M. E. Sunday school on the death of Miss Margaret Porter.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to take from our school and community our sister and friend, Miss Margaret Porter, therefore,

Resolved, That, while we deeply feel the loss of one who was always cheerful, pleasant and Christ-like in spirit, yet knowing that God is allwise and doeth all things well, we therefore bow in humble submission to His will.

Resolved, second: That we hereby extend to the family of our deceased sister our sincere sympathy and regard and assure them of our prayers in this time of their trial.

Resolved, third: That being reminded once more of the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death, we will with renewed determination press onward in the Master's service.

Resolved, also: That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the records of our Sunday school that they be presented to the local papers for publication and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

J. B. WORKMAN,
E. H. SINCELL,
NELL STURGISS,
Committee.

Religion of the Presidents.

Eight Presidents of the United States has been Episcopalians, six Presbyterians, four Methodists, two Congregationalists and two Reformed Dutch, while the Unitarians and Disciples have had one each.

Secretary Taft is a Unitarian, while his wife is an Episcopalian. Mr. Bryan is a Presbyterian. His wife was reared in the Methodist church.

Money to Loan.

$5,000. To loan on 1st mortgage in sums to suit. Apply to
BOWIE JOHNSON,
Oakland, Maryland.

BANK STATEMENTS.

Reports of Garrett County Institutions Show Them to Be in Good Condition.

The call of the Comptroller of the Currency for a statement of the condition of the National Banks of the country at the close of business on Wednesday, July 15th, finds the banking institutions of Garrett county in a thriving and prosperous state, as indicated in the figures presented below:

Garrett National of Oakland. Resources, $532,483.64; deposits, $393,410.25.

First National of Oakland. Resources, $383,750.25; deposits, $188,204.10.

First National of Kitzmillerville. Resources, $84,578.21; deposits, $48,084.21.

First National of Friendsville. Resources, $238,563.93; deposits, $160,898.11.

First National of Grantsville. Resources, $215,194.15; deposits, $106,953,63.

Married.

APSLEY—THRASHER—On July 18th, 1908, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Thrasher, in Deer Park, Miss Florence Elnoro, their daughter, was married to Mr. Herbert C. Apsley, of Baltimore, Md. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Arnett, of Parkersburg, W. Va. The bride was attended by the groom's sister, Miss Edith Apsley, and the groom by the bride's brother, Mr. Roy Thrasher, the ceremony taking place at 12 o'clock M. The friends and relatives of both bride and groom to the number of seventy-five or eighty were present from Baltimore, Portland, Oregon, Oakland, Mt. Lake Park, Grantsville, and other points in the county, and all enjoyed a sumptuous wedding dinner of delicacies of the season. In the marriage of this young lady Deer Park has lost one of its most popular and accomplished young ladies and the church a devoted worker. Mr. and Mrs. Apsley will reside at 209 Augusta avenue, Irvington, Baltimore, and be at home to the friends after August 1st.

FIKE.

While Mr. John Humberson, Sr., of near Markleysburg, Pa., was driving last Tuesday his horse was struck by lightning and killed. Mr. Humberson was not seriously hurt being stunned only.

Mr. F. J. Bowser raised his barn on last Thursday and it will be necessary for him to have it completed at once as he wants to put his harvest in to it this season.

W. H. Thomas made a business trip to Markleysburg, Pa., one day last week.

Mrs. Annie B. Barnthouse, son and little daughter left here for their home in Uniontown, Pa., on last Thursday.

The prospects for corn is good in this section.

Mr Lauery, of Ohio, was in this section last week taking pictures.

The has been a R. F. D. mail route established from Selbysport and extends around by Fike postoffice, and there is no doubt but what this office will be discontinued.

Mrs. Mary Lowman, brother and mother spent last Sunday at W. H. Thomas.

The picking of huckleberries is the order of the day for the women and girls in this vicinity.

The apples, peaches and other fruit is scarce around here this year.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
Near Accident, Garrett Co. Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, bearing date the 22nd day of July, 1908, and passed in a cause wherein William Hachman et al., are plaintiffs, and Caroline Gontz et al., are defendants, being No. 154 Equity on the docket of said Court, the undersigned Trustees, appointed by said decree, hereby give notice that on

Tuesday, the 18th day of August,

1908, at the hour of one o'clock p. m., in front of Samuel Mosser's store house in the town of Accident, Garrett county, Md., they will offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate situate on Cove Hill, in Accident District, Garrett county, Md., consisting of

1st. Twenty-five Acres, more or less, of Military Lot No. 2661.

2nd. Thirty Acres, more or less, of Military Lot No. 2670.

3rd. All that part of a tract of land called "Quadrangle," containing 4¼ Acres, more or less, lying East of the county road leading from George Schlossnagle's to the Morgantown road.

This being the property which was occupied by the late William Hackman up to the time of his death, and is partly under cultivation, and is improved by a dwelling house, log stable and other necessary outbuildings. On this property are a number of bearing apple and cherry trees and other fruits.

The property will be offered in parcels or as a whole according to the best interests of those entitled to the same and will be sold subject to the dower interest of Amanda Hackman, widow of the late William Hachman, deceased.

TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the decree: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale; one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned trustees, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
Trustees.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany Couuty. 22222

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank
FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:
L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.
R. C. McCandlish, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
L. E. Friend, Merchant.
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses signt of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The First National Bank
AT FRIENDSVILLE,
In the State of Maryland, at the close of business July 15th, 1908.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$127,273 31
Overdrafts		249 01
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,734 37
Bonds, securities, etc.		60,943 54
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		6,098 51
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		470 61
Due from State Banks and Bankers		4,073 77
Due from approved reserve agents		4,821 78
Checks and other cash items		5 50
Notes of other National Banks		620 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		123 78
Lawful money reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$ 860 75	
Legal-tender notes	5,039 00	5,899 75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,250 00
Total		$238,563 93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	25,851 87
Undivided profits	1,383 88
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to other National Banks	430 07
Individual deposits subject to check	65,472 87
Time certificates of deposit	95,425 24
Total	$238,563 93

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, R. C. McCandlish, Cashier of the above bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1908.

ORVAL A. WELCH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: WM. H. H. FRIEND,
D. S. CUSTER,
L. E. FRIEND,
Directors.

SHERIFF'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Md., at the suit of Arch A. Young et al vs. Dennis C. Hare, the same being No. 4 Judicials to September Term, 1908, and to the undersigned sheriff directed I have taken into execution all of the right title, interest and estate of the said Dennis C. Hare, in and to the hereinafter described real estate, and I hereby give notice that I will on

Saturday, the 15th day of August,

1908, at the hour of eleven o'clock a. m., in front of the court house door in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Md., offer and sell at public auction to the highest responsible bidder all the following real estate situate, lying and being in Election District No. 3 of said Garrett county, and described as follows to-wit:

Beginning for the same at a stake standing near a small spring on the west side of a county road, and running thence North 8 degrees West 10 perches, South 85 degrees West 13 perches, South 70 degrees East 16 perches, thence North 32 degrees West 8 perches, North 10 degrees West 7 perches to the beginning, containing ONE ACRE AND TWENTY TWO PERCHES, and being the same land which was conveyed by John Hare by deed to Dennis C. Hare bearing date the 4th day of September, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber S. Z. T. No. 82, folios 29 etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Md.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Sheriff of Garrett county, Md.

Notice.

The Sunday afternoon meetings at the Y. M. C. S. rooms have been annulled for the months of July and August.

L. R. MASON, Sec'y.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

THOMAS DAVIS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indented to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of May, 1908.

BRADLEY T. DAVIS,
Administrator,
Kitzmiller, Md.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The First National Bank
AT OAKLAND,
In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, July 15, 1908.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$173,243 90
Overdrafts		38 56
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits		50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		5,540 00
Bonds, securities, etc.		24,134 57
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		42,997 19
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		732 80
Due from State Banks and Bankers		48 70
Due from approved reserve agents		14,045 70
Checks and other cash items		128 89
Notes of other National Banks		620 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		216 94
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$17,703 00	
Legal-tender notes	1,000 00	18,703 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		800 00
Total		$383,750 25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	25,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	340 72
National Bank notes out standing	50,000 00
Due to other National Banks	1,240 32
Due to State Banks and Bankers	553 94
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	39 00
Dividends unpaid	300 00
Individual deposits subject to check	58,643 77
Savings Department	123,785 38
Time certificates of deposit	5,774 95
Cashier's checks outstanding	424 1
United States deposits	50,[illegible]
Notes and bills rediscounted	17,[illegible]
Total	$383,750 25

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, R. E. Sliger, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of July, 1908.

JAMES P. TRACY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: F. A. THAYER,
A. G. STURGISS,
D. M. DIXON,
Directors.

STRENGTH

STABILITY SECURITY

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GARRETT NATIONAL BANK, at Oakland, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business, July 15th, 1908:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$277,285 68
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2 44
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,500 00
Bonds, securities, etc		118,010 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		14,500 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		708 02
Due from State Banks and Bankers		2,150 80
Due from approved reserve agents		43,814 65
Checks and other cash items		364 55
Notes of other National Banks		475 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		230 10
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$20,521 70	
Legal-tender notes	5,260 00	25,781 70
Redemption fund with U. S Treasurer, 5 per cent of circulation		2,500 00
Total		$572,483 64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	35,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,696 45
National Bank notes outstanding	48,750 00
Due to other National Banks	3,482 92
Due to State Banks and Bankers	104 02
Dividends unpaid	100 00
Individual deposits subject to check	190,677 84
Time certificates of deposit	242,865 03
Certified checks	25 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	12 38
Total	$572,483 64

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss:

I, S. T. JONES, Cashier of the above named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1908.

HARLAND L. JONES, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: D. E. OFFUTT, GILMOR S. HAMILL, J. M. DAVIS, Directors.

Garrett National Bank

OF

Oakland, Maryland.

Mr. Patrick Maroney spent Sunday in Cumberland with friends.

Ex-County Commissioner Jacob Stump, of Bloomington, was in Oakland Tuesday.

Mr. Charles E. Hilleary, of near Gorman, was in the city yesterday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy H. Hamill, of Upper Potomac, spent Sunday with relatives in Oakland.

Mr. A. B. McCrum, of Kingwood, West Va., was in Oakland Tuesday afternoon on business.

Mr. D E. Bolden, whose illness was noted in the columns a week or two ago, is steadily improving.

Mr. Dave Cohen, of Connellsville, Pa., a former resident of Oakland, is here for a few days' visit.

Hon. George L. Michaels, of near Westernport, spent a portion of yesterday in Oakland on business.

Mrs. William Arnold, of Keyser, W. Va., is in Oakland on a visit to the family of Mr. James W. White.

Mr. M. A. Jolliffe, ex-Sheriff of Marion county, West Va., was a business visitor to Oakland Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Sincell, of Keyser, are spending a few days in Oakland this week with relatives.

Mr. Mahlon Glotfelty, ex-County Treasurer, spent yesterday in Oakland with his son, Mr. F. O. Glotfelty.

Mr. and Mrs. William Crim, of Cincinnati, Ohio, are here on a visit to the former's father, Mr. Joseph M. Crim.

Mrs. George W. Fulmer, who spent a week or two in Oakland visiting friends, has returned to her home at Uniontown, Pa.

Mr. W. R. Drane, of near McHenry, was in the city yesterday, in company with Mr. Fraker, also of near McHenry.

C. M. Rathbun & Sons, Mt. Lake Park, will have a car of Pacific Coast Red Cedar Shingles, extra clear in a few days. 21-2t

Mr. Howard Robinson, of Baltimore, is here on a visit to his brother, Dr. John G. Robinson, and sister, Mrs. M. C. Hinebaugh.

When you come to town don't forget to call at the Gold Mine Store. Candy, tobaccos, fishing tackle, 2 bottles pop for 5c. Geo. M. Mason, Prop'r.

Rev. Thomas J. Stanton, of Baltimore, arrived here yesterday afternoon to spend a few days with relatives and his many friends.

If interested in a threshing outfit see A. D. Naylor. He has a good outfit to sell at a bargain and on easy terms. The complete outfit in good shape. 19-3

Mr. John D. Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob S. Miller, of Grantsville, was in Oakland a day or two this week attending court as a witness.

The Misses Lambert, of Washington, arrived in Oakland afternoon and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stull at their residence on Green street.

Orders taken for Aubrey Sisters famous Beautifier, tint, massage cream, depilatory powder, soaps, etc., at Oakland Hotel. 19-tf.

Mrs. Mary Kennedy and daughter Miss Elsie, of Washington, D. C. arrived in Oakland last Friday evenin to visit Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Sincell.

Mrs. George E. Smith and son Richard, of York, Pa., arrived in Oakland Tuesday afternoon to visit Mrs. Smith's parents, Rev. and Mrs. E Manges.

Notice change in the advertisement of the Garrett National Bank, Garrett county's oldest financial institution. The advertisement conveys the facts.

The Gold Mine Store is the place to get your candy, post cards, tobaccos, toys, wagons, base ball goods and fishing tackle of all kinds. Two bottles of pop for 5c.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Jersey bull calf, entitled to registry. Apply at Uplands, Deer Park.
21-2t S. B. HAULENBEEK.

Mr. Benj. H. Sincell and children, who have been at Kingwood, West Va., for several weeks, came home on Friday to remain a few days, expecting to return to Kingwood Saturday.

Mr. L. H. Halterman, of Kimball, Va., arrived in Oakland yesterday morning, going from here to Crellin, where his mother, Mrs. Ada A. V Halterman, is lying dangerou ly ill.

WANTED—By lady of experience, position as manager of summer boarding house at or near Mt. Lake Park. Can give references. Address "A. A.," care of THE REPUBLICAN. 14tf

Mr. Thomas C. Friend, of near Cranesville, was in Oaklan i Tuesday on business before the Board of County Commissioners. While in the city Mr. Friend made this office a brief visit.

CAPITAL 50.0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

Mr. Daniel Vaughn and family, who have been residents in Oakland for several years, left here Monday morning for Glady, West Va., where they will take charge of and operate a hotel.

Mr. E. G. Naylor, who recently purchased the brick dwelling belonging to the Porter estate, has made some improvements to the property, which is now one of the handsomest dwellings in town.

Attorney Fred. T. Martin, of Grafton, spent Sunday in Oakland with his family, being accompanied here by three friends, Messrs. W. F. Clark, Joseph Mason and E. E. Harwood, of Grafton.

Mr. and Mrs. V. V. Washburne, of Brunswick, Frederick county, are in Oakland for a week as the guests at the Loewenstein Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Washburne have many friends in Oakland who are glad to welcome them.

FOR RENT—A good farm. About 50 acres under cultivation; twenty acres in grass; good barn and house; plenty of wood for fuel; about two miles from Oakland. For further particulars address "Farm," Republican office, Oakland, Md. 22-4t

Mr. Frank McMahon, one of the many politicians of Allegany county, was in Oakland Monday on business connected with some real estate interests he represents. While in the city Mr. McMahon called upon a number of his friends here.

Col. John T. McGraw and Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, who spent Sunday and Monday at Col. McGraw's summer home at Deer Park, returned to the city last evening. Senator Davis continued on his way to Elkins.—Grafton Sentinal.

Dr. R. A. Rayescroft, of Baltimore, who is spending his vacation in Garrett county, came up to Oakland from Accident Monday afternoon and expects to remain here several days this week superintending the work of repairing and repainting his building.

A great bargain in a thrasher outfit. Have for sale one portable boiler and engine, one separator, one steam hay baler, one corn shredder and husker, one feed grinder, all in good shape and practically new. Will be sold cheap and on easy payments.
19-3 A. D. NAYLOR.

Miss Sue Shirer, who has been in Grafton for some time where she is employed in the Republican office, was brought to her home in Oakland Monday night by her aunt Mrs. G. A. Bolden, suffering from the effects of being overcome by heat. Mrs. Bolden returned to Grafton the same evening.

Mrs. A. G. Sturgiss and son Will returned to their home in Oakland from Morgantown Tuesday morning where they had been to attend the funeral of Mrs. Sturgiss' brother, Mr. J. C. Wagner, who died there on Saturday after an illness of six weeks of paralysis. Mr. Wagner was aged 66 years.

The Ladies' Civic Improvement League of Mt. Lake Park will give their annual fete in the grounds of the old auditorium August 4th, afternoon and evening. Admission free and all will be welcomed. There will be pony rides, auto rides and various other amusements also home made candies, cakes, ices, and various other refreshments for sale at reasonable prices.

Mr. H. A. Carter, of Washington, who spent a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Enlow near Oakland, where Mrs. Carter is visiting her parents, returned to Washington yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Carter will leave here next Thursday for Washington and from that city will go for a tour of Canada and the New England states accompanied by her husband.

Charles A. Tower, of Oakland, Md., had been in Grafton for the past few days at various times having established temporary headquarters here. Mr. Tower is managing agent for a leading fire insurance company in the east and his territory comprises several states. He will return to Oakland Saturday night where he will spend Sunday. In his early days Mr. Tower was an actor of rare ability and has held many an audience spellbound.—Grafton Sentinel.

Unique Household Decoration.

Tuesday's Baltimore American contained the following concerning the work of art recently completed at the home of Mr. J. Lee McComas in Baltimore, the artist being the youngest son of Dr. J. Lee McComas of Oakland:

Mr. J. L. McComas, Jr., of 1700 Barclay street, has followed out a unique and original idea in household decoration by painting the walls of the dining room with beautiful tropical and water scenes. This work is all done in oil, and shows much painstaking care. It was executed by Mr. McComas during his spare time and required several months' work. One of the walls represents an Italian garden, with beautiful palms and other plants in profusion, while on the hill in the rear is an ancient castle. Another scene shows a body of water, with the silvery moon casting its rays across the surface, and a sailboat is gliding by. Around the border is depicted a battle between several warships and an entry trying to be made past a fort, all the details of which convey a realism that is remarkable.

Lawn Fete.

The Woman's Civic Club of Mountain Lake Park will conduct a lawn fete at Chautauqua Park, Mountain Lake Park from 2 until 8 o'clock p. m., on August 4th. The usual attractions.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

MADE VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENT.

Messrs. Lantz Brothers, Merchants, Went Into Liquidation Monday.

Monday afternoon Messrs. Lantz Bros., merchants of Oakland, made a voluntary assignment of their stock, book accounts, etc., to Messrs. Matthews & Hamill, attorneys, for the benefit of their creditors.

Messrs. Lantz have been in business here for two or three years and were thought to be prospeaing.

Today an inventory of the stock of merchandise is being made and until it is completed no statement will be given out as to the amount of liabilities or the assets of the firm.

May Transfer Elkins College.

A committee composed of three ministers and two laymen, members of the Presbyterian Synod of West Virginia, spent yesterday in Clarksburg discussing the proposal of the authorities of Davis and Elkins College that the Sydod take over that institution. The chairman of the committee is Rev. H. G. Stoetzer of Fairmont. The committee will report to the Synod in October that in its judgment it would be well to take over one half of the college property and one half of the control. The college is now controlled by the Southern Presbyterian Church.

The Overthrow of Satan's Empire

A discourse on the above subject will be delivered in the Opera House, Oakland, Md., Sunday afternoon, August 2nd, at 3 o'clock, by Mr. J. F. Rutherford, of Booneville, Mo. Mr. Rutherford is a clear and forceful speaker, a profound Bible student and a deep thinker. A feast of good things is promised to those who attend.—The public is cordially invited. Seats free. No collection. Undenominational.

Drowned in Tygarts River.

Stephen Davis, in the employ of the Tygarts River Coal and Coke Company, was drowned yesterday in the Tygarts river, near Arden, W. Va. He had gone with Paul Kirby, a small boy to swim in the river. Davis however, could not swim, and in wading about went into a deep hole. The body was recovered. Before her sank the last time, Davis clutched Kirby and the latter barely escaped drowning in trying to get loose.

A Freak of Lightning.

A few days ago during an electrical storm lightning struck the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Dent, at Crellin, entering the roof of the building and passing downward through a door into the ground. The door was splintered and the occupants of the house more or less stunned, but uninjured otherwise.

Call for Your Letters.

Mr. J. Nelson Alsip, Mr. Chas. Browning, Miss Lois Enlow, Master Robert Faithful, Miss Hallie Friend, Mr. Lara Gregory, Miss Alice Jones, Mr. Morris Kline, Mr. L. J. Lankford, Miss Florence Lee, Miss Lollie Lookingbill, Mrs. Stella Morehead, Mr. Milton Tricky, Mrs. Elizabeth Tucker, — r. Milton Tucker.

Arthur Townshend,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

First National Bank Building, Main Street, Oakland, Md.

Matting.

To close out our Matting will give you bargains.

$1 Lace Curtains for 75cts

BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

Summer Underwear

and beautiful line of

WOOL GOODS CHEAP.

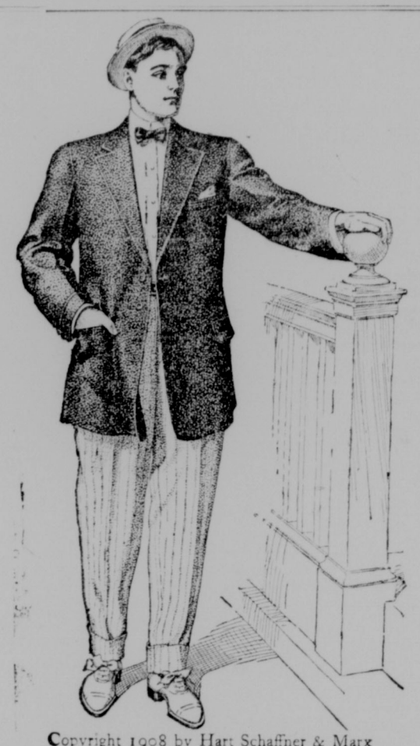
Dimities, Percales, Seersuckers, etc.

American and Beauty

CORSETS,

Medium and Long Waists.

H. C. Sincell & Co.



Copyright 1908 by Hart Schaffner & Marx

THE Clothing we are handling this Season is that distinguished kind which you see so many well dressed gentlemen wearing, and gives them that appearance of refinement that no other line of Clothing imparts. It is the Hart Schaffner & Marx kind. Come to our store and we will be pleased to exhibit the full line of this incomparable Clothing built scentifically for wear and appearance.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

ORDER NISI.

E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer, vs. Jennie Smith.

No. 151 on the Miscellaneous Docket. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, this 17th day of June, 1908, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer in and for Garrett County, Md., be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 24th day of July, 1908; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of July, 1908.

The report states the amount of the sale to be $40.6.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—test:
E. Z TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer, vs. Charles Hook.

No. 152 on Miscellaneous Docket. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, this 17th day of June, 1908, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer in and for Garrett County, Md., be ratified and confirmed; unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 24th day of July, 1908; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of July 1908.

The report states the amount of sale to be $33.14

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk

ORDER NISI.

E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer, vs. Annie V. Cunningham.

No. 155 on Miscellaneous Docket. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, this 17th day of June, 1908, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer in and for Garrett County, Md., be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 24th day of July, 1908; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of July, 1908.

The report states the amount of sale to be $38.87.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

E. A. Weimer, Late Treasurer, vs. Mary C. Love.

No. 159 on Miscellaneous Docket. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, this 17th day of June, 1908, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause, by E. A. Weimer, late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Md., be ratified and confirmed; unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 24th day of July, 1908; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 17th day of July, 1908.

The report states the amount of sale to be $80.94.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Silas Teats vs. Allen Teats, et al.

No. 1521 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, this 20th day of July, 1908, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings and made and reported by Andrew S. Teats, Trustee, appointed by a decree of this Court to make sale, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 21st day of August, 1908; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 14th day of August, 1908.

The report states the amount of sale to be $700.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Md., to collect and receive taxes at the times and places following:

July 14, Bloomington, Moody's Store.
July 15, Kitzmiller, Wilson's Store
July 16, Gorman, Browning House.
July 16 Red House 9 to 12; Top of Mountain on Pike 1 to 3.
July 17, Kitzmiller, Bank Building.
July 18, Crellin, Company Store.
July 18, Swanton, W. H. Lohr's Residence.
July 20, McHenry, 9 to 12—Sang Run, Cappet & Lytle's Store, 2 to 5.
July 21, Hoyes, Smith's Store.
July 21, Deer Park, Specht's Store.
July 22, Accident, Enlow's Store.
July 22 Hutton, Carney's Store.
July 23, Friendsville, Crawford Hotel.
July 24, Selbysport, Riley's Store.
July 27, Oakl, Diehl's Store, 9 to 5—Keyser, Leatham's Store, 4 to 6.
July 28, Grantsville, National Hotel.
July 29, Thomas H. Layman's Hotel.
July 31, Johnson's 9 to 3—Avilton, Garlitz's Store, 5 to 7.
July 31, J. A. Strickland's, 9 to 12—Walter Warnick's 2 to 5.
Aug. 1, Kreglil.
Aug. 3, C. J. Otte's, 9 to 12—Jennings Hotel, 1 to 7.
Aug. 3, Bloomington, Postoffice.
Aug. 4, Deer Park, Specht's Store.
Aug. 4 and 5, Oltinger, Elliott's Store.
Aug. 5, Swanton, W. H. Lohr's Residence.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1896, being Chapter 5 6, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date the roll and all taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of state and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

W. E. HOLLINGER,
Treasurer for Garrett County, Md.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, dated the 9th day of June, 1908, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1532 Equity on the docket of said court, the undersigned was appointed Trustee to make sale of the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

Friday, the 31st Day of July,

1908, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder on the premises, all that parcel or lot of land known and designated as

Military Lot No. 2663,

containing fifty acres, situate and being on Cove Hill, in Election District No. 5 of Garrett county, Maryland, and being the home farm of the late Benjamin F. Bowser.

The improvements consist of a Log House containing five rooms, a new Barn 20x25 feet together with other necessary outbuildings.

Upon the property is also a young Orchard and about ten acres of the place is under cultivation. There is a large quantity of prop timber and locust posts upon the land.

This property will be sold subject to the pasturage and crop rights for the present year.

TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the Decree—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale; one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

AMOS BOWSER, Trustee.

Subscribe for The Republican.

The Merry Widow

By ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE

COPYRIGHT, 1908, BY HENRY W. SAVAGE

"Sonia, you are unjust. If it had rested with me you should be my wife now, not another man's widow."

"If it rested with you?" she mimicked. "Well, let the whole story rest now. It's forgotten."

"By you, perhaps—never by me."

"Oh, no! I remember it every now and then for my own amusement. But it is hard to think of myself as the little Marsovian peasant maid to whom the dashing cavalry officer, Prince Danilo, was once engaged and whom his rich old uncle at the last moment forbade to marry because of her poverty. How differently that same rich old uncle would look on the match today! Twenty millions is a pretty dowry."

"At least it seems you didn't break your heart over losing me," sneered Danilo.

"No; my plebeian heart stood the shock excellently. I soon found consolation—an elderly husband who lived just one week after the wedding and left me all his wealth."

"Yes; I heard how your father forced you into the match. Next time you can choose a husband to suit yourself."

"Why should I marry again? I am rich, free. I have everything."

"Including love?" he asked, his eyes devouring her fragile beauty.

"I don't believe in love," scoffed Sonia. "All men are alike. Dozens of them are after my money and make love to me because they can't get it without me."

"Men are not all fortune hunters," he denied hotly. "I for one"—

"So they all say. Each says 'I love you!' Each means my fortune."

"They do?" cried Danilo, in rage at the strong insinuation. "Well, here's one that doesn't. I for one shall never say to you, 'I love you!'"

A strange smile stole across her face. She came very close to where he stood; so close that the faint perfume of her hair was sweet in his nostrils; so close that her breath was warm upon his lips; so close that his bewildered soul struggled in vain to hide from the glory in her eyes. Her voice was a musical whisper as she asked:

"You'll never say to me 'I love you?'"

There was an infinity of allurement in the tempting words. Danilo, with a mighty effort, shook off the spell and shouted:

"Never! Never! Never!"

"That's a comfort!" she said coldly, drawing away and seeking to veil her keen disappointment. "But," she added more softly, "why not say it if you really want to?"

"I don't want to!" he declared sulkily.

"And you promise faithfully you'll never say to me, 'I love you?'"

Again she was perilously close to him. Again his eyes tore themselves free from the pleading seductiveness of hers as he reiterated:

"I promise! I'm not going to make a fool of myself or be made a fool of."

"Is that a declaration of war?" queried Sonia.

"No, my friend, no. Do you mean to say if I asked you to be my wife you would merely laugh at me?"

"Probably. All men are alike."

"They are not, and in time I'll prove it to you."

Before she could answer the ambassador and several of the guests came into the room. At first opportunity Popoff drew Danilo aside.

"Prince," said he impressively, "you have now been attached to this legation nearly four months and"—

"Few of my attachments last so long," observed Danilo.

"You refer to your love affairs? I have heard of them. They have brought you to the brink of ruin. You are almost penniless. Here is my plan to save you, also to give you a chance to save your country from bankruptcy. I want you to marry."

"To what?" cried Danilo.

"To marry—beautiful woman, my boy—twenty millions—Mme. Sonia Sadowa! Hey?"

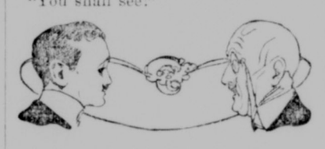
"Never!" returned Danilo, angrily, as he rose to end the interview.

"Then a Frenchman will marry her, and her fortune and our country will be ruined."

"I won't marry her," repeated Danilo, "and she won't marry me. But for my country's sake I'll keep any Frenchman from marrying her."

"But how?"

"You shall see!"



CHAPTER III.

The Garden Fete.

THE gardens of Mme. Sonia Sadowa's villa, just outside Paris, were gayly decorated for a lawn fete. The grounds were dotted with laughing groups of bright-[illegible] men and women, for Sonia's Marsovian guests were [illegible]esque native costumes and [illegible] was a veritable kaleidoscopic carnival of color in perfect [illegible] of golden hues and [illegible] figures.

Ambassador Popoff, his long, lean figure draped in vivid green, was pacing the allees of the garden near the entrance gate, pausing nervously now and again to scan late arrivals in search of some one. At length he descried the man he sought. Nish was just bustling into the grounds, and the ambassador at once beckoned to him.

"Now, then, Mr. Nish," cried Popoff as soon as the little clerk had shambled within earshot, "I told you to bring Prince Danilo here and not to leave him for an instant until"—

"He wouldn't let me stay," explained Nish. "He says he won't come. He's giving a party—if I may say so, a very gay"—

"And for the sake of a lot of pleasure seeking idlers the prince refuses to obey my orders and come to Mme. Sonia's?"

"Yes, your excellency. He positively refuses to come. And when I say 'positively' refuses I— Here he is now!"

Danilo, resplendent in the uniform of a Marsovian captain of hussars, strolled nonchalantly forward, with a careless nod that quite ignored the ambassador's glare of reproof at his lateness.

"I understand, prince," began Popoff coldly, "that you positively refused to obey my"—

"So I did, so I did," assented Danilo cheerfully. "But at the last moment I changed my mind and my clothes, and here I am. I've postponed my party for an hour or so. You see, I remembered my promise to help you scare away from the widow any Frenchman who seemed inclined to make love to her. That's why I came."

"Good!" approved Popoff, rubbing his hands gleefully. "Very good! And where do you expect to begin?"

ALL HER MARSOVIAN GUESTS WORE THEIR PICTURESQUE NATIVE COSTUMES.

"NEVER! NEVER! NEVER!"

"With the most dangerous suitor. Who is he?"

"Well," replied Popoff confidentially, "I've had my eye on her, and it seems to me that De Jolidon"—

"De Jolidon!" exclaimed Danilo. "Impossible!"

"Why impossible, pray? I think I have as good eyes as any man. I think, sir, I can detect love when I see it. And from the way De Jolidon looks at the widow—why, man, I don't know a single thing that doesn't point toward his being in love with her. If"—

"If I may say so, your excellency," put in Nish, shuffling nervously, "I think I could tell you of a 'single' thing, or, rather," he added, chuckling, "when I say 'single' I mean 'married.'"

"Mr. Nish," interrupted Popoff, "if you can stop wriggling around like an inebriated centiped long enough to talk plainly, will you do me the honor to put your blitherings into plain words?"

"Well, your excellency," stammered Nish, "I happen to know M. de Jolidon is already head over heels in love with a lady who has a husband. He"—

"Mr. Nish," thundered Popoff, "you are demeaning yourself to the contemptible act of talking scandal! Are you aware of that, Mr. Nish? If so, go on talking it and tell me who she is."

"You fool!" whispered Danilo in Nish's ear. "Everybody but the ambassador himself knows it is Mme. Popoff whom De Jolidon loves. Be careful!"

"Well, Mr. Nish," repeated Popoff objectionally as he eyed the sporting clerk with lofty majesty, "I'm waiting to hear the name of the lady that De Jolidon is in love with."

"He—he neglected to tell me, your excellency," sputtered Nish.

"Then," decided the ambassador, "I shall discover her by diplomatic means, and when I find who she is she shall use her influence to lure De Jolidon away from the widow. Prince, will you help me in this?"

"Leave it all to me," suggested Danilo, with startling willingness. "Don't try to learn her identity yourself. Let me attend to the whole matter."

"All right," consented Popoff. "It will be a good lesson in diplomacy for you. Perhaps I can put you on the right track."

The ambassador drew an ivory fan from his pocket.

"Last night at the embassy ball," said he, "Nova Kovitch, who used to be one of my attaches, brought me this. He was crazy with jealousy. He'd just picked up the fan; said it was his wife's and that some man had written 'I love you' on one of the sticks. He was going home to beat his wife and make her confess who the villain was when I persuaded my wife to save poor Mme. Nova Kovitch by pretending the fan was her own. Ah, but my wife is a born diplomatist! Nova Kovitch was convinced, and I pocketed the fan for future reference."

Danilo took the trinket from Popoff's hands and read the penciled inscription.

"Why," he said on impulse, "this is De Jolidon's handwriting! How does it happen that he"—

"Then," squealed Popoff in triumph, "it is Mme. Nova Kovitch he loves. The whole thing is absurdly simple when a brain like mine is brought to bear on it!"

Delighted with his own astuteness, the ambassador pattered off to join the other guests, leaving Danilo, fan in hand, blankly facing the astounded little clerk.

"Nish," observed the prince, "do you suppose it's possible De Jolidon can be in love with Mme. Nova Kovitch as well as with Mme. Popoff?"

"I'd—I'd like to think so," murmured Nish as he started faithfully off in the wake of his chief. "I'd like to think so. It—it would make it less exclusive, less of a monopoly. And to think his excellency never recognized his own wife's fan! Where ignorance is bliss why read up on divorce laws?"

Laying the fan on a nearby table, Danilo was turning away when a voice behind him called mockingly:

"Still in retreat? So you are afraid of me!"

Whirling about, the prince faced Sonia. She was bewitchingly pretty in the black and gold Marsovian dress that showed to fullest advantage every willowy line of her figure.

"I'm not retreating," he contradicted, "only skirmishing in light cavalry fashion."

"And you are going away like that? Oh, you stupid man!"

"I can't tell what you mean," he answered, puzzled.

"And I shan't tell what I mean," she rejoined. "By the way," she added, "how do you happen to be here? You declined my invitation."

"I'm here," he replied bluntly, "because I'm making it my business to get rid of every Frenchman who shows signs of proposing to you."

"But why?" she asked in wonder.

"For my own amusement; that's all."

"You—you don't happen to be in love with me yourself?" she asked, a tinge of wistfulness in the light mockery of her tone.

"Certainly not!" he retorted, with suspicious promptitude.

"You're very, very rude!" she reproved. "But since you don't love me you ought to be able to give me good advice about accepting a man I really want to marry."

"Oh!" growled Danilo, chagrined. "Then there is some one you want to marry?"

She nodded.

"Whoever the man is, he's after your money," he sneered.

"No," she contradicted. "He is not—not this one."

"You said all men were alike."

"This man is different. He loves me."

"Then marry him! What is it to me? Marry any one you want to. I don't care. And I'll dance at your wedding. I'll dance till I wear holes through both my shoes."

"You silly boy!" she scoffed. "You're jealous!"

"Jealous?" he raged. "Jealous? I jealous? That's a good one!"

Words failed him, and he stalked away to a nearby summer house, where he paused, lost in seeming contemplation of the little building's architecture.

The neglected fan lying on the table caught Sonia's eye. She picked it up idly and opened it. The words "I love you" met her gaze. Quickly she glanced at Danilo.

"I understand," she murmured to herself. "He vowed he'd never say it to me, so he's written it."

Noting that Danilo's back was toward her, she furtively lifted the fan to her lips and kissed the written words. Then as she restored it to the table she whispered:

"Just the same, I'll make him say it. He shall!"

She crossed to where he stood.

"Have you nothing to say to me, prince?" she asked.

"Only one thing—goodby!"

"Goodby!" she echoed. "You're—you're not going?"

"I leave Paris tomorrow morning by the first train—forever!"

"Then you won't be here, after all, to dance at my wedding?"

"No!"

"But you promised. And now, I suppose, I shall never see you again, for when I'm married I shall live in Paris."

"I thought you were more patriotic," he sighed. "It seems hard that you should turn your back on your native land, marry a Frenchman and settle here."

"Yet it is what I have decided," she answered. "This is probably the last time I shall wear our native costume or dance our wild national dances. Today's fete is a sort of farewell to old times."

"No; our dances and costumes would not appeal to a Frenchman. Who is it you are going to marry?"

"The engagement isn't announced yet," she evaded.

"Then," he returned, with a shrug, "I suppose I shall never know, for I leave early tomorrow."

"And you won't dance at my wedding?"

"I've told you I would not."

"If you won't," she cried, a sudden inspiration flashing through her mind and lighting her pale face to dazzling beauty, "dance with me now!"

She stretched out her slender white arms with an allurement that no mortal man could resist.

(To be continued.)

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HIS MISCONCEPTION.

He Bought a Dog and the Next Night Got Into Trouble.

Mrs. Rounder had insisted that her husband should buy a dog. Rounder did not like the idea, having grave doubts of the advisability of having a savage brute around. But Mrs. Rounder said that she would feel safer when Mr. Rounder was detained late downtown on important business if there was a good dog about. So Rounder yielded, and the dog was bought.

That night when Rounder, with uncertain steps, made his way home he was confronted by the spectacle of the new dog barring the way to the front door. Rounder, who had no use for dogs, paused upon the first step, uncertain what to do.

"Good dog; nice doggy," he cooed persuasively in a thick voice.

But the dog showed no signs of friendliness, and Rounder took a new tack.

"It's all ri', ol' man. I'm yer daddy. I'm the ol' man. That's ri'. You know me. Come on inside an' have a bone on me."

Still the dog showed no sign that he recognized Rounder, who sat down on the first step and thought the situation over.

Slowly it dawned through his befuddled brain that the last car had left for downtown, and it was a question of getting by the dog or camping out for the rest of the night.

"Bloomin' outrage," he mumbled to himself. "My house, my dog—I'll kick the stuffin' out of him if he doesn't acknowledge the fac' pretty soon."

Suddenly he was seized with a bright idea. He would find a policeman and get him to kill the brute.

Rounder walked four times around the block before he was rewarded by finding an officer to pour out his tale of woe to.

"Officer," he mumbled thickly, "awful savage dog on my porch. Bigger'n a meetin' house. Can't go home. Bloomin' outrage. Goin' to sue the city for $1,000,000 damage."

When the officer finally grasped the situation he took Rounder by the arm and led him home. Taking one look at the object that was keeping Rounder from the bosom of his family, the officer kicked it aside and told Rounder to go in and keep quiet.

It was the doormat that some one had kicked up and neglected to replace.—Detroit Free Press.

How He Managed It.

James MacNeill Whistler once visited an artist in Paris who was not overburdened with this world's goods and was surprised at the sumptuous lunch provided. On being asked how he managed to live so well his host replied: "I have a pet monkey, which I let down from my window by a rope into that of my landlady and trust to Providence. Sometimes Jacko returns with a loaf, sometimes with a ham. His visits are full of surprises. One never knows what may appear."

A Bully Idea!

Jim (planning a burglary) — Sure, now, Bill, an' how shall we know if we're both there at the right toime?

Bill—Be aisy, Jim. Oi've the viry jewel av an idea. If you git there first put a chalk mark on the gate, and if Oi git there first Oi'll rub it out.—Black and White.

Well Recommended.

On the way to the office of his publishers one crisp fall morning James Whitcomb Riley met an unusually large number of acquaintances, who commented conventionally upon the fine weather. This unremitting applause amused him. When greeted at the office with "Nice day, Mr. Riley," he smiled broadly.

"Yes," he agreed. "Yes, I've heard it very highly spoken of."—Everybody's.

The Joy of It.

"No, of course Batcheller doesn't keep house. He just has apartments at his club."

"Well, then, he doesn't know what life is. Half the fun of going to your club is lost unless you've got a home to stay away from." — Philadelphia Press.

Lovely!

Oh, what a pleasure at five a. m.
To hear the door of the next flat slam!

At half past five what joy we know
To hear the alarm of the clock below!

At six how lovely 'tis to awake
With the smell in one's nostrils of burning steak!

At seven how sweet to lie and hear
A parrot squawking just in the rear!

At half past seven what dream of love
When the kids break loose in the flat above!

At eight, when one from his bed must creep,
How sweet to think of one's morning sleep!

—L. S. Waterhouse in New York Press.

RODE INTO RAVINES NEVER TO RETURN

What Mystery The Dark Paths Along Black Mountain Held Not Known.

Within less than half a century many persons have been swallowed up in the deep ravines of Black Mountain, in Wise County, Virginia, never to be found again. The old mountain with its sombre frowning front, true to the significance of its name, carries many strange secrets locked in its bosom. Men have ridden into its shadows in the flush of manhood, the eternal gates of silence closing noiselessly behind them, says the New York Times. The region is inhabited by mountain people who are a law unto themselves. Few men have ever ventured alone into the mountain and come back to tell the tale. The history of each new disappearance goes down in the legend of the region as another weird tale to be told. No explanation has ever been vouchsafed as to what became of those who disappeared and the manner or reason of death of those whose bodies have been recovered is as uncertain as the other secrets of the great black pile.

The general public knew little of the mysterious incidents associated with this wild section of the country until the sudden disappearance of Edward Leisonring Wentz, the young Philadelphia millionaire, who rode away from his home at Big Stone Gap on his favorite pony on the morning of October 14, 1904, never to return. On the evening of that day the horse ridden by Wentz, riderless, but with bridle and saddle still on, was found in the ford of Powell's river, not far from the Roaring Fork, the spot from which several other men had disappeared before the day of the millionaire. For weeks hundreds of men scoured the mountains, hunting through every ravine and in every cave for some trace of the lost man. The impression gained credence that Wentz had been kidnapped—supposedly for the purpose of holding him for ransom. This led to the offering of a reward of $55,000 for his recovery alive. Stimulated by the offer of the reward, hundreds of bold men joined in the search. Five months after the search had been abandoned a mountaineer unexpectly came upon the body of Wentz lying in a lonely spot among fallen trees. The flesh had rotted from the bones and some of the teeth had falled from the mouth.

The head of the man layed upon one of the fallen trees. The mystery was in a manner cleared by the finding of the body. The theory that the young millionaire had committed suicide was advanced. Eternity alone will clear entirely the mystery of the mountain.

The disappearance of Wentz was flashed over the wires to all parts of the country. The mysteries shrouding Black Mountain, which lies on the border between Virginia and Kentucky became a matter of great public inteaest. The daily papers carried columns of well written theory attempting to explain in some plausible manner the means and the cause of the death of Wentz. But the secret lay hidden in the recesses of the rocky hills, and there were none so bold to go and look for it. The history of the Wentz case brought forth many other gruesome stories of that region.

It became known that in the course of the years half a dozen or more men had disappeared from approximately the sam espot from which Wentz disappeared. Of these the body of Wentz was the only body recovered. What became of the others will probably never be known. All of the supposed victims of the mountains had ventured into the wild region where the mad waters of Roaring Creek leap and pitch down the rugged mountain ravine over the shaggy rocks to pour into the more quiet stream known as Powell's river. Of all the men who have disappeared from time to time for half a century under the shadow of the great mountain of mystery, the bleaching bones of Wentz alone were left to tell a portion of the sorry tale.

A mysterious disappearance next preceding that of Wentz was when James B. Gearhart, a Bristol insurance man, ventured into the mountain fastnesses. The disappearance is as much a mystery now as when searchers were peering fearfully into the ravines for his dead body. He left at his lodging quarters in Bristol a valuable library, a wardrobe full of valuable clothing and other personal property. These effects have remained unclaimed to this day. Gearhart left Bristol for a ten day's trip through the mining regions in the pursuance of his business. He left the hotel at Appalachia one morning for a trip into the surrounding country. He took the road which led by way of Roaring Fork and the mysterious spot near the ford in Powell's river. That was the last ever seen of Gearhart. Inquiry has been made in every part of the country, but no trace has ever been found of the missing man.

Former Congressman James B. Richmond, of Gates City, relates that this spot in Black Mountain holds a parallel to the Wentz and Gearheart cases of many years ago. The occurrence in question took place just prior to the Civil War. Two men were searching for a herd of lost cattle in the wilds of the mountain region.

When they came to the fatal spot near the mouth of Roaring Fork they dismounted and hitched their horses in order to foot points inaccessible when mounted. They separated at the gorges, taking separate ridges in the ascent, having agreed to meet at the gorge within a specified time.

Only one of these men ever followed the backward trail. He waited in vain and called repeatedly to his companion. Finally as the shades of night began to fall, he mounted and rode away from the lonely spot alone. Search was made for the missing man immediately thereafter. From that day to this—and in the meantime many other men have walked out of the the world of men through the same rocky gorge—no trace of him has ever been discovered.

A party of revenue officers whose names have become lost in the course of years, who were in the act of raiding the mountains of Kentucky and Virginia moonshiners are said to have disappeared in a similar manner to the other disappearances which have been narrated. Whether they were slain by moonshiners or fell into the mysterious abysses which no living man has seen and returned to tell the tale, is a question which eternity alone will solve Of these officers, of those who rode into the mountain, not one came out again. It is believed in the region that the men were ambushed by the moonshiners whose illegal business they proposed to breakup and by them killed. The Federal Government instituted an investigation, but the mountain and the people in it remained silent. They will remain silent for all time. It is the nature of the hill people to remain silent. They are born and bred in silent places and with few words.

Walter Kemp, a young civil and mining engineer, and Thomas Kilgore, superintendent of mines, are the latest examples of the mountain lost. These men, well known in the region and supposedly immune from the fate that awaited others who might venture into the region tramped jauntily up the Roaring Fork and disappeared. As in other cases, searching parties were sent out for them, but the search was futile. The great mountain refuses to give up its dark secret. The people who live in it went their way in silence.

Superintendent Kelly, who was last week reported to have been lost in the mountain, has turned up alive. But Superintendent Kelley did not venture into the Roaring Fork neighborhood. It was his intention to have followed the trail that led to the ford, but he changed his plans at the last moment and went in another direction. Knowing that his plans had been to take the route that had proved fatal to so many men, the alarm was sounded when he did not make his appearance at nightfall.

The report went abroad that Black Mountain had claimed another victim. But on the following day Superintendent Kelly turned up in the flesh, alive and well, prepared to resume his mining duties within the shadow of the great hillside.

The fatal spot is fascinating to the mountain tourist, albeit it is a place to be shunned. It is in the most inviting season of the when all nature is glad and the birds are making merry among the rhododendrons and the ivy, that this scene of surpassing beauty, with its roar of sparkling waters and its silent river ford is most to be dreaded. It is always upon such occasions or when the mountain is red and golden in its autumnal foliage and chestnut hunters are venturing into the wilds that the mysteries of Roaring Fork are repeated and the tossing waters sing their requiem to lost men and riderless horses neigh in the night in forest awaiting the return of their masters—a wait that is always in vain.

MINNESOTA FISH CAUGHT BY HAND

A Tale of the Finny Tribe That Sounds Something Like a Parable.

The opening of the fishing season in Minnesota has revealed a condition of things almost unparalleled in the annals of this favorite sport, writes the St. Paul's correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle It has been known to fishermen for some time that there was an adundant supply of fish in the lakes and creeks, and that the finest sport could be expected. Since the season opened every train from St. Paul has been crowded with fishermen, and from every fishing ground in the state reports are arriving that the fish are running through the creeks connecting the various lakes in such shoals that at times it is difficult to cross the creeks without stepping on them.

At Fergus Falls, a favorite fishing place, the banks of the creeks are lined with spectators who stand and watch the fishermen pick out the largest and best fish with their hands as they swim past. The law permits the spearing of pickerel, suckers and a variety known here as red horse. At one point a fisherman took out sixty fish in record time, the largest being a pickerel weighing 26 pounds. Witnesses describe the fish as swimming so thickly that a boy, armed with a spear for the first time, could have no difficulty in taking out a wagon load.

There are 10,000 small lakes in Minnesota and innumerable creeks, and since the fish have come under protection of the State Fish and Game Commission, the fish have increased in a manner which is phenomenal, an object-lesson as to what can be accomplished in this direction. In fact this year the department is advised that fish are so plentiful as to become a problem, as they are clogging up the streams, and promise their own extinction. Trout are just as plentiful as the less aristocratic kind, and Minnesota is an angler's paradise. At Deerwood a new fish hatchery is being established for which $6,000 was appropriated last year. Arrangements have been entered into with the loggers for the security of the different kinds of spawn, and over 4,000,000 trout fry are distributed annually in different parts of the state.

$50 Reward.

I will pay a reward of $50 to anyone for evidence of the guilt of the person or persons who have written letters and mailed the same, the language used therein having a tendency to point to me as the author.

MINNIE KAMP.

Accident, Md., June 22, 1908.

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*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.51 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *8.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.
For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.
For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m., §6.45, *4.35 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.
For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *5.53 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.51 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

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Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas J. Lowdermilk, late of Garrett County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 28th day of Aug., 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of February, 1908.

LOUISA A. LOWDERMILK,
Executrix.
McHenry, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, both obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

WILLIAM HACHMAN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 28th day of May, 1908.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
SAMUEL MOSSER,
Administrators.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Enamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE
Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department loans care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton,
G. C. Kolter, Eli Stanton,
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A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y

You can buy at Reduced Prices
Grain Drills, Harrows and Plows
AT NAYLOR & CO.'S

Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

☞ For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell, Real Estate Agt and Surveyor
Sincell Building, OAKLAND, MD.

FRIENDSVILLE.

Mr. Semmes Hamill, of Oakland, spent Saturday and Sunday last in our town.

Mr. David L. Hill, of Frostburg, spent several days with Dr. Mason and family.

Mr. Spiker, of Bruceton Mills, spent Sunday with Mr. R. C. McCandlish.

Mrs. Sue Moore is visiting her father, Mr. Geo. Long.

Mr. Geo. Friend met with a very painful accident on Sunday night by falling and dislocating his ankle.

Miss Nell Herpick and brother Ralph, of Connellsville, Pa., are getting ready to camp on Bear Creek. They expect quite a crowd this week.

Miss Ethel Dunham spent last week visiting friends in Somerfield, Pa.

Miss Olivette Shartzer, of Oakland, and Miss Ella Shaw, of Cumberland, are visiting Miss Gladys Mason.

Messrs. Murrell Nicklow, Morris Largent, James Meyers and Thos. Augustine, of Addison, Pa., spent Sunday with friends in our town.

Master John Thayer, of Eld r, met with a very painful accident on Monday morning by falling off a fence and dislocating his elbow.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The Home Missionary and Church Extension Conference, under the direction of Dr J. H. Fitzwater, which was in session from the 14th to the 19th, was more largely attended than ever before, the Sunday audiences being quite large. The addresses Sunday afternoon by Dr. Wright and in the evening by Dr. Kynette were strong presentations of the needs of missionary work among the foreign masses in America.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will hold their meeting July 25th, 26th and 27th. Dr. McDowell, of the Baltimore Conference, will preach Sundan morning.

The Interstate Prohibition Convention will meet Thursday, July 30th, at 8 p. m. and continue their sessions over Sunday. Some exceptionably able men will be present and address the convention. On Friday an Open Conference will be held at 10.00 a. m., and platform meeting at 3.00 p. m. On Saturday, Open Conference at 10.30 a. m. On Sunday, 9.00 a. m., Prohibition Love Feast; 10.30, address by C. N. Howard; 3.00 p. m., Platform Meeting, addresses by C. N. Howard and Oliver Stewart; 7.00 p. m. Hill Top meeting, and 8.00 p. m. address by Oliver Stewart, of Chicago.

Mr. Cilley, the patentee and builder of the Auditorium, has a force of workmen making repairs on that building.

Mr. John D. Hayden, who had his arm broken and elbow dislocated by a fall from a tree last week, is walking about, but it will be a month before he will have the use of his arm.

Mr. C. F. Dawson has the finest display of souvenir post cards on the Park. He also carries fine candies, fruits and soft drinks at his tent at the station.

From indications now great crowds will be here in August. More applications are being received for board than ever before in the history of the Park.

Cottages are in demand and many more could be rented if they were furnished with bath rooms.

We noticed among late arrivals Dr. Davidson and Miss Pollock and her assistant Miss Daugherty.

Mr. Dawson, of Westernport, Md., has temporary charge of the electric light plant.

The Park never looked better. The streets are nicely graded and the sidewalks and crossings in good condition. Chautauqua Park, with the new walks and closely cropped grass, looks more than usually inviting.

The people of the Park are hopeful of better times coming for our place. There are hopes that a change for the better will be inaugursted and that we will ere long have the greatest mountain resorts in America.

BITTINGER.

Professors Close, Norton and Simons' of College Park, Md., delivered addresses on agriculture before a gathering of farmers at this place last week.

T. B. Wiley and F. M. Bittinger made a business trip to Oakland early this week.

The frame of a large new barn on Daniel Yommer's farm, near Jennings, was raised on last Monday.

Myrtle Wiley, who has spent the past two weeks at her home here, returned to Cumberland the first of this week.

Mrs. G. W. Engle and children, of Baltimore, arrived here last Monday and will spend a few weeks at Patterson Engle's.

Mrs. Albert Brenneman went to Accident last Monday and will remain a few weeks to be treated by Dr. Boyer.

M. K. Malone, of Elizabeth, Pa., is spending his usual summer vacation in this section.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wiley are happy over the recent arrival of a son at their home.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Church Services.

OAKLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

Services on Sunday, to which all are cordially invited, will be preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

L. B. HENSLEY, Pastor.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Pleasant Valley—Preaching at 3p. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 8 p. m.
A cordial welcome to all.

J. F. PRITCHARD, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching 8 p. m.
Luther League every Wednesday at 8 p. m.
Preaching in Deer Park Lutheran church next Sunday at 11 a. m.
Preaching at Hutton on August 6th, at 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9.15 a. m.
Preaching service 10.30 a. m.
Preaching at 8 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Junior League Wednesday 4.15 p. m.
Prayer meeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

A Car Load of Heating Apparatus.

Monday Messrs. A. D. Naylor & Co., the Oakland steam and hot water engineers, were in receipt from the factory at Adrian, Michigan, of a car load of radiators and boilers, which will be installed in the new court house here, Messrs. Naylor & Co., having the contract for the heating and electrical work necessary in the building. The net weight of the shipment from Adrian was 44,000 pounds.

Stricken With Blindness.

Alexander Berkbile, 78 years old, was stricken totally blind at Berlin, Somerset county, Pa., Sunday evening. He has never had any optical trouble and on Saturday last was able to read a newspaper without spectacles. For years he suffered from dropsy, and Saturday was stricken with the old trouble immediately following the loss of his vision. He is in a dangerous condition.

Picnic and Festival.

The Nameless Club Base Ball Team will hold a picnic and festival at Fairsweep schoolhouse on Saturday, July 25, 1908. Two base ball games during the day. Nameless Club vs. Aurora, 10.3 a. m. Nameless Club vs. Deer Park, 3.30 p. m. Speeches, recitations, music and other amusements throughout the day. Lunches and refreshments for sale on the ground. Everyone cordially invited.

Engraved calling cards and wedding invitations may be procured by leaving your orders at this office. A very attractive and stylish line at moderate prices is shown.

A young married man wanted with no children or a very small family; the wife to do the cooking for four men, the man to work by the year or month; house ready till July. Write at once; reference wanted. C. J. Yoder, Grantsville, Md. 11-3t

Your Stationery

is your silent representative. If you sell fine goods that are up-to-date in style and of superior quality it ought to be reflected in your printing. We produce the kind that you need and will not feel ashamed to have represent you. That is the only kind it pays to send out. Send your orders to this office.

An Appetite

No matter how critical your taste or capricious your appetite, we are sure to be able to please you with

Pure Ice Cream.

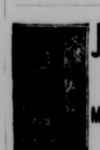
Our aim is to make it the finest, and we seem to be successful, judging by its great popularity.

Any flavor you may prefer.

Any quantity you want.

Henry Lauer,

4tf Oakland, Md.



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FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

Awakening of China Means Lasting Peace In the Far East.

By WU TING FANG, Chinese Minister to the United States.

NEARLY forty years ago Wen Hsiang, who was a minister of the tsungli yamen (the foreign office), in reply to a person who was complaining of the slowness with which China was moving, said that once she began to move she would do so with the rapidity and momentum of an avalanche, and today we are witnessing the realization of his words. There are many forces, some of which have been working quietly but none the less effectively for years, to which this awakening may be ascribed.

FIRST AND FOREMOST IS THE SPREAD OF EDUCATION, AND BY THIS I MEAN THE DIFFUSION OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, KNOWLEDGE OF MEN AND OF AFFAIRS OF THE WORLD.

It is a far cry from the time when high officials in Pekin to whom the wonderful performance of the Morse telegraph apparatus was shown and explained expressed simply their opinion that CHINA GOT ALONG WITHOUT IT FOR FOUR THOUSAND YEARS to the present day when every official residence and department in Pekin is connected by the telephone and every provincial yamen or administrative office is supplied with the telegraph service.

* * *

Repeated defeats at the hands of the foreign powers soon convinced our people of the FUTILITY OF MATCHING BOWS AND ARROWS AGAINST MODERN GUNS AND EXPLOSIVES, while our wooden junks went down before the onslaught of armored cruisers and battleships like wheat before the scythe. The inability of our former so called modern army and navy to encounter those of other nations demonstrated to us clearly that modern weapons of war without the properly trained men to handle them and without scientific leaders to direct and control are of no more value than bows and arrows and wooden junks.

The programme of reform initiated by the government also includes the extension of the postal system, the improvement of the telegraph service, the fostering of domestic and foreign trade, the education and protection of its subjects abroad, the simplification of social ceremonies and a hundred and one other items which will tend TO STRENGTHEN AND ENRICH OUR COUNTRY.

* * *

WHAT DOES THIS AWAKENING OF CHINA MEAN TO THE WORLD? TO MY MIND IT MEANS, IN THE FIRST PLACE, TRUE AND LASTING PEACE IN THE FAR EAST. THE MOMENT CHINA BECOMES STRONG ENOUGH AFTER HER AWAKENING TO MAINTAIN HER SOVEREIGN RIGHTS AND PROTECT HERSELF FROM AGGRESSION THE FAR EASTERN QUESTION WILL HAVE BEEN SOLVED. AGAIN, THE AWAKENING OF CHINA MEANS THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCE, AND THE DAY IS NOT DISTANT WHEN THE PACIFIC OCEAN WILL RIVAL THE ATLANTIC WITH THE NUMBER OF SHIPS THAT SAIL ON ITS SURFACE. THE WORLD WILL THEN WITNESS AN EXPANSION OF TRADE NEVER BEFORE KNOWN IN ITS HISTORY, AND THIS TRADE WILL ALSO BE A SAFEGUARD IN THE INTERESTS OF UNIVERSAL PEACE.

Stop Eating Beefsteaks: Be Healthy and Happy.

By Senator CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW of New York.

SHAKESPEARE died at fifty-two, an age then considered old. We know plenty of vigorous and hearty men between seventy and ninety, but not one of them who is in his "second childishness," without teeth or eyes or taste or anything. The dental art has so far progressed that good teeth are the common property of old age.

In Shakespeare's time men were played out and senile at fifty because of their methods of living. Modern healthful ways of diet, cleanliness and hygiene were unknown. BATHS WERE SUPPOSED TO PRODUCE COLDS AND INFLUENZA. Water was regarded as necessary only for navigation and irrigation, and the pleasures of life were summed up in THE ABILITY TO CONSUME UNLIMITED QUANTITIES OF BEEF, beer and wine. Sanitation, so highly developed in our day, did not exist. There was plenty of godliness, but little of the cleanliness which ought to rank next; hence people between forty and fifty had wornout stomachs, palsied muscles and shattered nerves.

With our modern method of preserving health it is the rarest thing now to meet Shakespeare's kind of old men. The senate illustrates the PRESERVATION OF VIGOR by the habits of today. Alabama's two great senators, one at eighty-six and the other at eighty-four, Morgan and Pettus, who died last session, were to the end famous for physical and intellectual energy. There are three senators of eighty who are heads of great committees and surpass all the youngsters in the amount and value of the work which they do.

They have passed the spectacular period. They do not believe that all of legislation is criticism and denunciation which by their sensationalism give the orator standing room next to editorial matter in the press and large audiences from the platform, but they give their unequaled experience, their maturity of years and their ripe judgment to constructive policies which will permanently promote the best interests of the people and the stability of the government.

* * *

I NOTICE WHEN THE NEWSPAPERS SPEAK OF PEOPLE GIVING UP BEEF BECAUSE OF THE RISING PRICE THERE IS UNIVERSAL RIDICULE. I DATE MY FREEDOM FROM ALMOST CHRONIC RHEUMATISM TO THE DAY WHEN I STOPPED EATING BEEF, AND SLEEP, DIGESTION AND CLARIFIED VISION SUCH AS I HAD NEVER KNOWN BEFORE HAVE KEPT INCREASING AS I DISMISSED FLESH AND FOWL FOR VEGETABLES. WITH NINE-TENTHS OF THE WORLD THE GREATEST HAPPINESS IN LIFE IS THE TABLE PILED WITH THE THINGS ONE LOVES TO EAT AND DRINK AND THE PLEASURES OF A GORGE. BUT FOR THAT, FROM MY EXPERIENCE, THE HOSPITAL AND THE GRAVEYARD WOULD BE LARGELY OUT OF BUSINESS.

THE WORLD DISSATISFIED.

No matter how we strive or how we study
To make the world a place devoid of woes,
There's no such thing as pleasing everybody
Or giving to the fretful sweet repose.
If war could be abolished and if labor
Might cease to be imposed upon the race,
You might at once expect to hear your neighbor
Complain that earth was "such a dull old place."

If some great wizard, filled with kind emotions
And seeking to make life a long, sweet dream,
Produced a wand and waved it o'er the oceans,
Thus turning the salt water into cream,
The dairymen would rise in consternation
And ask that walls along the shores be made
And on the wizard heap loud condemnation
For basely seeking to destroy their trade.

If some wise person with the best intention
Could, after he had studied well, some day
Produce a great and glorious invention
For making wool from sawdust or from hay,
The farmers in each wool producing section
With mingled fear and hatred in their breasts,
Would rise, demanding adequate protection
For what they deemed their sacred interests.

If it befell that some one should discover
A means of making every girl as fair
As she appears to her devoted lover
If beauty could be given everywhere,
Still there would be sad looks and idle fretting,
And doubtless in a precious little while
Somebody might be found who'd be regretting
That plain, old fashioned girls were out of style.

No matter how we toil or how we study
To make the world a brighter, better place,
There's no such thing as pleasing everybody
Or banishing the frowns from every face.
There are so many women who must treasure
The foolish little cares that blight and scar,
The world is full of men whose dearest pleasure
Is finding fault with all things as they are.

—S. E. Kiser in Judge.

Wanted.

An umbrella that screams when it is left behind.—Punch.

The "Green" Cook.

Norah, the "green" cook, poked her head in at the dining room door.

"Please, ma'am," she asked, "an' how will I be knowin' when the pudd'n' is cooked?"

"Stick a knife into it," said the mistress, recalling the cookbook instructions. "If the knife comes out clean, the pudding is ready to serve."

"Yis, ma'am."

"And, oh, Norah"—the mistress had an afterthought—"if the knife does come out clean you might stick all the rest of the knives into the pudding."

A Beautifier.

Nell—Have you seen Miss Passay lately?

Belle—Yes; saw her yesterday, and she actually appeared to be at least ten years younger than the last time I saw her.

Nell—Nonsense!

Belle—Fact! She was in her motor at the time and wore a mask.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Ins and Outs.

"What's that noise?" asked the visitor in the apartment house.

"Probably some one in the dentist's apartments on the floor below getting a tooth out."

"But this seemed to come from the floor above."

"Ah, then it's probably the Popleys' baby getting a tooth in."—Minneapolis Journal.

Confidence.

"What makes you so confident of success next season? Have you a great play?"

"No," answered the emotional actress, "but I have read some of the things my press agent is going to print about my automobile, my gowns and my domestic difficulties."—Washington Star.

The Flippant Youth.

"You know it all now, my son," said the old man, "but when you have reached my age you will find you know comparatively nothing."

"I guess that's right, dad," replied the flippant youth. "I've often heard that one forgets much in his declining years."—Chicago News.

His Professional Habit.

"I wonder why that man walking ahead of us continues to look down at the pavement as he moves along?"

"Don't you know him? That's Blitherton, the professional aeronaut."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

SATURDAY,

the 15th day of August, '08,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 2. The undivided one-half interest in MILITARY LOT NUMBER ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, and being the same property which was conveyed by Etta M. Smouse and others to Lawrence B. Crane by deed bearing date the 7th day of May, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 47, folio 125, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7, of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Lawrence B. Crane.

No. 3. ALL THOSE PIECES OR PARCELS OF LAND KNOWN AS LOTS NUMBERS NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY AND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO as shown on the plat of Mountain Lake Park Association recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 6, folio 800, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, Md., and being the same land which was conveyed by A. C. Snedeker and others to M. E. Conner by deed bearing date the 7th day of October, 1896, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 32, folio 343, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said M. E. Conner.

No. 7.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND KNOWN AS LOT NUMBER SEVENTY-SIX IN BLOCK 2 as shown on the plat of Loch Lynn Heights as recorded among the Land Records of Garrett county, containing for the same the quantity of 20-121 of an acre, and being the same land which was conveyed to William D. King by C. L. Smith and others by deed bearing date the 10th day of March, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 44, folio 385, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said William D. King.

No. 8.—ALL THOSE PIECES OR PARCELS OF LAND KNOWN AS LOTS NUMBERS FORTYEIGHT, FIFTY-NINE AND SIXTY-TWO as shown on the plat of Mountain Lake Park Association recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 6, folio 800, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, and being the same property conveyed to C. W. Conner by deed duly recorded among the Land Records of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said C. W. Conner. Saidl land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

H. R. DEWITT,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Yough River Oil and Gas Company of Garrett County will be held on

Saturday, July 25th, 1908,

at the court house, Oakland, Md., at 2 p. m., for the purpose of devising ways and means to continue drilling for oil or gas.

All stockholders are requested to be present, as business of importance to all stockholders will be transacted.

D. M. MASON, Pres't,
E. J. FRINGER, Sec'y.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 32. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1908. NUMBER 22

COPPER WILL BE USED.

sion as To Covering of New Court House Arrived at Monday.

Last Monday morning an adjourned meeting of the Garrett County Court House Commission was held at the Bar Association rooms which was attended by a majority of the Commission, the object of the meeting being to decide what material should be used for the roof of the building, slate being specified in the contract, which was annulled by some of the Commission and tin substituted. Other members of the Commission objected to tin, hence the meeting was called to arrive at some conclusion satisfactory to all.

The contractor had already covered a portion of the building with tin, said to be a low grade material, entirely unsatisfactory to all after it was found that it was of an inferior quality.

The Commission after going into the merits of the different materials used for the construction of roofs decided that the best for the building would be copper and a contract was made for the same which will add somewhat to the cost of the building but will eventually be the cheapest.

The Commission is to be congratulated for its decision to use this metal as it will last indefinitely and is really the only thing that will give satisfaction.

Annual Lutheran Reunion.

The fifth Annual Lutheran Reunion will be held at Mountain Lake Park, Friday, Aug. 7th, 1908. These gatherings are always largely attended so it is likely that Mountain Lake Park will be filled with Lutheran visitors from Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and other states. These reunions are always very interesting and this one promises to be no exception to the rule. The following is the program: In the Grove 12:30 to 2:00 p. m., informal reception: (a) picnic dinner; (b) general hand shaking; (c) music and five minute impromptu talks. Auditorium—2:00 p. m., doxology; invocation by Rev. Edmund Manges; anthem; prayer by Rev. C. F. Floto; hymn No. 154; offering; address "The Lutheran Church of To-day" by Rev. W. H. Dunbar, D. D.; ...hem; announcements; hymn No. 284, "Blest be the Tie that Binds;" benediction.

A Fireman Loses a Foot.

Mr. F. A. Ricker, a well known fireman on the Cumberland division with headquarters at Piedmont, lost a foot as the result of an accident on the Seventeen Mile Grade Sunday evening. Mr. Ricker was firing the helper on No. 1 up the mountain and when he jumped off to run ahead to open the switch, he fell and the engine passed over one of his legs, necessiting the amputation of the limb about two inches above the ankle at Keyser hospital.

MOUNTAIN CHAUTAUQUA WILL OPEN TUESDAY.

Twenty-Sixth Annual Assembly at Mountain Lake Park.

PROGRAM OF SPLENDID MERIT.

As Usual the Director Will be Dr. W. L. Davidson—Many Interesting News Items From the Famous Summer Resort.

The Mountain Chautauqua will begin Tuesday next with a concert at 8 p. m. by the Sylvan Glee Club, ten superb male voices; readings by Ladru M. Layton and Folk-songs in costume by Miss Rita Rich, closing with Moving Pictures. Wednesday at 11 a. m. Lecture-recital by Ladru M. Layton, and at 8.00 p. m. Dr. John Wesley Hill, of New York City, will deliver his great lecture, "Humor, Pathos and Tragedy of Life Among the Mormons," to be followed by Moving Pictures. Thursday, 11.00 a. m., lecture by Dr. Hill, "Reign of Brain; at 2.30, lecture, "Musical Fits and Misfits," by Harry Spillman Riggs; at 8.00, Sylvan Glee Club, at 8.15, lecture, "Shakespeare and his Plays," by Frederick Warde, followed by Moving Pictures.

The Interstate Prohibition Conference will hold its first session Friday at 9 a. m. and at 3 p. m. an address will will be delivered by Clinton N. Howard, of New York. On Saturday, at 10.30 a. m., Mr. Howard will also address the Conference On Sunday there will be a Prohibition Love Feast at 9 a. m., and at 10.30 Mr. Howard will address the Conference. At 3.00 p. m., there will be a Platform Meeting with addresses by Oliver Stewart, of Chicago, C. N. Howard and the Prohibition candidate for Vice-President. In the evening at 7.00 a Hill Top Meeting will be held and at 8.00 Oliver Stewart will deliver an address. A large crowd is expected at this meeting especially on Sunday when the people in the immediate neighborhood will doubtless come in large numbers.

Dr. W. L. Davidson, Superintendent of the Mountain Chautauqua, who spent a week or two with his family at the Park, left here Saturday night for Chautauqua, N. Y., where he is billed to deliver two lectures this week. He will return to the Park on Friday or Saturday and have everything in readiness for the opening of the Mountain Lake Park Chautauqua on Tuesday afternoon, August 4th.

One of the most beautiful and picturesque cottages in the Park is that of Mr. and Mrs. Winchell, on Sixth street. The design is rustic, one-story, with a sun-parlor of glass. This room has a large open fire place where a cheerful wood fire may be seen blazing on cool mornings and evenings. Several thousands of dollars have been expended on this beautiful cottage and the grounds.

There are quite a number of people on the grounds looking for cottages for the balance of the season. A few cottages still remain unoccupied, but they are either undesirably located or are out of repair or scantily furnished.

The Bazar and Fete to be given by the Woman's Civic Club, Tuesday afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock, in Chautauqua Park, promises to be a very enjoyable occasion and will be liberally patronized.

The Columbian Hotel is becoming quite popular under the management of Mr. C. W. Hopkins.

Mr. Cilley has completed the improvement to the Auditorium, and now there can be no question as to the absolute safety of the building.

Mr. S. C. Speers, of Speers, Pa., is here for a few days. Mrs. Speers and two grand daughters, have been occupying the family cottage for several weeks.

Mrs. Carpenter, of Connellsville, Pa., is again occupying the Carroll cottage with her two children and nurse. She will be joined this week by her sister and child.

Mrs. Farqher, wife of Dr. Farqher, of Donora, Pa., is in the Yoder cottage. She is accompanied by her little daughter and her sister Miss Hambrey.

Mrs. W. H. H. Sheets was quite ill Sunday. She is now much better.

Mrs. R. M. Sanks and her son Harold and family will occupy the Sanks cottage Tuesday next.

We are glad that Misses DeBerry and Wilson will have charge of our public school for the coming winter.

Mr. Welton Wilson, of the Park, was the successful contestant for the scholarship at the Maryland Agricultural College, College Park, Md.

Have you seen our new Chief of Police in his new uniform? He's always "Up" and doing.

Dr. Davis made a wise choice in securing Mr. J. A. Enlow as ticket agent for the Chautauqua. No more competent and courteous official could be found.

Superintendent Davis was called to Baltimore on business yesterday.

A petition is being numerously signed asking for Sunday mails here.

Mrs. J. A. Hayden went to Westernport on an early train this morning to visit her son Grant and family for the day.

Mrs. Anso Clement and daughter are occupying their cottage here.

Dr. Meadows has opened his book room in the Park.

The Woman's Civic Club of Mountain Lake Park is making extensive preparations for a grand tournament, to be held Monday afternoon, August 17, 1908. Major Burns, the president of the Community, is arranging for the affair. An invitation signed by all the Park officials was sent to Governer Crothers a few days ago, inviting him to be present and after the close of the tournament to deliver an address on the subject of good roads It is expected that an immense crowd of people will be present on that occasion.

These tournaments have become annual affairs at the Park. The object is to raise money with which to beautify the Park, which is a very laudable enterprise on the part of these ladies, and every friend of the Park should encourage it by their presence.

Many fine horses will be seen and there will be excellent exhibitions of horsemanship. There will also be foot races and sack races, with appropriate prizes for each.

THE DEATH RECORD.

J. W. TOMLINSON.

Mr. J. W. Tomlinson, some years ago one of the best known citizens of Frostburg, but who for the past ten or twelve years had been living on a farm, died at his home in Garrett county, west of Grantsville, Friday morning, aged 71 years. While in Frostburg Mr. Tomlinson was engaged in the wagon making business for a long period and some of his handiwork is to be seen there yet. He lived at the south end of Bowery street and engaged in the flower and vegetable gardening business as a means to employ his time and energy not otherwise taken up. He is survived by his wife and several children. The funeral took place Sunday.

MRS. AUGUSTUS BARNARD.

Died, at her home near Deer Park, Monday night at 9.30 o'clock after an illness extending over several months, the result of dropsy, Mrs. Augustus Barnard, aged 48 years. The deceased leaves beside her husband several children, the youngest an infant of less than a year.

Money to Loan on First Mortgage—Apply to Renninger & Offutt, Attorneys, Oakland, Md. 17-tf.

GARRETT COUNTY FRUIT.

Exhibits For Horticultural Meeting Wanted by Senator W. McCulloh Brown.

To the Editor of The Republican.

I believe that the fact is generally known that in the fall of 1906 Garrett county took nineteen prizes for apples exhibited at the State Horticultural show in Baltimore, including the prize for the best collection from any county in the State. The taking of these prizes not only reflected credit upon the individual exhibitors, but attracted marked and general attention to our county as a fruit region of the best.

I am anxious once more to obtain a creditable exhibit from Garrett, but can only do so by and with the cooperation of the farmers through the county. As the apple season is now at hand I would ask that anyone who has perfect fruit would take the trouble to carefully pick and save not less than seven perfect apples of a kind, and either send them direct to me for packing or leave them in Oakland, informing me by letter of the kind, and where they were left. The fruit that is worthy of exhibit will be carefully packed, and sent free of expense to the owner, to the Baltimore Refrigerating & Heating Co., where it will be put in cold storage until December.

It may be of interest to some to know that our apples which were sent to cold storage in September, 1906, were kept until the December Exhibit, after which they were repacked and returned to storage until the following July, when they were taken out and exhibited again at Jamestown, still being in good condition.

There is not an orchard in the county but will contain some fruit worthy of exhibition if well selected. Absolute perfection, not size is the requisite.

I ask that each one who reads this letter will himself make an effort to aid in making a creditable collection for the county, so that we may again win first place in the State.

My post office address is either Oakland, Md., or Bayard, W. Va., the latter being more direct, and I will be glad to answer any questions over the telephone.

Yours truly,
W. McCULLOH BROWN.
Bayard, W. Va., July 28th, 1908.

To the Members of the Garrett County Teachers' Association.

The keynote was struck at the last Institute when we were told that the reason the teachers do not receive better salaries is because we do not ask for it. You will agree, then, that it is up to us to ask. But how to ask is the question.

The only organized body of teachers is the G. C. T. A., therefore it seems to me it devolves upon us.

Let me make a suggestion. At our next annual meeting we should decide what we want in the way of legislation, then someone should be selected to draft our bill. By standing together we could demand its passage. It is useless for one person to attempt it, but in union there is strength. I would like to see the teachers take this matter up and give us their views upon the matter. We should be ready for the Legislature of 1910.

Now just a word about the County Institute. We were told there would be none, but I noticed the announcement for one in THE REPUBLICAN last week. Will somebody please explain?

Just one more suggeseion. I believe a movement similar to the one several years ago, should be started, in which contributions were published in the newspapers. Whether prizes are give is immaterial.

Let the President see to this.

Yours for success,
A MEMBER.

Struck Dy Lightning.

The summer residence at Deer Park of G. W. Haulenbeek, of the Baltimore and Ohio law department, was struck by lightning during a terrific thunderstorm on Sunday afternoon. This disproves the theory that lightning never strikes the same object a second time, for the same dwelling was badley shattered by lightning six years ago.

The lighting on Sunday tore the shingles from the roof of the main building, descended to the cellar and set fire to the burlaps used as a wrapping to the water pipes. This was discovered to be smoldering some time after the damage to the roof. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Haulenbeek and Mrs. G. W. Haulenbeek were the only ones in the house at the time, the others having gone on a drive to Eagle Rock, on the top of Backbone Mountain.

Blank Books of all kinds for sale at this office at a remarkably low price. Give us a call when needing anythimg in this line.

CHARGES WERE NOT SUSTAINED BY STATE

Garrett County's Main Industries Attacked Under the Pollution Law.

A GREAT TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT

Kendall Lumber Company and the Tioga Tanning Company's Representatives Arrested Charged With Polluting Streams.

A week or two ago a sensational article appeared in one of our local contemporaries calling attention to the alleged fact that the Youghiogheny River and its tributary stream, Snowy Creek, were running full of a black liquid thrown into it from the vats of the Tioga Tanning Company at Hutton, which corporation is the successor of Garrett Leather Company, and by intimation at least setting the wheels of justice (?) in motion by telephoning to the State Game Warden, one Charles Janoske, residing just north of the West Virginia line, resulting in the arrest of the representatives of the tanning company and also of the Kendall Lumber Company, charging these corporations with having placed deletrious matters in Snowy Creek and also in the Yough river, contrary to law.

The warrants for the arrest of these gentlemen were sworn out by Janoske before Justice Teats and they were served by Constable Maffett, Janoske appearing at the trial, which was held on Friday afternoon, as the prosecuting witness.

At the trial a bottle filled with a black liquid was exhibited by Janoske who alleged that he had gotten the liquid near tannery, in fact upon the tannery property, and that just below the tannery buildings in Snowy Creek he found two dead fish.

The Kendall interests were charged with polluting the Yough by dumping sawdust and other mill offal into the river.

The trial of the case lasted nearly all of Friday afternoon, witnesses being on the stand who testified that in an analysis of the liquid found in Snowy Creek a trace of sulphur was found but its source was of course only problematical, the mines at Corinth, just above Hutton draining into the Creek, and on further up is located the woollen mills at Terra Alta, over in another State.

The case against the Kendall company was based on the fact that the wrecking of the conveyor which carried the offal from the mill across the river where it was burned, the saw dust and slabs naturally were thrown into the water.

Justice Teats held the decisions in the cases sub curia until Saturday when he returned a verdict of not guilty in both cases, which meets with the approbation of every well thin ing and liberial minded resident in the county.

Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord appeared for the Tanning Company and Mr. G. S. Hamill represented the Kendall Company. The State was represented in the trial by Mr. J. C. Renninger.

BITTINGER.

There seems to be a news famine this week. Even the ever ready petty politician has lost his energy and always says Bryan with a yawn as though oppressed with that "tired feeling."

A representative of the Accident base ball team was in this village last Monday trying to arrange a match game with the Bittinger boys.

While driving near here on Tuesday evening of last week Rev. Yugel and his friend, Rev. Baren, of Cumberland, were thrown from their buggy and were considerably injured.

While on his way home from work on last Saturday evening, Samuel J. Brennemen fell and sustained injuries which have prevented him from going about his work.

Rev. Baren, of Cumberland, spent part of last week here as the guest of Rev. Yugel.

Jonas Bittinger and wife spent last Sunday with their daughter at Accident.

The heavy rains last week did some damage to partly cured hay in the fields.

All who enjoy a real old picnic will have but one opportunity of attending one at Bittinger this year and that will be on Saturday, August 8th.

Picnic at Bittinger.

The Lutheran people of this village will hold their annual picnic in Elliothorp's grove on Saturday, August 8th, It is the purpose of those in charge to make a full day of innocent and delightful enjoyment for old and young. The program will be pleasing and will begin at 10 o'clock a. m., and will consist of vocal and instrumental music, recitations and appropriate addresses by Rev. Manges of Oakland, and Rev. Wagoner of Frostburg. There will also be amusements, races and contests for prizes. Dinner and all kinds of refreshments, will be for sale on the ground. The proceeds of the day will be for the benefit of the church. All are cordially invited to attend and are assured of a hearty welcome.

For Sale Cheap.

I have for sale two three seated Hacks, 2o pen Surreys and 1 top Surrey, 1 three seated Trap, 1 two seated Trap, 1 Runabout, 1 set No. 1 Work Harness, 2 sets Double Carriage Harness and other articles too numerous to mention. Call at Sebold's Livery Stable, Loch Lynn Heights. Will sell cheap.

2t-p M. A. JOLLIFFE.

DIXON & KELSO

Wholesale Retail

PEACHES! PEACHES!

Peach season is on and we are headquarters for same.

Will receive fresh Peaches daily.

Price the Lowest.

Car load of Mason's Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses and Stoneware at Bottom Prices.

Come and See
DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

Cut Prices
ON
Low Shoes.

Cut this ad. out and bring it with you and I will allow you a rebate of 50 cents on Men's Women's and Boy's, and 25 cents on Misses' and Children's low cut Shoes.

This offer good during July and August.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.
NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

Her First Trophy.

By J. LUDLUM LEE.

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Harriet Lake was indolent by nature. She knew it and admitted it. On warm mornings she preferred a rocking chair on the piazza to any outdoor sport. But Harriet at twenty-four was taking on flesh, and the specialist whom she consulted said, "Play golf, take long walks and eat no rich food." So Harriet went in for golf.

She had just driven her ball from the second tee, a very short and crooked drive, when a cry from the bushes reached her ears. She glanced at her caddie, and, as if having received a silent command, he started in the direction of the ball. Harriet's face wore a somewhat bored expression. Waits between drives were so long. The caddie returned breathless.

"You certainly did swat that gentleman one, Miss Lake," he announced. "Your ball hit him right on the back of the hand as he was pulling some bushes aside looking for his own ball."

"Lucky fellow!" replied Harriet. "I wish something would hit me on the back of the hand so I wouldn't have to trail around this green every day in the week!"

They had reached the fourth green when the skies suddenly clouded over. Glad of an excuse to stop, Harriet directed the caddie to take her sticks back to her locker, while she would cut across lots home for luncheon.

She walked slowly through the old orchard that adjoined the links and was startled by the rumbling of thunder. Realizing that there was no protection in sight, she hurried on until she reached a broad lane that must lead to a house.

Large drops of rain had begun to descend. Another clap of terrific thunder, and Harriet began to run. When the lightning flashed her ambition and energy seemed blighted by it. At the end of the lane stood an old barn. With renewed efforts she started for its sheltering roof and, breathless, reached the door and dashed in.

Her hat had blown off. Her black hair was falling in tiny ringlets about

"MAYBE YOU CAN SAY 'YES.'"

her forehead. Her petticoats were held at ankle length to lend fleetness to her strides. She certainly made a stunning picture as she stood in the barn door.

What was that queer noise? It might be a horrid rat. But before she had time to decide she was confronted by a tall chap clad in white flannels.

"H'm—I beg pardon," he began. "Perhaps we are poaching?"

"We?" repeated Harriet. "Are there two of you?"

"Well, almost," said her companion. "That is, I am here intact, but my friend over there is a bit damaged by a blow he got on the links. Otherwise he's a very decent sort of chap. We ran in out of the rain, you know," he added.

Harriet glanced guiltily in the direction of the "friend," who seemed busy opening a basket.

"I ran in out of the wet, too," she announced finally. "You don't mind if I stay until the lightning stops, do you?"

"Mind? Well, I guess not!" assured the man, promptly turning host. "Come over and meet my friend, Mr. Burch, won't you? Billy, here's a lady come to our feast."

Billy rose and beamed on the unexpected guest. He was taking a most delicious looking lunch from a large automobile hamper.

"I wish I could shake hands with you, Miss—Miss"— he stammered.

"My name is Lake," supplied Harriet.

"Considering the day," said the chap in white flannels, "it's very appropriate."

"Shut up, Arthur, will you, and let me finish my speech?" Billy interposed. "What I was saying when my married friend, Mr. Ralston, interrupted"—considerable emphasis on the word married—"was that I cannot shake you by the hand owing to the fact that some clumsy gawk selected me as a target this morning. Really there should be a law preventing such persons running at large."

Harriet was getting up courage to confess when Ralston came to her rescue.

"Why talk about personalities, Billy?" he began. "Suppose you ask Miss Lake to share our repast?"

The three of them sat down, tailor fashion, on the floor of the old barn and made inroads on the luncheon. Nothing was wanting. Cold drink in patent bottles, sandwiches, salads, strawberries and a jar of cream. Such a feast! And when they had finished they were old friends.

"I say, Billy, Violet certainly does put up a fine luncheon," said Ralston.

"She's the greatest girl a man ever found," agreed Billy.

Violet! Who was she? Harriet could not explain why she felt a touch of disappointment on finding that Billy, too, was a married man.

"I guess I'll be running along," said she, after thanking the men for their hospitality. "Oh, no; you need not drive me over in the machine. The fact is I just live in that big shingled house beyond this fence." With a wave of her hand she was gone, and the men watched her slip under the fence and disappear behind the tall hedge on the other side.

The storm did not clear away entirely, and Harriet realized that the lawn dance which the Williamses were holding in honor of their first anniversary must be given indoors instead of on the lawn, so she donned her prettiest frock. Harriet was never on time for anything, and when she arrived the dance was in full swing. Mrs. Williams greeted her at the door.

"You do look peachy, Harriet," said her hostess. "What have you been doing to yourself? You are more lovely than ever. Oh, the poor, poor men!" added Mrs. Williams mockingly.

They stood together for a moment, and the beaming face of Billy Burch confronted them.

"Mr. Burch, this is Miss Lake," said Mrs. Williams. "I know you two will get along immensely. Poor Billy was hit in the hand today by some straggling lunatic who thinks she can play golf. But, barring his injured right hand, he's the dearest man in the world—except one."

At supper time Billy discovered a cozy corner in the conservatory, where they could "eat in peace without being interrupted by that married man, Ralston," as he expressed it. Harriet was eating salad and studying Billy with her big, dreamy black eyes.

"I wish Violet was here," Billy exclaimed as he tasted the salad.

"Really, Mr. Burch, I am sorry that I am not sufficient company."

Billy actually snickered, but Harriet was plainly in earnest, so Billy explained:

"You see, Violet is my colored cook that I brought up with me from the south, and if she were here she could taste this salad and then go home and make a better one. See?"

"But, Mr. Burch, I, too, have a confession to make."

"Spare me!" cried Billy. "I will run for Arthur if you wish a father confessor. He's listened to my sins for years and really borne with them very leniently."

But Harriet insisted.

"I want you to know that I am the 'clumsy gawk,' the 'straggling lunatic' who hit your hand today."

Billy beamed.

"That's not the only place you hit," he said. "That'll get well. But you gave my old heart such a blow that it is completely broken in two, Miss Harriet, and only you can mend it."

"But, Mr. Burch"— began Harriet.

"Oh, I know what you're going to say," interrupted Billy, "but don't say it yet. I'm in love, and I know it, though I don't expect you to fall in love with a cripple on sight; but some day, Harriet," he continued in softer and more earnest tones, "maybe you can say 'Yes.'"

Harriet looked once more into his clear, honest eyes. She, too, was in love, and she knew it. He had none the best of her there.

"I haven't said 'No,' have I?" she asked. And Billy felt that in time his heart would be mended.

A Cure For Despondency.

A large, fleshy man with whiskers told me of a sovereign cure for despondency the other day. He had a number of girls in his employ, among them one that he knew was in struggling circumstances and supporting a sick mother on a none too healthy salary. She had come into the store and laid her purse and somber widow hat on the counter while she did something about the place. The large fleshy man got between her and the purse, and when she was not looking he slipped a five dollar bill into it and moved unconsciously about his business. In the afternoon he noticed that she had a red spot in each cheek, and she was heard asking other girls if they believed in fairies. She never solved the mystery—it was two years ago—and never will unless she reads this. But the five dollar bill was very useful in its little way, and the large despondent man felt so good for two whole days that he hip-hopped on the sidewalk on his way home.—Minneapolis Journal.

Living on Next to Nothing.

Most people do not need the evidence of recently published statistics to prove to them that it costs more to live in London than it once did. But it is doubtful if any Londoner now living was ever able to do it on £30 a year, as Boswell's poor Irish painter did. "He allowed £10 for clothes and linen. He said a man might live in a garret at 18 pence a week. Few people would inquire where he lived, and if they did it was easy to say, 'Sir, I am to be found at such a place.' By spending threepence at a coffee house he might be for some hours a day in very good company. He might dine for sixpence, breakfast on bread and milk for a penny and do without supper." Of course expenses can always be reduced to a minimum by doing without things. The question is, Which of our various expenses is unessential? Boswell's Irishman hinted at one. "On clean shirt days he went abroad and paid visits," says his ingenious chronicler.—London Chronicle.

What a Good President Must Be and Do

By WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, Republican Candidate For the Presidency, in Collier's.

IN the four years that I have been a member of the cabinet I have become familiar enough with the responsibilities and burdens of the presidency to know that no man can afford unduly to seek that great office. IF HE IS ATTRACTED BY HONOR AND POWER ALONE, WITHOUT THE HOPE OF BEING USEFUL, HE IS UNWORTHY OF THE HONOR and unfit for the use of power. He must prefer for the sake of his own peace of mind never to be president to being a poor president. Confident that the platform on which he stands is for the best interests of the nation, HE IS UNTRUE TO HIMSELF AND HIS SUPPORTERS IF HE DOES NOT FIGHT VALIANTLY FOR ELECTION AFTER HE ACCEPTS THE LEADERSHIP; but, of course, he must draw the line at any compact which will not leave him free of promises and of the control of any faction.

* * *

The president's duties, clearly outlined by the constitution, have grown broader in their interpretation with the growth of the country. HE SHOULD BE IN THE PRIME OF YEARS, HEALTH AND VIGOR. The capacity for hard work is a better equipment than genius in mastering the essentials of all the departments of the government and undergoing the strain of countless interviews.

HE SHOULD LOOK NOT ONLY TO THOSE IN OFFICE, BUT TO THOSE OUT OF OFFICE IN ALL BRANCHES OF PRIVATE ACTIVITY, FOR INFORMATION AND OPINION IN ORDER THAT HE MAY ARRIVE AT THE TRUTH WHEN HE IS SURROUNDED BY THE CONFLICT OF INTERESTS WHICH COME TO HIM WITH THE FAIR WORDS OF THE SPECIAL PLEADER.

* * *

In many senses, though the most sought after, HE IS THE LONELIEST MAN IN THE UNITED STATES. Elected directly by the people their representative head, from them, in the sober thought of the majority, he will get his best counsel.

ONCE CONVINCED THAT HE HAS DIVINED AND IS CARRYING OUT THEIR REAL WISH, NEITHER ELATED BY ANY EPHEMERAL OUTBURST OF APPLAUSE NOR DIVERTED BY ANY OUTBURST OF CENSURE, HE MUST PROCEED UNWAVERINGLY, ALWAYS BY LAWFUL METHODS, TO THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE POPULAR WILL.

Are the Wealthy Idle and Vicious?

By WALTON T. BEVERLY of Boston.

THE most abused class of people anywhere are those who either through hard application to business or the chance of birth are the possessors of great fortunes. Whenever any orator takes occasion in public to vent his spleen on any one set of his fellow men he always chooses them as the brunt of his attack and is merciless in his denunciations.

Wealth is unquestionably productive of idleness and idleness of vice. The man or woman of wealth who, therefore, has nothing to occupy his or her time other than the frivolities of life is confronted with many pitfalls. But THE MAJORITY OF WEALTHY PERSONS ARE NOT IDLE. If they are not engaged in some business or profession they usually have other things to occupy their minds in the proper way. The majority of society women, for example, are interested in philanthropic or club work, and their devotion to the labor which it entails is genuine and faithful.

Comparatively speaking, it is safe to say that there is TEN TIMES THE AMOUNT OF VICE AMONG THE RANK AND FILE that there is among persons of great wealth. Money places restrictions on its owners which it is not necessary for others to observe, and the moral tone is accordingly just as high and generally higher.

War No Longer a Disciplinary Agent.

By CHARLES E. HUGHES, Governor of New York.

WE can no longer look to war for the development of either national or individual character. The heroics of war have been replaced by mathematical calculations. If it was ever anything else it is now UNMITIGATED HORROR EXHIBITING CHIEFLY FIENDISH ASPECTS of ingenuity and scientific skill in destruction.

Under our modern conditions of civilization the supposed beneficent results of war in the development of courage and stamina must in any conceivable extent be shared by so few of our teeming populations that even the most sanguinary must realize that the time has gone by when, by any stretch of imagination, it can be regarded as a general disciplinary agent.

In Defense of the Supreme Court

By ANDREW D. WHITE, Diplomat and Publicist.

MY feeling is that any weakening of the power of our great court is a strengthening of anarchy, and therefore of THE WORST OF ALL TYRANNIES POSSIBLE.

The history of mankind is before us to show how republics have perished, and no cause of such catastrophes recurs more frequently than the interference with the steady, strong rule of law during GUSTS OF PUBLIC OPINION originated by irresponsible masses of people.

I speak reverently when I say that the supreme court of the United States was designed and created by the founders of our republic IN A MOMENT OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, that it is the great original fundamental and central feature of the constitution and that WE INTERFERE WITH IT AT OUR PERIL.

HOMEMADE ROAD MACHINE.

The Department of Agriculture is Booming the Split-Log Drag.

The Public Roads Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, having figured out that there are 2,000,000 miles of earth roads in the United States, has hit upon an inexpensive way for their improvement. The split-log drag is its solution of the problem, and the bureau has set to work to tell the farmers how to make it.

The main thing needed is a dry red cedar log, although red elm and walnut are good, while box elder, soft maple or even willow may be used. Oak, hickory and ash are not recommended.

The log, 7 to 10 feet long and 10 to 12 inches in diameter at the butt, is split as near the center as possible, the larger place being used as the front of the drag, and sometimes being shod with iron along the lower or cutting edge.

The two slabs on edge and 30 inches apart are fastened together by stakes in such a way that when the drag is used on one side of the road the end of the back slab is about 16 inches nearer the center of the driveway than the end of the front slab. This gives what is called the setback. Between the heavy slabs and resting on the connecting stakes is a board on which the driver stands.

A team of horses is hitched to this completed drag in such a way that the drag unloaded will follow at an angle of about 45 degrees. The team should be driven with one horse on either side of the right hand wheel track or rut the full length of the part to be dragged, and made to return in the same manner over the other half of the roadway. Such treatment will move the earth toward the center of the roadway and raise it gradually above the surrounding level.

The department recommends the use of the split-log drag after heavy rains, when the road should be gone over once each way, but much depends on the quality of the soil, some roads requiring frequent treatment.

How economical the method is, is shown by figures of actual tests submitted to the bureau. In six counties in Kansas in 1906 the cost of maintaining ordinary earth roads without the aid of the split-log drag averaged $42.50 a mile. These figures were furnished by Prof. W. C. Hood of the University of Kansas, who secured them from official records of the counties.

Other figures are credited to F. P. Sanborn, and R. H. Aishton, general manager of the Chicago and Northwestern. Mr. Sanborn said, "the least expense per mile per annum for split-log dragging was $1.50, the greatest a little over $6, and the average expense per mile for five and a half miles a little over $3. I have lived along this road all my life and never in forty years have I seen it freer from dust and mud, despite the fact that during the season we have experienced the extremes of weather condition."

The testimony of Mr. Aishton is equally strong. Learning that a township in Iowa had been making an investigation of the split-log drag and had been experimenting with it for a year or two on twenty-eight miles of highway, he sent an agent to secure information. It was reported that, although the Town Board had paid the costs of making the drags and of hiring men to operate them, the total expense for one year averaged but $2 a mile, and the roads were reported to have been "like a race track" the greater portion of the year.

$50 Reward.

I will pay a reward of $50 to anyone for evidence of the guilt of the person or persons who have written letters and mailed the same, the language used therein having a tendency to point to me as the author.

MINNIE KAMP.

Accident, Md., June 22, 1908.

For Sale or Rent,

The Litzinger building on south side of Second street, Oakland, Md., for sale, or the north storeroom for same for rent. Apply to J. C. Peddicord, Oakland postoffice, for particulars.

J. M. LITZINGER.

MISSION OF A TINY FISH.

To Destroy Mosquito Eggs and Save Inhabitants of Malarial Regions.

C. Kendrick Gibbons has discovered that all the pools and swamps in Barbados are stocked with swarms of millions of tiny fish, which gets its name from its vast numbers and which feeds on the larvae of the mosquito.

Some specimens have been taken to England successfully, flourishing there in the insect house at the Zoological Gardens. Mr. Gibbons has proposed that the millions be imported into malarial districts, and his suggestien has been acted upon, with happy results. The Health Board of Antigua, another island, being convinced of the useful part played by these fish in consuming mosquito larvae, has arranged for their systematic distribution throughout the ponds and streams of the island.

Like tidings come from Jamaica, says the Chicago Tribune whither a consignment of the fish was sent not long ago. The secretary of the Agricultural Society there writes that the tanks at a certain hotel are full of them and that he has been informed that here has been a marked dimunition of fever round about, the millions evidently accounting for the mosquito larvae. They have been sent to Colon and British Guiana. It is suggested that these useful fish get a trial in the malarial regions of Africa, if, like the malarial mosquity, the insects which carry the terrible diseases which are epidemic there pass the larvae stage of their existence in water.

The Swedish consul at Frankfort has discovered another small fish named the blue-eyed, which feeds on mosquito larvae. At the request of the Italian Government, some are to be sent to the Campagna, where so much has been done in recent years to diminish malaria.

Wounds on Trees.

The following mixture is recommended for wounds of any kind trees: Melt rosin and warm little crude petroleum in separate vessels, pouring into a third vessel three parts of rosin to one of petroleum. This seals the wound very effectively until grown over. It is said to not run in warm weather nor crack in cold, and cuts covered with it will not fail to heal.

For Sale.

Arnold cottage, at Mt. Lake Park, Md; 13 rooms and attic; used as boarding house and has good patronage; high ground; splendid location; two blocks from new auditorium; city water; one of the best built houses in the Park; about 75 feet of porches. Will exchange for smaller property. A good bargain. Address F. P. Arnold, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Protection Against Loss By Fire.

Is your property insured? If not, could you afford to lose your home or your place of business at this time by fire? If such a misfortune should overtake you are you able to rebuild without borrowing money and putting a mortgage on your premises? If not, then insure your property at once in one of the large and reliable Fire Insurance Companies represented by our Agency, and in case of fire you will be promptly paid the amount of loss sustained under your policy, and it will not be necessary to borrow. Combined assets of Companies represented, more than $85,000,000. Write for information and rates.

FRED A. THAYER, Agent,
52-2t4s Oakland, Md.

An Appetite

No matter how critical your taste or capricious your appetite, we are sure to be able to please you with

Pure Ice Cream.

Our aim is to make it the finest, and we seem to be successful, judging by its great popularity.

Any flavor you may prefer.

Any quantity you want.

Henry Lauer,

4tf Oakland, Md.

Picture Postcard Romance.

By Frank H. Williams.

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I know it was wrong for me to read her postcards, but I sort of got in the habit of doing it when I was walking past those vacant lots to her home, so before I knew it I was right up to the hilt in a romance.

You see, it was this way. I caught on to the facts from what she told me occasionally. Oscar Reidel, her sweetheart, who was a civil engineer, got a job quite a distance away from her during the summer. Before he left Oscar and Alice—her full name was Alice G. Minor—had a quarrel. It wasn't a very bad quarrel, I guess, but anyhow she told him he mustn't write a word to her during the time he was away. Well, that made him rather spunky, and he said he'd do just as she said, but that he could send her picture postcards without writing a word to her, and he would send those.

Oscar was surely a "sender." At first the postcards came in fast and thick

SHE HELD OUT THE POSTCARD WHERE I COULD SEE.

from him, and I used to wonder why it was he sent so many of them and no letters. That was before I knew about their quarrel and what she had said. The girl was as happy as a lark while she was getting so many of them, because she knew the man still cared for her. I could see easily enough that she liked him all right.

Then one day she handed me a postcard and sort of winked at me.

"I guess he'll sit up when he gets that," she said.

I looked at it when I got out of sight of the house. It was addressed to Oscar all right, and on the back was one of those printed postcard telegrams. The printing said:

"Am very busy. There's a new man in town!"

I tell you what—I hated to take that card to the office! I knew how badly it would make that young fellow feel away off in the wilds where he was. But I had to take it just the same.

You know you get sort of interested in people when you call on them the way I do every day, and I was anxious to see how Oscar would take the card. His postcards kept coming to her all right—they were views of the place where he was working and that sort of souvenir cards—and then they stopped all of a sudden. I reasoned that he'd quit sending them the day he got her card.

The girl was waiting for me, her face all shining with smiles, the morning that none of the cards showed up in the mail for her.

"No cards for you today, Miss Alice," I said as she met me at the door.

The smiles all left her face at once, and she looked at me as though she couldn't believe it.

"No postcards at all?" she cried.

"Not one," I said. "Maybe the party that's been sending them to you is hurt."

At that she cried.

"Hurt! No; he can't be hurt!"

"I don't necessarily mean physically hurt," I replied. "There's other ways of being hurt than physically."

She looked at me rather strangely at this, then tossed her head, marched into the house and slammed the door after her.

There were no cards for her the next day, but I think she half expected there would be, for I caught a glimpse of her watching me behind the curtains in the parlor as I walked past. The second day there were no cards, and again I saw her at the window. From the little glimpse I caught I thought she had been crying. The third day there was a single card, and before I thought I turned it over and looked at it. Then I wished I hadn't. The card was a photograph of Oscar looking lovingly at some pretty girl who in turn was looking lovingly at him. The girl, I surmised, belonged in the city where he was working, so I was mistaken in thinking it was such a wild place.

In the first place, I had no business to look at another person's mail. In the second place, it got me all tangled up worse than ever in the affairs of that couple. After seeing the card I had the hardest kind of a time bracing myself up to deliver it to the girl.

When I rang the Minor doorbell the girl fairly pulled it off the hinges, she was so eager to get it open.

"Oh," she cried, "you've got some postcards for me!"

"I've got one, miss," I said hesitatingly.

"Let me have it!" she cried and grabbed it from my hand.

She looked at it, and then I saw her white figure quiver. Then she straightened up, and without a word she went into the house and closed the door behind her.

I tell you I felt pretty bad about it. Not being married myself, I had got into feeling a sort of sense of ownership in that girl, and when she took it so to heart I felt that I ought to do something about it. I had no doubt that Oscar still cared for Miss Alice and had only hooked up with the other girl because he was mad at her postcard and thought that Miss Alice had given him the mitten. I was dead certain that Miss Alice still cared for him. I knew, though, that she was too proud now to do anything to settle up the quarrel. Consequently I saw it was up to me.

Finally I stepped into a drug store handy and bought a postcard telegram card myself. On the back of the card was printed:

"There's only one person in the world for me, and that's—you!"

I addressed this to Oscar in a handwriting that I know was almost identically the same as Miss Alice's. Then I mailed it.

The next few days passed mighty slow, I can tell you. I didn't know whether I had made matters better or worse, and I was mighty anxious about it. Poor Miss Alice seemed worn out each day when I passed her house. I kept hoping that I had made things all right with my card, and yet I was afraid.

And then one day in my route's mail I ran across a postcard for Miss Alice addressed in Oscar's hand and postmarked from the place where he was. That card would tell the tale!

My, how I wanted to look at that card! I don't believe I ever wanted to do anything so much as just to turn over that card and see what was on the back. Was it all right, or was it all wrong? In a moment I could see if I looked at her mail. But I reasoned it out that I had done enough wrong in doing it before. So I put the card in my bag without looking at the back of it and started out on my route.

I thought I never would get to the Minor house. My route never seemed so long before or since. Finally, however, I was on the block where the house was located. Slowly I worked my way up the street, and finally I rang the Minor doorbell.

"I have a postcard for you," I said.

A swift motion, half fear, half hope, dashed into her face.

"Oh, let me have it!" she cried.

I handed it to her. She turned her back to me as she looked at it so I couldn't tell from the way she looked whether it was good or bad news.

"He did as I told him," she said in a muffled voice, "to the very last. Even now he isn't writing a word."

I began to get nervous. She started to move inside the hall, and it looked as if I wasn't going to find out that day what the message was after all.

"I—I hope it isn't bad news, miss," I managed to stammer.

"Bad news!" she cried, wheeling around like a whirlwind. "Bad news! No, I should say not! The best of news—the very best of news! See here, you dear old postman!"

She held out the postcard where I could see. It was another postcard telegram. This was the message printed on it: "Expect me soon. Love you in the same old way!"

Four Courtship Sundays.

The four Sundays of November are observed as fete days in Holland. They are known by the curious names Review, Decision, Purchase and Possession, and all refer to matrimonial affairs, November in Holland being the month par excellence devoted to courtship and marriage, probably because the agricultural occupations of the year are over and possibly because the lords of creation from quite remote antiquity have recognized the pleasantness of having wives to cook and cater for them during the long winter.

On Review Sunday everybody goes to church, and after service there is a church parade in every village, when the youths and maidens gaze upon each other, but forbear to speak.

On Decision Sunday each bachelor who is seeking a wife approaches the maiden of his choice with a ceremonious bow and from her manner of responding judges whether his advances are acceptable. Purchase Sunday the consent of the parents is sought if the suit has prospered during the week. Not until Possession Sunday, however, do the twain appear before the world as actual or prospective brides and grooms.

Having Money and Not Having It.

"Well," said the old philosopher, "I don't see much difference in havin' money an' in not havin' it. When people know you've got it they're red hot to git it from you, an' when they know you hain't got it they're red hot to fetch in all the bills they've got ag'in you an' try to git it anyhow. So, you see, it's a mortal worry a-comin' an' a-gwine. Havin' it or not havin' it, you're 'twixt the devil an' the deep sea six days out the week an' no rest on a Sunday. It ain't nuthin' but printed paper an' yaller an' white metal, an' yit the worl' almost stops turnin' round to look at it. It says it'll be a friend to you and then don't stay with you long enough to git acquainted good. It's as deceivin' as Satan hisse'f, though I must say that jest about this time I'd like to see the deception of it come my way. Sich is human natur', for which we ain't responsible."—Atlanta Constitution.

American Flag Dishonored by Graft and Civic Indifference.

By Rev. Dr. CHARLES F. AKED In His Closing Sermon of the Summer at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York.

THE FLAG IS DISHONORED MORE BY THE CORRUPT POLITICIAN of the city or nation who debauches our institutions for graft and plunder THAN IT WOULD BE IF A FOREIGN FOE TRAMPLED IT BENEATH HIS FEET.

When you prefer your own selfish ease and comfort to discharging your political duties YOU CONFESS YOURSELF A CREATURE OF AN INFERIOR CIVILIZATION and unworthy of the blood from which you sprang.

THE MEN BEST EQUIPPED TO DO GREAT WORK IN THE WORLD TODAY ARE NOT DOING IT.

Is there to be a breakdown of democracy? While one of our most prominent men is writing about "triumphant democracy" others equally prominent are writing about the shame of the city. While the star spangled banner continues to wave a common incident of our daily life is the knowledge that our cities are run by thieves. WHAT IS IT TO BE, "TRIUMPHANT DEMOCRACY" OR "THE SHAME OF THE CITY," "THE LAND OF THE FREE AND THE HOME OF THE BRAVE" OR PLUNDER?

Ours is a democracy such as has never been seen under the sun before, and there is a tremendous meaning in it. What force is to inspire the incoming millions from lands that are neither free nor brave, from lands of darkness and oppression? It will not be sufficient to say that we can rely on education.

WHAT FORCES ARE AT WORK FOR RESTRAINT ON ONE HAND AND INSPIRATION ON THE OTHER? THE CHURCH OF THE LIVING GOD, OF GOD INCARNATE, SPEAKING TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EVERLASTING LAWS OF RIGHTEOUSNESS. THE CHURCH MUST SEE TO IT THAT WARD POLITICS ARE RESCUED FROM THE DEGRADATION INTO WHICH THEY HAVE FALLEN AND MUST LIFT POLITICAL AMBITIONS OUT OF THE OOZE AND SLIME AND PETTY CHICANERY AND MAKE OF POLITICAL EFFORT SOMETHING MORE THAN WIRE PULLING, LOG ROLLING AND GRAFT.

American Business Manners Are Capable of Improvement.

By WILLIAM ARCHER, London Critic.

I AM constrained to own that, on the whole, I find the American young man whom one meets in the way of business painfully lacking in the ordinary amenities of human intercourse. He is apt to be curt, careless, supercilious, determined not to move a hair's breadth out of his allotted track in order to be serviceable to you. The hotel clerk is perhaps the type of this class of young man, but there are in his case extenuating circumstances. He is doubtless apt to be very much worried and pestered, so that the only way to keep his nerves from becoming uncontrollably jumpy is TO GET INTO A MECHANICAL ROUTINE AND ACT AS THOUGH HYPNOTIZED.

So, too, with the ticket clerks and shopmen and shopgirls at the smaller stores. For the large department stores I cannot answer.

One of the MOST ELEMENTARY AND MOST OBVIOUS PRINCIPLES OF MANNERS, I take it, is that when you have to refuse a request you should SOFTEN THE REFUSAL as much as possible BY A DECENT SHOW OF REGRETFULNESS at your inability to comply. Twice recently it has happened to me to present a check at an American bank and to be refused payment. It appears that the rules here are very strict in demanding personal identification, and I dare say the refusal was in each case strictly justified.

But nothing could justify the manner of the two officials—in cities, I may mention, a thousand miles apart. If I had been begging for charity instead of approaching them on the ordinary business footing their refusal could not have been more curt and repellent.

Navies as Supporters Of Law and Order.

By Rear Admiral F. E. CHADWICK, U. S. N., Retired.

THE navy has no apologies to make to a certain class of minds either for its existence or its duties. The GREATEST SINGLE FORCE IN THE SUPPORT OF LAW AND ORDER today in the world is the navy. In speaking thus I include other navies as well as our own.

There is no use crying "Peace!" where there is no peace. The world moves from plane to plane chiefly by convulsions. We are NOW RAPIDLY APPROACHING ANOTHER CONVULSIVE PERIOD. There is certain before long to be a new readjustment. Shall this be bloody or peaceful? The army and navy are the great arms of conservatism. When you can arrange revolutions by academic discussion you may perhaps do without them, but as yet I see no signs of such an outcome.

Why, Oh, Why Can't We Have Good Coffee and Better Bread?

By President WOODFORD of the Carnegie Institution at Washington.

THE person who invents good coffee can make his or her fortune. WHY CAN'T WE HAVE GOOD COFFEE? There has been a great advance in every field of scientific research and intellectual study in the last ten or twenty years save in coffee making. Recently I rode from Washington to Pittsburg and was served in the buffet car with the same brand of coffee I got thirty years ago at Fort Worth, Tex. Why, oh, why can't we have better coffee?

There is also a fortune for each of you young men who can introduce BREAD to the common people THAT TASTES LESS LIKE COTTON BATTING than does the stuff now being sold for bread.

BOWSER STAYS HOME

Dons His Old Suit and Helps at Housecleaning.

IS ANNOYED BY CALLERS.

But the Old Philosopher Attends Strictly to Business and Stands Pat. Mrs. B. Breaks Down and Weeps With Gratitude and Anxiety.

[Copyright, 1908, by T. C. McClure.]

Mrs. Bowser wanted the bathtub enameled, some oilcloth replaced and three or four other things done, and when she had spoken of it Mr. Bowser replied:

"Business at the office is slack just now, and I will stay home tomorrow and fix things up."

She had not protested, but she wished she hadn't spoken. She also wanted bedsteads changed and bureaus moved, and she had been through many experiences with Mr. Bowser. He would go at it slambang and try

HE GUIDED IT ALONG AS TENDERLY AS IF IT HAD BEEN A WALKING BABY.

to do a day's work in an hour, and if he twisted a bedstead out of shape or broke all the legs off a bureau he would try to hold her to blame. That night she dreamed of household destruction wholesale. She thought the gas meter blew up, the water pipes burst and that Mr. Bowser smashed all the furniture and made a bonfire in the back yard. Next morning she threw out hints that the enameling and other things could wait until spring, but he didn't take them. He donned his old suit and went to work so quietly and carefully that she was surprised.

At 9 o'clock a man called and wanted to know where Mr. Bowser's office was, so that he could go over and see him. Mr. Bowser cleaned the bathtub enamel off his fingers and went downstairs. It was a man that wanted to sell him a new milk cow. He was going on to state that it was a cow with four legs, two horns, a tail, and would give twelve quarts of milk a day, and Mrs. Bowser was trembling in her shoes when the reply came:

"You are in the wrong house. We do not buy either new milk cows or old milk cows here."

"But you are Mr. Bowser?"

"I am."

"And you—you are always buying new milk cows or something?"

"Nothing doing, sir. This is my busy day."

Just half an hour later and just when Mrs. Bowser was expecting that Mr Bowser would get mad at the bathtub and tear it out by the roots a second man called. His business was very important and couldn't wait. Mr. Bowser descended to find a man that wanted to sell him a half interest in a balloon. He had got as far as to say that it was a balloon built on the lines of a crow and must prove a great success when he was halted with:

"Excuse me, sir, but I take no interest whatever in balloons. Perhaps the butcher on the corner might invest."

"But there's $1,000,000 in this thing for you," replied the man.

"Yes, I know, but I don't care for it. Sorry that you went to the trouble of calling. Good day."

When the balloon man reached the gate he turned around and took a good look at the house, and then he asked a boy if Mr. Bowser really lived there. Mrs. Bowser was tickled and yet anxious. She started to compliment Mr. Bowser, but finally concluded not to. The enameling of the tub had just been completed when the third caller showed up. He had just invented and applied for a patent on a volcano extinguisher. It was a simple but effectual thing, consisting of an immense cast iron cover. When a volcano burst forth, 300 men were to get a grip on the cover and place it over the crater and smother the flames. The inventor had already corresponded with several governments and found that Italy alone would pay $1,000,000 a year for the use of his device. He stood ready to guarantee that he could choke old Vesuvius to death in thirty minutes, and then what heat was left in her could be run down into Naples in pipes and supply the houses. He talked for six minutes without a break, and then as he paused to rest his Adam's apple Mr. Bowser quietly replied:

"Too bad you called. I have just gone out of the volcano business. See the plumber up the street."

"But, my dear sir, I had you in mind when I invented this extinguisher."

"Yes, but there's nothing doing."

"I was sure you would take a half interest."

"I am very busy today—very busy. The plumber is no doubt the man you want to see."

When the man got out he had a scared and perturbed look, and as soon as he reached the corner he entered a saloon and tossed off a glass of beer and said to the bartender:

"I don't know whether you have got on to it or not, but I can tell you that old Bowser down the street is off his base and will be in a lunatic asylum in less than a month."

Mr. Bowser moved a bureau. Mrs. Bowser expected him to jump at it and jam and ram and push and batter and have it on its back within a minute, but he guided it along as tenderly as if it had been a walking baby. Tears of gratitude were about to spring to her eyes when there was another caller. He had invented an air compressor that must revolutionize the mechanics of the world. It was just the size of a pound box of peanut brittle, and yet it would propel an ocean steamship at the rate of thirty miles an hour. No more coal; no more engineers and firemen and stokers. Set the compressor going on leaving New York and stop it at Liverpool or London. Required no more attention than an old maid. Couldn't possibly get out of order and could be made for $7 apiece and sell for $100,000.

"Sorry—very sorry," replied Mr. Bowser as soon as he could cut in. "I believe the druggist on the corner is interested in such things, but I am not."

"What! You don't want to make tens of millions of dollars?"

"Not today, thankee."

"But I haven't got into the wrong house?"

"Oh, no! I am Mr. Bowser."

"And you buy Leghorn chickens, Devonshire pigs and all sorts of fire escapes and patent snow removers, and yet you won't go into this?"

"Please shut the gate as you go out."

The man pleased. He shut the gate with a bang, and halfway to the corner he stopped a pedestrian to say:

"I shouldn't care to come along here in the night. I'll bet that half the holdups around here are the work of that old Bowser."

Mrs. Bowser wanted to say something. She wanted to cry. She wanted to put her arms around Mr. Bowser's neck and tell him what a good man he was, but he was moving the bedstead, and she had to put it off. He didn't walk up to those bedsteads and yank the mattresses off and give the springs a fling. He denuded and disrobed them with gentleness. He didn't seize a bedstead by one post and yank and heave and pull and lay the whole thing flat on the floor in a brass and iron ruin.

He Was So Gentle!

Gently, tenderly, quietly, he took out the side pieces in the regular way and carried the head and foot pieces to the new spot and set them up again—not a mar nor a scratch, not a whoop nor a cuss word. As the show bills have it, there was nothing throughout the whole performance to offend the most fastidious. He had just finished when another caller arrived, and he had to go downstairs. It was a man with a patent device to prevent railroad accidents—that is, it was destined to prevent conductors and engineers from overrunning their time and bringing about head and rear end collisions. It was a No. 12 cowhide boot fastened on to a lever to be worked by steam from the engine. Every two minutes it gave conductor and engineer a kick and called their direct attention to a card on which was inscribed, "Look Out For the Dog!"

The "railroad kicker," as the inventor had named it, was the greatest thing ever invented. Railroads all over the country were crying for it. The public were demanding its use. It could save 10,000 human lives and $50,000,000 worth of property a year. It would render travel on the railroads as safe as on the sidewalks. It would—

But Mr. Bowser stopped him there by saying that he wasn't investing and by advising him to go to the coal man down the street. Five more men called during the day and seven during the evening. The last to call was a ward heeler, and he tendered Mr. Bowser the nomination for the presidency in exchange for a five dollar bill and the appointment of minister to St. James'. He followed the others outdoors and up the street and into the land of blighted hopes, and then Mrs. Bowser broke down and wept in her gratitude and anxiety, and the house was closed for the night. M. QUAD.

Works Both Ways.

"Can't you get the papers to say something about me?" asked the actress impatiently.

"I might call their attention to the fact that your diamonds haven't been stolen this season," replied the promoter of publicity.

"Fine!" exclaimed the actress, more content.—New York Times.

With the Kids.

Rehearsing for the baseball game.

The One on the Barrel—You don't get enough feeling into it. Try it once more.

"Boo-hoo! Can I get off dis afternoon, sir? Me grandmother's dead!"

Not Up to Reputation.

"How did you like the west?"

"Disappointed. Wasn't once made to drink at the pistol point, and nobody shot at my toes to make me dance."—Boston Herald.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1908.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. TAFT,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JAMES S. SHERMAN,
OF NEW YORK,

FOR CONGRESS,
GEORGE A. PEARRE,
OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

THE TEMPERANCE TIDAL WAVE.

Dr. Samuel J. Barrows, president of the International Prison Commission, has made a careful study of the recent temperance movement, and under the above heading has published in the Outlook a fairly full history of the great tidal wave, and its results up to date. The following is his summing up of the things established by the movement:

"To my mind, some things are well established by a study of the present great movement for the regulation of the liquor traffic:

"1. The sources of the movement are easily discernible. It is not due to local or ephemeral causes; it springs from a public conviction which the United States Supreme Court has well rendered: namely, that 'the public health, the public morals and the public safety are endangered by the general use of intoxicating liquors,' and that 'the idleness, disorder, pauperism and crime existing in this country are largely traceable to this evil.'

"2. A second public conviction is that expressed by the Supreme Court of Kansas, that 'probably no greater source of crime and sorrow has ever existed than social drinking-saloons.' In addition, the saloon has been the polluted sink of gambling, licentiousness and corrupt politics.

"3. Educative forces have been working for the last forty or fifty years. A new generation has grown up, and found that alcoholic drink are not necessary for health or happiness.

"4. In the movement for the regulation of the liquor traffic in the United States the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Anti-Saloon League, and the federation of Christian churches have been great factors.

"5. Local option has proved to be the most effective legislative or elective measure. State-wide prohibition is a dangerous experiment until the way for it has been paved by local option. Restrictive laws can be enforced only when public sentiment has created them.

"6. When public sentiment demands it, liquor laws can be enforced as well as any other laws.

"7. A reduction in the liquor traffic is promptly followed by a reduction in crime and by greater social order and tranquility.

"8. The economic results are seen in new evidences of personal and civic thrift.

"9. Finally, if I am asked if this movement has come to stay, I may close by quoting the opinion of an interesting observer, a prominent leader of the distillers and brewers of this country, the editor of Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular: 'Modern civilization is groping, but it is reaching upward, and it has decreed after a fashion that slums and hopeless poverty and crime due to want and drunkenness shall give way before the doctrine of the brotherhood of man, and that those things and those resorts which degrade must have no place in the civilization towards which the leaders of thought are now aiming.'"

THE BATTLE GROUND.

A New York Sun correspondent has been touring the Middle West since the Chicago convention, writing impressions of political opinions. Subtracting nothing from the perspicacity of other analysts of popular feeling, it is but fair to say that this correspondent gives the impression of understanding most accurately the differences between the Eastern and the Western mind at this time. Primarily, the West and Middle West have grave doubts about the hard times which the cismontane East believes to exist. Prosperity is in full sway out West. They read of bad times East, but doubt; then they recall that the financial flurry of last fall has been called a manufactured panic, and Wall street promptly gets credit for it.

It appears that the West, instead of worrying about current conditions, is concerned about the future. It wants to know whether things are moving in the right direction. It has lost confidence in the Eastern diagnosis of economic and social diseases. It leans to the belief that on the whole a vague something which it aggregates together for conversational purpose as "interests" is getting more than its share of the output of wealth, while something else which it summarizes as "productive energy" is getting less. It is inclined to issue a declaration of independence; to emancipate itself from the intellectual leadership which the East has assumed. In Iowa this attitude of mind is typified in Cummins, in Wisconson in La Follette; but it develops that even in States which do not chance to possess towering personalities of protest the same sentiment prevails. Where they have no local hero to give it his name they call this sentiment of protest Rooseveltism. They are especially incensed because Congress would not enact all the President's policies. They inveigh against James Schoolcraft Sherman because he is esteemed to represent the influence which chiefly opposed enactment of those policies—namely the House organization. They demand to know what concession has been made to the free-thinking West in the Republican program for this year. They insist that the platform and the nominees are both of Eastern derivation, and want specifications as to where the West comes in. Then they point to the West as the originator of wealth and the conservator of prosperity, and inquire why it should be summarily set down as securely for a ticket and platform about which it has doubts.

That this analysis pretty correctly presents the feeling of the trans-Alleghenian country is well known by people whose horizon is not bounded by the sky-scrapers on the next street. It is known by Frank H. Hitchcock, for instance. Mr. Hitchcock found out about it during the time when he was managing a preliminary campaign for Mr. Taft, and it is most fortunate for the Republican party that it will have the full benefit of what Mr. Hitchcock learned during that fight. Mr. Hitchcock has had the chance to survey and define and weigh the elements in this situation. And what did he do?

He recognized the West as the battle-ground, announced that he would personally conduct Western headquarters, and then call a conference of Western political leaders in Colorado. Mr. Hitchcock understands. If the rest of the Republican leaders come to understand soon enough, they will be safe. If the don't, they may learn their error when too late.

HEARST AGAINST BRYAN.

Mr. Wm. Randolph Hearst, the publisher of several daily newspapers and eight years ago the ardent champion of Bryan and the Democratic ticket, is strongly against Bryan this year. Friends of Mr. Bryan made an effort to get him to come out for Bryan this year but he declined saying he had lost confidence in the Democratic party and in Mr. Bryan. He is one of the leaders of a new movement, called the Independence League.

FIRE AT KITZMILLERVILLE

Which Destroyed the Residence of Mr. Herbert L. Price.

The residence of Mr. Herbert L. Price, at Kitzmillerville, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday of this week.

The fire originated in the kitchen of the building when a window curtain was blown against an overheated stove, setting the curtain on fire which in turn communicated the flames to the woodwork.

The entire contents of the house were burned with the exception of three chairs. A considerable amount of money was also in the house, which was also destroyed.

Mr. Price's son, Addison, who was quite ill and confined to his bed, came very near losing his life, being assisted from his room through the smoke by his parents.

Sturgiss is Willing.

Congressman George C. Sturgiss, of Morgantown, has been talked of as a compromise Republican candidate for Governor in West Virginia. The Republican leaders say the state ticket is doomed unless a compromise is effected. It is believed he is willing to give up his seat in Congress should he be called to be the candidate for Governor. He has been renominated for Congress.

Little Wreck on 17-mile Grade.

An eastbound freight train wrecked on the 17-mile grade at Empire station a few miles west of Piedmont Sunday about 1 o'clock. Six freight cars were piled up and both tracks were temporarily blocked. None of the men were hurt. The cause of the wreck could not be ascertained. The wrecking crew was called out from Cumberland and the track was cleared by evening with four hours delay to traffic.

Lawn Fete.

On Thursday evening, Aug. 6, the ladies of the Presbyterian church will hold a lawn fete at the home of Mrs. S. T. Jones, Second street. Supper, ice cream, cake, candies and fancy article for sale. Gate open at five o'clock. Should rain prevail the affair will be postponed till Friday evening, Aug. 7. A liberal patronage is solicited.

Call for Your Letters.

Mr. A. C. Boyard, Mr. Auther Brown, Mr. Howard Kround, Miss Coral Custer, Mr. T. W. Massie, Miss Beulah McNeman, Mr. E. A. Moody, Mr. John Rightsman, Miss Mattie Rouen, Miss Gracie Trunple, Herney W. Wolf.

OPENING GUN IN MARYLAND

The Prohibitionists Will Begin Their Campaign at Mt. Lake Park.

The opening gun of the campaign of the Prohibition party in Maryland will be fired at the interstate conference of representatives from Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio to be held in Mountain Lake Park from July 30 to August 2, inclusive, when plans and methods for conducting the fight for prohibition will be devised.

Mr. George R. Gorsuch, of Baltimore, chairman of the Maryland executive committee, states that while the Maryland delegates to the national convention held recently in Columbus, Ohio, had failed in their purpose of having their President and Mr. Aaron S. Watkins for Vice President, receive official notification of their nomination at Mountain Lake Park, they had succeeded in securing the presence of Vice President Candidate Watkins to deliver two speeches on Sunday, August 2, and they will constitute the opening of the Maryland campaign.

Speaking of the fact that their candidate for President, Mr. Eugene W. Chafin, will speak in every state of the Union during the campaign, Mr. Gorsuch said it would be impossible to say when Mr. Chafin would speak in Maryland, as that would be decided by an executive committee of nine chosen from members of the Prohibition national committee.

FIKE.

We have fine growing weather now, although it is very hot.

Mr. L. K. Fike was at church last Sunday at Markleysburg, Pa.

Messrs. Andrew Fike and Harvey Miller, of Tissue, Pa., were in this section last week selling lime.

Mr. John S. Fike has been making hay at William B. Frantz's last week.

If there be any truth in the statement of it being a hard winter when the hornets and yellow jackets build their nests on or near the ground, this winter will surely be a very severe winter for all such nests are built very low to the ground this year.

We have received letters from both Hon. Geo. A. Pearre and the fourth assistant Postmaster General that the Selbysport R. F. D. mail route will not go into effect until the extension which has been petitioned for be looked after by the Chief Inspector, and since it is in his hand we hope he will soon take up the matter.

On last Tuesday during an electrical storm lightning struck Mr. Flave Turney's barn, but it did no serious damage.

Mr. W. K. Umbel, of Markleysburg, Pa., put in a hay fork for F. T. Fike one day last week.

Mr. Amos Umbel and some of his family was in this section visiting his daughter one day last week.

CARTER.

Ice Cream Festival.

The young ladies of the Deer Park Baptist church invite their friends to an ice festival to be held on the Village Green, Saturday, August 1st, 8 p. m.

Church Services.

OAKLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

Services on Sunday, to which all are cordially invited, will be preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

L. B. HENSLEY, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching at 10.30 a. m., and 8 p. m.,
Luther League every Wednesday at 8 p. m.
Preaching at Hutton on August 6th, at 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9.15 a. m.
Preaching service 10.30 a. m., "The Great Invitation."
Preaching at 8 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Junior League Wednesday 4.15 p. m.
Prayer meeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Crellin—Preaching at 10.30 a. m.
Underwood—Preaching at 3 p.. m.
A cordial welcome to all.

J. F. PRITCHARD, Pastor.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Wesley Chapel—Preaching at 10.30 p. m.
Deer Park—Epworth League at 7 p. m.; preaching at 8. p. m.
All are welcome.

E. J. WESTFALL, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 3 p. m.
Ferndale—Preaching at 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

Money to Loan.

$5,000. To loan on 1st mortgage in sums to suit. Apply to

BOWIE JOHNSON,
Oakland, Maryland.

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

SATURDAY,

the 15th day of August, '08,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. The undivided one-half interest in MILITARY LOT NUMBER ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, and being the same property which was conveyed by Etta M. Smouse and others to Lawrence B. Crane by deed bearing date the 7th day of May, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 47, folio 125, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7, of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Lawrence B. Crane.

No. 3. ALL THOSE PIECES OR PARCELS OF LAND KNOWN AS LOTS NUMBERS NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY AND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO as shown on the plat of Mountain Lake Park Association recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 6, folio 800, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, Md., and being the same land which was conveyed by A. C. Snedeker and others to M. E. Conner by deed bearing date the 7th day of October, 1896, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 32, folio 343, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said M. E. Conner.

No. 7.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PAR- OF LAND KNOWN AS LOT NUMBER SEVENTY-SIX IN BLOCK 2 as shown on the plat of Loch Lynn Heights as recorded among the Land Records of Garrett county, containing for the same the quantity of 20-121 of an acre, and being the same land which was conveyed to William D. King by C. L. Smith and others by deed bearing date the 10th day of March, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 44, folio 385, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said William D. King.

No. 8.—ALL THOSE PIECES OR PARCELS OF LAND KNOWN AS LOTS NUMBERS FORTYEIGHT, FIFTY-NINE AND SIXTY-TWO as shown on the plat of Mountain Lake Park Association recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 6, folio 800, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, and being the same property conveyed to C. W. Conner by deed duly recorded among the Land Records of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said C. W. Conner. Saidl land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

H. R. DEWITT,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

ORDER NISI.

Silas Teats vs. Allen Teats, et al.
No. 1521 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, this 30th day of July, 1908, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings and made and reported by Andrew S. Teats, Trustee, appointed by a decree of this Court to make sale, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 21st day of August, 1908; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 14th day of August, 1908.

The report states the amount of sale to be $130.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany Couuty. 22222

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.
R. C. McCandlish, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. Friend, Merchant,
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

Grand Excursion!

The Mountain Chautauqua,

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MD.

Friday, August 7.

First opportunity of the year to visit this Famous Mountain Resort and its Superb Chautauqua at Unusually Low Rates. A Strong Program.

10.00 a. m. Lecture: "The Art of Seeing." Rev. A. W. Lowther, Dwight, Illinois. Brilliant platform orator.

1.00 to 3.00 p. m. Annual Lutheran Re-Union, which has come to be one of the great features of the summer Chautauqua session. Many hundreds will be present representing this great denomination. Special music and addresses of rare excellence, and a day filled with enjoyment. Other denominations will hold fraternal gatherings.

3.00 p. m. Lecture: Frederick Warde, the great American Actor, who has achieved phenominal success on the Chautauqua platform

4.30 p. m. Lecture: "Politics and Progress in Great Britain," Mrs. Philip Snowden, wife of Philip Snowden, member of Parliament. She is the most gifted woman speaker in the world.

8.00 p. m. Grand Evening Entertainment. The Famous Sylvan Glee Club of ten superb Male voices. Harry Raymond Pierce and Wife the Society Entertainers in comedy sketches in costume. Readings by Miss Ruth Arnett and Mr. Ladru M. Layton.

Come and Enjoy a Happy and Beautiful Day.

$1.00 round trip rate from both Grafton and Cumberland with special trains. Corresponding low rates from intermediate points.

Excursion trains in both directions leave Mt. Lake Park at 10.00 p. m.

Excursion tickets to Cumberland and other points east will be honored on train 72 leaving Mt. Lake Park at 4.47.

Excursion rates from Fairmont, W. Va., $1.25. Leave Fairmont at 7 a. m., arriving at Mt. Lake Park at 10.18. Leave Mt. Lake Park on train No. 5, at 7.54, arriving at Fairmont at 10.35 p. m.

You Don't Need a Town Crier

to emphasize the merits of your business or announce your special sales. A straight story told in a straight way to the readers of this paper will quickly reach the ears of the thoughtful, intelligent buying public, the people who have the money in their pockets, and the people who listen to reason and not noise. Our books will show you a list of the kind of people you appeal to. Call and see them at this office

STRENGTH

STABILITY SECURITY

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GARRETT NATIONAL BANK, at Oakland, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business, July 15th, 1908:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$277,295 08
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	2 44
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	1,500 00
Bonds, securities, etc	115,010 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	14,500 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	778 02
Due from State Banks and Bankers	2,158 20
Due from approved reserve agents	43,914 65
Checks and other cash items	364 65
Notes of other National Banks	475 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	220 10
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
Specie $20,130 70	
Legal-tender notes 5,650 00	25,781 70
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent of circulation)	2,500 00
Total	$572,483 64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	35,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,696 45
National Bank notes outstanding	48,750 00
Due to other National Banks	3,482 02
Due to State Banks and Bankers	304 02
Dividends unpaid	100 00
Individual deposits subject to check	190,057 84
Time certificates of deposit	242,665 63
Certified checks	25 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	72 58
Total	$572,483 64

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss:

I, S. T. JONES, Cashier of the above named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1908.

HARLAND L. JONES, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: D. E. OFFUTT, GILMOR S. HAMILL, J. M. DAVIS, Directors.

Garrett National Bank

OF

Oakland, Maryland.

Mr. James M. Litzinger, of Grafton, spent yesterday evening in Oakland on business.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Matheny, of Cumberland, are here this week the guests of relatives.

Mr. S. A. Kendall, of the Kendall Lumber Company, sent a day or two in Oakland last week.

Mr. Henry Krug, formerly of this county, spent a few days in Oakland this week on business.

Mr. John C. Dunham went to his old home at Selbysport last week to visit friends and relatives for a week or two.

Some think that when they've rounded off the corners of rottenness they've polished impurity into purity.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Jersey bull calf, entitled to registry. Apply at Uplands, Deer Park.
21-2t S. B. HAULENBEEK.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Sewell, of Latrobe, Pa., were here a few days this week visiting their niece, Mrs. S. E. Shirer.

Mrs. Harry Somerville, of Cumberland, is in Oakland for a short time, being a guest at the Loewenstein Hotel on Oak street.

When you come to town don't forget to call at the Gold Mine Store. Candy, tobaccos, fishing tackle, 2 bottles pop for 5c. Geo. M. Mason, Prop'r.

Miss Ethel Loar, of Grafton, who spent two weeks in Oakland visiting her grandmother, Mr. D. H. Loar, has returned to her home.

Misses Minnie Rosenbaum, of Cumberland, and Helen Barnes, of Washington, D. C., are in Oakland visiting Mr. and Mrs. Herman Creutzburg.

We have just receive a car load of Extra Clear Red Cedar Shingles direct from the Pacific Coast. C. M. RATHBUN & SONS, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 22

Mrs. Mahlon C. Hinebaugh went to Baltimore last Friday in response to a telegran announcing the death of her little nephew, son of her sister, Mrs. Jones.

If interested in a threshing outfit see A. D. Naylor. He has a good outfit to sell at a bargain and on easy terms. The complete outfit in good shape. 19-3

Mr. and Mrs. William Crim, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who spent a week at the home of Mr Joseph M. Crim in Oakland, returned to Cincinnati yesterday morning.

Mr. D. E. Bolden, who was confined to his residence for nearly four weeks with a threatened attack of paralysis, has recovered and is again attending to business.

An elderly gentleman desires board and room in unpretentious boarding house or with private family; terms must be reasonable. Address 1637 Baltimore St., Washington, D. C.

By advertisement in this paper today Sheriff Austin Brown gives notice of the sale of a large amount of liquors, etc., located at Gorman. The sale will occur at public auction on Saturday, August 8th.

Mr Edmund Manges, who arived at his home from Gettysburg College several weeks ago has gone to a point near Harrisburg, Pa., where he is in camp with a number of friends. He expects to return to Oakland early next week.

Orders taken for Aubrey Sisters famous Beautifier, tint, massage cream, depilatory powder, soaps, etc., at Oakland Hotel. 19-tf.

Mrs. R. V. Baughan and three children, of Lynchburg, Va., who spent several weeks at the home of Mrs. Baughan's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chase, near Oakland, left here last night for their home at Lynchburg.

Mrs. Lewis H. Karn, of Port Orange, Fla., remembered by many Oakland people as a former resident here, after spending a few weeks at the Loewenstein Hotel on Oak street, has gone to Mountain Lake Park where she will spend the month of August.

FOR RENT—A good farm. About 50 acres under cultivation; twenty acres in grass; good barn and house; plenty of wood for fuel; about two miles from Oakland. For further particulars address "Farm," Republican office, Oakland, Md. 22-4t

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the West Virginia Wesleyan College, which appears in this paper today. Mr. W. L. Mason, of Oakland, is the local representative of the College and he will be glad to give any information concerning the same.

Mr. S. K. White, Mrs. Laura White, Mrs. Sophia Ray, Mrs. Lydia Nuzum, Misses Cora Ray, Lena White and Doye Bartlett leave Saturday for Mt. Lake Park to spend several days at that delightful resort in fishing, boating, picnicing and having a jolly good time.—Grafton Sentinel.

Maurice Fairall, who went to Morgantown several weeks ago where he had a position with the M. & K. Railroad, returned to Oakland Tuesday evening to recuperate from a four-weeks siege of typhoid fever which disease he contracted at Morgantown.

A great bargain in a thrasher outfit. Have for sale one portable boiler and engine, one separator, one steam hay baler, one corn shredder and husker, one feed grinder, all in good shape and practically new. Will be sold cheap and on easy payments.
19-3 A. D. NAYLOR.

The farm team of Mr. John T. Moon, while standing on Green street last Saturday became frightened and ran away. The wagon collided with a buggy being driven by Mr. Milton Lowdermilk, of near Hoyes, completely demolishing the front wheels of the lighter vehicle and brusing Mr. Lowdermilk's face and head badly.

Miss Jessie C. McCubbin, who was entertained in July by Miss Irene Haulenbeek at "Uplands," near Deer Park, leaves tomorrow for her home at Mt. Washington, Baltimore county. After spending a few days there Miss McCubbin will proceed to Boston and points in Maine for a continuation of her summer vacation.

The well located in the rear of Garrett National Bank which furnishes water for the great majority of the families and business houses in the vicinity, has been walled in with solid concrete and the surroundings made more sanitary, an improvement which will be appreciated by all, especially those who have occasion to use the water from this source of supply.

The Ladies' Civic Improvement League of Mt. Lake Park will give their annual fete in the grounds of the old auditorium August 4th, afternoon and evening. Admission free and all will be welcomed. There will be pony rides, auto rides and various other amusements also home made candies, cakes, ices, and various other refreshments for sale at reasonable prices.

Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Warder left last evening on No. 12 for Deer Park, Md., where Mrs. Warder will spend the remainder of the season at the McGraw summer home. The many friends of this estimable lady will be pleased to learn that she has sufficiently recovered from her recent illness to be able to take this little trip, and will hope that she may derive great benefit from the same. Dr. Warder returned on train No. 3 this morning, but expects to make frequent visits to Deer Park during her stay there.—Grafton Reublican.

Rev. J. A. McClelland, pastor of the Presbyterian church, will leave on Thursday morning of this week for a month's vacation, which he expects to spend at Northfield, Mass., attending the summer conferences of the Presbyterian churches of New England. After attending the lectures there he will go to Rygate, New Hampshire, where he will visit with Mrs. McClelland and the latter's mother, Mrs. Randall, relatives and friends, and the trio will return to Grafton the first week in September.—Grafton Republican.

An All-Collegian Base Ball Team has been organized by the boys of Oakland and the Mt. Lake Base Ball Park has been secured for the summer. The team is composed entirely of college players drawn from Oakland, Mt. Lake Park and Deer Park. All home games are to be played on the Mt. Lake Park grounds and a number of good games are promised. Two games have been played so far, the first with Deer Park, an eleven inning game, and the second with Fair Sweep at their grounds. Both games were won by the All-Collegians, the first score standing 13 to 10 and the second 2 to 1. A game is to be played Friday with Terra Alta and the opening game for the home grounds is to be played Saturday with Deer Park. Saturday's game will be called at 2.30 p. m. Admission 25 cents. Fred Furbee has been elected manager and all communications regarding games should be addressed to him at Oakland.

Lawn Fete.

The Woman's Civic Club of Mountain Lake Park will conduct a lawn fete at Chautauqua Park, Mountain Lake Park from 2 until 8 o'clock p. m., on August 4th. The usual attractions.

Is Thers Hope Beyond The Grave.

Free Lecture. Come and hear this most interesting subject thoroughly discussed by the distinguished lawyer and bible exegete, Mr. J. F. Rutherford, of Booneville, Mo., at the Oakland Opera House Sunday, August 2, at 3 o'clock p. m. Undenominational. No collection.

Free Scholarships.

At the recent competitive examinations held by the Garrett County School Board for scholarships in the various state institutions, Superintendent E. A. Browning announced the awards as follows: Western Maryland College, Edward Leary, of Oakland; Maryland Agricultural College, Welton Wilson, of Mountain Lake Park; St. John's College, John Holman, of Friendsville; State Normal School Miss Artie Friend, of Friendsville; Maryland Institute, Miss Dora May Ravenscroft, of Accident.

See The Republican for Job Printing.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facies issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Md., at the suit of Arch A. Young et al. vs. Dennis C. Hare, the same being No. 4 Judicials to September Term, 1908, and to the undersigned sheriff directed I have taken into execution all of the right title, interest and estate of the said Dennis C. Hare, in and to the hereinafter described real estate, and I hereby give notice that I will on

Saturday, the 15th day of August,

1908, at the hour of eleven o'clock a. m., in front of the court house door in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Md., offer and sell at public auction to the highest responsible bidder all the following real estate situate, lying and being in Election District No. 3 of said Garrett county, and described as follows to-wit:

Beginning for the same at a stake standing near a small spring on the west side of a county road, and running thence North 8 degrees West 10 perches, south 50 degrees West 13 perches, South 70 degrees East 9 perches, thence North 82 degrees West 8 perches, North 10 degrees West 7 perches to the beginning, containing ONE ACRE AND TWENTY-TWO PERCHES, and being the same land which was conveyed by John Hare by deed to Dennis C. Hare bearing date the 4th day of September, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 52, folios 32 etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Md.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Sheriff of Garrett county, Md.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Near Accident, Garrett Co. Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, bearing date the 22nd day of July, 1908, and passed in a cause wherein William Hachman et al., are plaintiffs, and Caroline Gontz et al., are defendants, being No. 1549 Equity on the docket of said Court, the undersigned Trustees, appointed by said decree, hereby give notice that on

Tuesday, the 18th day of August,

1908, at the hour of one o'clock p. m., in front of Samuel Mosser's store house in the town of Accident, Garrett county, Md., they will offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate situate on Cove Hill, in Accident District, Garrett county, Md., consisting of

1st. Twenty-five Acres, more or less, of Military Lot No. 2661.

2nd. Thirty Acres, more or less, of Military Lot No. 2670.

3rd. All that part of a tract of land called "Quadrangle," containing 44 Acres, more or less, lying East of the county road leading from George Schlossnagle's to the Morgantown road.

This being the property which was occupied by the late William Hachman up to the time of his death, and is partly unimproved, and is improved by a two-story house, log stable and other necessary outbuildings. On this property are a number of bearing apple and cherry trees and other fruits.

The property will be offered in parcels or as a whole according to the best interests of those entitled to the same and will be sold subject to the dower interest of Amanda Hachman, widow of the late William Hachman, deceased.

TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the decree: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale; one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned trustees, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
Trustees.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

THOMAS DAVIS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of May, 1908.

BRADLEY T. DAVIS,
Administrator,
Kitzmiller, Md.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF

Personal Property

Under and by virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of Garrett county passed on the 30th day of July, 1908, in a case in said court depending, in which H. C. Semple is plaintiff and Charles D. Gillaspie is defendant, the same being No. 35 Trials to June Term, 1908, I, as Sheriff of Garrett county, will on

SATURDAY,

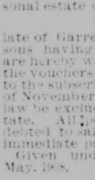
The 8th Day of August, 1908

beginning at 2 o'clock P. M. at the saloon property lately occupied by the said Charles D. Gillaspie, at the town of Gorman, Garrett county, aforesaid, sell at public auction the following described property, to-wit:

A large quantity of Whiskey, Wines, Brandy, Gin, Porter and Beer, including the following brands: Rockbridge, Maryland Club, Malt, George's Creek, Kentucky Dew, Sherwood, Golden Eagle and Apricot Whiskey; Apple, Peach and Ginger Brandy; Catawba, Blackberry, Sherry and Scoopen Wine. These liquors are in half-pints, pints, quarts and gallon packages. Also a large lot of Cigars, Tobacco, Tobacco Cutter, Bedspring, Mattresses and Bedding, Workboard, Ice Box, Sausage Grinder, Stoves, Cork Machine, Saw, Brace and Bit, a lot of Alcohol, Bar Fixtures, including a fine front and back Bar, etc.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH; no property to be removed until terms are complied with.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Sheriff of Garrett county, Md.



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DR. CARL G. DONEY, PH. D.,
President.
Buckhannon, W. Va.

or call on W. L. MASON at Mt. Lake Park during August. 22-3t

Notice to Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Md., to collect and receive taxes at the times and places following:

July 14, Bloomington, Moody's store.
July 15, Kitzmiller, Wilson's Store.
July 16, Gorman, Browning House.
July 16 Red House 9 to 12; Top of Mountain on Rise 1 to 4.
July 17, Kitzmiller, Bank Building.
July 17, 4 to 5, Carlin, Company Store.
July 18, Swanton, W. H. Lohr's Residence.
July 20 Mellvaine, 9 to 12—Sang Run, Capper & Lyt'e's Store, 2 to 5.
July 21, Hoyes, Smith's store.
July 21, Deer Park, Specht's Store.
July 22, Accident, Engelhart's Store.
July 23 Hutton, Carney's Store.
July 24, Friendsville, Crawford Hotel.
July 24, Selbysport, Riley's Store.
July 27, Oakl, Diehl's Store, 9 to 3—Keyser, Lenhamm's Store, 4 to 6.
July 28, Grantsville, National Hotel.
July 29, Thomas H. Layman's Hotel.
July 30, Johnson's 9 to 3—Avilton, Garlitz's Store, 5 to 7.
July 31, J. A. Strickland's, 9 to 12—Walter Warnick's, 2 to 5.
Aug. 1, Sterling.
Aug. 3, C. J. Otto's, 9 to 12—Jennings Hotel, 1 to 7.
Aug 3, Bloomington, Postoffice.
Aug. 4, Deer Park, Specht's Store.
Aug. 4 and 5, Bittinger, Ellithorp's Store.
Aug. 6, Swanton W. H. Lohr's Residence.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1900, being Chapter 5 6, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date the corf; and all taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of state and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

W. E. HOLLINGER,
Treasurer for Garrett County, Md.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, dated the 9th day of June, 1908, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1538 Equity on the docket of said court, the undersigned was appointed Trustee to make sale of the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

Friday, the 31st Day of July,

1908, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder on the premises, all that parcel or lot of land known and designated as

Military Lot No. 2663,

containing fifty acres, situate and being on Cove Hill, in Election District No. 5 of Garrett county, Maryland, and being the home farm of the late Benjamin F. Bowser.

The improvements consist of a Log House containing five rooms, a new Barn 30x35 feet together with other necessary outbuildings.

Upon the property is also a young orchard and about ten acres of the place is under cultivation. There is a large quantity of prop timber and locust posts upon the land.

This property will be sold subject to the pasturage and crop rights for the present year.

TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the Decree—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale; one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

AMOS BOWSER, Trustee.

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COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

The Merry Widow

By ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE

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CHAPTER IV.

The Waltz.

"DANCE with me!" repeated Sonia.

The faroff orchestra had struck up a dashing, gay Marsovian air. Impelled by the music and her glance of daring, Danilo sprang forward.

In an instant the two were whirling madly amid the intricacies of a wild Russian dance such as has for countless centuries been performed from Siberia's ice plain to Tartar steppes—a dance of youth, agility, utter abandon.

Yet as they came panting to a halt at the last crashing note of music the face of neither reflected the exhilaration the swift motion and stirring measures usually evoked. In fact, Danilo's brow wore a very perceptible scowl. Sonia, too, was downcast. Had her rash experiment failed?

"You didn't enjoy that," said she.

"Not especially," he confessed. "Did you?"

"No. You don't dance as well as you did."

"You've probably grown to prefer French partners," he replied, piqued at the reflection on his dancing.

"From all I hear," she retorted, "you have little right to reproach me on that score. You dance a good deal at Maxim's, don't you?"

"Now and then," he admitted.

"And with what sort of partners, I wonder?" she scoffed, a touch of scorn in her sweet voice.

"With polite ones," said Danilo icily.

She winced ever so little at the reproof and went on.

"I suppose you dance better with them than with me."

"Possibly," he agreed. "You see, I, too, may prefer French partners."

She raised her great dark eyes to his, a world of meaning in them.

"Do you?" she asked, almost in a whisper.

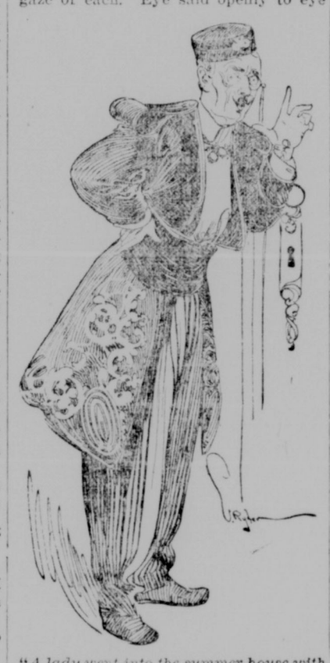
The distant orchestra had been playing again, this time not a native air, but a dreamy, infinitely sweet Viennese waltz. The opening notes of the haunting melody, though softened by distance, were wafted none the less distinctly to the listening couple.

Again their eyes met. With a mutual impulse they drew toward each other. Then began a dance as different from the stiffly conventional ballroom waltz as moonlight differs from a gasoline flare. With more than a hint of the free, marvelously graceful poses of Slavonic dancers, Danilo and Sonia began their wondrous waltz.

Throwing herself back into the strength of his circling embrace, the girl's outstretched arms swayed like wind blown lilies in rhythm with the music, her light step scarcely touching earth as the prince guided her through the mazes of the dance.

It was a strange, dexterous blend of east and west, of lissom oriental posturing and of gliding, modern waltz steps—the very poetry of motion. Nor from the first note until the last strain of music died away did either dancer's eyes leave the other's.

Love, eager and eternal, was in the gaze of each. Eye said openly to eye what sullen pride forced back from the lips.



"A lady went into the summer house with a gentleman."

The last dreamy chord and the music was hushed. Danilo and Sonia started, amazed, as though from some vision of paradise. The widow, fearful lest by impulsive word she might wreck her plan of bringing Danilo to her feet, darted breathlessly away to welcome a new group of guests. The prince, left alone, stared after her, open mouthed. A clapping of applauding hands aroused him.

"Bravo, bravo, my dear prince!" wheezed the ambassador, toddling forward. "What a delightful little dance! But is it customary to catch one's partner in a jiu jitsu grip like that, or is it a fashion that has come in since my waltzing days?"

The old bore's feeble jest brought Danilo quickly back to earth and to a sense of everyday surroundings.

"Were you looking for me?" he asked, none too civilly.

"Only to see if you had succeeded yet in finding who the lady is with whom De Jolidon is in love. She must be made to win him away from any ideas of marrying the widow."

"To blazes with that and all the rest of your silly plans!" shouted Danilo. "Don't worry any more about the widow. It's no use, I tell you. She is going to marry a Frenchman in spite of us all! And," he went on bitterly, goaded by the chagrin and abject disappointment in Popoff's face, "I'm going to dance at her wedding."

"Going to marry a Frenchman, is she?" yelled the distracted ambassador. "Preposterous! I'll find a way of stopping it! And it is De Jolidon she thinks of marrying?"

"What's that to me? I don't know who she's engaged to, and"—

But Popoff waited to hear no more. Catching sight of Nish, he rushed upon that unhappy clerk.

"Find M. de Jolidon!" he commanded. "Keep your eye on him all the rest of the evening. See if he makes love to the widow and report to me. I have already told Mme. Popoff to sound him on the subject. Among us all we ought to learn something before we're done."

"You'll learn 'something' if you keep on spying," muttered Danilo under his breath as he moved away. "But I'll bet a year's income it'll be something that will give you more surprise than pleasure."

Dusk was falling. Above the myriad colored lights that dotted the garden the moon was rising. Along one of the hedged paths leading to the summer house a man and a woman were strolling—Mme. Natalie Popoff and M. de Jolidon.

"And so your worthy husband set you the task of finding out whom I am in love with?" De Jolidon was saying.

"Yes," the ambassador's young wife answered. "He is afraid you will marry the widow."

"Why shouldn't I?" queried De Jolidon jokingly. "You told me to."

"But—but you won't, will you?" she pleaded. "Why don't you look at me? What are you looking at?"

De Jolidon's eye had fallen on the fan where it lay forgotten on the table.

"The fan you lost and that your husband pocketed," he said, handing it to her.

"Thank goodness!" Natalie exclaimed, seizing it; then:

"Lend me a pencil."

She wrote a sentence on the fan directly beneath the three words he had scribbled the night before at the ball.

"There," she sighed, handing it to him; "keep that as a reminder."

He held the fan up to the light and read:

"I—am—a—dutiful—wife."

"Remember that always," she adjured.

"Natalie!" he cried passionately.

"It is true—I am a dutiful wife. If I have been foolish enough to listen to your lovemaking, at least I have never encouraged it. I have always rebuffed you for conscience's sake. I am a dutiful"—

"Why remind me of the hopelessness of my love?" murmured De Jolidon. "You may refuse to reciprocate it, but you cannot prevent my telling you"—

"But I can. After this evening we must not meet again. My husband trusts me. This must be our farewell interview. Don't try to alter my purpose. I have made up my mind. After this evening I shall never"—

"Natalie, you can't mean"—

"I do. This is the last talk we two shall ever have together."

"Then," implored De Jolidon, "if it is really to be our farewell interview, why must we talk here in the garden, where at any moment others may come to claim your attention? Grant me a final half hour of your society all to myself. Let the talk be uninterrupted. Let us sit in the little summer house over there. See—it is empty."

They entered the little inclosed arbor. It was lighted by a string of Japanese lanterns, and two rustic chairs were at opposite sides of its round center table. There was a door at each end of the tiny room—an ideal spot for a tete-a-tete chat now that the moonlight had wooed most of the guests out of doors.

The light wicker door swung shut behind the couple. Natalie quite enjoyed the prospect of listening to her adorer's melodramatic words of farewell and of posing heroically as a self sacrificing, dutiful wife. In half an hour at most she would rejoin her husband with the righteous consciousness in her heart of having dismissed forever the one man besides Popoff who had ever made love to her.

So interested was Natalie in De Jolidon's parting speech that she did not hear the ambassador, just outside, declare excitedly:

"Nish, I'm sure I saw that summer house door close behind a lady's skirt! Let's see who is in there!"

"I'M AWAKE FROM MY CRAZY DREAM OF LOVE, AND I'M GOING BACK TO MAXIM'S."

CHAPTER V.

To the Rescue.

NISH, who had obediently followed De Jolidon and Natalie at Popoff's orders until they had entered the summer house, now wriggled forward in confusion on hearing the ambassador's voice.

"Did you call me, sir?" he asked.

"I most surely did call you, Mr. Nish!" cried Popoff. "And I told you I was certain I saw a lady, or, rather, a lady's skirt, disappearing into that summer house. Who was she?"

"I—I don't know, your excellency," tremblingly lied Nish.

"You ought to know!" scolded Popoff. "You were standing nearer the summer house than I was. Didn't you see her at all?"

"Yes, sir—yes, I saw her, if I may say so, but I don't know who she was, I really don't. I"—

"Was she alone?"

"No, your excellency, not quite alone. There was, if I may say so—there was a gentleman with her. At least he looked like a gentleman, but I didn't recognize him either."

"Well, well, well!" chuckled the ambassador, seating himself in a garden chair and eying the summer house with delightful interest. "A little flirtation, eh? Gone in there to whisper sweet nothings where no one can interrupt 'em. I wonder who they are! Now, I really wonder! Mr. Nish, I would not for the world have you think I am the least bit curious. But—I'll just sit here awhile, for a joke, and watch them come out. In the meantime, Mr. Nish, you might slip around to the rear of the summer house and see if there is another door there. If there is, you might lock it. Understand?"

"Ye-yes, your excellency!" mumbled panic stricken Nish, scuttling away among the bushes. The little clerk never paused until he had found Sonia. To her he poured forth the whole story, gazing with wild horror as she broke into a peal of uncontrollable laughter.

Suddenly she grew sober.

"Her husband will never forgive her," she murmured, half to herself. "He will never understand that it's just a silly, harmless, sentimental talk they're having."

Memories of the ways of jealous Marsovian husbands flashed into her mind. In that primitive fatherland wives had been beaten—yes, and murdered—for less. Something must be done, and done quickly."

"Don't worry!" she consoled the terrified Nish. "Say nothing to any one else. I'll get Mme. Popoff out of the scrape if I can."

Before Nish could reply she had disappeared down a path leading to the rear door of the summer house.

Meantime Popoff, his curiosity mastering him, had left his seat. Stealing forward on tiptoe, he put his eye to the keyhole of the wicker door.

He had scarcely bent over this when Danilo, happening to pass by on his way to the gate, paused in amazement at sight of the Marsovian ambassador thus assuming the role of Paul Pry.

"Why, hello, old chap!" cried the prince. "What are you up to?"

"Hush!" warned Popoff in an excited whisper. "A lady went into the summer house a few minutes ago with a gentleman. I can't see them very clearly. There's too much fluff in the keyhole. But they're sitting opposite each other with only a little table between them. The lady's back is to me, but it somehow looks familiar. The man is talking as earnestly as if he were trying to borrow money. Now he's bending across and kissing her hand, and she doesn't seem to mind. It's—why, bless my soul, it's that fellow De Jolidon? Well, well! Of all things! Now, if only the lady would turn her face so I could see her"—

"Come away, sir!" begged Danilo, the whole situation bursting upon his mind. He caught Popoff's sleeve, but the ambassador shook him off.

"Let me alone!" he whispered. "Can't you see what it all means? It means we've found the lady De Jolidon's in love with, the very woman we've both been looking for! And now if she'll just turn her head a little I'll be able to see her face, and then"—

"Then you don't know who she is?" queried Danilo.

"No. But I'll"—

"Then take my advice and don't try to find out. Let well enough alone. Come away, old chap, and"—

"No, no! There; you pulled my head away just as she was turning around. I'd have seen her in another second. They're getting up. Maybe they'll go out by the other door, and then I shan't be able to know who"—

"Let me do the looking," suggested Danilo. "If either of us has to play the eavesdropper I'll"—

"No. It is my place," asserted Popoff. "But I'll bet you a hundred francs it's Mme. Nova Kovitch."

"It would be like stealing a drunken man's watch. I won't take the bet. Come away, sir, and let the matter drop where it is. For your own happiness"—

But Popoff was once more at the keyhole.

"They're standing up to go," he reported. "Now she's beginning to face this way. It's— Oh, good Lord!"

The poor old man staggered away from the door as though struck between the eyes. Reeling to a chair, he collapsed and buried his face in his hands.

"No, no! It can't be! It can moaned. "And yet I could hardly be mistaken. My wife! And"—

"Brace up, your excellency!" entreated Danilo in genuine distress. "Pull yourself together. There are people coming along the walk. Don't make a scene. Perhaps you were mistaken."

"No; I saw her!" groaned Popoff. "My own wife and De Jolidon! And he kissed her hand."

"Oh, I dare say she was more kissed against than kissing!" Danilo observed consolingly. "But be careful, sir. A whole lot of people are within earshot."

"Then let them know the worst!" cried Popoff in a voice that brought a number of guests hurrying to the spot. "I'll denounce her before them all! Come out of there," he bellowed, rushing forward, "both of you! Come out!"

He threw the summer house door wide open and shrank back, incredulous, aghast.

On the threshold stood De Jolidon and—Sonia!

"What—what does this mean," gurgled the confused ambassador, "this—this change and"—

"You called to us to come out," returned Sonia calmly. "May I ask what you wanted of us?"

"Sonia!" gasped Danilo. And through the confusion of many excited voices she heard him and thrilled to the note of anguish in his half stifled cry.

"If—if it was you who were in there with M. de Jolidon," stammered Popoff, "where is my wife?"

"Here I am, dear," answered Natalie, stepping out of the crowd, with which she had mingled after her hurried exit through the rear door of the summer house. "Here I am! What is the matter?"

"Matter enough!" cried her husband. "I could have sworn I saw you sitting in that arbor with M. de Jolidon."

"My dear!"

Natalie's exclamation was a triumph of shocked propriety.

"He was kissing your hand, I thought," went on the dazed ambassador.

This time Natalie moved away from him in offended dignity. But Popoff hastened to throw his arm about her and draw her back.

"I was wrong," he assured her—"a blunder of eyesight! I apologize! I'm sorry. I"—

"I begin to understand," put in Sonia, stepping forward in fear lest Natalie overdo her pose of virtuous indignation. "It seems that the Marsovian ambassador has done me the honor to listen at a keyhole in hopes of overhearing my conversation. Sooner than disappoint him, M. de Jolidon, will you please repeat to him just what you said to me in there?"

De Jolidon understood. If Natalie was to be saved, if Sonia was not to be talked about, heroic measures were necessary.

"I asked Mme. Sonia Sadowa," said he, "to do me the honor to become my wife."

Danilo stood motionless, his lips set in a white line, amid the buzz of congratulations and laughter that followed De Jolidon's announcement. Sonia noted his agony and said joyfully to herself:

"My prince, I think I've won! You'll have to speak, soon or late, now, and when you do"—

"And Marsovia loses the twenty millions!" Popoff muttered, recovering his self possession and somewhat belatedly remembering his country's needs.

"Prince," called Sonia mischievously, "I haven't heard your congratulations yet. You don't look as happy as you might at the news."

"Happy!" echoed Danilo, with a scornful, mirthless laugh. "Why shouldn't I be? Accept my congratulations, my paternal blessing and anything else you choose to levy on me for. My own motto is, 'Love when you may, propose seldom and marry—not at all!'

"Let me tell you a little fairy story: There were once a prince and a princess. They loved each other. But the prince was poor and dared not tell of his love for fear of being thought a fortune hunter. His silence made the princess angry. So she went and promised her hand to another man, and they all lived miserably unhappy ever after. And the moral of that stupid little story is that I'm sick of respectability, and I'm awake from my crazy dream of love, and I'm going back to Maxim's, and you can all go to—Marsovia!"

"He loves me! He loves me!" panted Sonia under her breath.

(To be continued.)

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Of much account;
To very much
You don't amount.
If done without
You now should be,
Your sweaty face
No one would see.
Your big red hands
Would not appear
To mar the scene;
That's very clear.
If some one could
Devise a plan
To wed a maid
Without a man,
Your wilted collar
Would not seem
A blot upon
Love's perfect dream.
Your awkward poses
Would not make
The bride's relations
Want to take
You out and dump
You in the lake.
Don't think because
You hold her fan
You cut much ice,
You foolish man.
You're just the groom—
There by your side,
All radiant, fair,
Behold the bride.
She is the glorious
Show today,
And you, poor groom,
Are in the way.
You do not add
Unto this scene
One bit of color
'Cept it's green.
You are a super,
That is all.
And cut a figure
Very small.
No one inquires
Your name or stays
To look at you.
In singing plays
You'd lug a spear
Or hold a horse.
They tolerate you
Here, of course,
Because when done
With fuss and frills
You are the guy
Who'll pay the bills.

—Detroit Free Press.

Some Phases of Phrases.

Tears stood in his eyes.

"Won't you be seated?" he asked.

She arose gracefully.

"What do you think of that get-up?" whispered her rival.

He offered her his hand.

"Thank you," she said sweetly, "but I hardly think I need another."

She stumbled awkwardly over a chair.

"I hope you enjoyed the trip," he remarked pleasantly.

He listened with bated breath.

"I want to catch every sentence," he explained.

She was forced to admit that she missed him.

"Ah," she sighed, "I am indeed an aimless creature."

He told her of his great love.

"When a belle is told," she whispered winsomely, "a ring generally follows."—Bohemian Magazine.

Why Willie Kept Still.

The Minister—You kept beautifully still while I was preaching, Willie. Did you like the sermon?

Kid—No, sir; but papa said he'd spank me good and plenty if I woke him up.—New York World.

Encouraging Sile.

Silas—I swan, squire, but my old mare has just chawed up my pocketbook!

The Squire—Don't worry, Sile. That will make her go so fast she is liable to win the races at the fair.

Silas—Why so, squire?

The Squire—Well, you know money makes the mare go.—Chicago News.

Caution.

"That young man comes of fine old stock," said the suitor's friend.

"Is his family in Burke's Peerage?" asked Mr. Cumrox.

"No."

"Well, we've about decided not to do business with any stock that isn't listed."—Washington Star.

Sharp and Scratchy.

"We didn't let our furnished house to the Dillinghams."

"Why not?"

"That oldest Dillingham girl is wearing short sleeves, and she's got elbows that would dent the hardest of hardwood furniture."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Very True.

"I don't see why they want to put down race tracks."

"Why not?"

"Because, no matter how good a man may be in other professions, go to any race track and you can always find a bettor."—Baltimore American.

Man With the Monkey Wrench.

There is somebody else besides the man
Who sits at the steering wheel
And sends along on its wild career
The merry and mad 'mobile,
When the car is stopped with a broken spring
Or skids in a ditch to stay,
Oh, then the man with the monkey wrench
Is the hero who saves the day!

The chauffeur looks at the cheering crowd
With a calm and a haughty face,
And away he flies like a shooting star
In the dust of the whirlwind race.
But a tire may burst or a cylinder crack,
And he goes to sit on the bench,
While the man of the hour, the man of power,
Is the man with the monkey wrench.

—New York Press.

COL. J. C. M'GREW OF KINGWOOD. W. VA.

Oldest Living Ex-Member of Congress and is Still Active and Vigorous.

Francis B. Gessner, writing to the Wheeling Intelligencer, gives the following interesting account of a native West Virginian:

John C. McGrew, of Kingwood, W. Va., is the oldest living ex-member of Congress and on September 15 next he will be 95 years old. Only a few months ago, General E. R. Ecley, of Carrollton, Ohio, passed away leaving Col. McGrew the veteran ex-member of the entire country. John C. McGrew today is wonderfully vigorous for his years and keeps actively in touch with matters political and business affairs. He was born in Brandonville, in what is now Preston county, W. Va., and grew up the typical farmer's boy, keeping to the country school and the farm until 19 when a commercial life appealed to him and he took up work in a general store at Kingwood. Four years later he started a store of his own and his long life has passed in business pursuits, with politics mixed in. It is the proud remark of his declining years that although he has had many honors and offices he never offered himself as a candidate for office, never solicited a vote and was never defeated at an election.

His first political move was as a delegate to the famous secession convention of Virginia held at Richmond in February, 1861. He took part in the discussions of this convention but opposed secession, and with 54 other delegates voted nay on the proposition of leaving the Union, and then held a secret session ordinance, but to excite a demand for the partition of the State of old Virginia. This was another sort of secession and out of the movement planned and aided by McGrew there arose the present wonderful State of West Virginia. Of the 152 members of the famous Richmond secession convention Col. McGrew is the only survivor. In the new State of West Virginia he has ever been active and conspicuous. He was chosen a member of the First and Second Legislatures and is proud at this time to relate that he worked hard to establish the school and the State college at Morgantown.

He was elected to Congress in 1868 and re-elected in 1870 and declined to take a third term. He served in the House during the days of giants—men like Horace Maynard, Garfield, Bingham, Banks, W. D. Kelley, Ben Butler and the present Senator Hale of Maine, who with Congressman McGrew is one of the few survivors of the famous Congresses that met after the Civil War. Since leaving Congress Col. McGrew has led a quiet life but has not at any time relaxed his vigilance for the for the party. A Methodist since his early manhood he has taken interest in church affairs and in 1881 he was sent as a delegate to the great roumenical council held in London and while abroad he made the grand tour of Europe and the Holy Land, going also to India. He was fond of relating that he has bathed in the river Jordan and the Dead Sea, that he has stood on the back of the Sphnix and climbed the pyramid of Ghizeh.

To those who talk with this distinguished statesman and ask the secret of his long life and present health, the reply of the veteran is that he owes much to heredity as his ancestors lived many years and in health, but he adds that he owes much to his own method of spending much time in open air, and to his temperate habits as he has never used coffee, tea or alcoholic drinks of any sort. Nor has he used tobacco in any form and he thinks his abstemious methods have contributed wonderfully to the prolongation of his life far beyond the prohpet's limit of even four score years. He is proud, too, of his Scotch-Irish ancestry and he has been described by a friend as combining the caution of the Highlander with the impetuosity and boldness of the Irishman.

Mr. McGrew married Persis Hagans in 1854 and their married life was one long romance. They trod the path together for 54 years and since her death in 1893 he has lived with a married daughter, Mrs. Martha Heermans, of Kingwood. It is the sweet sentiment of Mr. McGrew when he speaks of his dear wife to credit her with what ever success he has had in life because of her wise counsels and womanly intuitions. His son, Major Wm. McGrew, is a business man of Morgantown, W. Va., and George H. McGrew, D. D., served ten years in India as a missionary. He is now rector of a church near Washington.

Today this grand old man of West Virginia lives in peaceful retirement in the home which he built many years ago for his bride. He is serene as he waits for the summons, happy with his books and with the memories of a life well spent, and when he talks of his past and the events in which he took part he expresses but one regret that he has not done more for the happiness and comfort of his fellow men.

ON HAVING A GOOD TIME.

BY CHARLES BATTELL LOOMIS.

Do you have a good time?

You ought to.

One of the reasons why you were put on this earth was so that you might have a good time.

There is absolutely no end to the ways in which you can have a good time, and that too at little expense.

It seems such a trite remark to make; and yet there are thousands of Americans who do not know what a good time means.

There are thousaods who would derive great pleasure from reading if they had ever cultivated a taste for it. The love for it is latent in them, but they have never discovered it, and they wander around the house in the evening or go to a cheerful and warm saloon and kill time when time and they might be the best of friends. Give one spare time, and there are countless ways in which to amase oneself.

Cant is never pleasant, and I may be suspected of cant if I say that a good time may be obtained in doing another person a kindness but it is a fact that thousands never ascertain for themselves between the cradle and the grave. And many of them are people eminently fitted to make good times for others, only it never occurs to them to do it.

The new generation is wiser than any generation that has preceded it, because it has been taught that riches alone are not entitled to respect.

When you and I were boys we were taught to look up to the successful man with something bordering on veneration. He might be prompous and selfish and snobbish, but we must look up to him because he had managed to gather together more dollars than any other man in town.

Let us thank the much-abused muck-rakers for changing all this. Now if a man is rich, he has got to prove that he has legitimate claims on our respect, and we no longer teach our boys that the only way to success is by the road that is paved with dollars.

And yet some of these rich men have had good times in accumulating wealth. It is usual to think of a man who devotes all his time and energy to business as a slave with his nose to the grind stone, but if a man is temperamentally fond of business, he is never so happy as when he is working hard at his particular line.

The successful farmer whose crops are always the first ones gathered in his community, who always plows at the right time, and who never gets caught with unprofitable fruit; depend upon it that he is not to be pitied. He is having a good time. Work, hard, manual labor is congenial to him. Perhaps he is happier as he plows his straight furrows all of a spring morning than he ever would be over a book or before a picture or at a concert. His heart is in his work, and having the best possible time.

There are men who plow and sow and cultivate and reap because they have to, and would starve if they didn't. Some of them like to fish and to hunt. Don't gainsay them if they take a day off and go a-hunting, even if they have to work overtime to catch up with their harrowing. They will never have a good time while working, and it is their due to have a good time somehow.

Father, see to it that you make it possible for your children to have a good time through life.

Once upon a time there were fathers who, having sons with a decided literary literary or musical bent, made lawyers or merchants of them; tried their best to kill their desire to express themselves in terms of art.

Nowadays fathers are so wise that when a boy shows that he has artistic talent he is at once allowed to cultivate it, and thus the boy is enabled to throw his soul into his work and he is sure of a good time. He may come near starving but he will be happy. He may never arrive, but he will be successful. He may never satisfy himself, but he will be happy starving; he will have had a good time when life comes to an end.

And it is worth while thinking of this fact; artists live to be older than almost any class of men except farmers.

Wall Street men die young.

And yet I have heard that Wall Street men have good times. Only their good times are generally paid for by bad times on the part of a good many others, and that's a poor way to have a good time Let your good times benefit others as well as yourself.

Have a good time with your children. Never forget that it is only an accident that you were ahead of them. They might have been born ahead of you. In other words, while you will do well to see to it that they respect you, don't try to make them think that you are a superior being. Thirty years ago you were a dirty-faced little boy disobeying your father. Remember that when you are among your children, and make companions of them. Then you'll all have a good time together, and when you are old you'll have chums in your own family.

Oh, it offends me to the soul to see a solemn father doing the pompous act when he is in the presence of his children, trying to make them think that he is of superior clay. Half the time they are "on." Children can tell a hawk from a hand saw.

Mothers, learn to have good times with your daughters. Don't grow old. There is no need to grow old unless you wish to. Remember that a spirit that grows old has missed the whole point of its reason for being on earth. Spirits are immortal, and youth is immortal, and a spirit should personify immortal youth.

Its a knack that is harder to get, the longer you neglect trying for it. Having a good time helps to keep the spirit of youth with you. Making hard work of life, no matter what your duties may be serves to bow the spirit as if it were giving an imitation of Atlas.

If you can't have a good time any other way be good. Have you ever tried it? Yes we have all tried it and cynics to the contrary notwithstanding one can have a good time being good. You needn't be afraid that you'll be good so long that it will hurt.

Try to get work that you can do with your whole heart and if you don't have a good time, there's no such thing as human nature.—From Smith's Magazine.

The Gold Mine Store is the place to get your candy, post cards, tobaccos, toys, wagons, base ball goods and fishing tackle of all kinds. Two bottles of pop for 5c.

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Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK. Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.36 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.32 a. m., *3.35 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.00 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *5.10 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.10 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *5.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS. Depart *7.32 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.29 p. m. Arrive *12.37 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

FOR SALE.

We will sell at private sale at our farms between Mt. Lake Park and Oakland,

1 Gasoline Engine,

8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $275.

1 Hay Bailer,

operated by horse power. Makes standard size bales.

For further information call on or write to

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We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:

One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.

Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.

Also 10 acres suitable for building sites, just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.

For further information, address

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO., 6-tf Oakland, Md.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas J. Lowdermilk, late of Garrett County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of Aug., 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1908.

LOUISA A. LOWDERMILK, Executrix. McHenry, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

WILLIAM HACHMAN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 25th day of May, 1908.

EDWARD H. SINCELL, SAMUEL MOSSER, Administrators.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Enamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest. Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

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Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

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is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

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I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

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TAFT OUTLINES PARTY POLICIES

Acceptance Speech Keynote of Campaign.

HIGH PRAISE FOR ROOSEVELT.

Republican Candidate Rebukes Opposition's Stand on Philippine Independence—Promises Steps Toward Tariff Reform Immediately After Inauguration if Elected—Believes In Income Tax by Statutory Law if Necessary For Revenues Rather Than by Amendment to the Constitution—Rights of Both Organized and Unorganized Labor Should Be Impartially Upheld.

Senator Warner and Gentlemen of the Committee: I am deeply sensible of the honor which the Republican National Convention has conferred on me in the nomination which you formally tender. I accept it with full appreciation of the responsibility it imposes.

Gentlemen, the strength of the Republican cause in the campaign at hand is in the fact that we represent the policies essential to the reform of known abuses, to the continuance of liberty and true prosperity, and that we are determined, as our platform unequivocally declares, to maintain them and carry them on. For more than ten years this country passed through an epoch of material development far beyond any that ever occurred in the world before. In its course, certain evils crept in. Some prominent and influential members of the community, spurred by financial success and in their hurry for greater wealth, became unmindful of the common rules of business honesty and fidelity and of the limitations imposed by law upon their action. This became known. The revelations of the breaches of trust, the disclosures as to rebates and discriminations by railways, the accumulating evidence of the violation of the anti-trust law by a number of corporations, the overissue of stocks and bonds on interstate railways for the unlawful enriching of directors and for the purpose of concentrating control of railways in one management, all quickened the conscience of the people, and brought on a moral awakening among them that boded well for the future of the country.

What Roosevelt Has Done.

The man who formulated the expression of the popular conscience and who led the movement for practical reform was Theodore Roosevelt. He laid down the doctrine that the rich violator of the law should be as amenable to restraint and punishment as the offender without wealth and without influence, and he proceeded by recommending legislation and directing executive action to make that principle good in actual performance.

President Roosevelt directed suits to be brought and prosecutions to be instituted under the anti-trust law, to enforce its provisions against the most powerful of the industrial corporations. He pressed to passage the pure food law and the meat inspection law in the interest of the health of the public, clean business methods and great ultimate benefit to the trades themselves. He recommended the passage of a law, which the Republican convention has since specifically approved, restricting the future issue of stocks and bonds by interstate railways to such as may be authorized by Federal authority.

Chief Function of Next Administration

The chief function of the next Administration, in my judgment, is distinct from, and a progressive development of that which has been performed by President Roosevelt. The chief function of the next Administration is to complete and perfect the machinery by which these standards may be maintained, by which the lawbreakers may be promptly restrained and punished, but which shall operate with sufficient accuracy and dispatch to interfere with legitimate business as little as possible. Such machinery is not now adequate.

Physical Valuation of Railways.

Some of the suggestions of the Democratic platform relate really to this subordinate and ancillary machinery to which I have referred. Take for instance the so-called "physical valuation of railways." It is clear that the sum of all rates or receipts of a railway, less proper expenses, should be limited to a fair profit upon the reasonable value of its property, and that if the sum exceeds this measure, it ought to be reduced. The difficulty in enforcing the principle is in ascertaining what is the reasonable value of the company's property, and in fixing what is a fair profit. It is clear that the physical value of a railroad and its plant is an element to be given weight in determining its full value; but as President Roosevelt in his Indianapolis speech and the Supreme Court have in effect pointed out, the value of the railroad as a going concern, including its good will, due to efficiency of service and many other circumstances, may be much greater than the value of its tangible property, and it is the former that measures the investment on which a fair profit must be allowed. Then, too, the question what is a fair profit is one involving not only the rate of interest usually earned on normally safe investments, but also a sufficient allowance to make up for the risk of loss bot. of capital and interest in the original outlay. These considerations will have justified the company in imposing charges high enough to secure a fair income on the enterprise as a whole. The securities at market prices will have passed into the hands of subsequent purchasers from the original investors. Such circumstances should properly affect the decision of the tribunal engaged in determining whether the totality of rates charged is reasonable or excessive. To ignore them might so seriously and unjustly impair settled values as to destroy all hope of restoring confidence and forever end the inducement for investment in new railroad construction which, in returning prosperous times, is sure to be essential to our material progress.

From what has been said, the proper conclusions would seem to be that in attempting to determine whether the entire schedule of rates of a railway is excessive, the physical valuation of the road is a relevant and important but not necessarily a controlling factor.

I am confident that the fixing of rates on the principles suggested above would not materially impair the present market values of railroad securities in most cases, for I believe that the normal increase in the value of railroad properties, especially in their terminals, will more than make up for the possible overcapitalization in earlier years. In some cases, doubtless, it will be found that overcapitalization is made an excuse for excessive rates, and then they should be reduced; but the consensus of opinion seems to be that the railroad rates generally in this country are reasonably low.

Conclusion That There Should Be Physical Valuation.

I have discussed this, with some degree of detail, merely to point out that the valuation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the tangible property of a railroad is proper and may from time to time be necessary in settling certain issues which may come before them, and that no evil or injustice can come from valuation in such cases, if it be understood that the result is to be used for a just purpose, and the right to a fair profit under all the circumstances of the investment is recognized.

National Control of Interstate Commerce Corporation.

Another suggestion in respect to subordinate and ancillary machinery necessary to carry out Republican policies is that of the incorporation under National law or the licensing by National license or enforced registry of companies engaged in interstate trade. The fact is that nearly all corporations doing a commercial business are engaged in interstate commerce, and if they all were required to take out a Federal license or a Federal charter, the burden upon the interstate business of the country would become intolerable.

It is necessary, therefore, to devise some means for classifying and insuring Federal supervision of such corporations as have the power and temptation to effect restraints of interstate trade and monopolies. Such corporations constitute a very small percentage of all engaged in interstate business.

Construction of Anti-Trust Law.

The possible operation of the anti-trust law under existing rulings of the Supreme Court has given rise to suggestions for its necessary amendment to prevent its application to cases which it is believed were never in the contemplation of the framers of the statute. Take two instances: A merchant or manufacturer engaged in a legitimate business that covers certain States, wishes to sell his business and his good will, and so in the terms of the sale obligates himself to the purchaser not to go into the same business in those States. Such a restraint of trade has always been enforced at common law. Again, the employees of an interstate railway combine and enter upon a peaceable and lawful strike to secure better wages. At common law this was not a restraint of trade or commerce or a violation of the rights of the company or of the public. Neither case ought to be made a violation of the anti-trust law. My own impression is that the Supreme Court would hold that neither of these instances is within its inhibition, but, if they are to be so regarded, general legislation amending the law is necessary.

The proposal to compel every corporation to sell its commodities at the same price the country over, allowing for transportation, is utterly impracticable. If it can be shown that in order to drive out competition, a corporation owning a large part of the plant producing an article is selling in one part of the country, where it has competitors, at a low and unprofitable price, and in another part of the country, where it has none, at an exorbitant price, this is evidence that it is attempting an unlawful monopoly, and justifies conviction under the anti-trust law; but the proposal to supervise the business of corporations in such a way as to fix the price of commodities and compel the sale at such price is as absurd and socialistic a plank as was ever inserted in a Democratic political platform.

Advantage of Combination of Capital.

The combination of capital in large plants to manufacture goods with the greatest economy is just as necessary as the assembling of the parts of a machine to the economical and more rapid manufacture of what in old times was made by hand. The Government should not interfere with one any more than the other.

What Is an Unlawful Trust?

When, however, such combinations are not based on any economic principle, but are made merely for the purpose of controlling the market, to maintain or raise prices, restrict output and drive out competitors, the public derives no benefit and we have a monopoly. It is important, therefore, that such large aggregations of capital and combination should be controlled so that the public may have the advantage of reasonable prices and that the avenues of enterprise may be kept open to the individual and the smaller corporation wishing to engage in business.

Many enterprises have been organized on the theory that mere aggregation of all, or nearly all, existing plants in a line of manufacture, without regard to economy of production, destroys competition. They have, most of them, gone into bankruptcy. Competition in a profitable business will not be affected by the mere aggregation of many existing plants under one company, unless the company thereby effects great economy, the benefit of which it shares with the public, or takes some illegal method to avoid competition and to perpetuate a hold on the business.

Proper Treatment of Trusts.

Unlawful trusts should be restrained with all the efficiency of injunctive process, and the persons engaged in maintaining them should be punished with all the severity of criminal prosecution, in order that the methods pursued in the operation of their business shall be brought within the law. To destroy them and to eliminate the wealth they represent from the producing capital of the country would entail enormous loss, and would throw out of employment myriads of workingmen and workingwomen. Such a result is wholly unnecessary to the accomplishment of the needed reform, and will inflict upon the innocent far greater punishment than upon the guilty.

Destructive Policy of Democratic Platform.

The Democratic platform does not propose to destroy the plants of the trusts physically, but it proposes to do the same thing in a different way. The business of this country is largely dependent on a protective system of tariffs. The business done by many of the so called "trusts" is protected with the other business of the country. The Democratic platform proposes to take off the tariff in all articles coming into competition with those produced by the so called "trusts," and to put them on the free list. If such a course would be utterly destructive of their business, as is intended, it would not only destroy the trusts, but all of their smaller competitors. The ruthless and impracticable character of the proposition grows plainer as its effects upon the whole community are realized.

To take the course suggested by the Democratic platform in these matters is to involve the entire community, innocent as it is, in the punishment of the guilty, while our policy is to stamp out the specific evil. This difference between the policies of the two great parties is of especial importance in view of the present condition of business. After ten years of the most remarkable material development and prosperity, there came a financial stringency, a panic and an industrial depression. This was brought about not only by the enormous expansion of business plants and business investments which could not be readily converted, but also by the waste of capital, in extravagance of living, in wars and other catastrophies.

Republican Doctrine of Protection.

The Republican doctrine of protection, as definitely announced by the Republican convention of this year and by previous conventions, is that a tariff shall be imposed on all imported products, whether of the factory, farm or mine, sufficiently great to equal the difference between the cost of production abroad and at home, and that this difference should, of course, include the difference between the higher wages paid in this country and the wages paid abroad and embrace a reasonable profit to the American producer. A system of protection thus adopted and put in force has led to the establishment of a rate of wages here that has greatly enhanced the standard of living of the laboring man. It is the policy of the Republican party permanently to continue that standard of living. In 1897 the Dingley Tariff Bill was passed, under which we have had, as already said, a period of enormous prosperity.

Necessity For Revision of Tariff.

The consequent material development has greatly changed the conditions under which many articles described by the schedules of the tariff are now produced. The tariff in a number of the schedules exceeds the difference between the cost of production of such articles abroad and at home, including a reasonable profit to the American producer. The excess over that difference serves no useful purpose, but offers a temptation to those who would monopolize the production and the sale of such articles in this country, to profit by the excessive rate. On the other hand, there are other schedules in which the tariff is not sufficiently high to give the measure of protection which they should receive upon Republican principles, and as to those the tariff should be raised. A revision of the tariff undertaken upon this principle, which is at the basis of our present business system, begun promptly upon the incoming of the new administration, and considered at a special session with the preliminary investigations already begun by the appropriate committees of the House and Senate, will make the disturbance of business incident to such a change as little as possible.

Labor and What the Republican Party Has Done For It.

We come now to the question of labor. One important phase of the policies of the present Administration has been an anxiety to secure for the wage-earner an equality of opportunity and such positive statutory protection as shall place him on a level in dealing with his employer. The Republican party has passed an employers' liability act for interstate railroads, and has established an eight hour law for government employees and on government construction. The essence of the reform effected by the former is the abolition of the fellow-servant rule, and the introduction of the comparative negligence theory by which an employee injured in the service of his employer does not lose his right to recover because of slight negligence on his part. Then there is the act providing for compensation for injury to government employees, together with the various statutes requiring safety appliances upon interstate commerce railroads for the protection of their employees, and limiting the hours of their employment. These are all instances of the desire of the Republican party to do justice to the wage-earner. Doubtless a more comprehensive measure for compensation of government employees will be adopted in the future.

To give to employees their proper position in such a controversy, to enable them to maintain themselves against employers having great capital, they may well unite, because in union there is strength and without it each individual laborer and employee would be helpless. The promotion of industrial peace through the instrumentality of the trade agreement is often one of the results of such union when intelligently conducted.

There is a large body of laborers, however, skilled and unskilled, who are not organized into unions. Their rights before the law are exactly the same as those of the union men, and are to be protected with the same care and watchfulness.

In order to induce their employer into a compliance with their request for changed terms of employment, workmen have the right to strike in a body. They have a right to use such persuasion as they may, provided it does not reach the point of duress, to lead their reluctant co-laborers to join them in their union against their employer, and they have a right, if they choose, to accumulate funds to support those engaged in a strike, to delegate to officers the power to direct the action of the union, and to withdraw themselves and their associates from dealings with, or giving custom to those with whom they are in controversy.

What Labor Cannot Lawfully Do.

What they have not the right to do is to injure their employer's property, to injure their employer's business by use of threats or methods of physical duress against those who would work for him, or deal with him, or by carrying on what is sometimes known as a secondary boycott against his customers or those with whom he deals.

It has been claimed that injunctions do not issue to protect anything but property rights, and that business is not a property right; but such a proposition is wholly inconsistent with all the decisions of the courts. The Supreme Court of the United States says that the injunction is a remedy to protect property or rights of a pecuniary nature, and we may well submit to the considerate judgment of all laymen whether the right of a man in his business is not as distinctly a right of a pecuniary nature as the right to his horse or his house or the stock of goods on his shelf; and the instances in which injunctions to protect business have been upheld by all courts are so many that it is futile further to discuss the proposition.

It is difficult to tell the meaning of the Democratic platform upon this subject. It says:

"Questions of judicial practice have arisen especially in connection with industrial disputes. We deem that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality, and that injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved."

This declaration is disingenuous. It seems to have been loosely drawn with the especial purpose of rendering it susceptible to one interpretation by one set of men and to a diametrically opposite interpretation by another. It does not aver that injunctions should not issue in industrial disputes, but only that they should not issue merely because they are industrial disputes, and yet those responsible for the declaration must have known that no one has ever maintained that the fact that a dispute was industrial gave any basis for issuing an injunction in reference thereto.

The declaration seems to be drawn in its present vague and ambiguous shape in order to persuade some people that it is a declaration against the issuing of injunctions in any industrial dispute, while at the same time it may be possible to explain to the average plain citizen who objects to class distinctions that no such intention exists at all. Our position is clear and unequivocal. We are anxious to prevent even an appearance of any injustice to labor in the issuance of injunctions, not in a spirit of favoritism to one set of our fellow citizens, but of justice to all of our fellow citizens. The reason for exercising or refusing to exercise the power of injunction must be found in the character of the unlawful injury and not in the character or class of the persons who inflict this injury.

The man who has a business which is being unlawfully injured is entitled to the remedies which the law has always given him, no matter who has inflicted the injuries. Otherwise, we shall have class legislation unjust in principle and likely to sap the foundations of a free government.

Notice and Hearing Before Issue of Injunction.

I come now to the question of notice before issuing an injunction. It is a fundamental rule of general jurisprudence that no man shall be affected by a judicial proceeding without notice and hearing. This rule, however, has sometimes had an exception in the issuing of temporary restraining orders commanding a defendant in effect to maintain the *status quo* until a hearing. Such a process should issue only in rare cases where the threatened change of the *status quo* would inflict irreparable injury if time were taken to give notice and a summary hearing. The unlawful injury usual in industrial disputes, such as I have described, does not become formidable except after sufficient time in which to give the defendants notice and a hearing. I do not mean to say that there may not be cases even in industrial disputes where a restraining order might properly be issued without notice, but, generally, I think it is otherwise. In some State courts, and in fewer Federal courts, the practice of issuing a temporary restraining order without notice merely to preserve the *status quo* on the theory that it won't hurt anybody, has been too common. Many of us recall that the practice has been pursued in other than industrial disputes, as, for instance, in corporate and stock controversies like those over the Erie railroad, in which a stay order without notice was regarded as a step of great advantage to the one who secured it, and a corresponding disadvantage to the one against whom it was secured. Indeed, the chances of doing injustice on an ex-parte application are much increased over those when a hearing is granted, and there may be circumstances under which it may affect the defendant to his detriment. In the case of a lawful strike, the sending of a formidable document restraining a number of defendants from doing a great many different things which the plaintiff avers they are threatening to do, often so discourages men always reluctant to go into a strike from continuing what is their lawful right. This has made the laboring man feel that an injustice is done in the issuing of a writ without notice. I conceive that in the treatment of this question it is the duty of the citizen and the legislator to view the subject from the standpoint of the man who believes himself to be unjustly treated, as well as from that of the community at large. I have suggested the remedy of returning in such cases to the original practice under the old statute of the United States and the rules in equity adopted by the Supreme Court, which did not permit the issuing of an injunction without notice. In this respect, the Republican Convention has adopted another remedy, that, without going so far, promises to be efficacious.

Effect of Jury Trial.

Under such a provision a recalcitrant witness who refuses to obey a subpoena may insist on a jury trial before the court can determine that he received the subpoena. A citizen summoned as a juror and refusing to obey the writ when brought into court must be tried by another jury to determine whether he got the summons. Such a provision applies not alone to injunctions, but to every order which the court issues against persons. A suit may be tried in the court of first instance and carried to the Court of Appeals, and thence to the Supreme Court, and a judgment and decree entered and an order issued, and then if the decree involves the defendant's doing anything or not doing anything, and he disobeys it, the plaintiff who has pursued his remedies in lawful course for years must, to secure his rights, undergo the uncertainties and the delays of a jury trial before he can enjoy that which is his right by the decision of the highest court of the land. I say without hesitation that such a change will greatly impair the indispensable power and authority of the courts. Securing to the public the benefits of the new statutes enacted in the present Administration, the ultimate instrumentality to be resorted to is the courts of the United States. If now their authority is to be weakened in a manner never known in the history of the jurisprudence of England or America, except in the constitution of Oklahoma, how can we expect that such statutes will have efficient enforcement? Those who advocate this intervention of a jury in such cases seem to suppose that this change in some way will inure only to the benefit of the poor workingman. As a matter of fact, the person who will secure chief advantage from it is the wealthy and unscrupulous defendant, able to employ astute and cunning counsel and anxious to avoid justice.

The administration of justice lies at the foundation of government. The maintenance of the authority of the courts is essential unless we are prepared to embrace anarchy. Never in the history of the country has there been such an insidious attack upon the judicial system as the proposal to interject a jury trial between all orders of the court made after full hearing and the enforcement of such orders.

The Currency System.

The late panic disclosed a lack of elasticity in our financial system. This has been provisionally met by an act of the present Congress permitting the issue of additional emergency bank notes, and insuring their withdrawal when the emergency has passed by a high rate of taxation. It is drawn in conformity with the present system of bank note currency, but varies from it in certain respects by authorizing the use of commercial paper and bonds of good credit, as well as United States bonds, as security for its redemption. It is expressly but a temporary measure and contains a provision for the appointment of a currency commission to devise and recommend a new and reformed system of currency. This inadequacy of our present currency system, due to changed conditions and enormous expansion, is generally recognized. The Republican platform well states that we must have a "more elastic and adaptable system to meet the requirements of agriculturists, manufacturers, merchants and business men generally, must be automatic in operation, recognizing the fluctuations in interest rates," in which every dollar shall be as good as gold, and which shall prevent rather than aid financial stringency in bringing on a panic.

Postal Savings Bank and Its Advantages.

In addition to this, the Republican platform recommends the adoption of a postal savings bank system in which, of course, the Government would become responsible to the depositors for the payment of principal and interest. It is thought that the Government guaranty will bring out of hoarding places much money which may be turned into wealth producing capital, and that it will be a great incentive for thrift in the many small places in the country having now no savings bank facilities which are reached by the Post Office Department. It will bring to every one, however remote from financial centers, a place of perfect safety for deposits, with interest return.

Objections to Democratic Proposal to Enforce Insurance of Bank Deposits.

The Democratic platform recommends a tax upon National banks and upon such State banks as may come in, in the nature of enforced insurance to raise a guaranty fund to pay the depositors of any bank which fails. How State banks can be included in such a scheme under the constitution is left in the twilight zone of States rights and Federalism so frequently dimming the meaning and purpose of the promises of the platform. If they come in under such a system, they must necessarily be brought within the closest National control, and so they must really cease to be State banks and become National banks.

The proposition is to tax the honest and prudent banker to make up for the dishonesty and imprudence of others. If the proposal were adopted exactly as the Democratic platform suggests, it would bring the whole banking system of the country down in ruin.

The Republican party prefers the postal savings bank as one tried, safe, and known to be effective, and as reaching many more people now without banking facilities than the new system proposed.

Philippines.

In the Philippines the experiment of a national assembly has justified itself, both as an assistance in the government of the islands and as an education in the practice of self-government to the people of the islands.

The proposition of the Democratic platform is to turn over the islands as soon as a stable government is established. This has been established. The proposal then is in effect to turn them over at once. Such action will lead to ultimate chaos in the islands.

The Rights and Progress of the Negro.

The Republican platform refers to these amendments to the Constitution that were passed by the Republican party for the protection of the negro. The negro, in the forty years since he was freed from slavery, has made remarkable progress. He is becoming a more and more valuable member of the communities in which he lives. The education of the negro is being expanded and improved in every way. The best men of both races, at the North as well as at the South, ought to rejoice to see growing up among the Southern people an influential element disposed to encourage the negro in his hard struggle for industrial independence and assured political status. The Republican platform, adopted at Chicago, explicitly demands justice for all men without regard to race or color, and just as explicitly declares for the enforcement, and without reservation, in letter and spirit of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution.

Publicity of Campaign Contributions and Expenditures.

Another plank of the Democratic platform refers to the failure of the Republican Convention to express an opinion in favor of the publicity of contributions received and expenditures made in elections. Here again we contrast our opponents' promises with our own acts. A resident of New York has been selected as treasurer of the Republican National Committee, who was treasurer of the Republican State Committee when Governor Hughes was elected in New York, and who made a complete statement within twenty days after the election, as required by the New York law, of the contributions received by him and the expenditures made by him or under his authority in connection with that election. His residence and the discharge of his duties in the State of New York subject him to the law of that State as to all receipts of the treasury of the National Committee from whatever source and as to all its disbursements. His returns will be under the obligations and penalties of the law, and a misstatement by him or the filing of a false account will subject him to prosecution for perjury and violation of the statute. Of course, under the Federal law, he is not permitted to receive any contributions from corporations.

Income Tax.

The Democratic platform demands two constitutional amendments, one providing for an income tax, and the other for the election of Senators by the people. In my judgment, an amendment to the Constitution for an income tax is not necessary. I believe that an income tax, when the protective system of customs and the internal revenue tax shall not furnish income enough for governmental needs, can and should be devised which under the decisions of the Supreme Court will conform to the Constitution.

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LINCOLN'S BRIEF SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

Comparison Made Between It and The Speech Made Recently by Mr. Taft.

To the Editor of The Republican.

The minds and thoughts of many people are exercised over the prolonged, complicated and ponderous proceedings of the two great political parties in nominating and putting forth their Presidential candidates. Thoughtful persons thing there has been too much formality, method and ceremony in a Republican country, such as this. These things are well enough to a reasonable and proper extent, but should not be indulged in to an extent that savors of European or monarchial formalities and methods. Nominating proceedings forty or fifty years ago were very different, much simpler, more prompt and in accordance with true Americanism.

Let us refer to the case of the great Abraham Lincoln. His first nomination was made in the month of May, 1860, at Chicago. On the 23rd of that month a committee went to Springfield, Ill., his home, to inform him of his nomination. His letter of acceptance contained only twelve lines and one hundred and fifty words as found in H. J. Rayman's Life of Lincoln. It was merely one of thanks, acceptance and approval of the Chicago platform.

He was renominated by the Republican convention in Baltimore June 27, 1864. He was waited on by a committee, headed by Gov. Wm Denison of Ohio, at the White House, to inform him of his second nomination, unanimous, for the Presidency. His reply, as before, was by letter containing twenty lines and two hundred words. He simply accepted the nomination with grateful thanks, with an approval of the platform upon which his nomination was made. His language was direct, explicit, and clear, with a meaning which none could fail to understand, and even feel. Such was Lincoln at all times and upon all occasions. But what can the many do with the letters or speech of acceptance of W. H. Taft, our candidate, consisting of 14,000 words? Who has the time to read them?

This paper is not intended as a criticism of the doings at the present day of the two great political parties, but rather to show how much more simple similar proceedings were conducted in former times, and thus show the contrast between now and then.

This comes from one who has voted at sixteen Presidential elections in the good old State of Maryland, always one way. Only a few such alive.

J. B.

Money to Loan on First Mortgage—Apply to Renninger & Offutt, Attorneys, Oakland, Md. 17-tf.

MOUNTAIN CHAUTAUQUA OPENED TUESDAY NIGHT

With An Excellent and Varied Program of the Highest Class.

ATTENDANCE WAS VERY LARGE

For the First Night of The Season—What The People Are To Expect The Succeeding Nights During The Month of August.

The Twenty-Sixth Annual Session of the Mountain Chautauqua at Mountain Lake Park, which has brought wealth and fame, intellectual and spiritual uplift to the thousands of people patronizing it in the years gone by, opened on Tuesday evening with a high-class and varied program of music, readings and moving pictures.

In addition to the published program Dr. W. L. Davidson, the Superintendent made an address to the audience, which was larger than for many years past on the opening night. He outlined the great amount of labor necessary to secure the lecturers and others who are to appear on the platform and said that an amount approaching the sum of $5,000 had been expended in making the program for this year, all done upon faith that the people would respond with their patronage and thus reimburse the management and the Association.

Dr. Davidson was followed in his remarks by Dr. Chas. W. Baldwin, President of the Association, who uttered many warm words of welcome and predicted that the year 1908 would be a record breaker. Dr. Davis, superintendent of the Association and also Dean of the Summer Schools, appealed for the support of the people in maintaining the various schools already organized at the Park.

With the people of Garrett county, who are largely benefitted by the Chautauqua, seconding the admirable endeavor made by the management in selecting and arranging the program for this season so as to provide not only an attractive and popular means of entertainment, but also a high class and intellectual one, such as would appeal to Chautauqua frequenters and lead to the support due the effort, Garrett county could have within her borders the best Chautauqua in the country.

The entertainment Tuesday night was highly enjoyed by those present.

The prominent features on the program for the week are as follows: Friday the Annual Lutheran Reunion, with a lecture at 11.00 a. m. by Rev. A. Wirt Lowther, on "The Art of Seeing Things," and at 3.00 p. m. a lecture, "Snakespeare as An Apostle of Christianity," by Frederick Warde, the great actor. At 8.00 a grand evening entertainment of music and readings. Saturday, 11.00 a.m., lecture, "The Mission of the Poet," Rev. Lowther; at 2.00 p. m., lecture, "Peep at Parliament Through a Woman's Eyes," by Mrs. Philip Snowden, London, England, and grand musical entertainment in the evening. On Sunday at 11.00 a. m. Mrs. Philip Snowden will preach and at 7.00 p. m., grand eventide concert. No charge for admission on Sunday. Monday, at 8.00 p. m., Rosani, the famous juggler, and music by the Dailey Quartette. Tuesday, at 8.00 p. m., lecture, "Robert E. Lee," Dr. Richard Wilkinson, a great Southern orator. Wednesday, 11.00 a. m., lecture, "The 20th Century Man," by Dr. Wilkinson, and at 8.00 p. m. grand concert. Thursday at 11.00 a. m., lecture, "George Washington," by Rev. H. C. Millington, of McKeesport, Pa., and at 8.00 p. m. lecture, "Little Jack Horner," by President Carl G. Doney, of West Virginia Wesleyan University, Buckhannon, W. Va.

The greatest question of the season at Mountain Lake Park was "settled" Tuesday night by a generous rain. We mean the dust question.

The bazar and fete given by the ladies of the Civic Club, Tuesday afternoon, was a great success.

If there was doubt in the mind of any one as to the success of the present Chautauqua it was dispelled by the appearance of Mr. Stewart Ingles, of Uniontown, Pa. We have noticed that we have had a successful season every year that Mr. Ingles was present.

The advance sale of season tickets this year was the greatest in the history of the Mountain Chautauqua.

The Prohibition Conference which was in session here from Friday until Monday was largely attended. The speakers were all eloquent and forceful and the large audience on Sunday were delighted with the addresses of Messrs. Stewart, Watkins and Howard. On Sunday night a great audience was held for over two hours by the eloquence and humor of Mr Howard. The candidate for Vice-President on the Prohibition ticket made a good impression.

Mr. Lee N. Hayden and wife spent Sunday in Westernport, Md.

Mr. Hamill Spedden and family, of Fairmont, W. Va., are occupying a cottage in Cosy Row for the season.

The Kindergarten, under Miss Susan P. Pollock and her assistant, Miss Daugherty, started with a large class of little ones and a number of normal scholars.

Mrs. R. M. Sanks and son Harold and family are occupying the Sanks cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. U. A. Clayton are in their beautiful cottage.

Mrs. M. A. Yost is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Cornwall, at the Pennsylvania cottage on E street.

Mr. William Mallette and family, of Pittsburg, Pa., are in their cottage opposite the ticket office.

Messrs. John D. Hayden and Albert White have been out for several days scattering ten thousand handbills giving the program of the great excursion day, tomorrow. The programs were distributed in Cumberland, Fairmont and Clarksburg and intervening points. A great crowd is expected in the Park on that day.

Don't forget the preaching service at the M. E. church Sunday evening.

Mr. Alexander Lower, one of the best known citizens of our community died at his home two miles south of Mountain Lake Park Monday and was buried on Tuesday after services in Wesley Chapel conducted by the pastor, Rev. E. J. Westfall. Mr. Lower was born and spent all his life in this immediate vicinity. He was universally esteemed by all who knew him. His age was 66 years 5 months and 11 days.

A movement is on foot to increase the stock of the Mountain Lake Park Association to $100,000, the proceeds to be used to largely extend the limits of the lake and make other improvements. The contemplated extension would bring the lake down to the railroad station, covering most of the ball grounds and make a body of water that could be called a lake. This and the other improvements contemplated would cost in the neighborhood of $50,000 to $75,000 and would make Mountain Lake Park an up-to-date summer resort.

Most of our hotels and boarding houses are full and still the people are coming on every train. Let them come and they will be taken care of. Many of our summer residents and cottagers throw open their houses to furnish additional room in case of unexpected crowds.

Call for Your Letters.

Miss Alice Comp, Mr. Joseph Johnson, Miss Laura Lee, Miss Alvena Sligar, Miss Blanche Sollars (2), Miss L. V. Thompson, Mr. Milt Thompson, Mr. Everett Williams, Mrs. Minnie White.

See The Republican for Job Printing.

A HIGH PRICE OBTAINED FOR ROAD BONDS

Members of the State Board of Public Works Pleased Over Sale.

Maryland's financial credit was demonstrated to be all right Saturday, when the Board of Public Works received and accepted a bid of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore for $100,000 of the state's stock at $100.05. This is the first sale of the $5,000,000 stock authorized by the last legislature for good roads. The bid, which was the only one submitted, was at the rate of one-half per cent. above par. The stock bears interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

The sale of stock will be followed by other sales, as money is needed from time to time to meet expenditures for improvement of public roads. Of the total issue of $5,000,000 authorized by the General Assembly the $1,000,000 will be turned over to Baltimore and will be expended in improving the turnpikes leading into the city from the country.

Governor Crothers, Comptroller Hering and Treasurer Vandiver, who constitute the Board of Public Works were greatly gratified at the bid of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company. While it was the only bid, they believe that it has fixed the price for bids which will be submitted for later issues of state stock. The high price is all the more gratifying, according to Treasurer Vandiver, because at this time there is no demand for state securities by trust companies as a guarantee as required by law.

The bid is viewed wholly as an investment, and as such it takes rank with United States bonds which pay 3 per cent. Government bonds are, however, in extraordinary demand for national banks for circulation purposes.

When Maryland went into the market, two years ago, to buy state stock as an offset, under the Constitution, to the sale of the state's interest in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and later of the state's interest in the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, that stock was bought at a figure somewhat below par. Hence, the greater qualification yesterday that the stock was sold above par.

In 1904 the state stock sold at 102.16⅔ the annual interest rate being 3½, but those were the times when there was an extraordinary demand for state securities. The income from the sale went at once into the state's sinking fund.

When all of the $5,000,000 stock for road improvement shall have been disposed of the state will have a total indebtedness of about $12,000,000. Against the state debt there is a sinking fund of over $4,000,000. When viewed from all sides of the total state debt, plus the issue of $5,000,000 for roads, will only be slightly in excess of the new loan, for the Northern Central annuity of $90,000 and other investments by the state must be taken into consideration.

FIKE.

Cutting oats is the work of the farmers at the time.

The weather last week has been extremely nice for all kinds of outdoor work.

A couple of horse traders passed through this place with a number of horses.

Mr. Lloyd K. Fike expects take a pleasure trip to Keyser some time in the near future.

Messrs Joseph Bowser, George Bowser and Wm. L. Fike made a trip to Pittsburg, Pa., on last Sunday and they say they had a good time.

Mr. Jacob Dellinger, wife and little daughter, were in this section last week picking huckleberries.

It seems that Mr. L. K. Fike feels very proud of his new horse and buggy for he drives out so much that every one who don't have a horse and buggy to drive should get one at once.

The air of the evenings is now filled with the voices of the Katy-dids and by what the old people say we can expect frost in the next six week.

Wm H. Thomas helped Geo. W. Van. sickle put up a big stack of hay on last Friday.

Miss Nellie Thomas came home a short time ago from Pittsburg, where she had been working for a while.

CARTER.

For Sale Cheap.

I have for sale two three seated Hacks, 2o pen Surreys and 1 top Surrey, 1 three seated Trap, 1 two seated Trap, 1 Runabout, 1 set No. 1 Work Harness, 2 sets Double Carriage Harness and other articles too numerous to mention. Call at Sebold's Livery Stable, Loch Lynn Heights. Will sell cheap.

2t-p M. A. JOLLIFFE.

GARRETT COUNTY DAY AT MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

Wednesday, August 12th, Set Apart For Our Own People.

SOME GARRETT COUNTY TALENT

Will Appear and Assist In the Entertainment of the Local People in Addition to the Assembly Talent Heretofore Engaged.

Wednesday, August 12th, will be a great day at the Mountain Chautauqua. Besides Rev. Hilas H. Miller, at 9 a. m., Dr. Richard Wilkinson on "The Twentieth Century Man," at 11 a. m., Miss Mary Brevard Roberts, at 4 p. m., there will be a grand concert at 8 o'clock in the evening. A special features of the day will be the appearance of a number of talented Garrett countians on the program.

The management at this time is unable to definitely announced the names of those selected, but the residents of Garrett county may rest assured that Dr. Davidson, the superintendent, will very gladly recognize talent wherever it exists, and he will do what he can to set high the ideals before the young people of this county.

Mountain Lake Park has meant much to Garrett county, and we are sure that the people of Garrett county will be glad of this opportunity to show their appreciation of the same. Let the people of the county set Wednesday, Aug. 12th, apart as Garrett County Day. Put aside for the day the ordinary avocations of life, and from every part of the county let there come up to Mt. Lake Park a large company of those interested in intellectual things.

A special Band Concert at 2 o'clock will be given in honor of the residents of Garrett county that may be present.

The day's program will have as its crowning feature the Grand Concert in the evening. The Daily Quartette, without a rival in America; John Cheshire, the world's greatest harpist; Mrs. Zoe Pearl Park, contralto; Prof. Emanuel Schmauk, cellist will delight and entertain the audience with their choicest selections. In addition to these great artists, several numbers will be given by resident Garrett countians.

We suggest that the people of the county make this a great county basket picnic

$50 Reward.

I will pay a reward of $50 to anyone for evidence of the guilt of the person or persons who have written letters and mailed the same, the language used therein having a tendency to point to me as the author.

MINNIE KAMP.

Accident, Md., June 22, 1908.

FEW SEEK HONOR TO OPPOSE PEARRE

Republicans Likely to Have Things Easy in Sixth District.

ROCKVILLE, Aug., 3—The Democratic nomination in the Sixth Congressional district to oppose Col. Geo. A. Pearre seems to be going a-begging. With the nominating convention but three weeks off, there are no avowed aspirants for the honor, and it begins to look as if some difficulty will be experienced in inducing anyone to make the race. The party leaders in this county are perfectly at sea as to what the nominating convention will do. They say this county will present no candidate to the convention, and stands ready to support any good man.

It was at the request of Gilmore S. Hamill, a Garrett county lawyer, that it was decided to hold the convention at Oakland, and the leaders see in this a hope that a Garrett county man may be induced to make the fight. H. Dorsey Etchison, of Frederick, and Clerk Young of the Circuit Court for Allegany county are also considered possibilities.

The present indications are that no matter whom the Democrats name, Colonel Pearre will have the easiest fight of his career.

Fatal Accident To J. A. Davis.

Mr. J. A. Davis, of Beryl, near Bloomington, met with a fatal accident at Dill, on the Western Maryland railroad Saturday evening. While on duty as fireman, a switch signal post struck him, cutting his side very badly. He was removed to Hoffman Hospital, Keyser, but nothing could be done to save his life. His remains were taken to his home Friday morning and interment made at Bloomington, on Tuesday evening. A wife and three children survive him, together with a mother, four brothers and four sisters. He was born and reared near Long Run, W. Va., but had been an honored resident of Beryl for several years.

Lawn Fete.

On Thursday evening, Aug. 6, the ladies of the Presbyterian church will hold a lawn fete at the home of Mrs. S. T. Jones, Second street. Supper, ice cream, cake, candies and fancy article for sale. Gate open at five o'clock. Should rain prevail the affair will be postponed till Friday evening, Aug, 7. A liberal patronage is solicited.

Send In Your Samples.

All land owners, in or near the Youghiogheny River valley, are requested to send samples of all the coal, iron ore, fireclay, kaolin, glass sand, lime and building stone, or other minerals found on their lands, to the office of the Youghiogheny Light and Power Company, room 14, First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md., where they will be labeled for exhibiton.

H. P. TASKER,
General Manager.

DIXON & KELSO

Wholesale Retail

PEACHES! PEACHES!

Peach season is on and we are headquarters for same.

Will receive fresh Peaches daily.

Price the Lowest.

Car load of Mason's Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses and Stoneware at Bottom Prices.

Come and See
DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

Cut Prices
ON
Low Shoes.

Cut this ad. out and bring it with you and I will allow you a rebate of 50 cents on Men's Women's and Boy's, and 25 cents on Misses' and Children's low cut Shoes.

This offer good during July and August.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.
NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

Let Us Restore the Old Idea of Personal Responsibility.

By Judge GEORGE GRAY of Delaware.

WE HAVE GOT TOO FAR AWAY FROM THE OLD IDEALS OF INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY AND OF PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY. THERE IS TOO MUCH CLAMOR FOR A RADICAL CHANGE IN THE CHARACTER OF OUR INSTITUTIONS AND THE OBJECTS OF OUR LAW. THE OLD PRINCIPLES CAN BE USED TO CONTROL MODERN BUSINESS METHODS AND PREVENT THE GOVERNMENT FROM ENGAGING IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

The law can be brought into play to deal with transactions rather than with methods of business, and through it we can reach the individual who is responsible for unlawful combinations. It can force corporations to analyze their organizations and NAME THE INDIVIDUALS RESPONSIBLE for each class of their transactions.

People have absorbed the idea that, as corporations have grown much larger than the states and beyond the control of the latter, therefore they must be dealt with by a federal system of regulation with which the states must not interfere. THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS CORPORATE PRIVILEGES AND STANDING out of the realm of ordinary citizenship and individual responsibility.

As the result of a confused thinking and jumbling of ideas and theories have been born IMPOSSIBLE PRINCIPLES OF LAW. As soon as we reject these things and substitute common sense and feasible law we will introduce a comprehensible policy into business

Like President Wilson of Princeton, I believe we shall never moralize society by fining or even dissolving corporations. We shall only inconvenience it. We shall moralize it only when we make up our minds as to what transactions are reprehensible and bring those transactions home to INDIVIDUALS WITH THE FULL PENALTIES OF THE LAW.

WE ARE TO KEEP OR LOSE OUR PLACE OF DISTINCTION AMONG THE NATIONS BY KEEPING OR LOSING OUR FAITH IN THE PRACTICABILITY OF INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY.

A New Home In a New Country For the Old Indian of Old Ideas.

By ALEXANDER POSEY, Creek Indian Poet and Editor.

THE palmy days of the Indian were twenty years ago, BEFORE THE WHITE MAN INVADED the land of the Five Civilized Tribes. Every Indian owned his own cabin in the midst of free woods and open ranges. The deer ranged in the near hills, and in the creek bottoms his cattle and hogs increased and fattened on the never failing mast and grass. Horses were plentiful and cheap. A small patch furnished corn, beans and pumpkins in abundance.

This was happiness for the Indian. The licensed traders were few and select, and of other white men there were none.

Then came that ADVANCE AGENT OF A HIGHER CIVILIZATION known as the lightning rod man. He found that the Indian had both money and credit and that his word was as good as his note. He took money and left the lightning rod. The next comer was the sewing machine man. He left a machine in the Indian's hut that made music like a busy bee and took what cash the lightning rod man left.

THEN CAME THE PASTURE MAN, THE GREATEST EVIL OF ALL, FOR HE CORRUPTED THE TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS, FENCED UP THE RANGE, KILLED OFF THE GAME AND RAN OFF THE INDIAN'S YEARLINGS. THE FLOODGATES WERE NOW OPEN, AND THE CALENDAR CLOCK MAN, THE GALE HARROW MAN, THE BUGGY MAN, THE FAMILY TREE MAN AND THE RANGE COOK STOVE MAN POURED IN LIKE A MILL RACE FROM THE FOUR POINTS OF THE COMPASS. THE INDIAN'S CABIN WAS FULL, BUT HIS LARDER AND HIS PURSE WERE EMPTY.

Only allotment of lands and statehood were wanting TO COMPLETE HIS WOE, and these already were appearing on the horizon no larger than a man's hand. The signs grew into the Dawes commission, the commission into the carpetbagger. They were both fruitful and multiplied, and soon the material for another state was at hand.

A million and a half white men cried unto congress for statehood, and statehood came in accordance with the American principle, the greatest good to the greatest number.

But THE INDIAN IS THE SAME INDIAN of twenty years ago. He has an allotment, but no farm; he has citizenship, but no trade or profession; he has property and franchise, but he can neither dispose of one or use the other to advantage. We speak thus of the full blood Indians. They are 1,000 years behind the civilization which has engulfed them.

Regardless of the fact that he has let the calendar clock run down, that he has let the steel range cook stove, which he could not get in his cabin, rust under the brush arbor and that he has let the Gale harrow fall to pieces in the fence corner, he is expected to pick up the white man's burden and walk off with it.

THE ONLY SOLUTION OF THE INDIAN PROBLEM IS A NEW HOME IN A NEW COUNTRY, AND THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD AID THE INDIAN IN GETTING IT.

Build Up Schools Rather Than Armies.

By Vice President FAIRBANKS.

I WOULD rather see the people spend their money in BUILDING UP GREAT SCHOOLS, colleges and universities, churches and cathedrals than see them spend unduly for expanding armies and navies. The armies of young men and women who are trained in schools, colleges and universities are the armies which are DESTINED TO WIN THE VICTORIES OF THE FUTURE which shall most dignify and glorify American achievement. It is in the fullest degree essential that the schools should teach the beneficence of American institutions.

SONG BIRDS ARE A NATIONAL ASSET

Not a Sentiment, But Estimated in Dollars and Cents.

One idea in the wealth of the country that is seldom considered is the value of song birds. Some may say this is purely sentimental and that the pleasure their songs and bright colors give cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents.

Nevertheless, it is not difficult to show that the birds have an actual money value.

In his war against insects man's most valuable ally is the birds.

The greatest number of birds live on insects. Even those which live on seeds when fully grown, are fed on insects while in the nest. As young birds grow fast, it takes many a worm to satisfy their hearty appetites.

A feature in the warfare of birds on bugs is the system with which it is carried on. Nothing is haphazard, but each species of bird has its own field of work and in many instances certain insects to which it is partial. In winter, when there seems to be no activity on the part of the insects, one might expect the birds to take a rest, but there is no cessation in the work of those which live on insects found on the bark of the trees.

Watch a flock of chickadees, says Albert A. Johnson in the New York Evening Post. They alight in trees and examine each twig for grubs or eggs, the little black eyes rarely missing a mouthful of food. Birds even swing head down from the branches that the under side may not escape inspection. Nuthatches and brown creepers explore the trunk and with their long, sharp bills dig many an insect from its winter quarters.

The woodpeckers have a work all their own. The small downy woodpecker is a good representative of his family. His bill is strong and sharp, his tail feathers are stiffened to serve as a brace while he clings upright against the trunk. He cocks his head to one side, and his quick ear hears a borer under the bark. A few blows with the bill and a hole is dug, then a long tongue barbed at the tip is shot out and the borer is speared and snatched from its resting place.

As insects increase with the coming of warm weather, birds return from the south to fight them. One watches the cheerful robin hopping over the lawn. He listens an instant, then pokes his bill deep into the ground. Up comes his head and he has captured a worm. The flicker though a woodpecker, is an imitator of the the robin. He is fond of ants and his big bill makes a good pick to dig them from their hills. Meadow larks and quail live entirely on insects found close to the ground. Were these birds strictly protected in the southwest, instead of being hunted, the boweevil might not have things so much his own way in the cotton fields.

The trees, when in foliage, are full of birds. Small warblers and viroes take care of eggs and little worms while thrushes, orioles and catbirds attend to those of larger size. The rose-breasted grosbeak earns the fight to favor by the way he eats potato bugs. Some bugs are a choice delicacy to the cuckoo, which slips quietly through the trees, as it hunts for them.

Insects on the wing are not safe: for swallows and swifts in rapid flight skim back and forth over the meadows, and without pausing catch many a small gnat. The birds called flycatchers also take their prey on wing, but they remain quiet on a perch and only swoop down on insects, which come near at hand.

Many birds have for years been the victims of a bad reputation, given to them unjustly. The crow is one. Investigation has shown that he is not so black as he is painted and, while he spoils some corn, he makes up for this in the noxious life he destroys. Hawks and owls have also been condemned, and merciless war has been waged on them. Now it is known that only a few species of hawk touch chickens and that both hawk and owls in the amount of ermin they kill are entitled to the friendship and protection of the farmer.

Some birds while not insect destroyers, do good work as scavengers. Those who have been in the South know the turkey buzzard. High over head he soars. His keen eyes sweep over miles of country. Let a dead animal come within his sight and he is on the spot. He is soon joined by others, who aids him in disposing of what would soon become offensive. Along the northern beaches the gulls do a similar work in keeping them clean.

FASTEST THINGS IN THE WORLD.

Automobiles, Locomotives, Motor Boats and Flying Machines Are Listed.

The world is in a hurry. Wherever we go we see trains whirling by, autos speeding in clouds of dust, men striving on foot, on wheel, on horse or in water, to make speed records. So writes Thomas D. Richter in the Technical World Magazine for July. But do we realize what may be done while the minute hand of the clock revolves or in an hour of the twentieth century haste?

Standing at the cross-road, we see a mere black speck in the distance growing with seeming sloth. We hear a purring sound, increasing, developing, then leaping into a roar like thunder. Volumes of dust rise like smoke from the mouth of a firebreathing monster and the twentieth century dinosaur flies, screams past—merely an automobile racing at a rate of from 80 to 120 miles in an hour.

We stand at the railway crossing. In the distance an indistinct object winks into view, far beyond where the two lines of shining rails meet together upon the track bed. On it comes with a swift spreading circumference: it whizzes by in a breath-taking rush and is gone almost before we realize that it is a modern electric train. Such a train in Germany has been run at the rate of 130.4 miles an hour.

On the seashore we hear a scream, thin and piercing. A boat siren shrills its warning. Sometimes rises from the water, snorting, splashing and tearing frantically through the ocean waves. It is past and ere we get our glasses to bear upon it it is distant again. Merely a racing motorboat, trying to make more than thirty miles an hour on the watery turf.

Let us pause and take breath. Are we speed crazy? Sit back and take a bird's-eye view of this old earth and you surely must conclude that something is the matter. Some strange and potent germ has got into the blood of the denizens of this planet, inoculating us with a mania—speed mania. It has fairly turned the brain of Mother Earth.

A discussion of the speed craze and its results follows, illustrated with photographs of the "fastest thing in the world."

$50 Reward.

I will pay a reward of $50 to anyone for evidence of the guilt of the person or persons who have written letters and mailed the same, the language used therein having a tendency to point to me as the author.

MINNIE KAMP.
Accident, Md., June 22, 1908.

For Sale or Rent,

The Litzinger building on south side of Second street, Oakland, Md., for sale, or the north storeroom for same for rent. Apply to J. C. Peddicord, Oakland postoffice, for particulars.

J. M. LITZINGER.

For Sale.

Arnold cottage, at Mt. Lake Park, Md; 13 rooms and attic; used as boarding house and has good patronage; high ground; splendid location; two blocks from new auditorium; city water; one of the best built houses in the Park; about 75 feet of porches. Will exchange for smaller property. A good bargain. Address F. P. Arnold, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

The Gold Mine Store is the place to get your candy, post cards, tobaccos, toys, wagons, base ball goods and fishing tackle of all kinds. Two bottles of pop for 5c.

NEXT CENSUS IS TWO YEARS HENCE.

An Army of Seventy Thousand People Will be Requieed To Do the Work.

It will require an army of 70,000 people to take the thirteenth census in 1910.

The task of making the enumeration of the 99,000,000 of people in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porti Rico and in Guam, Samoa and the Panama Canal Zone will be one of enormous proportions. It will be the most gigantic work of enumeration that has ever been attempted in this or any other country, and it is intended to reach the acme of correctness and thoroughness. Not merely a count and compilation concerning the population alone, it will include a census of agriculture, manufactures, mines and quarries.

Director S. N. D. North, of the Census Bureau, is already getting ready for the thirteenth census. He has been planning it for a year or more.

It was hoped by Mr. North that the Crumpacker bill to provide for the thirteenth and subsequent decennial censuses would be passed the last session of Congress. But it failed of enactment along with numerous other measures of importance by reason of the rush at the close of the session and the anxiety of the Congress leaders to hurry the session to an end.

The Crumpacker bill, however, will doubtless be passed early the next session. It is the first bill of high privilege on the House calendar, and it is expected it will be taken up the first or second day of the session and disposed of by the House. It has not yet been acted on by the Senate Committee on Census, that committee having held back until the House had opportunity to pass the measure. No delay in the Senate, either in committee or on the floor, is anticipated.

It will cost about $14,000,000 to take the thirteenth census, but this is not carried in the Crumpacker bill, as it is on the House calendar. It was in the bill at first, but the Speaker and Chairman Tawney, of the House Committee on Appropriations, thought it unwise to make so large an authorization a year before it would be used, and there was also a feeling that the appropriation should be put in one of the regular appropriation bills, as the legislative, executive and judicial bill. The coming session of Congress, will no doubt appropriate liberally for census purposes.

A census of the Phillippines will not be included in the coming decennial census, for the reason that one was taken in 1903, and it is doubtful whether the Philippine Government would care to bear the cost of another enumeration so soon.

Important changes in the taking and compilation of the census and in the method of publication of the returns will be made. For one thing, the returns will be greatly condensed. The twelfth census required 10 volumes. It is the expectation of Director North that the thirteenth census will be published in six volumes or seven at the outside. The mortality statistics of the last census will be dropped. They were found unsatisfactory as collected at the last decennial census. The reduced number of volumes will considerably lower the cost of the thirteenth census.

A change that is believed to be in the interest of accuracy and completeness will be made as of April 15 instead of June 1, as has been the case heretofore. The reason for this is interesting. The population of the United States is exhibiting more and more a tendency to go to the seashore and the mountains and the lakes to avoid the hot weather, and it is going much earlier than formerly. The result is that enumerators who are set to work June 1 are certain to find many houses deserted and their occupants gone away for the summer. It is thought April 1 will be a much more satisfactory date for this reason. At that time of the year the exodus to the resorts will not be begun.

Provision will be made for 336 district supervisors and there will be several thousand in the clerical force in the Census Bureau establishment in Washington. The number of enumerators will be 65,000. As already mentioned, the total force needed to do the work will approximate 70,000.

The clerical force will be under civil service, but it is thought to be impracticable to attempt to mak the enormous force of enumerators subject to the civil service requirements. Mr. North considers it out of the question to try to select the enumerators by civil service methods, though objections have been raised by friends of the civil service to the proposition that its workings should not be extended to census enumerators.

Is is apparent that those politicians who are hostile to the civil service see excellent opportunities in the selection of a vast body of enumerators in the old-fashioned way, through political preferment, but there is unquestionably room for doubt whether a workable civil service scheme could be devised to meet the situation.

Orders taken for Aubrey Sisters famous Beautifier, tint, massage cream, depilatory powder, soaps, etc., at Oakland Hotel. 19-tf.

Needed Two.

"Sometimes," said the lovelorn youth as he gazed at the moon, "I feel as though I could live on kisses alone."

"How funny!" laughed the witty girl.

"What's funny?"

"Why, if you lived alone, where would you get the kisses?"—Pittsburg Post.

The Exact Truth.

"Of course there will always be some tubercular ailments," said the conceited young physician, "but if people would only take my advice there would be fewer."

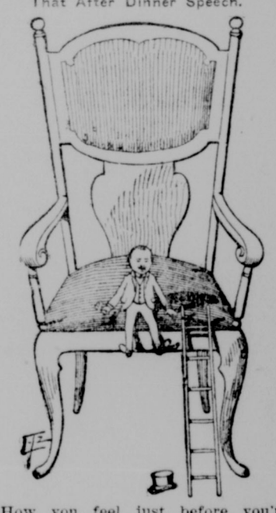
"Yes," replied Knox, "fewer people."—Philadelphia Press.

A Literal Youth.

"Why, Johnny," said Mrs. Muggins, "what are you doing here? Is Willie's party over?"

"Nome," blubbered Johnny, "but the minute I got inside the house Willie's father told me to make myself at home, and I came."—Harper's Weekly.

That After Dinner Speech.



How you feel just before you're called upon.

Give and Take.

Lawyer (examining juror)—Do you understand the difference between character and reputation?

Juror—Reputation is the name your neighbors give you; character is the one they take from you.—Browning's Magazine.

Save Money.

"Did your husband have any sort of luck at the races yesterday?"

"Splendid! The street car system broke down, and he didn't get there till they were over."—Judge.

Discriminating.

Patience—She's very particular, you say?

Patrice—Oh, my, yes! Why, she'll let very few people kiss her dog!—Yonkers Statesman.

More Household Woe.

Life used to have a rosy hue,
But now it's turning green.
A measly verdance meets my view
In each domestic scene.
I'm pretty sure I never thought
I had the self restraint
That I have shown since Mary bought
That gallon can of paint.

She bought it to renew a chair
That age and use had worn,
And ever since with blank despair
And rage and grief I'm torn.
The color isn't to my taste,
The odor makes me faint,
But Mary doesn't like to waste—
She's using up that paint.

Perhaps a pint had been enough,
Perhaps a little less,
But there's a gallon of the stuff
That causes my distress.
She's freshened this and freshened that
Till it would vex a saint.
It's green as grass all through the flat
Since Mary bought that paint.

—Chicago News.

The Affair of the Count.

By CLARISSA MACKIE

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"Of course I do not wish to marry the count," said Miss Bernard petulantly. "If Aunt Dorinda gave you to understand"— She paused significantly.

"She did give me to understand that the affair was settled," muttered Emory, his gloomy eyes fixed on the flashing sails in the harbor. "In fact, she intimated that Americans cut no ice in the matter."

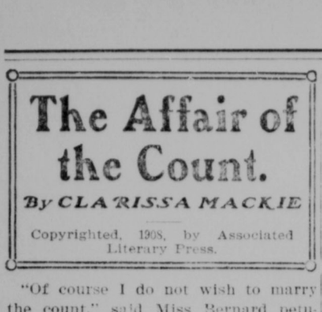
"Poor auntie loves a title," sighed Jean, ruffing her pretty hair distractedly. "Why couldn't she marry the count herself?"

Emory got upon his feet with sudden alacrity. There was fire in his red brown eyes and determination in the lines of his strong jaw.

"If Miss Leigh marries the count, will you marry me, Jean?" he asked delightedly.

Miss Bernard stared; then she laughed merrily.

"Why not? With auntie's craving for a titled position satisfied, I believe I might— Don't—not yet!" She warded off Emory's impulsive movement and sought refuge behind a high back-



"WHY—WHY," STAMMERED MISS LEIGH CONFUSEDLY—"WHY NOT?"

ed chair. "And now be off about your business, Mr. Marriage Broker!"

She smiled derisively at him. Emory picked up his hat and ran down the steps.

"What are your engagements for this evening, Jean?" he asked calmly.

"The dance at the Bicknells', of course!"

"And Miss Leigh—and the count?"

"They dine with Mrs. Frake and come to the dance afterward."

"I will see you at Bicknells', Jean. Come early, dear," he said brazenly.

"Run away, you bold, bad, mere American!" retorted Miss Bernard saucily; then she watched him as he strode down the path and on to the shore road, a warm light in her gray eyes. "I would whether auntie married the count or not," she murmured mysteriously.

* * * * * * *

"Eet ees ze beautifulness of ze evening zat appeals to my lovaire soul," gurgled Count Leon Despagne as he joined Miss Dorinda Leigh on the veranda of the Frake mansion.

Miss Leigh adjusted a lorgnette to her high bridged nose and peered up at the star jeweled sky and then over the moonlit bay, with its hundred anchor lights vaguely indicating the whereabouts of pleasure craft.

"It is very pleasant," she replied practically, "but of course it cannot compare with your own country! The romance, the beauty, the stateliness of the old chateau"— She sighed luxuriously.

"Ah, eet ees glorious, ze vale de Loire, ze magnificent Chateau Despagne. Ah, mademoiselle, what ees all of eet without your beautiful niece? You haf been so kind, so gracious, you are quite—sure?" His voice quavered doubtfully.

"There is no doubt about it, count," returned Miss Leigh in a tone of decision. "Of course Miss Bernard is quite young, but I assure you she is not as thoughtless as she may appear, and I am quite sure that your affection is reciprocated."

The count grasped her thin white hand with an ecstatic cry. At that moment a servant approached them. "A note for Miss Leigh," he said.

Miss Leigh went to the drawing room window and perused the note in the stream of light that sifted through the lace draperies. When she turned her face was quite white and her hands shook tremulously.

"Order my car around, please," she said to the servant, and as he departed she whispered to the count: "This is terrible! I have just received news that my niece has eloped with that villainous young Emory! Will you join me in the pursuit, dear count?"

"Sacre!" muttered the count bitterly as he followed Miss Leigh to the drawing room to make their adieus. Five minutes later they were seated in the tonneau of the huge vehicle and whirling rapidly along the shore road toward the east.

As the miles curled out from under the tires Miss Leigh gasped scanty particulars of the flight.

"It was an anonymous letter, from some friend, I suppose. They eloped from the Bicknell dance in his automobile, going toward the east."

"Zere are so many cars," wldimpered the count, turning up the collar of his light overcoat, "we cannot identify ze villain." His thin voice shook with rage.

"It is a white car. There are not many going this way. You see we are meeting some. None of them is white. I have ordered Francois to spare nothing to make the time." The chauffeur, bending low over the steering wheel, let out the speed a little more, and the machine swayed from side to side with a zipping, tearing grind that precluded any further conversation.

Watchful and observant, Miss Leigh and her guest sank into silence, and an hour passed as they whirred their way through town and village, eluding vigilant constables with reckless daredevilry on the part of Francois, who was drunk with a lust of speed. On the outskirts of the city Miss Leigh ordered him to slow down, and presently the machine panted motionless at the roadside while Miss Leigh and the count took counsel together.

At that instant, out of the darkness behind them, there shot a triangular ray of light, and a white car swooped down and stopped beside them.

"Oh, Aunt Dorinda! How could you?" came Jean's reproachful young voice.

"Count, I am sure you can make some explanation!" thundered Emory in stentorian tones.

"How could I what? What do you mean, Jean? Such impertinence on your part, Mr. Emory! Why—I understood—I received a note saying that you and Jean were eloping, and of course—of course—the count and I were pursuing you!"

"It didn't look like it, Miss Leigh," said Emory in a muffled voice. "It would be most ridiculous for Jean and me to elope, for Jean is going to marry me anyway, but as soon as we heard of your el—er—that is, as soon as we heard that the count had kidnaped you"—

"Eet ees a lie! I haf not done zat thing!" vociferated the count's voice out of the darkness. "Eet ees ze young mademoiselle zat I lofe! Without her I am—deespairing beggar for lofe!"

"You are making a scene, count," remonstrated Miss Leigh coldly. "As for you, Jean, you have broken my heart. I did not know you were so deceitful! When I spoke about the chateau and"—

"Mademoiselle," whispered the count with passionate intensity, "why not conzole my loneliness—and go wiz me? We will enjoy ze plaisure—ze beauty of Loire"—

"Why—why," stammered Miss Leigh confusedly—"why not?"

Learn to Obey.

Learn to obey! By obedience I do not mean a merely outward submission to outward force and authority, but the voluntary subordination of one's own will under the will of a better and higher intelligence. He who has not learned to do this in childhood will have great difficulty in learning it in later life; he will rarely get beyond the deplorable and unhappy state that vacillates between outward submission and uproarious rebellion. No greater wrong can be done to childhood than the one caused by our desire to spare it the necessity of obeying. Whoever conceives the duty of the educator to consist in giving in to all desires of the child, in gratifying all its wishes, makes himself guilty of the gravest sin toward his child. He denies it what, in view of its future mission, it cannot afford to lose—namely, the exercise in voluntarily subordinating its own will under necessity, be it a natural or a social one.—Professor F. Paulson, University of Berlin, in Educational Review.

Strange Feats of Eye and Hand.

An expert who prided himself upon the smallness of his writing sent the president of the French academy a grain of wheat on which he had written 221 words. A Polish poet wrote all of Homer's "Illiad" on a piece of paper which could be rolled up small enough to go into a nutshell.

In the sixteenth century a man named Mark offered to Queen Elizabeth a gold chain of fifty links. The chain was so fine it could not be seen unless it was put on a sheet of white paper. To prove its lightness Mark tied it to a fly, which flew away with it. The most curious fact in this matter, which required so extraordinary a facility of touch for making this ornament, was that Mark was a blacksmith, accustomed to all kinds of heavy tools all day long.

A Spaniard, Joseph Faba, made a carriage as large as a grain of wheat. Under a magnifying glass it was possible to see the interior fitted up with seats, every detail being carried out to perfection.

Sure of Water.

Sir Joseph Prestwich had bought in 1864 a small estate near Sevenoaks, on which he built a residence, but it was high up on a dry and treeless chalk down. Where was water to be found?

So confident was Prestwich in respect of water supply that he at once engaged an old well digger to sink a well 168 feet deep. The boring proceeded, but when a depth of 166 feet was reached the two workmen went to the city and sought an interview with their employer, whom they found at his desk. They explained that there was no sign of water and that in their opinion it was useless to bore to a greater depth. "Go on," was the quiet rejoinder. "You will come upon water tomorrow. You are within two feet of it." Next day it proved exactly as Prestwich had foretold, and ever after, among many of the denizens of the valley, he had the reputation, much to his amusement, of not being quite "canny."—"Life and Letters of Sir Joseph Prestwich."

Pursuit of Happiness a National Peril.

From President Hadley's Baccalaureate Address to the Graduating Class at Yale.

THE number of philosophies of life which have been devised is as great as the number of different varieties of human character. But to the civilized man of the present day there are four, and I believe only four, that appeal strongly, those of THE EPICUREAN, THE ASCETIC, THE STOIC AND THE CHRISTIAN. The Christian philosophy is the stoic philosophy with the human element added. "Whosoever shall lose his life for my sake and the gospel's the same shall save it."

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CHRIST CALLS FOR NO LESS SACRIFICES THAN THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE STOIC, BUT IT CALLS FOR THEM IN WORDS WHICH READ NOT LIKE A JUDGMENT, BUT LIKE AN INSPIRATION.

Keep as much of the stoic view of life as there is in you. These are days when we have far too little of it. But superadd to it the Christian appeal to the whole man, the Christian recognition of comradeship, the Christian conception of personality, where GOD IS REVEALED IN ALL MEN BROTHERS TOGETHER, and most of all in our own elder brother Jesus Christ the righteous, who was in all points tempted as we are, yet without sin.

Not many of you will choose the philosophy of the ascetic. More, but not so many more, will seek to find their salvation in some form of stoicism. THE GREAT CHOICE LIES BETWEEN EPICUREANISM AND CHRISTIANITY. These are the two philosophies which are today contending with one another in close and not unequal strife. Much there is for the moment that favors the epicurean. The great extension of the fields of human happiness, the positive benefits to the community derived from the exercise of commercial self interest, the downfall of certain beliefs which until a few years ago were deemed essential parts of Christianity—all these tend to give a philosophy of calculated selfishness an advantage over the appeal of personal devotion.

Yet I firmly believe that THE SELFISH PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS MENACES ALIKE THE EFFICIENCY OF OUR INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS, THE STABILITY OF OUR INSTITUTIONS AND THE POWER OF RESISTANCE OF OUR COUNTRY TO DANGERS AND CALAMITIES and that the fate of the American people—nay, the fate of the whole civilized world—is bound up with the possibility of mantaining amid all these difficulties an essentially Christian philosophy of life.

GOD GRANT THAT LIGHT MAY BE GIVEN YOU TO SEE THESE THINGS IN SUCH FORM THAT AS EACH MINOR CHOICE ARISES YOU MAY REGULATE YOUR LIFE BY THE CHRISTIAN VIEW RATHER THAN THE SELFISH ONE, SO THAT WHENEVER THE GREAT DAY OF TRIAL COMES YOU MAY STAND FORTH AS LEADERS FOR THE SALVATION OF YOUR FELLOW MEN.

Eat Less, Drink Less, And "Cheer Up."

By Dr. HARVEY W. WILEY, Uncle Sam's Food Expert.

THOUSANDS of people are made sick in summer because they do not know how or what to eat. But the same criticism applies to the winter season as well. Few people follow definite rules.

MODERATE EATING, MODERATE DRINKING, MODERATE EXERCISE IN THE OPEN AIR AND CHEERFUL FRIENDS WILL KEEP ANY GOOD MAN ALIVE THROUGH THE SUMMER.

Eating in summer should be diminished by about one-quarter, inasmuch as the heat energy is one-quarter less than in winter.

EAT MEAT IN MODERATION. SELECT THE LIGHTER MEATS.

Fruits and vegetables are the normal diet for summer, provided they are cooked. If eaten raw, they should not be contaminated with pathogenic bacteria.

THE FESTIVE HIGHBALL AND THE MORE PLEBEIAN "SCUTTLE OF SUDS" ARE TO BE PUT ASIDE. Alcohol when oxidized is nothing but heat, and these summer days are hot enough. Should more alcohol be used than is oxidized the user gets poisoned. It is hard to tell during the heated season when the alcohol imbibed is going to stop oxidizing, so the safest plan is to cease imbibing.

Care should be taken against overindulgence in very cold drinks or frozen relishes. ON HOT DAYS NO BEVERAGES BELOW 60 DEGREES IN TEMPERATURE SHOULD BE TAKEN. Otherwise they are apt to produce what physicians describe as ice water dyspepsia. SODA WATER AND ICE CREAM ARE ALIKE BAD WHEN TAKEN IN LARGE QUANTITIES. Observe the law of moderation and eat and drink slowly.

FINALLY, BE CHEERFUL; IT MIGHT BE WORSE.

A Plea For a Business Man's Tariff.

By Senator A. J. BEVERIDGE of Indiana.

FOR the first time in our history American manufacturers are demanding a change in tariff methods. For the first time the manufacturing interests are in accord with all other great producing interests on the tariff—in accord with the stock growers, the meat packers, the farmers.

You want the tariff to be made modern. IT IS THE BUSINESS MEN WHO MUST DO BUSINESS UNDER THE TARIFF AND NOT THE POLITICIANS, and therefore you want a business man's tariff and not a politician's tariff. You want a scientific tariff, just to all interests and to all men, and not a log rolling tariff that does injustice to some interests in order to do more than justice to other interests. You want a tariff which will open the doors of foreign markets to your products, and, above all, you want a TARIFF BASED ON FACTS AND NOT ON SUPPOSITIONS.

THE PERKINS FAMILY.

Hubby Is Given Another Reminder by His Good Wife.

RECALLS A SAD OCCURRENCE

Remembrance of It Makes Her Want to Smash Things—Tells of Promises That Were Not Kept by the Head of the Household.

[Copyright, 1908, by T. C. McClure.]

Mr. Perkins had been out in the back yard trimming the scraggly limbs off a lone peach tree and trying to feel like a farmer when he noticed that Mrs. Perkins had a very serious look on her face.

"Aren't you feeling well, my dear?" he solicitously inquired.

"As well as usual," was the reply.

"Has any recollection of a sad event come over you?"

"Yes, sir, there has. I have just remembered a sad event that took place last December. I think it was about the 20th of the month. The remembrance of it makes me want to smash things."

"So? Let us see. I have my diary with me. We will turn to December.

THE SHELTER OF CATS AT NIGHT.

Here are the 18th, 19th and 20th. Um! I find that on the evening of the 20th it was snowing and blowing great guns. We were huddled about the cold stove and wondering if we should live to see spring. Um!"

"Well, what else?"

"You began to plan how we should fix up the grounds in the spring in case we did live, and I find that I promised you as follows:

"First.—To resod the lawn.

"Second.—To set out at least a dozen shade trees.

"Third.—To erect a grotto.

"Fourth.—To put up a tinkling fountain.

"Fifth.—To erect a greenhouse.

"All those promises are written down here, Mrs. Perkins, and divided off into paragraphs as I have given them to you. Do you wish to indulge in any appropriate remarks?"

"Yes, sir, I do!" she spicily replied. "Are you making any move to carry out a single one of the promises of December? You have gone out with an old dull jackknife and trimmed a half dead old peach tree—beyond that nothing. Were you deliberately lying to me when you made those promises?"

Did Not Expect Outburst.

"My dear Mrs. Perkins, to say that I have not expected this outburst for a week past would be to speak an untruth. To say that I am glad it has finally come and the agony is over with represents the bald facts. As the matter has been broached we will now discuss it from an unbiased standpoint."

"Oh, yes, you are going to wriggle in some of your philosophy to help you wriggle out of the situation, but I notify you that it won't go down, Mr. Perkins, you stand convicted."

"You speak of wriggling, my dear. I never wriggle. Worms wriggle, and I am no worm. I am guilty of using philosophy, but the earth and all therein are run on philosophic lines. Philosophy begins at the mouse trap and ends in glimpses at Mars. Let us now take up the matter of my promises."

"It will be of no use whatever."

"It was the night of Dec. 20, Mrs. Perkins, when you suddenly sprung the matter of improvements upon me. I was glad of it. I was not going to buy a Christmas present, and I hoped to make promises answer instead. Likewise it is a far cry from December to April. During the interval even the world might be wiped out."

"You expected to wriggle out," said Mrs. Perkins, with a severe look.

"The word 'wriggle' again. We will pass it, however, while I say that I consulted a gardener and found that it would cost about $200 to grade and sod the lawn. Even then he would not guarantee that it would not grow up to thistles, burdocks, plantains and the like. It was a financial risk that I did not think it wise to take. Besides the financial part of it, think of your disappointment had you stepped out on the new lawn some morning to find yourself surrounded by a hundred bull thistles!"

"Humph!"

Those Shade Trees.

"I promised you a dozen shade trees. When I came to make inquiry I was informed on all sides that shade trees set out in the spring were almost certain to die. No one would guarantee that they would live. There was $50 at risk. Besides that, suppose you had gone out some evening to sit beneath the umbrageous shade of the twelve and found them all as dead as doornails! Mrs. Perkins, there is imagination here as well as philosophy."

"Yes, I think there is a heap more of it!"

"I promised to erect a grotto. I read up on grottoes. I talked with coopers, blacksmiths and plumbers about grottoes. I had grottoes on my mind for a week, and then I gave it up. It was the consensus of opinion that a grotto served but the one purpose—the shelter of cats at night. We are charitable toward cats, Mrs. Perkins, but not so charitable as to build grottoes for them. Let them pass their nights in the wood shed or the vestibule."

"Yes, Mr. Perkins—lay it to the cats! You'll probably tell me that you are not going to put in a fountain because you fear that a whale may get into it!"

"No, Mr. Perkins; I shall tell you the bare truth. You wanted a fountain that would tinkle. There is a big difference between a fountain that squirts and one that tinkles. A tinkling fountain should tinkle all day and all night. The sound is soothing; it is romantic. The Romans had the tinkling art to perfection, but it has been lost in the shuffle. I must tell you that of the dozen plumbers consulted not one would guarantee a tinkle. They stood ready to guarantee a gush or a squirt, but a soft, melodious tinkle—no. Then why have a fountain at all? Why go to a great expense to get something disappointing? It wasn't for the want of talking tinkle that you won't see a tinkling fountain in the yard this summer. No; a whale did not enter into the case at all, but might have done so had I gone further into it."

She Gets Sarcastic.

"And the greenhouse, Mr. Perkins?" she sarcastically asked.

"I shall have to make a longer explanation regarding that. First, there is no place to build one without cutting off our light and view; second, the expense would be so great that every flower grown would cost us a quarter of a dollar; third, it would be to invite dampness, mold and moths, to say nothing of sickness; fourth, the advanced doctors and chemists declare flowers unhealthy; sixth, suppose we had a greenhouse, and you entered it some day when I was absent and then the door locked itself against you and I came home and found you dead! All these things and one more must be taken into consideration, my dear. That one more thing is green paint. It has become a scarce article, and the price is outrageous. We go ahead and build a greenhouse and then find that we can get no green paint. Is a greenhouse a greenhouse unless painted green? If painted any other color it may well be mistaken for a carpenter shop, a cobbler shop or a stable. I can imagine your feelings should we have a greenhouse painted sky blue and one of your lady friends came along and asked you if we were going to keep a pig!

"In conclusion, Mrs. Perkins, let me say"—

"Oh, you have wriggled along to the end, have you?" she interrupted.

"Mrs. Perkins, the word wriggle"—

"Just fits your case! Please excuse me for the rest of the evening. The strain on your intellect must have been tremendous!"

For five minutes after she left the room Mr. Perkins sat and stared into vacancy. Then he aroused himself, slapped his leg and exclaimed:

"I do and shall ever contend that a husband who won't promise in December to do certain things in April or May of the next year has no philosophy in his makeup!" M. QUAD.

Slow Delivery.

Rodrick—I waited in that restaurant two hours for my order.

Van Albert—And what kind of an order came eventually?

Rodrick—Frog legs and one snail.

Van Albert—One snail?

Rodrick — Yes, the snail was the waiter.—Chicago News.

Why He Wanted to Know.

"Auntie, were you ever married?"

"No, my child. Why do you ask such a question?"

"Ma said one day that somewhere in the world there was some fool of a man that the homeliest woman could get if she wanted him."—Chicago Record-Herald.

No Way Out of It.

"Judge, your honor, here is my doctor's paper that says I am not well enough to come to court today."

"But you are here!"

"Well, you see, I had to come; there was no one to send!"—Fliegende Blatter.

High Art In Billville.

"An' you say it took that artist two months to paint this little picture?"

"Shore did!"

"Well, all I've got to say is he's too slow fer this settlement. I could 'a' painted two houses an' four barns in that time an' not half tried."—Atlanta Constitution.

Prompt Assurance.

Fussy Passenger—I am so tired of staying on board. When do you expect to go ashore, captain?

Apprehensive Captain—Any minute, ma'am.—Baltimore American.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1908.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. TAFT,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JAMES S. SHERMAN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR CONGRESS,
GEORGE A. PEARRE,
OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

GARRETT COUNTY DAY.

By announcement appearing elsewhere in THE REPUBLICAN today it will be seen that the Mountain Lake Park Association, recognizing the important part played by the citizens of Garrett county in building and developing Mountain Lake Park into the leading summer resort of the country, Wednesday, August 12th, has been set apart as "Garrett County Day," upon which occasion all residents of the county, their visitors and friends are invited to assemble at the Park to hear the good things in store for them.

In addition to the regular Assembly talent which is to appear on the platform that day a number of talented Garrett countains will also be present and assist in the entertainment of their fellow-citizens. A special band concert will be given in the afternoon at two o'clock and at night some of the finest platform workers to the country will be presented.

We urge upon the readers of THE REPUBLICAN to respond in great numbers to the invitation extended by the management of the Park, thus giving the Association the encouragement it has so nobly won by the untiring energy displayed by its executive officers. Let all attend and make next Wednesday a day long to be remembered by Garrett county's noble citizens.

THERE is gratifying evidence that the War Department in Washington is making preparations for constructing ships for war in the air. The question is whether this belongs to the army or or navy department, since the aeroplanes, if successful, threaten to make war on the high seas obsolete and convert the naval monster of all nations into mere junk.

MR. BRYAN has never dared to assert his position on the negro question. For if he should say anything calculated to win the support of the negroes in the Northern States, where the negro vote counts for something, the white Democrats of the South would be up in arms against him. His only indiscretion was when he wrote that article in the Commoner standing squarely with the President on the Brownsville issue. Mr. Bryan and his party by tradition are opposed to the negro's participation in politics, and our colored citizens can expect nothing at the hands of the Democratic party. They owe allegiance to the Republican party not only for their emancipation, but for the friendly attitude that the party has always manifested toward the negro. Not as a member of a race, but as a citizen should the negro vote.

MAYBE MR. WARFIELD WILL HAVE HIS SUSPICIONS

"We could not ask Governor Warfield to go on the [Bryan] committee when it was first organized," said Mr. Field, "because he was not in favor of the nomination of Mr. Bryan, but he is too good a Democrat not to stand by the party now that its candidates have been named."—From an Interview with S. S. Field.

Which suggests the query, How many times is it necessary to throw a man downstairs to make him wonder if his room is not better than his company? Mr. Bryan is fond of telling the old story about a cowboy who while wearing a monumental "jag" attended a party to which he had not been invited. He was promptly thrown out, whereupon he promptly came back. Thrown out again and still the third time he picked himself up brushed himself off and remarked. "Those fellows can't fool me: they don't want me in there." To the Democratic organization of Maryland Mr. Warfield is a fine old packhorse, good enough to help pull the party along when it gets stalled, but who is considered presumptuous if he indicates any hankering for the good things which ought to be the portion of the man who does the work. If Mr. Warfield will consent to labor and when the task is finished go " 'way back and sit down" he will doubtless be regarded all round as one of the finest fellows in the land.

TAFT AND THE COLONIES.

Judge Taft pointed out in his letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination the direct benefits to the country's insular dependencies of the establishment of colonial relations. He also pointed out the common error with regard to the amount of expenditure upon the Philippine Islands. This, in fact, is not more than six millions a year. It is inconceivable that anyone should question the wisdom of the work done through Mr. Taft for the promotion of the well being of the natives, the development of their capacity for self-government, the establishment of law and order upon a firm footing and begrudge the money spent to achieve these results. The general benefit to humanity has been more than full compensation.

The Phillipines are well on toward self-support, and under a more favorable tariff relation will become abundantly productive for their own needs. Only when under the stress of severe crop failures for a single year did they fall short of the high average of productivity they have maintained under American rule. While this is all very gratifying, the fact remains that whatever the commercial worth of the islands, their chief value will ever be as a military post. The relations of this country to the East gives this character to the Philippines. Without their possession the United States would be impotent in Asia. They are therefore, of more practical worth than the lamp of Aladdin or any of the golden keys of fable that opened doors of treasure trove.

Mr. Taft in his Shanghai speech made it very clear that this country has no purpose to dispose of the islands, and that they were held not simply for their commercial value, but rather as a pledge that the open door in Asia would be kept open, and that the territorial integrity of China would be preserved. As president, Mr. Taft would make this policy emphatic. There is no possibility that any power would seek to test the sincerity of the man who has been the principal promoter of the destinies of the United States in the world relations. He is the greatest colonial expert in the world. He is a diplomat whose every effort has been crowned with success. So that as wise statesman, wise military expert, as colonial secretary—for that he virtually was—Mr. Taft is a singularly equipped character. It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance to the country of the presence of Mr. Taft in the White House; not simply for his present service, but also for his influence upon the future.

A decade or two is not a long time to look ahead. Yet in the course of two decades the South will be replete with the most active coal and iron industries in the world, and there will be centered in the Gulf States a collection of manufacturing cities with activities as great as those of Pittsburg and Burmingham, England. The Far Pacific will be the most valuable market of the Southern section. Already the South is producing cotton to the value of $700,000,000 annually. China is a large taker of this commodity, and the market in the Orient is absolute incalculable in extent. This is to be made almost wholly an American market.

But the story of trade need only be touched upon to indicate that the wand of destiny has been swung over the Orient and the future is big with promise for American enterprise. This supremacy of America may be challenged by its Asiatic rival, when the strategic worth of the Philippines would be made clear. Mr. Taft is the man to give the proper trend to the country in relation to colonial enterprise with reference to the tremendous world achievements of the American merchant. As a commercial asset he is worth the support of every man who has money invested in business. The right emphasis at the present moment is needed. Taft has struck the colonial keynote, and the country wants him to train it to sing the chorus of American enterprise across the Western seas.

SEVEN parties have placed presidential tickets in the field. The last nominated is that of the Independence party, with Thomas L. Hisgen, of Massachusetts, for President and Col. Jno. Temple Graves, of Georgia, for Vice-President.

The seven candidates for the Presidency are as follows:

Republican—William H. Taft.
Democratic—William Jennings Bryan.
People's Party—Thomas E. Watson.
Socialist—Eugene V. Debs.
Prohibition—Eugene W. Chafin.
Socialist Labor—Martin R. Preston.
Independence—Thomas L. Hisgen.

Four years ago there were six tickets in the field and the total votes were:

Republican, 7,623,485.
Democratic, 5,077,971.
Prohibition, 258,536.
Socialist, 402,283.
People's, 117,183.
Socialist Labor, 31,249.

What the total will be this year is an unknown quantity, but it is safe to predict that the Independence party will poll a vote larger than has ever been cast by a small party. This vote will largely come from Democrats. It is Hearst's party: Hearst was sometime Mr. Bryan's most ardent supporter. He now as ardently desires his defeat. Hearst received 178 votes in the St. Louis Democratic Convention in 1904 for the nomination for President. Bryan turned him down. Hearst and his friends have good memories. It is significant that the second place on the ticket is given to the Georgian. Democrats of Georgia and of South Carolina could not be expected to vote for Taft, but they may hail with joy an opportunity to vote for one of their own sons and thus rebuke Mr. Bryan for his vacillation in dealing with the one question that the South deems all important. Mr. Bryan's egregious blunder in attempting to coquette with the negro vote must meet with rebuke both at the hands of intelligent negro votes in the North and of Southern white men.

THE NEW PARTY.

Some of the leading newspapers of the country look upon the new Independence party with more or less seriousness, while others regard it as an ephemeral affair destined to cut no other figure in this campaign than to take a few votes from both the Republican and Democratic parties, without increasing or adding to its own strength as a party. In his denunciation of the Republican and Democratic parties in his speech as temporary chairman of the Independence League convention at Chicago Monday night, William Randolph Hearst has laid himself open to the charge of individual hatred of both parties. He declares there is need of a new party. The people want argument. They do not want bombast and abuse. The Daily News agrees with the New York Tribune, that "there seems no reason why the Independence party should be taken seriously except by Mr. Bryan."

New and powerful parties have sprung up in the past history of the country, and it is the custom of Mr. Hearst and his writers of his political broadsides to point to the analogy of the Republican party as an inspiration to the hesitating. But new parties of real strength come into being in response to a genuine need, when important issues are before the public which the existing parties have not the courage or the intelligence to face squarely. But a search of the Independence party's many declarations of principles hitherto published fails to reveal any definite thing for which it stands and for which the other parties do not stand as well or better. It has no vital issues which has been neglected by the two other parties.

It is hard to guess at just what is the object of Mr. Hearst and his advisers in entering the national field with independent nominations. It is suggested that the motive is a desire to be revenged upon Mr. Bryan for failing to support Mr. Hearst in 1904. But if the New Yorker has further ambitions in the Democratic party such a course will merely sow future enmity in his pathway. It may be that the Hearst successes in Massachusetts last year and in the New York Mayoralty campaign of 1905 have been viewed too optimistically by him, and that a sensationally large vote is expected from the entrance of the party upon a larger field, a vote which will inevitably stamp the party as one of the future. It may be, too, that Mr. Hearst and his advisers expect, as many others have expected, the break-up of the Democratic party, and that he hopes to put its successor in the field. That is a poor speculation. The Democratic party may decay, to be sure, if in one campaign the radical wing controls it and in the next the conservatives try their fortunes with it. No party can preserve the respect of the people through such an oscillation of convictions. But if the Democracy makes one more such experiment as that of 1904, waiting for its death and the inheritance of its place will be long and frurtless.—Cumberland News.

BUMPER CROPS FOR THE SOUTH.

Southern farmers and business men have every reason feel good over the outlook for crops this year. Returns from early fruits and vegetables are larger than ever before, and both producers and merchants are now enjoying the good times ushered in by the marketing of those crops. Tobacco, corn, hay and other products of the soil will add millions to the wealth of the South. But cotton of course is the big crop and the real basis of prosperity. The crop is a little backward in a few sections due to weather conditions, but as a rule the elements have dealt kindly with the growers.

Estimates as to the extent of the yield vary from 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 bales. Should the latter figures be realized, and figuring on 9 cents a pound for cotton, or $45 a bale, Southern farmers will receive approximately $630,000,000 for their cotton. Added to this the proceeds of other crops grown in that section, the total returns would considerably exceed $700,000,000. With such evidence of returning prosperity before them, it is no wonder that Southern business men are in a happy frame of mind.

The South is no longer entirely dependent upon agriculture for business activity. It is rich in iron, coal and timber, and every day it is becoming more of a manufacturing section, according to experts. For years the cotton industry has been leaving the East and establishing itself where the raw material is grown. The South now produces a larger quantity of coarse cotton goods than any other section, and manufacture of the finer grades is gradually increasing. More attention is also being paid to finished woods and other industries.

In brief, the outlook for the South is relatively more encouraging than for any other section, chiefly because development there has only begun, while the natural resources of the East have been almost exhausted.

THE daily accident roll suggests that Americans are committing race suicide by the automobile route. Twenty deaths a day, with the chauffeur as executioner, seems to be the current record. Here is a hint for those who are seeking a substitute for the Marathon race. In any Olympic game Americans could win first, second and third places at an automobile suicide contest.

Conditions Still Improved.

The month of July just passed, while far from being the most successful one for the coal trade, will show an enormous gain over the conditions during the month of June. Operators are sanguine in their belief that the markets will continue to improve later in the summer and fall and that business will have reached normal ere the lake ports close on account of extreme cold weather. A large tonnage of coal has been shipped recently to the lake ports from Fairmont and Clarksburg, and the output in this region has been greater than at any time during the current year, but the aggregate is still far below the corresponding month last year. Increasing shipments will, it is believed, call very soon for additinal equipment from the B. & O. railroad.

Church Services.

OAKLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

Services on Sunday, to which all are cordially invited, will be preaching at 8 p. m.

L. B. HENSLEY, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.

There will be no preaching as the Pastor will be at Bittinger to install the new pastor, Rev. Jugel.

Luther League every Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Preaching in Deer Park Lutheran church next Sunday at 8 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Elder Hill—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Deep Creek—Preaching at 3.30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE.

Services next Sunday as follows:

Deer Park—Sunday school 10 a. m., preaching at 11 a. m.; Epworth League at 7 p. m.

Wesley Chapel—Preaching at 3 p. m.

Mt. Lake Park—Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Preaching at 8 p. m., by Rev. J. Whitney, D. D., presiding Elder of Charlottesville District, Virginia Conference of M. E. church South.

All are welcome.

E. J. WESTFALL, Pastor.

WORRIED ABOUT OUTLOOK.

Scherr and Swisher May Both Withdraw.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Aug. 1. The Advertiser has the following:

Word comes that the Republican party in West Virginia at large, alarmed at the almost assured success of the Democratic ticket in the approaching election, is ready to bury all its differences and present a united front to the Democracy.

Swisher and Scherr and their respective supporters realize that neither has a chance to win victory over the united Democracy, led by Louis Bennett and the withdrawal of neither would improve the situation from a Republican standpoint, but now the proposition that both withdraw has assumed definite form. Senator Scott came to town Wednesday. The senator wants to be re-elected. Unless the Republican differences are settled his chances are small. Senator Scott has plenty of money and, therefore, the difference will be settled.

This is the present plan: Both Swisher and Scherr will withdraw, but will be given nice appointments. George C. Sturgiss will be named for Governor provided he will accept, which is doubtful as he is already the nominee for Congress in the Second district. In case of refusal, the place will go to Judge Holt, of Grafton. Holt, is not a strong candidates but is considered preferable to either Swisher or Scherr. This is the Scott plan.

To what extent it will be actually carried out remains to be determined. The Democrats do not care much. Their belief is that whatever the outcome of the Republican mixup affairs in the Republican party have come to such a pass that Democratic success is assured

Tourists From Deer Park.

An automobile party including Mr. and Mrs. Sprigg Camden, and Mrs. Blackford, of Clarksburg, and Miss Fleming, of Fairmont, W. Va., visited this city yesterday in a 1908 Packard touring car, having come from Deer Park by way of Grantsville, and returning via Keyser over the Northwestern grade.—Cumberland News.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank
Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entities the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank
NDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.
R. C. McCandlish, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. Friend, Merchant.
J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

Grand Excursion!

The Mountain Chautauqua,
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MD.

Friday, August 7.

First opportunity of the year to visit this Famous Mountain Resort and its Superb Chautauqua at Unusually Low Rates. A Strong Program.

10.00 a. m. Lecture: "The Art of Seeing," Rev. A. W. Lowther, Dwight, Illinois. Brilliant platform orator.

1.00 to 3.00 p. m. Annual Lutheran Re-Union, which has come to be one of the great features of the summer Chautauqua session. Many hundreds will be present representing this great denomination. Special music and addresses of rare excellence, and a day filled with enjoyment. Other denominations will hold fraternal gatherings.

3.00 p. m. Lecture: Frederick Warde, the great American Actor, who has achieved phenominal success on the Chautauqua platform

4.30 p. m. Lecture: "Politics and Progress in Great Britain," Mrs. Philip Snowden, wife of Philip Snowden, member of Parliament. She is the most gifted woman speaker in the world.

8.00 p. m. Grand Evening Entertainment. The Famous Sylvan Glee Club of ten superb Male voices. Harry Raymond Pierce and Wife the Society Entertainers in comedy sketches in costume. Readings by Miss Ruth Arnett and Mr. Ladru M. Layton.

Come and Enjoy a Happy and Beautiful Day.

$1.00 round trip rate from both Grafton and Cumberland with special trains. Corresponding low rates from intermediate points.

Excursion trains in both directions leave Mt. Lake Park at 10.00 p. m.

Excursion tickets to Cumberland and other points east will be honored on train 72 leaving Mt. Lake Park at 4.47.

Excursion rates from Fairmont, W. Va., $1.25. Leave Fairmont at 7 a. m., arriving at Mt. Lake Park at 10.18. Leave Mt. Lake Park on train No. 5, at 7.54, arriving at Fairmont at 10.35 p. m.

You Don't Need a Town Crier

to emphasize the merits of your business or announce your special sales. A straight story told in a straight way to the readers of this paper will quickly reach the ears of the thoughtful, intelligent buying public, the people who have the money in their pockets, and the people who listen to reason and not noise. Our books will show you a list of the kind of people you appeal to. Call and see them at this office.

STRENGTH

STABILITY SECURITY

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GARRETT NATIONAL BANK, at Oakland, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business, July 15th, 1908:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$277 285 68
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	2 44
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	1,500 00
Bonds, securities, etc	115,010 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	14,500 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	708 02
Due from State Banks and Bankers	2,150 80
Due from approved reserve agents	48,094 65
Checks and other cash items	564 05
Notes of other National Banks	475 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	230 10
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
Specie $20 394 70	
Legal-tender notes 5,386 00	25,781 70
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent of circulation	2,500 00
Total	$572,483 04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	35,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,686 45
National Bank notes outstanding	45,500 00
Due to other National Banks	3,482 92
Due to State Banks and Bankers	104 02
Dividends unpaid	120 00
Individual deposits subject to check	140,677 84
Time certificates of deposit	262,895 03
Certified checks	25 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	12 58
Total	$572,483 04

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss:

I, S. T. JONES, Cashier of the above named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1908.

HARLAND L. JONES, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: D. E. OFFUTT, GILMOR S. HAMILL, J. M. DAVIS, Directors.

Garrett National Bank

OF

Oakland, Maryland.

Mr. Henry Grusendorf, of Hutton, spent yesterday afternoon in Oakland.

Mrs. Fleming and Miss Cleo Krantz spent Sunday with friends at Kingwood, W. Va.

Miss Nora Walters, of Morgantown, is in Oakland the guest of the Misses Manges.

Sheriff Austin Brown was at Clarksburg, W. Va., one day last week on business.

Mr. John T. Sincell, of Keyser, was here for an hour or two yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Albert A. Doub, of Cumberland, spent Tuesday in Oakland on professional business.

Mrs. Mollie Peddicord-Briggs, of Montgomery county, Md., is here on a visit to relatives.

Mr. James W. Harvey of Ryans Glade section, was in Oakland Tuesday when he called at this office.

Mr. Duncan R. Sloan, president of the Lonaconing Savings Bank, was in Oakland last Friday on business.

Mrs. L. A. Cuppett, of Glade Farms, was visiting relatives at Hoyes, Md., Friday, Saturday and Sunday last.

Miss Lulu Fringer, who spent several months in Georgia, returned to her home in Oakland last Friday afternoon.

Oakland has been overrun the past week with bridal couples. No less than half a dozen pairs were seen in Oakland yesterday.

Mr. Mahlon Miller, of near Grantsville, was in Oakland Saturday enroute to visit friends and relatives near Eglon, W. Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Renninger and the former's mother, of Pittsburg, are in Oakland visiting Mr. and Mrs. Julius C. Renninger.

Mrs. Charles F. White, of Hutton, spent a day or two this week at the home of her parents, Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Jarboe, in Oakland.

When you come to town don't forget to call at the Gold Mine Store. Candy, tobaccos, fishing tackle, 2 bottles pop for 5c. Geo. M. Mason, Prop'r.

Mr. Jonas C. Beachy, of near Bittinger, was in Oakland yesterday consulting a physician and having his eyes treated, one of his optics being very badly affected.

We have just receive a car load of Extra Clear Red Cedar Shingles direct from the Pacific Coast. C. M. RATHBUN & SONS, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 22

Miss Daisy Grant, who spent several weeks at Webster Springs, West Va., recuperating her health, returned to her home in Oakland last Friday somewhat improved.

Ex-County Treasurer Horace R. DeWitt, who removed recently from his residence in Oakland to his farm near Hoyes, was in the city last Saturday on business.

Mr. James B. Frazee and wife, of Glade Farms, were visiting friends at Hoyes, Md., Friday, Saturday and Sunday and made a trip to Oakland Saturday last on business.

V. V. Washburne, of Brunswick, Md., who spent last week in Oakland returned to his home Monday. Mrs. Washburne, who accompanied her husband to Oakland, will remain here a few days.

Mr. Lee R. Mason, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. M Mason, of Oakland, left here Monday afternoon for Cincinnati, O., where he will take a course in embalming, expecting to be absent several weeks.

Mr. Elias Orendorf, accompanied by Mrs. Orendorf, of Bittinger, spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of their son, Mr. Daniel Orendorf, near Oakland, returning to Bittinger Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Fleming and little daughter, of near Wilmington, N. C., arrived in Oakland last Friday evening to remain indefinitely as the guests of Mrs. Fleming's mother, Mrs. George L. Bosley.

Mr. Cortez H. Jennings, of Jennings, this county, accompanied by three of his friends, arrived in Oakland yesterday in a touring car and will remain here a few days. They are registered at the Commercial Hotel.

Messrs. Helbig and West, who recently purchased the City Roller Mills from Messrs. Mason & Painter, took charge of their newly acquired property Monday morning and are now engaged in making some necessary repairs to the machinery preliminary to the fall rush of work which will ensue. "Jack" Enlow has taken charge of the Dixon & Keiso warehouse which was formerly in charge of Mr. R. H. West.

CAPITAL 50,000.00 — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

THE First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

HEAT RECORD BEATEN.

Mercury Climed to Ninety Degrees In Oakland Tuesday.

Sunday, July '19th, 1908, when the thermometer registered 89 degrees, was the highest ever attained in Oakland until Tuesday of this week, where the Govermenet thermometer at the Sturgiss Pharmacy, made a new record, registering ninety degrees.

Mrs. Samuel D. Brady left this afternoon for Bloomington, Md., where she will spend some time. She will also visit at other points in Maryland and the eastern section of West Virginia.—Parkersburg State Journal.

FOR RENT—A good farm. About 50 acres under cultivation; twenty acres in grass; good barn and house; plenty of wood for fuel; about two miles from Oakland. For further particulars address "Farm," Republican office, Oakland, Md. 22-4t

Mr. J. A. Kelly has purchased the Capt. Hayden property on Liberty street and will probably erect a large livery barn on the rear portion of the lot this fall. He will otherwise improve the property by repairing the dwelling house.

Rev. Dr. A. Wirt Lowther, who will appear on the lecture platform at the Chautauqua tomorrow, spent a few days last week with Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Ward at their home in Oakland. Dr. Lowther and Dr. Ward were class mates in their younger days.

A party composed of Mr. and Mrs. Bowie Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sincell and two boys, are camping down on the Big Yough River, five miles west of Oakland. The camp was visited Sunday by a number of Oakland people, among them being Mr. John A. Grant and son Will.

A band of genuine Roumanian gypsies, traveling in five wagons, well appointed and fitted up with all the necessities for an outdoor life, arrived at the base ball grounds in Oakland last Monday afternoon, remaining there until yesterday when they removed their camp to a point near Mountain Lake Park.

Hon. Julius Scherr, of Charleston, W. Va., after spending a few days here visiting his daughter, Mrs. Julius C. Renninger, went to Eglon, his old home, yesterday afternoon. On the political situation in West Virginia Mr. Scherr expresses himself very freely. He is thoroughly convinced that his brother, Hon. A. C. Scherr would have received the regular Republican nomination had a square deal been given him. Mr. Scherr, according to his brother, has no intention of getting off the Lincoln Republican ticket unless his opponent on Regular ticket does likewise and the right given Mr. Scherr and his friends to name a majority of the State Committee.

THE DEATH RECORD.

ALEXANDER LOWER.

Died, at his home near Wesley Chapel, Monday, after a prolonged illness, Alexander Lower, in the 67th year of his age. The deceased was a prominent farmer of his section of the community and was highly respected. For many years he was a consistent member of the M. E. church. He leaves two sons, David M. and John, and two daughters, Mrs. D. H. Riley and Mrs. J. Murray White. His funeral took place from Wesley Chapel on Tuesday.

SPEED ORDINANCES ENACTED

Automobiles and Other Vehicles Limited to Six Miles Per Hour.

The Town Council at its meeting held Monday night of this week passed an ordinance limiting the speed of automobiles within the corporate limits to six miles per hour and prescribing a fine from $1 to $25 or 30 days in jail for the violation of its provisions.

Garrett County Peaches.

Yesterday ex County Commissioner E. W. Kelso left at this office a number of peaches which were grown in his orchard east of Mountain Lake Park. The fruit was juicy, well flavored and beautifully colored. Other horticulturalists in the county have planted peach trees within the past few years and indications are that this will eventually become as great peach producin section as it is now an apple producing country.

A Fire Alarm.

Tuesday afternoon an alarm of fire was given, caused by a chimney in the residence of Mr. D. E. Bolden being on fire. The department turned out within a remarkably short time but before it arrived at the scene the flames were extinguished.

Lawn Fete.

A lawn fete will be held on the lawn of the New Germany M. E. church August 15th, for the benefit of the church. The evening will be devoted to serving ice cream and all kinds of refreshments. There will be a balloon ascension on the lawn at twelve o'clock. Everybody welcome.

Church To Be Rededicated.

Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal church, four miles southeast of Swanton, will be rededicated on Sunday, August 23. All are invited.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Md., at the suit of Aregh A. Young et al. vs. Dennis C. Hare, the same being No. 4 Judicials to September Term, 1908, and to the undersigned sheriff directed I have taken into execution all of the right, title, interest and estate of the said Dennis C. Hare, in and to the hereinafter described real estate, and I hereby give notice that I will on

Saturday, the 15th day of August,

1908, at the hour of eleven o'clock a. m., in front of the court house door in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Md., offer and sell at public auction to the highest responsible bidder all the following real estate situate, lying and being in Election District No. 4 of said Garrett county, and described as follows to-wit:

Beginning for the same at a stake standing near a small spring on the west side of a county road, and running thence North 8 degrees, West 10 perches, South 70 degrees West 13 perches, South 76 degrees East 16 perches, thence North 32 degrees West 8 perches, North 10 degrees West 7 perches to the beginning, containing ONE ACRE AND TWENTY TWO PERCHES, and being the same land which was conveyed by John Hare by deed to Dennis C. Hare bearing date the 4th day of September, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 52, folios 28 etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Md.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Sheriff of Garrett county, Md.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Near Accident, Garrett Co. Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, bearing date the 22nd day of July, 1908, and passed in a cause wherein William Hachman et al., are plaintiffs, and Caroline Gontz et al., are defendants, being No. 1540 Equity on the docket of said Court, the undersigned Trustees, appointed by said decree, hereby give notice that on

Tuesday, the 18th day of August,

1908, at the hour of one o'clock p. m., in front of Samuel Mosser's store house in the town of Accident, Garrett county, Md., they will offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate situate on Cove Hill, in Accident District, Garrett county, Md., consisting of

1st. Twenty-five Acres, more or less, of Military Lot No. 2661.

2nd. Thirty Acres, more or less, of Military Lot No. 2670.

3rd. All that part of a tract of land called "Quadrangle," containing 44 Acres, more or less, lying East of the county road leading from George Schlossnagle's to the Morgantown road.

This being the property which was occupied by the late William Hachman up to the time of his death, and is partly under cultivation, and is improved by a dwelling house, bearable and other necessary outbuildings. On this property are a number of bearing apple and cherry trees and other fruits.

The property will be offered in parcels or as a whole according to the best interests of those entitled to the same and will be sold subject to the dower interest of Amanda Hackman, widow of the late William Hachman, deceased.

TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the decree: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale; one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from the date of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned trustees, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
Trustees.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

THOMAS DAVIS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of May, 1908.

BRADLEY T. DAVIS,
Administrator,
Kitzmiller, Md.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF

Personal Property

Under and by virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of Garrett county passed on the 10th day of July, 1908, in a case in said court depending, in which H. C. Stempole is plaintiff and Charles D. Gillaspie is defendant, the same being No. 55 Trials to June Term, 1908, I, as Sheriff of Garrett county, will on

SATURDAY,

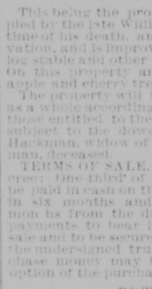
The 8th Day of August, 1908

beginning at 2 o'clock P. M. at the saloon property lately occupied by the said Charles D. Gillaspie, at the town of Gorman, Garrett county, aforesaid, sell at public auction the following described property, to wit:

A large quantity of Whiskey, Wines, Brandy, Gin, Porter and Beer, including the following brands: Rockbridge, Maryland Club, Malt, George's Creek, Kentucky Dew, Sherwood, Golden Eagle and Apricot Whiskey; Apple, Peach and Ginger Brandy; Catawba, Blackberry, Sherry and Scoopen Wine. These liquors are in half-pints, pints, quarts and gallon packages. Also a large lot of Cigars, Tobacco, Tobacco Cutter, Bedspring, Mattresses and Bedding, Workboard, Ice Box, Sausage Grinder, Stoves, Cork Machine, Saw, Brace and Bit, a lot of Alcohol, Bar Fixtures, including a fine front and back Bar, etc.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH; no property to be removed until terms are complied with.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Sheriff of Garrett county, Md.



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FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING
Send for prices

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THE Clothing we are handling this Season is that distinguished kind which you see so many well dressed gentlemen wearing, and gives them that appearance of refinement that no other line of Clothing imparts. It is the Hart Schaffner & Marx kind. Come to our store and we will be pleased to exhibit the full line of this incomparable Clothing built scentifically for wear and appearance.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

Arthur Townshend,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

First National Bank Building, Main Street, Oakland, Md.

Matting.

To close out our Matting will give you bargains.

$1 Lace Curtains for 75cts

BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

Summer Underwear

and beautiful line of

WOOL GOODS

CHEAP.

Dimities, Percales, Seersuckers, etc.

American and Beauty

CORSETS,

Medium and Long Waists.

Are You Thinking

of taking a course in a School of Music, a School of Expression, a School of Fine Arts, a School of Commerce and Administration, or a School of Railroading and Telegraphy?

West Virginia Wesleyan College

offers you able instructors, good buildings, ample facilities, reasonable rates. For catalogue and full particulars write

DR. CARL G. DONEY, PH. D., President. Buckhannon, W. Va.

or call on W. L. MASON at Mt. Lake Park during August. 22-3t

Notice to Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Md., to collect and receive taxes at the times and places following:

July 14, Bloomington, Moody's Store.
July 15, Kitzmiller, Wilson's Store.
July 16, Gorman, Browning House.
July 16 Red House 9 to 12; Top of Mountain on Pike 1 to 4.
July 17, Kitzmiller, Bank Building.
July 17, Grahm, Company Store.
July 18, Swanton, W. H. Lohr's Residence.
July 20, McHenry, 9 to 12—Sang Run, Cappert & Lytle's Store, 2 to 5.
July 21, Hoyes, Smith's Store.
July 21, Deer Park, Sweet's Store.
July 22, Accident, Enzlehart's Store.
July 22, Hutton, Carney's Store.
July 23, Friendsville, Crawford Hotel.
July 24, Selbysport, Riley's Store.
July 27, Oakland, Diehl's Store, 9 to 3—Keyser, Leatham's Store, 4 to 6.
July 28, Grantsville, National Hotel.
July 29, Thomas H. Layman's Hotel.
July 3, Johnson's 9 to 3—Avilton, Garlitz's Store, 5 to 7.
July 31, J. A. Strickland's, 9 to 12—Walter Warnke's, 2 to 5.
Aug. 1, Sterrett.
Aug. 3, C. J. Otto's, 9 to 12—Jennings Hotel, 1 to 7.
Aug. 3, Bloomington, Postoffice.
Aug. 4, Deer Park, Sweet's Store.
Aug. 4 and 5, Bittinger, Ellithorp's Store.
Aug. 6, Swanton W. H. Lohr's Residence.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1896, being Chapter 5 6, Section 43, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date the eof; and all taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of state and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

W. E. HOLLINGER,
Treasurer for Garrett County, Md.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, dated the 9th day of June, 1908, and passed in a cause standing as No. 153 Equity on the docket of said court, the undersigned was appointed Trustee to make sale of the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

Friday, the 31st Day of July,

1908, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder on the premises, all that parcel or lot of land known and designated as

Military Lot No. 2663,

containing fifty acres, situate and being on Cove Hill, in Election District No. 3 of Garrett county, Maryland, and being the home farm of the late Benjamin F. Bowser.

The improvements consist of a Log House containing five rooms, a new Barn 30x36 feet together with other necessary outbuildings.

Upon the property is also a young orchard and about ten acres of the place is under cultivation. There is a large quantity of prop timber and locust posts upon the land.

This property will be sold subject to the pasturage and crop rights for the present year.

TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the Decree—One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale; one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

AMOS BOWSER, Trustee.

Subscribe for The Republican.

The Merry Widow

By ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE

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CHAPTER VI.

At Maxim's

MAXIM'S after midnight—the show restaurant whither sight-seeing Americans and other tourists flock and whose dizzy, machine made merriment they solemnly believe to be a part and parcel of true Parisian life.

On the night of Sonia's garden party one group of men and women who entered the jolly restaurant were so different from the usual habitues of the place as to come in for not a few amused glances from their neighbors. They were Mme. Natalie Popoff, Mme. Nova Kovitch and Cascada and St Brioche. The visit was Natalie's idea

At Maxim's.

She had heard Danilo's wild speech of goodby to Sonia and his announcement that he was off to Maxim's. Hence the ambassador's wife, with a feebie yearning to atone in some way for the false position into which the widow had been thrust for her sake, had resolved to follow in the hope of securing a word in private with Danilo and setting matters right again.

Natalie had not confided her plan to her husband, and now as the party were ushered to a secluded table in an alcove she glanced at the riotous scene about her with a delighted nervousness. The delight vanished suddenly, however, and the nervousness waxed to a panic fear as a familiar voice smote upon her ear.

Popoff had just come in and was standing not ten feet away from the secluded table where his wife sat trembling.

"I want to see Prince Danilo at once," he said to the head waiter. "Has he arrived?"

"Not yet, sir," was the reply, "but he will be here very soon. There is a supper party waiting for him over there," waving to a tableful of gayly appareled girls with tired eyed men.

"Really!" exclaimed the ambassador. "I'll just join them till he comes."

He toddled off to the distant table, where, to Natalie's jealous eye, he seemed to make himself at home with a phenomenal ease and quickness. He was scarce seated when Danilo strode in. The whole table rose to give the prince noisy greeting.

"Why, hello, your excellency!" cried Danilo. "This is queer company for a monument of respectability like yourself to wander into!"

"I came only to see you," protested the ambassador, drawing him aside. "I was bound I'd come here and wait till you appeared if"—

"Oh, I see," cut in the prince, thoroughly enjoying his confusion. "Fools rush in where"—

"I didn't rush in," fumed the ambassador; "I crept here in a measly cab, and I sneaked into the place like a pickpocket for fear some one would recognize me. I sacrificed myself to my country. Suppose my wife should hear of it! I came to implore you, to cast myself on your mercy, to beg you once more to prevent the widow from"—

"I must see his excellency," insisted a portly man behind them, his voice booming through the whole room. "He is here, and I— Oh!" he broke off on sight of Popoff. "Here you are! I"—

"My dear Nova Kovitch," pettishly interrupted the ambassador, "is it necessary to hunt for me with a brass band? Couldn't you'—

"I'm sorry to interrupt you," answered Nova Kovitch, "but here's a dispatch from the Marsovian ministry. It seemed to me important, and I brought it on."

Popoff took the slip of paper and read aloud:

"If Mme. Sadowa's twenty millions are allowed to leave Marsovia we are a bankrupt country."

"There, Prince Danilo," continued the ambassador, turning on the young man in melodramatic appeal; "you see it's right up to you! Your country appeals to you to save it! You are Marsovia's last hope. Marry the widow and"—

"I'll marry no one!" flared up Danilo. "To the deuce with matrimony and Marsovia and myself! I'm done with silly dreams of love and all that nonsense. I'm free, and I'm going to make a night of it. I"—

He paused and stood silent, dumfounded. Down the little flight of stairs leading into the room a woman was advancing alone.

"Sonia!" exclaimed Danilo.

With a word of excuse to the others, he hurried across and met the widow as she reached the foot of the steps.

"You're here," he muttered in horrified wonder—"here alone?"

"Yes," replied Sonia coldly. "Is it any affair of yours?"

"First the summer house," he went on as in a daze, "then Maxim's."

"Quite so. Is that all you have to say?"

"No," he retorted; "I have one thing more. You should not marry De Jolidon."

"No? Why not, pray?"

"Because I"—

He checked himself. She finished the sentence for him.

"Because you love me?" she suggested.

He broke into a discordant, miserable laugh.

"Don't laugh that silly way!" she reprimanded sharply.

"I am sorry you don't like it," he observed. "It's the only way I know."

"Then don't laugh at all. The laugh is on my side, anyway."

"On your side?"

"Yes. You are angry at what happened this evening. But it wasn't I who was in the summer house with M. de Jolidon."

"But I saw you there," he declared. "I"—

"I took another woman's place to get her out of an awkward scrape with her husband—with M. Popoff. She was"—

"And I never even guessed it!" cried Danilo, his sullen face breaking into a smile of utter relief. "What a fool I was! I was green and yellow with jealousy. I"—

He caught himself up, but it was too late. Sonia's eyes danced.

"But since you don't love me," she asked, "why were you yellow and green with"—

"Because green and yellow are our national colors. I am nothing if not patriotic. You see"—

"Mme. Sadowa—prince!" gurgled Popoff, trotting up to them, unable longer to restrain his anxiety. "I hope it is all settled. All nicely arranged, eh?"

"No, not exactly," said Natalie, who at sight of the fatal trinket had left her table and run forward. "It's all a horrid mistake. I can explain. I"—

"Silence!" commanded Popoff in his most magisterial manner. "Madame, under section 4 of the Marsovian code I hereby divorce you. This fan is sufficient evidence."

As Natalie started back, dumb with horror, Popoff turned impressively to Sonia and, to the widow's amused dismay, sank on one knee before her.

"Mme. Sadowa," he declaimed, "I am free, and in the name of our fatherland I beseech you to become my wife!"

Sonia was seemingly blind to the white misery in Natalie's face and the look of angry surprise in Danilo's. She answered, with perfect composure:

"My dear M. Popoff, I am deeply honored by your proposal, but before I accept it is only fair to tell you that if I marry again I lose all my fortune."

"Madame, I hereby divorce you."

The ambassador scrambled hastily to his feet.

"I—I was perhaps just a wee bit hasty," he stuttered, looking sheepishly about for a way of escape.

Natalie came forward and handed him the fan.

"Did you read the words I wrote on it?" she asked timidly.

"I—am—a—dutiful—wife!" spelled out the ambassador. "Forgive me! I didn't understand. Shall we let bygones be bygones?"

Danilo, who had stood silent during the odd proposal, now stepped past Popoff and faced Sonia, a new light in his eyes.

"Is it true you will lose all your money if you marry again?" he asked in a voice he tried in vain to keep steady.

"Yes," she admitted; "it is true."

"I LOVE YOU, SONIA," HE WHISPERED.

"Same old I
idly opening
his eye vaguely
Natalie had
don's avowal, he
"My wife's handwriting! Then it was my wife after all!"

"Sir," quoted Nova Kovitch, "Caesar's wife should be above suspicion."

"But Caesar never brought his wife to Paris!" wailed Popoff. "This is bad for me."

"If you mean is madame to marry De Jolidon," answered Danilo, "she is not."

"But this evening," ejaculated Popoff, "in the summer house!"

"She took another woman's place," replied the prince, disregarding Sonia's warning gesture.

"Dear me!" squealed Popoff, his curiosity reviving. "Who was she?"

"Excuse me, your excellency," re-

THE WORLD DISSATISFIED.

No matter how we strive or how we study
To make the world a place devoid of woes,
There's no such thing as pleasing everybody
Or giving to the fretful sweet repose.
If war could be abolished and if labor
Might cease to be imposed upon the race,
You might at once expect to hear your neighbor
Complain that earth was "such a dull old place."

If some great wizard, filled with kind emotions
And seeking to make life a long, sweet dream,
Produced a wand and waved it o'er the oceans,
Thus turning the salt water into cream,
The dairymen would rise in consternation
And ask that walls along the shores be made
And on the wizard heap loud condemnation
For basely seeking to destroy their trade.

If some wise person with the best intention
Could, after he had studied well, some day
Produce a great and glorious invention
For making wool from sawdust or from hay,
The farmers in each wool producing section,
With mingled fear and hatred in their breasts,
Would rise, demanding adequate protection
For what they deemed their sacred interests.

If it befell that some one should discover
A means of making every girl as fair
As she appears to her devoted lover,
If beauty could be given everywhere,
Still there would be sad looks and idle fretting
And doubtless in a precious little while
Somebody might be found who'd be regretting
That plain, old fashioned girls were out of style.

No matter how we toil or how we study
To make the world a brighter, better place,
There's no such thing as pleasing everybody
Or banishing the frowns from every face.
There are so many women who must treasure
The foolish little cares that blight and scar,
The world is full of men whose dearest pleasure
Is finding fault with all things as they are.

—S. E. Kiser in Judge.

Wanted.

An umbrella that screams when it is left behind.—Punch.

The "Green" Cook.

Norah, the "green" cook, poked her head in at the dining room door.

"Please, ma'am," she asked, "an' how will I be knowin' when the pudd'in' is cooked?"

"Stick a knife into it," said the mistress, recalling the cookbook instructions, "if the knife comes out clean, the pudding is ready to serve."

"Yis, ma'am."

"And, oh, Norah"—the mistress had an afterthought—"if the knife does come out clean you might stick all the rest of the knives into the pudding."

A Beautifier.

Nell—Have you seen Miss Passay lately?

Belle—Yes; saw her yesterday, and she actually appeared to be at least ten years younger than the last time I saw her.

Nell—Nonsense!

Belle—Fact! She was in her motor at the time and wore a mask.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Ins and Outs.

"What's that noise?" asked the visitor in the apartment house.

"Probably some one in the dentist's apartments on the floor below getting a tooth out."

"But this seemed to come from the floor above."

"Ah, then it's probably the Popleys' baby getting a tooth in."—Minneapolis Journal.

Redney and the Lady.

By FRANK HOWE.

Copyrighted, 1908, by Associated Literary Press.

Archibald Harris, better known to his one time friends as "Redney," in graceful allusion to his brightly colored thatch of hair, gazed disconsolately into the shop window while the warm, enticing odor of freshly baked bread came through the grating beneath the window.

He was debating whether to buy a loaf of bread and make an evening meal or to save his sole remaining dime for a bed after he should have had a cup of coffee and a thick slice of bread on the "bread line." The bread line did not open until 1 o'clock, and Redney decided in favor of supper immediately. He was used to sleeping in the open, but he was unused to going hungry.

He half turned to go inside the bakery when his attention was attracted to a girl who had joined him before the plate glass. She was not uncomely, in spite of a certain shabbiness, and something seemed to stamp her as one of the homeless. With quick sympathy Redney turned to her.

"You hungry, too, sister?" he demanded.

The girl sprang back at the sound of his voice and made as though to move on, but the "too" was a common bond of sympathy, and she nodded silently.

"Ain't had nothin' since last night," she affirmed. "The landlady threw me out because I owe three weeks' board, and there ain't a chance in town for a job."

"Come on in," he invited, leading the way to the door. The girl stood silent while Redney purchased a loaf of bread and half a dozen cakes, depositing the last dime. Then he led the way to one of the small parks and divided the loaf and the cakes with her.

Both devoured the bread ravenously, and neither spoke until the last crumb

"YOU BET I AIN'T," WAS THE FERVENT ASSURANCE.

of cake had been eaten. Then the girl turned to her companion.

"You're all to the good," she declared gratefully. "What you goin' t' do now?"

"Nothin'! There's nothin' to do," he declared, with light humor. "No one seems to want me for odd jobs, and there's no chance for my regular job in these parts."

"What's that?" she demanded.

"Ridin' range," he answered, with a laugh, "tendin' cows."

"You are a cowboy!" she gasped. "You a real cowboy?"

Redney nodded his head.

"I guess that's what," he assented.

"You c'n throw a lasso?" she demanded, her eyes growing bright. Redney nodded again.

"I c'n fix you up," she declared. "Got your lassos?"

"They're at the place where I bunked last night," he assented. "I came east to try the theaters, but the theater fellows say they're all booked up, which means that they are some few shy of jobs for me. I'd go back west, but I'm busted."

"I'll show you," declared the girl. "You know amateur nights?"

Redney shook his head.

"That's a strange brand," he said.

"It's for the yaps," explained the girl. "They have 'em at all the theaters. If you're the biggest hit you get $10. It's a cinch if there's a girl with you. I'll let you throw the ropes at me, and we'll cop the coin."

"Where do they have 'em?" asked Redney, growing interested.

"All over." The girl made a sweeping gesture with her hand to indicate the scope. "They're all the go now. They have to have 'em on different nights because there ain't enough amateurs to go around. We can play the lot. Come on and get your things, and I'll show you."

She sprang to her feet, and Redney followed after. He was doubtful of ultimate success, but he was willing to do anything that would permit him to enjoy the cheering society of the girl for a couple of hours.

They went over to the lodging house where Redney had stored the valise containing his spare shirt and his ropes, all that was left of the outfit he had brought east. The rest had gone to the pawnshops.

The good natured clerk permitted them to go into the empty dormitory to practice, and presently the girl dragged him toward a theater whose big sign entreated the passerby not to forget that it was amateur night.

After a short parley with a gray coated special officer in the lobby they found themselves herded in a cellar under the auditorium with an odd assortment of "talent."

It was a long wait before the amateurs were marshaled upon the stage, but at last the chance came, and with the girl's final admonition to do his best ringing in his ears Redney followed her out upon the stage.

The lights bothered him a bit, and he was glad that he was not obliged to talk above the babel of noises, but the catcalls and hoots elicited by his appearance died down when it was seen that he was able to do strange things with a rope. When at last the turn was ended and he sought the comparative dusk of the wings the girl's warm "You done great" thrilled him with satisfaction.

Then the amateurs all lined up on the stage, and there was a lot of applause, and the stage manager thrust ten one-dollar bills into his trembling hands, and, with the girl's prompting, Redney bobbed his head in thanks and backed off the stage.

In the wings a man with a fur lined coat was waiting to lead him over into a corner. Presently Redney beckoned for the girl.

"This is the manager of the show that's here this week," Redney explained. "He says he'll give us jobs with the show. You get eighteen in the chorus, and I get thirty-five for doin' my rope act. I'll give you five to help me out. Want to come?"

"Do I?" echoed the girl. "Watcher want t' ask me for? Why didn't yer say 'Yes' before he changed his mind?"

"I'm not going to change my mind," assured the fur coated one, with a laugh. "Come around at 11 tomorrow."

He turned away, leaving the two face to face. Redney looked into the girl's glowing eyes. There lay knowledge of privation and of toil and of the ways of the world, but they met his fearlessly, and Redney was satisfied.

"Thirty-five and eighteen makes fifty-three," he said softly. "Wouldn't you rather share the fifty-three with me, Bess?"

"Sure," was her assent, half laughing, half bashful. "The manager's eighteen and your five makes twenty-three, and that ain't no sort o' luck. Besides," she added, as her face grew tender, "you're a white boy, kiddoo, an' yer ain't ever goin' t' be ashamed o' yer wife."

"You bet I ain't," was the fervent assurance. "I knew it was you I wanted out there in front of the bakery. Let's go and get somethin' real to eat, cow meat and coffee and sweet truck."

"Just as you say," Bess assented meekly. "It's up to you now." And she followed him toward the stairs up which they had climbed an hour before with such different feelings.

Bounced Through.

Sergeant Wilkins once defended a breach of promise case for a singularly ugly little man, which case he told the defendant, after reading his brief, must be "bounced" through. And the sergeant did bounce it through.

"Gentlemen of the jury," he said at the close of a most eloquent speech, "you've heard the evidence for the plaintiff, and, gentlemen of the jury, you have admired that most bewitching lady, the plaintiff herself. Gentlemen, do you believe that this enchanting, this fascinating, this captivating, this accomplished lady would for one moment favor the advances or listen with anything save scorn and indignation to the amorous protestations of the wretched and repulsive homunculus, the deformed and degraded defendant?"

His client looked up from the well of the court and piteously murmured:

"Mr. Sergeant Wilkins! Oh, Mr. Sergeant Wilkins!"

"Silence, sir!" replied the sergeant in a wrathful undertone. "Gentlemen," he continued, bringing his fist heavily down on the desk before him, "do you think that this lovely lady, this fair and smiling creature, would ever have permitted an offer of marriage to be made to her by this miserable atom of humanity, this stunted creature, who would have to stand on a sheet of note paper to look over twopence?"

Instant verdict for defendant.—London Globe.

Notices Which Make You Smile.

There is quite a rich crop of humor, usually unconscious, to be reaped by the observant in the notices displayed in shop windows, of which the following announcement by a south end bird fancier is not at all a bad example: "Doves for sale, cheap. Eat nearly anything. Fond of children." Not long ago a Farrington road butcher had in his window this notice: "Wanted, a respectable boy for beef sausages." An east end publican announced, "Billiard tables upstairs, 1 shilling per 100." A well known High Wycombe tobacconist proclaims from his shop window, "This shop is open on Sundays from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., in spite of Charles II." "Wanted, a warehouseman," ran another similar notice. "Applicants must be accustomed to rigorous discipline. Only the offers of such candidates will be entertained who have served in the army or been married for a considerable length of time."—Westminster Gazette.

'Twould Be Easy Then.

McJigger—It's all well enough to tell us to forgive our enemies, but I tell you it's a hard thing to do.

Thingumbob—That's what it is. We shouldn't be expected to forgive our enemies except when they freely admit that they don't deserve our forgiveness.—Philadelphia Press.

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT BALTIMORE

Leads World in Most Important Events of Modern Civilization.

Do you know that Baltimore fitted out the first two cruisers of the present American Navy.

Baltimore built the first steam-propelled carriage in the history of the world. The cornerstone of the first railroad line in the world was laid here July 4, 1828.

Baltimore has the oldest and, possibly, the most beautiful cathedral in the United States, and it is the home of the greatest Dignitary of the Roman Church in the two Americans.

Baltimore manfactured the first metalic pens used in the United States.

Baltimore was the scene of the foundation of the Methodist Church in America, at the old Light Street Meeting House, and here also Francis Asbury became the first bishop in America.

Baltimore witnessed the organization of the first water company in the United States.

The defeat of the British by Baltimore citizen soilders brought to an end the second war with England. A Baltimorean brought the first tidings of peace to the new United States.

Baltimore erected the first mounment to George Washington in the United States, and it is still one of the finest public memorials of the Father of His Country.

One of the most exalted battle hymns ever written was composed at Baltimore during the attack on Fort McHenry. There is no nation that has not listened to its inspiring strains and few singers that have not complained of them.

It has served as the expression of a lofty and intense patriotism in many public crises.

The first gaslight company in the country was organized in Baltimore and the use of gas was first exhibited here in the old Barnum's Museum.

The first steam vessel to begin regular passenger service across the Atlantic left this port.

The Baitimore College of Dentel Surgery is the oldest in the world.

The first telegraph line in the United States was established between Washington and Baltimore.

The Sun was the first newspaper in the world to make use of the telegraph. The first Presidential message ever transmitted by telegraph was to the Sun.

The first Hoe type-revolving presses used successfully in the United States were in The Sun building.

In the days of sailing ships the the old Baltimore clippers were famous from one end of the world to the other. This city outfitted more privateers during the War of 1812 then any other city in the Union.

Baltimore was the first city in the new world in which all religions were tolerated.

The first silk ribbon ever produced in an American mill was made here. Other cities have learned the trick and have surpassed their teachers since.

The first third-rail system of electric transportation was opened here in 1885.

Baltimore was the first city in the country to use electric locomotives to draw trains through a tunnel.

The Odd Fellows fraternity was organized in this city in 1819 by Thomas Wildey and the home of the organization is still here.

Baltimore was the first city to have railroad communication with the West. The Baltimore and Ohio was completed to the Ohio river in 1853 and to St. Louis in June, 1857.

Baltimore in 1880 saw the first practical electric car. It was invented by C. I. Page and ran between Baltimore and Washington over the Baltimore and Ohio tracks.

Baltimore saw the first iron building in the United States—the old Sun iron Building' at South and Baltimore streets, destroyed in the great fire of February 7 and 8, 1904.

The oldest medical society in the United States was organized here in December, 1788.

Baltimore has the best retail market in the world. Old Lexington Market is know everwhere.

Baltimore contains one of the greatest institutions of learning and one of the most famous hospitals in the world—the Johns Hopkins University and the Johns Hopkins Hospital. The German Emperor sent a commissioner to investigate the six greatest schools in this country last year. One of the number was the Hopkins.

The oldest standing Shot Tower in the Union is located here.

Baltimore contains one of the best schools of music in the country—the Peabody Conservatory—and one of the greatest schools for women—the Woman's College of Baltimore.

Baltimore boasts a lower cost of living and of manufacturing than any other city in the country. A greater portion of citizens own their homes here than in any other city.

Baltimore is a metropolis of the cotton duck industry. Wherever this fabric is sold the phrase "Made in Baltimore" will be found prominently displayed.

Baltimore ranks fifth among American cities in the manufacture of men's readymade clothing.

Baltimore contains the largest chair and baby carriage factory in the world.

Within a radius of 100 miles of this city there is 30 times the natural wealth of England.

Baltimore is the ninth city in the United States in the production of beer. She ships more high-grade rye whisky than any other city, and her bottling agencies for this liquor are know all over the world.

Baltimore leads the world in the packing of vegetables and oysters.

Baltimore was the first city in the United States to incorporate a polytechnic institute in its public schools system.

Baltimore population 1770, when the census was first taken, was 13,514. By 1800 it had grown to 31,514.

Baltimore's white population includes fewer illiterates than that of any other city in the Union. The percentage of lack of schooling among the negroes, however, is 25.8.

Baltimore, in the census year 1900, had 79,528 negro inhabitants, more than any other city in the country except Washington, which had 86,702. New Orleans was third, with 77,714.

Baltimore has today one of the most complete and best disciplined fire departments in the country.

Baltimore possesses the finest private art collection in the world—that of Henry Walters, which is housed in one of the best private galleries in the world.

Baltimore has the finest forest park in the United States—700 acres of magnificent trees. Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, is larger but for dignity and impressiveness it does not equal Druid Hill.

Baltimore is the largest manufacturing center in the United States for fertilizer and straw goods.

Baltimore has been the home and is now the resting place of two great lights of American letters, Edgar Allan Poe and Sidney Lanier.

Baltimore has cleaner politics than any other large municipality United States. It has one of the broadest and most enlightened characters.

Baltimore has a smaller percentage of crime than any other city in the country, due as much to the vigilance of the police as the conscientious methods of the police magistrates.

Baltimore was the birthplace of the submarine boat, upon which all of the vessels of this type for the Government are now modeled. The first submarine boat in the United States was made in this city by Thomas Winans 40 or 50 years ago.

Baltimore is known all over the world for the excellence of its food and the good management of its hotels.

Baltimore built the first steam iron vessel in the world.

Baltimore made the first armor-plate.

Baltimore constructed the first linotype machine, which has revolutionized the process of making newspapers.

HEARST ADVERTISING SCHEME.

William Randolf Hearst is a great advertiser He conceived and constructed the Independence League out of those elements that are chronically at variance with anything their party does. He saw in those malcontents the nucleus for an organization that he could govern and at the same time use to promote his own interests. It is not ancient history in regard to his selling out to Tammany to gain the Democratic nomination for governor of New York. The barter and sale of the incident is well known. Now comes the national convention of this great advertiser, and he gives out an outlandish platform that he himself does not believe in, but it serves his purpose of radicalism where the Democratic party has been timid. It is a strain on the intelligence of the well informed American people to accept as earnest the propaganda of Mr. Hearst and the seriousness of the candidacies of his nominees for the presidency and vice presidency. Mr. Hearst had the wisdom to refuse when he could have had, and in this he shows the advertising instinct he has always displayed.

In other words he has paid freight for goods that he knows now he cannot sell at auction and recover the cost, but knows that he can keep them in storage for his own glory, profit and notoriety.

His dominance of the convention will increase the circulation of his papers, drop dollars in his pocket and keep alive for some years a journalism that is peculiar to himself and foreign in instincts to others in the same business who have regard for their word, and who do not hold their reputation cheaply.

No one knows anything of the head of the Hearst ticket, but every intelligent reader knows something of John Temple Graves, the candidate for vice president, and who aspired for first place. Mr. Graves is also an advertiser for his Atlanta paper, and if he can get a few more subscribers by his freak action it will not trouble the body politic nor detract from the excellency of the Republican ticket. Possibly it may help, probably it will encourage people to stand by the tried principles of the Republican party.—Weeling Intelligencer.

Protection Against Loss By Fire.

Is your property insured? If not, could you afford to lose your home or your place of business at this time by fire? If such a misfortune should overtake you are you able to rebuild without borrowing money and putting a mortgage on your premises? If not, then insure your property at once in one of the large and reliable Fire Insurance Companies represented by our Agency, and in case of fire you will be promptly paid the amount of loss sustained under your policy, and it will not be necessary to borrow. Combined assets of Companies represented, more than $85,000,000. Write for information and rates.

FRED A. THAYER, Agent.
52-2t4s Oakland, Md.

An Appetite

No matter how critical your taste or capricious your appetite, we are sure to be able to please you with

Pure Ice Cream.

Our aim is to make it the finest, and we seem to be successful, judging by its great popularity.

Any flavor you may prefer.

Any quantity you want.

Henry Lauer,
4tf Oakland, Md.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North Third street.
Office in McComas Building.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

NORMAN S. HEINDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
KLAND, MARYLAND.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.34 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.55 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.34 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.47 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.55 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.34 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

FOR SALE.

We will sell at private sale at our farms between Mt. Lake Park and Oakland,

1 Gasoline Engine,

8 horse-power, made by the International Harvester Co. Almost new and in perfect running order. Will be sold for $275.

1 Hay Bailer,

operated by horse-power. Makes standard size bales.

For further information call on or write to

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
Oakland, Md.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars

Cameras and Photo Supplies

GETTY BROWNING,
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING.
Office—"Mountain Democrat Building,"
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Particular Attention Given
Railroad & Mine Surveying.
Surveys made for Town Sites, Sewerage and Water Works. Prompt attention given Land surveying. Both Phones.

Land for Sale.

We have for sale the following valuable tracts of land:

One Military Lot of 50 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation. All good land, and every acre tillable. Watered by several good springs and a never failing small run. Contains some good timber. One-half mile from R. R. siding, and one and one-half miles from Oakland.

Also part of two Military Lots containing about 50 acres. This property is directly East of Oakland, on the South side of the B. & O. R. R. siding on the North side of tracks. Contains valuable grazing land, a portion of which is in cultivation. Valuable R. R. frontage.

Also 10 acres suitable for building sites, just East of Oakland on the North side of the Oakland and Mt. Lake Park road.

For further information, address

THE H. WEBER & SONS CO.,
6-tf Oakland, Md.

Executrix's Notice.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas J. Lowdermilk, late of Garrett County, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of Aug., 1908. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1908.

LOUISA A. LOWDERMILK,
Executrix.
McHenry, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

WILLIAM HACHMAN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 26th day of May, 1908.

EDWARD H. SINCELL.
SAMUEL MOSSER.
Administrators.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Framel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department

Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier
DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y

You can buy at Reduced Prices
Grain Drills, Harrows & Plows
AT NAYLOR & CO.'S

Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contagious germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell, Real Estate Agent and Surveyor
SINCELL Building, OAKLAND, MD.

His Visit to Florida.

Mr. EDITOR:—I noticed in the columns of your valuable journal, THE REPUBLICAN, under the date of July 23rd, the continuance of my Florida letters. Thanking you for the space occupied, I will continue these letters. The writer hopes to interest the many intelligent readers of THE REPUBLICAN with a short write-up of the East Coast of Florida, beginning at St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States.

St. Augustine is 37 miles south of Jacksonville, located between the Matanzas side of Bay, and the Labechian river on the west, and is a well equipped modern city, it has asphalt pavements, gas and electric lights, artesian water system, fire department, well stocked markets and stores, elegant churches, an increasing number of residences, and palatial hotels, which are famous the world over and on whose registers are written the names of more than 50,000 guests every winter and spring. It is the fashionable winter resort of the United States. Visitors find every convenience and luxury, and a trolley car system.

The town is renowned for its healthfulness, the climate is equitable and has given lease of life to thousands who have come from the north and west. The great attraction for tourists is Fort Marion.

September 5, 1565, St. Augustine was settled, and the building of Fort Marion begun by Menendez, a brave military chief, who was appointed by his King, the hereditary Governor of the Floridas, on the condition that he should expel the French, conquor the natives and plant a colony there. The fort and defenses of St. Augnstine were 191 years in construction, and cost the Spanish government over thirty millions of dollars. Since it came into the possession of the United States it has been very materially strengthened, which has made it a very formidable defence. The fort at St. Augustine was named Fort Marion in honor of General Francis Marion, of Revolutionary fame. To realize the greatness of this ancient structure, it has to be seen. There are many other attractions at St. Augustine that I cannot describe in this letter.

A few years ago Henry Flagler, the millionaire benefactor of the East Coast country, begun the construction of the East Coast railroad from St. Augustine to Miami, a distance of 330 miles, which opened up the East Coast region to settlement. Land was cheap and enterprising people were attracted there and bought land and cleared it up and planted oranges, grapes, fruit and pineapple groves, and the growing of vegetables of all kinds are of large acreage from point to point of this railroad. Then came the winter resorts, some of which became famous for healthfulness, convenience and luxury.

I quote from a southern newspaper that I picked up on a train: "During the coming year the two great steps in advance for our country as a whole must go to the credit of Florida."

A state, large only in extent of its acreage, but insignsficant in population and wealth, compared to many of its sisters, will set the pace in works of national importance, and the whole world should be invited by sound of trumpet to "sit up and take notice."

Any sum less than one thousand million dollars will be ultimately spent on the Panama Canal, with the full approval of the people, provided only that a small portion of it may be dissipated in waste and graft. When completed the canal in commercial and military importance will be worth a billion dollars to us, though it should not cost half as much. But subsidiary to that work, it is the glory of Florida that she will see the completion of the East Coast extension, (one of the greatest engineering feats of the age), a trunk line that will put the canal within a few hours of all centers of population, and supply a sister enterprise that means much to the military systems as to that of commerce. The extension will make easier and more certain our control of the Carribean and the gulf, the protection of the canal, and must prove a most efficient instrument in that commercial control of South America, which loomed so largely in the eyes of Blaine and McKinley.

Of no inferior significance is the completion of the East Coast canal, the first link forged in that great chain of defence and commercial interchange which is to bind the Atlantic States together from Boston to Key West. Florida may well be proud of what 1908 will bring her, she should not forget through and by whom such glory is hers. For this year she will lead without a rival who will follow; she and hers have done this rather with the opposition than the help of the national government, to which others look when making plans for the future.

The southern states, south of Maryland and West Virginia, are less affected by financial panics, railroad and mine strikes and labor disturbances generally, including political upheavals, than their sister states north, east and west. This was true of the great railroad strike of 1877. All of the important lines, especially the trunk lines, were practically closed to traffic for weeks, and commerce was at a stand still during the summer of the year above mentioned. The strike did not interfere with the movement of freight on southern roads. I remember well of reading statements in our own northern newspapers, that the people did not feel the depression south that we did north. As many of our people will remember privation and suffering reigned supreme among all classes of laboring people here. This was only twelve years after the Civil War. The thirty-one years entervening till now has made a much more rapid progress towards the great "New South" of to-day.

The Civil War closed, leaving destruction in its wake from the center to circumference practically leaving nothing to begin home life with. No seed to plant and raise crops from, homes broken up, stock of all kinds scarce and very high in price, especially was this the case in the matter of work stock to plow and cultivate their crops. The worst feature in these conditions, there was no money to buy with, their currency had become worthless. Had not Gen. U. S. Grant, in his magnanimity, refused to include in the term of surrender at Appotomax the army horses, saying to the Confederates to take their horses home with them, that they would need them to plow their land and cultivate their crops, a noble people of a lost cause would have been in a still worse condition without their horses. By no means the least of calamities brought on by four years of war, blood shed, loss of human life, and destruction of property, there were left in the southern states about four million exslaves, ninety-nine out of a hundred were not in a condition for self support. These were a great loss and burden to the people of the southland. But, to them the assassination of one of the wisest of the presidents of the United States was the greatest calamity. Thousands of people north and south believe yet had not Mr. Lincoln been removed by the hand of an assassin the negro problem of the country would have been settled following the close of the war. The new south of to-day is nobly recovering from all of these reverses and burdens. The sons and grandsons of the old slave holders have been taking off their coats and pushing up their sleeves above their elbows and personally superintending their affairs—they regard labor as a necessary adjunct to a proper elevation of morals and religion. These institutions are upon a solid basis. Churches of every denominahion are in a happy condition and are doing splendid work for the Master. Their schools, from the primary to the college, are among the best in this God-blessed country of ours. Out of the churches and schools have come the champions of temperance, which is spreading like a mighty sea of glory over the beautiful south land. Not Republicanism nor Democracy, nor Prohibition, has done this great work singly and alone—but the people rising in their might, are throttling the greatest enemy of mankind. Prohibition has become a necessity in the great centers of the colored population, as well as among a certain class of whites. It is contended by the business men that to simply restrict the traffic does not produce the desired effect.

The southern states are getting out of the old ruts and taking up new ideas and new methods in agriculture and commerce, and have become the gateway to the nation's new destiny. It needs the best class of immigrants, and they will measure the supply to the demand. Soon the commerce of the south will teem, and lines of steamers flying the American flag, will carry its products along the coast lines of South America. All this, and much more could be said, I quote Secretary Strous, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in an address before the Savannah Board of Trade: "Formerly the south was spoken of as if it were undivided in its politics, and in its aspirations. Today it is the strongest bidder for immigrants. It has the highest rewards for capital, it is enthusiastic over chief domestic undertakings, such as the canal and American home commerce. it is loyal to the foreign enterprises of the government, it is distinctly national and thoroughly hospitable to ideas for its advancement in common with the rest of the country."

Without disparagement to others it was republican presidential nominee. Mr. William H. Taft, who struck firmly the key note of southern nationalism that has been vibrant ever since his notable address upon the south in national relations. In a little over thirty years its railroads have multiplied over five fold in trackage, its cotton factories in the same period have advanced from eleven, to one hundred and sixty-three millions in out puts. As the secretary points out the furtherance of commerce must be by close understanding between the business interests and the country through a national council of commerce "such as has been proposed." In this the south would enter actively. It is without significance to note that the words of inspiration for the south to become wealthy and influential according to its situation and products, come from those who have been and are identified with republican administrators To versify these statements more fully, I recall a conversation with a gentleman I met on a train and with whom I traveled several hundred miles, a typical southerner, a Georgian, who spoke freely of the condition of the south generally. Its agriculture, fruit, coal, iron, and vast commercial interests, society and schools. He warmed up on the temperance question and the wave that was sweeping over the southland. Becoming enthusiastic over the result, declaring that he had spent thousands of dollars to rid the state of Georgia of the traffic, and would do much more. I made inquiry as to his occupation and he said he was a merchant and planter, and was going to Charleston, S. C., to look after cotton he had in storage, and a drop of 2 cents per pound meant a loss of $2,700 to him. Mr. Lee spoke of Messrs. Bryan, Taft and Roosevelt as nominees of their respective parties. Mr. Lee declared that the democrats did not want Mr. Bryan, and would not support him, but would vote for Mr. Roosevslt if he was a candidate—not as a republican—but as a man who had done and was doing more to build up and foster the interests of the south than Mr. Bryan could hope to do. Mr. Lee claims the Lee family of Virginia as his ancestors.

Mr. Editor thanking you again for past courtesies, I remain,

GEO. L. MICHAELS.

BITTINGER.

A toil-worn farmer sat upon the top bar of the gap down by the cow pasture. His heart was heavy and he wept. Great tears oozed out at the corners of his eyes and went rolling down the sunny slope of his picturesque nose and fell like ocean spray upon the knee of his corduroy trou ers and went shimmering away through the evening twilight as though laughing at the old man's discomfiture, but could not shut out of his mind the stormy scene up there in the kitchen, or close his ears to Mary Ann's voice as she said: "Hiram Shallowtop, yer a born fool. You's done chucked yer vote away twice on that Bryan critter an' you'd be bustin' yerself now to donate $5 to his campaign boodle an' I jist tell yer now I haint goin' fer stand sich doins any longer. You kin tell Mister Bryan yer poor old wife spent that $5 fer a meetin' dress an' you will have to dig taters an' won't have time to vote fer him this time an' I'll guarantee you'll feel like an American fer the fust time in yer life."

Messrs. C. H. Jennings, C. M. Tozer and Herman Bear, of Jennings, passed through this village in a handsome automobile last Monday.

Misses Jean and Ella Ralston left here this week to take up positions at Mt. Lake Park.

Harvey Stark, who has been employed at Confluence, Pa., for the past year, is at his home here to recuperate after an attack of malaria fever.

C. E. Ellithorp and Miss Julia Orendorf were quite sick last week, but are both recovering.

Farmers are busy this week cutting their oats. The crop is ripening about three weeks earlier this year than last, but the grain is said to be very light.

Those who attend the picnic at this place next Saturday will have an opportunity to get their photographs taken as Ed Wiley, the well known photographer, will have a gallery on the ground.

F. M. Bittinger is building a new barn on his farm south of this plase.

FRIENDSVILLE.

Messrs. Paul Felty and Geo. Brooks visited at the home of Dr. Mason Sunday afteraoon.

Mr. Morris Largent, of Addison, Pa., spent Saturday and Sunday in our town.

Mr. John Dunham, of Oakland, has been visiting the family of his brother, Mr. Geo. Dunham, for the past few days.

Mr. VanZandt is in Cumberland on a business trip for a few days.

Mrs. Geo. F. Frazee and little son were visiting relatives and friends in Addison, Pa., on Sunday.

The Dorcas Society of the Lutheran church will hold a Lawn Fete on August 22nd.

Mrs. Morrison and son, of Boswell, and sister, Miss Morrison, of Somerset, Pa., have been visiting Rev. Stouffe and family.

LicKing the Editor.

In some portions of the United States it has always been a favorite pastime when a man was not satisfied with what appeared in the local paper to go and lick the editor. Some unwise guy imported the scheme into the southwest recently. It was tried in El Paso, and the editor is still doing business, while the man who wanted to lick him is buried in Oklahoma. Last week in Albuquerque a policeman tried it. He was six inches taller and weighed fifty pounds more than the editor. The policeman was taken to the hospital in an anbulance, and when he recovered consciousness the nurse gave him a message from the mayor announcing that he was fired from the police force.

It is probable that the editor of the Liberal and Col. Max Forest of the New Mexican are about the only editors in the territory whom it would be safe for an ordinary man to try to lick.—Lordsburg Liberal.

Engraved calling cards and wedding invitations may be procured by leaving your orders at this office. A very attractive and stylish line at moderate prices is shown.

THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING.

Celebration of an Event, The Principals of Which Have Many Garrett County Relatives.

A great event in the life of Elder and Mrs. Joel Gnagey occured at the Gnagey home in Trans-Meyersdale, on Thurday last, July 30, 1908, when after months of planning the entire family of this venerable couple were brought for the second time together around the family alter. This time it was to celebrate the Golden Wedding of their dearly loved parents and to witness the solemnization of the marriage of Della, the youngest daughter, to Otto L. Minnich, of California, by her aged father. The only daughter dead is Amanda, former wife of M. C. Horner.

We give a short summary of the family history:

Joel Gnagey, born February 9, 1836, on the old homestead farm, where he lived sixty-seven years.

Catherine Fike, born August 22, 1842

Joel Gnagey and Catherine Fike were married January 31, 1858. From this union eleven children were born, of which but one member died, mention is made below.

Amanda, married to M. C. Horner, died July 21, 1886.

Ellen, Married to Samuel Lichty, of Nebras a.

Annie, married to M. S. Peck, Somerset county.

Ida, married to J. F. Cable, Iowa.

Eliza, married to S. Sweitzer, Iowa.

William married to Miss Cora Boose, Berlin.

John, married to Alice Blough, Illinois.

Emma, married to H. J. Speicher, Maryland.

Sadie, married to H. M. Speicher, Maryland.

Della, married to Otto L. Minnich, California.

Grace, unmarred.

There are also 20 grand children and 3 great grand children. Of these are Cora Bittner and Foster Horner.

As an expression of the nature of the day that called them together, the aged couple were presented with a purse containing fifty dollars in gold, and Della, the happy bride received a number of useful and dainty gifts to take with her to her new home in California, which we hope will be a happy and prosperous home indeed. The sons-in-law are all prosperous men, and men of work and note at their homes—a body of men the venerable Elder may well feel proud. Miss Grace is a graduate of Mt. Morris College, but will return there soon.

And the feast. It was such an one as can be furnished only in a Somerset county farm home. That was a jolly party, and it was thoroughly enjoyed, at what will in all human probability be the last gathering of all as one family.

It is a pleasure to write of those whom so many here know, all of whom are respected and esteemed by every one who knows them. May the venerable couple have many annual recurrences of this joyous day.—Meyersdale Commercal.

A WEST VIRGINIA LADY

Accompanied Commander Peary and Party Over a Portion Of His Journey To North Pole.

A West Virginia lady is a member of the North Pole hunters under the command of Commander Robert E. Peary, as the guest of Mrs. Peary.

The lady referred to is Mrs. T. H. Chase, of Portland, Me., who was formerly Miss Jennie Painter, of Aurora, Preston county, and who is a sister of Mr. Howard Painter, of Grafton and William Painter, of Thornton, Mrs. Theodore Bush and Mrs. W. B. Sawyer, of Grafton. Mrs. Chase and Mrs. Peary are quite warm friends and as Mrs. Peary has always accompanied her husband when leaving on his exploration trips a portion of the long journey to the Arctic regions, Mrs. Chase was invited by Mrs. Peary to be her companion on this trip on the good ship "Roosevelt," which is quite pleasant recognition or the frienship existing between the two ladies.

The "Roosevelt" sailed from New York about ten days or two weeks ago for Sidney, C. B., where the ladies will disembark and return to New York City, and from where the "Roosevelt" will go to a point on the east coast of Greenland, where the real trials of the trip will begin.

NOW GOVERNOR!

List to the Baltimore Sun! It speaketh as the good mother to the favorite son. "My son keep my words and lay up my commandments with thee. Get thee a good wife."

"His Excellency," says the Baltimore Sun, "the Honorable Austin L. Crothers, Governor of Marvland, in a speech on Saturday to Carroll county farmers, their wives and daughters, said: "The true wife is man's best asset." What doth it profit, my brethren, though a man say he hath faith and have not works? Can faith save him? What are we to think of a man who recommends an investment to his neighbors while steadily refusing to put his own money in the venture? What has Governor Crothers to say in extenuation of his conduct in neglecting to invest in the asset which he pronounces the best of all assets? If a wife is such a valuable asset, why does he not invest in one? Can it be possible that the Governnr was merely giving "taffy" to the Carroll county ladies? There is absolutely no excuse for his failure to live up to his professions. The Governor has a fine, large house, ready furnished and with every appurtenance. The only thing that is needed to convert this house into a home is that "best asset" of which the Governor spoke so eloquently and with regard to which he has acted so negligently.

"The Governor not only has encouraged himself to invest in the best possible asset, but he has the encouragement of the most illustrious authority. No less a person than President Roosevelt himself, the "people's most exalted servant," has approved and commended matrimony. He has declared in a recent letter that "there are no lovers like wedded lovers." Then why cannot the Governor become a wedded lover and make his whole life one long sweet song? If any extended period of time should elapse between the speech to the Carroll county ladies and some decisive action upon his part, a committee of those ladies should wait upon him and ask him his intentions. The ladies should not permit him to escape after his Carroll county speech."

STOLE A SAWMILL.

But Was Unable to Cover His Trail and Was Caught.

To steal a saw mill in Pennsylvania, ship it to Cumberland and then to Rowlesburg, W. Va., and when detected in the theft, have to work to pay the freight back for the mill was the hard luck of a lumberman named McMin.

About a week ago Sterling & Dillinger were moving their mill to the farm of Emmett Lyons, and being overtaken by nightfall near Gans, Pa., moved the mill to the side of the road.

The owners of the mill were not quite ready to go to work and left the mill as they supposed standing along the road for a few days. When they returned the mill was gone. Inquiry developed the fact that some one had taken the mill apart and a man engaged Lyons to haul the mill to the railroad station at Cheat Haven, where it was shipped to Rowlesburg. The mill was consigned to a man named McMin. The owners started for Rowlesburg, where they secured their mill and then had McMin arrested.

There were $70 charged for moving the machinery back and forward over the road and as McMin could not pay them he agreed to work it out, and when the mill was taken back and set upon the Lyons farm he started in to work, but disappeared after pegging away for three days. The saw mill owners are satisfied to have their mill back again and will make no further search for the man.

The theft of the mill was looked upon as a big joke in the neighborhood.

Money to Loan.

$5,000. To loan on 1st mortgage in sums to suit. Apply to

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Oakland, Maryland.

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Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements; bathrooms, steam heat and electric lights.

New buildings with modern improvements. Location unsurpassed for health. Tuition books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in annual charge of $60 per quarter, payable in advance. Sanitarium for isolation of contageous diseases; resident physician and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog givin full particulars on application. Attention is called to short course of ten weeks in agriculture.

Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student. Early application necessary for admittance. Write for particulars.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Md.

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The C. & P. Telephone Comp'y

TAX SALES

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

IN GARRETT COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title "Garrett County," sub-title, "County Treasurer," and as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

SATURDAY,

the 15th day of August, '08,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at the front door of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following pieces and parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1. The undivided one-half interest in MILITARY LOT NUMBER ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN, CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, and being the same property which was conveyed by Etta M. Smouse and others to Lawrence B. Crane by deed bearing date the 7th day of May, 1904, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 47, folio 125, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7, of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Lawrence B. Crane.

No. 3. ALL THOSE PIECES OR PARCELS OF LAND KNOWN AS LOTS NUMBERS NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY AND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO as shown on the plat of Mountain lake Park Association recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 6, folio 800, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, Md., and being the same land which was conveyed by A. C. Snedeker and others to M. E. Conner by deed bearing date the 7th day of October, 1896, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 32, folio 343, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said M. E. Conner.

No. 7.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND KNOWN AS LOT NUMBER SEVENTY-SIX IN BLOCK 2 as shown on the plat of Loch Lynn Heights as recorded among the Land Records of Garrett county, containing for the same the quantity of 20-121 of an acre, and being the same land which was conveyed to William D. King by C. L. Smith and others by deed bearing date the 10th day of March, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 44, folio 385, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said William D. King.

No. 8.—ALL THOSE PIECES OR PARCELS OF LAND KNOWN AS LOTS NUMBERS FORTYEIGHT, FIFTY-NINE AND SIXTY-TWO as shown on the plat of Mountain Lake Park Association recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 6, folio 800, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, and being the same property conveyed to C. W. Conner by deed duly recorded among the Land Records of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1906 and 1907 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said C. W. Conner. Saidl land is located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

H. R. DEWITT,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

ORDER NISI.

Silas Teats vs. Allen Teats, et al.
No. 1521 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, this 30th day of July, 1908, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings and made and reported by Andrew S. Teats, Trustee, appointed by a decree of this Court to make sale, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 21st day of August, 1908; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 14th day of August, 1908.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1300.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 32. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1908. NUMBER 24

THE COURT HOUSE ROOF.

A Communication from Judge Robert R. Henderson on the Subject.

To the Editor of The Republican.

My attention has just been called to a statement in your issue of July 30th under the caption "Copper Will Be Used," which unwittingly does injustice to the contractor of the new court house, W. A. Liller. The part of the article to which I refer, is as follows: "The contractor had already covered a portion of the building with tin, said to be a low grade material, entirely unsatisfactory to all after it was found that it was of an inferior quality."

The facts are these: The contractor had nothing to do with the change of material from slate, called for in the specifications, to tin nor with the selection of the quality and grade of tin. This was the act of the majority of the Commission, at a meeting hastily called to meet what was believed to be a pressing emergency, without notice to the other members. As soon as it was discovered that the absent members were strongly opposed to the use of any quality of tin, the whole Commission was called together and copper was decided upon for the roofing material.

There was, however, no doubt about the quality of the tin, the whole question being whether tin should be used at all. The tin used by the contractor was precisely that which the executive committee of the Commission had ordered, to-wit: Taylor's Old Style, double dipped, Target and Arrow brand tin; and that tin is the very best roofing tin to be had in the market, and it is made in Maryland.

It follows that the statement that Mr. Liller was using an inferior quality of tin is not corrrect and does an injustice to him, and to the commission, which I hope you will correct by publishing this communication

I am, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

[In making publication of the article referred to above by Judge Henderson, it was not the editor's intention to cast any reflection either upon the court house contractor or upon the Court House Commission, but simply gave voice to a well defined rumor, and from a source which we considered competent, that the tin used in the construction of the conrt house roof was of an inferior quality, or at least, a low grade material. We trust this explanation of our position will be satisfactory to all concerned.—Ed. Republican.]

Field Day at Mt. Lake Park Aug. 21.

Fifteen interesting events—50 yard dash, 100 yard dash, one mile run, potato race, jumping, vaulting, hurdling, etc. Entrance to these contests is free to all, yet there will have to be a limited number of entries. Every mail is bringing entries or inquiries. The managers are anticipating a delightful time and a grand success.

SUNDAY SCENES AT THE MOUNTAIN CHAUTAUQUA

How the Residents Spend the First Day of the Week in Peace And Quiet.

NO SUNDAY EXCURSIONISTS THERE

Vespers at the Hall of Philosophy—Throngs in the Amphitheatre and Magnificent Music at the Sacred Song Service—News Items.

The Chautauqua at Mountain Lake Park, which is located on a magnificent plateau of the Alleghany Mountains, midway between New York on the east and St. Louis on the west, is probably, with one exception, the most national and the most cosmopolitan of all the Chautauquas of the country. Some of the others may hire the same lecturers and the same entertainers, they may organize department of instruction, they may cultivate all the reforms and they may move with all the movements, but they remain more or less provincial.

At the Mountain Chautauqua, however, there is to be found a distinctly national, if not international breadth, and the spirit of the place is hospitable to world ideas and world impulses. This characteristic makes the place delightful and congenial to the thousands of agreeable people who come to Mountain Lake Park year after year from all parts of the country. The week just closing, which is also the wind-up of the second week of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Session, brought in large numbers from every section of the country. Indeed, the hotels and boarding houses have become so crowded for room that private residents are being beseiged for rooms in their dwellings so that the strangers may be accommodated. By the end of the week everything will be as full as comfort will permit and Mountain Lake Park will have established the record of having the largest number of people within her gates in the history of the place.

All this prosperity coming to Mountain Lake Park with such a rush is but the expected response to the work and energy displayed throughout the entire year by the genial superintendent, Dr. W. W. Davis, who has traveled incessantly since early last fall, preaching and talking in cities of the first and intermediate class, in towns of some pretensions and in hamlets and villages, always pushing Mountain Lake Park to the forefront as the leading Christian summer resort of America. Then he has sent out thousands of well written and neatly printed booklets, circulars and personal letters inducing people to come. The honor, in great measure, for the large crowds present therefore, necessarily goes to Dr. Davis and his efficient manner of doing things at the right moment. May he continue in his present position is, or at least should be, the earnest wish of all friends of Mountain Lake Park.

Sunday at Chautauqua is a unique experience for the frequenter of other summer resorts. The ubiquitous Sunday excursionist and picnicker is entirely cut out. Trains do not stop at the station after midnight Saturday until the following Monday morning, so that if one desires to be at Mountain Lake Park on Sunday the only way to arrive there is to be there Saturday night or drive from Oakland or Deer Park Sunday. Trains fly up and down the railroad track but they do not even slow-down at the depot. This restriction usually strikes the casual visitor as a bit of Puritanical sabbatarianism, but it has the virtue of preserving a unique and characteristic Sunday for the Chautauquans. The day is given up to rest and religious exercises, and one may rest and worship out in the open air beneath the spreading branches of the giant oaks, within the canvas skirted walls of the magnificent amphitheatre or in one's own privacy without being disturbed by the excursionist or his activities.

The eleven o'clock services in the big amphitheatre last Sunday morning drew a crowd of three thousand or more to hear Dr. Charles W. Baldwin, President of the Mountain Lake Park Association, deliver a sermon in which the speaker urged the adaptation of the Christ-life by his auditors. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the most delightful and characteristic of all the Chautauqua religious services, the vesper service indigenous to the place, was held in the Hall of Philosophy under the personal guidanc of Dr. W. L. Davidson. Hundreds crowded the Hall and participated in the beautiful and worshipful liturgical service of the vespers.

One of the most beautiful things of the day is the grand sacred concert and song services in the amphitheatre in the evening. The Chautauqua chorus, with its many trained voices, the soloists, the orchestra and the mighty throng of the audience furnish some inspiring and soul-stirring sacred music. No wonder the casual visitor to Mountain Lake Park is likely to return again and again and to become at last a confirmed Chautauquan.

Fortunately no one is compelled to surfeit himself by attending these many services. He may wander in the woods, may drive through the country or may stroll about the well kept streets, but Sunday at the Chautauqua is largely devoted to other things than amusements. Nevertheless, I have heard more than one person ordinarily possessed of little interest in the religious side of life admit after trial of it that Sunday at the Mountain Chautauqua is not half bad.

The most prominent features on the program for the week beginning with tomorrow are as follows:

Friday, 11.00 a. m., Lecture, "Man For the Century," Rev. H. C. Millington. 7.45 p. m., Musical Prelude. 8.15 p. m., Lecture, "Radium," Dr. C. H. Tyndall, with practical demonstrations.

Saturday, 11.00 a. m., "Wireless Telegraphy," Dr. C. H. Tyndall. 8.00 p. m., Grand Week-end Concert.

Sunday, 11.00 a. m., Sermon, Dr. Russell H. Conwell, with special music by Chorus and Lotus Glee Club. 7.00 p. m., Eventide Song Service and Stereopticon Views.

Monday, 11.00 a. m., first gathering of the "Seton Indians." 8.00 p. m., Lecture, "The Silver Crown," Dr. Russell H. Conwell, a favorite at the Park.

Tuesday, 2.30 p. m., Lecture, "Panama, a Drama in Four Acts," Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, of New York. 7.45 p. m., Weber Male Quartette. 8.00 p. m., Musical Lecture, "Grand Opera," with Stereopticon Views—something new.

Wednesday—"Fraternal Day," Red Men, 11.00 a. m., Lecture, "America's Great Place Among the Nations," Dr. Robert S. McArthur. 1.00 p. m., Convocation of Red Men. 3.00 p. m., Lecture, "The Uses of Ugliness," Jahu DeWitt Miller. 7.45 p. m., Weber Male Quartette. 8.00 p. m., "Goeth's Faust in Music and Art," with Stereopticon Views, and Vitagraph Moving Pictures.

Thursday, 11.00 a. m., Annual Question Drawer, Jahu DeWitt Miller. 8.00 p. m., Lecture, "The Greatest of All Americans," Dr. Henry R. Rose, followed by Moving Pictures.

On Monday, August 17th, the annual Tournament, for the benefit of the Woman's Civic Club of Mountain Lake Park will be held in Bishop's Field, near the Dennett Hotel, at 2 o'clock p. m., with Maj. J. M. Burns, as Manager, and Dr. H. W. McComas as Chief Marshall. Governor Crothers has been invited to be present and deliver an address on "Good Roads." Fine horses, excellent exhibitions of horsemanship, foot races, sack races, etc. Music by Stephens' Famous Band. This Tournament will doubtless draw a great crowd.

On Wednesday next there will be in all probability one of the largest crowds ever on the grounds. The "Red Men" will be here in force, accompanied by their families and friends. They will burn a "Pale Face" at the stake at 9.15 p. m., in Chautauqua Park. This will be very realistic. The members of the local lodge are requested to meet at Hayden's Hall at 8.45 a. m.

There are quite a number of Uniontown, Pa., people here this season At the Chautauqua Hotel are Dr. and Mrs. L. B. Brownfield, Dr. A. E. Crow, Mr. Alexander Chisholm, and Misses Edith Ritenour and Edith Abraham. At the Mountain Lake Hotel are Mr. and Mrs. Frederick, Attorney Corpenny and Mr Darrell Smiley, and on Saturday this number will be enlarged by Mesdames Dr. Hill, Chas. H. Dixon, Thomas Howard, and Geo. A. McCormick, Mr. Harry Whyel and wife and Dr. LaClair and wife. Mr. A. Stewart Ingles is still here—and we have a successful season as we have had every season that Mr. Ingles has been with us. We have his promise to be here next season.

Dr. Whitley, of the M. E. Church South, preached an able sermon in our church here Sunday evening.

Rev. E. J. Westfall is holding a series of meetings at Bond this week.

Rev. H. E. Friend is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Weimer, at The Colonial.

Mr. Chester May, of Hagerstown, is circulating among his many friends in the Park this week.

Our merchants are all well pleased with business conditions at the Park this season.

RAILWAYS WILL AID GOOD ROADS

The Transportation Problem is the Most Important Encountered.

The railroads which gridiron Maryland will do their part in building good roads by granting reduced rates on all carloads of crushed stone to be used in constructing permanent hard roads in the state. The railroad companies were quick to grasp the benefits which they would derive through freight rates and through more prompt delivery of freights if the roads leading to and from their stations are hard and durable. Hence, their ready compliance with the request of the state roads commission for lower rates than the average.

It was rather a difficult problem which the ratemakers of the railroad companies confronted when they were asked to grant a reduced rate on crushed stone. If the cars hauling the stone had to pass through another state, as would be the case, for illustration, in transporting stone over the Pennsylvania railroad from both Port Deposit and adjacent quarries to any county on the Eastern Shore, except Cecil, the Interstate Commerce Commission would have to be consulted and would have to give its consent, after a notice of 30 days, to the requested reduction, since the cars would have to pass through another state, Delaware additional to Maryland. The Baltimore and Ohio and the Western Maryland companies are similarly handicapped along certain portions of their route, since the two roads freely mingle in Maryland and West Virginia, west of Harper's Ferry.

In the confines of Maryland, however, the railroad and steamboat companies are not hampered by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the reduction in rates for crushed stone can be at a figure which will cover the cost of transportation.

When the State Roads Commission started out on its mission to build permanent highways it recognized the necessity of low rates in order to bring the building of roads within reasonable cost. Chief Engineer Crosby was instructed to secure from the railroad companies as low rates as possible.

Masonic Outing and Picnic.

Oakland Lodge of Masons is in receipt of an invitation to attend an outing and picnic to be held at Morris Park, on the Morgantown and Kingwood Railroad, Thursday, August 20th. The outing will be under the auspices of the Masonic Lodges of Preston county, W. Va., the invitation to the local lodge having been extended by the Terra Alta fraternity. Members of Oakland lodge who wish to avail themselves of the outing may communicate with the Master of Oakland lodge by Saturday of this week and not later than Monday of next week. The picnic grounds may be reached by leaving Oakland on train No. 3 Thursday morning and the return can be made on train No. 12 the same evening.

Call for Your Letters.

Mr. Harold Bouers, Mrs. Samuel W. Bryant, Mr. Manfail Holman, Mr. Geo. Jones, Mr. J. W. Wallace.

See The Republican for Job Printing.

OAKLAND AGAIN VISITED BY DISASTROUS FIRE.

Two Valuable Horses, Three Stables, Vehicles and Other Property

DESTROYED YESTERDAY MORNING

Mr. G. A. Shirer, In An Endeavor to Save Horses from Stable, Very Seriously Burned About His Face and Hands.

Yesterday morning shortly after one o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded by the electric light siren which brought the majority of the residents of Oakland to the streets, knowing as they did that a fire or some worse calamity was occuring.

At the time of the alarm a heavy fog was over the town and the location of the fire could not be ascertained immediately but within a few minutes it was located in the alley running through the block bounded by First, Oak, Second and Water streets, and in the rear of Shirer & Co's stove and tin store, where it had its origin in the stable belonging to the firm. Occurring as it did so late in the night and in the building where no one connected with the firm had been for five hours, there is every reason to believe that it was set on fire, whether intentionally or otherwise being a matter of speculation.

The fire was discovered in the upper portion of the stable where a quanity of hay had been stored and had gained so much headway that it would have been impossible to save the building had men and means been on the ground. Mr. G. A. Shirer, one of the firm, who resides in the Shirer home fronting on Oak street which is removed but a little distance from the stable site, was one of the first to see the fire. As quickly as possible he went into the stable where the horses where tied and endeavored to release them. He succeeding in loosening one which rushed from the building through the alley doorway which had been opened from the outside by other men who had arrived. The released animal when it went through the door was a mass of flames and ran down the street where it was caught and taken to another stable. In the meantime Mr. Shirer's clothing had taken fire and his face, neck and hands were horribly burned, but retaining his presence of mind he ran from the building and was taken to his home where his injuries were dressed by Dr. J. E. Legge. The remaining horse in the stable could not be gotten out and it was incinerated.

From the Shirer stable the fire communicated to the stable on the lot adjoining, belonging to Mr. G. S. Hamill, which burned, along with the stable opposite on the Townshend lot, and rented by Mrs. Baker Banks, who had a quantity of hay stored therein for winter use.

Yesterday morning the horse belonging to the Shirer firm was shot, its injuries being of such a nature that it could not recover.

Besides losing the two animals a wagon, buggy, several sets of harness, grain, etc., belonging to Messrs. Shirer were also burned, entailing a loss variously estimated at from $1200 to $1500. The other buildings burned were of a more or less substantial nature and will cost to replace them about $500.

Some excellent work was done by the assembled citizens in keeping the fire confined to the buildings burned

This morning Mr. Shirer's condition is considered favorable by his attending physician, although at times he suffers very much.

To the Fruit Growers of Garrett County.

OAKLAND, Md., August 12, 1908.

At the State Horticultural Exhibition, held in Baltimore in December, 1906, $23 were won in premiums upon Apples from Garrett county. I now offer the above to be contested for in Oakland, on a date to be named in October.

For the best general collection of Apples, consisting of not less than 7 apples of a kind, and including as many kinds as possible. First prize, $5; second prize, $3.

For the best single plate of Apples, consisting of not less than 7 apples of one kind, fifteen prizes of $1 each will be offered, being awarded to the most perfect fruit. (Winter, or late keeping varieties are most desirable).

In this competition, absolute perfection of each apple must be sought rather than size. They should be hand picked, and each apple wrapped in soft paper separately, and closely packed in a small box in layers. The name of the apple and the owner's name and address, should be written on a slip of paper and accompany the fruit.

W. MCCULLOH BROWN,
Vice Pres. State Horticultural Society.

Tournament at Mt. Lake Park.

The tournament scheduled to take place next Monday afternoon on the Bishop Field, adjoining Hotel Dennet, under the auspices of the Woman's Civic Club of Mountain Lake Park, promises to be well attended and quite interesting. Seats will be provided for all who may be present and an admission fee of 25 cents will be charged. A number of Oakland riders have signified their intention to enter the lists, as well as several from near-by points. The ladies having charge of the affair will have ice cream, lemonade and other refreshments on sale. They deserve a a liberal patronage.

Subscribe for The Republican.

DIXON & KELSO

Wholesale Retail

PEACHES! PEACHES!

Peach season is on and we are headquarters for same.

Will receive fresh Peaches daily.

Price the Lowest.

Car load of Mason's Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses and Stoneware at Bottom Prices.

Come and See
DIXON & KELSO.

E. A. WEIMER.

Cut Prices
ON
Low Shoes.

Cut this ad. out and bring it with you and I will allow you a rebate of 50 cents on Men's Women's and Boy's, and 25 cents on Misses' and Children's low cut Shoes.

This offer good during July and August.

Yours Truly. E. A. WEIMER.
NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE OAKLAND, MD

Conditions Justify Some Increases In Freight Rates.

By MARTIN A. KNAPP, Chairman Interstate Commerce Commission.

JUSTIFICATION for increase in freight rates, if there is to be such increase, may be found, if at all, only in the fact that increased cost of operation and maintenance of railroads has reached a point where reasonable profit on money invested in them is not possible from the revenue they now receive.

The country does not stand still. Each year marks an increase in effort and output and therefore an increased demand for transportation facilities. If the highest point of capacity was reached, then it stands to reason that to meet the increased demand for the years that follow there must be an increase in those facilities commensurate at least with the demand for them. To provide new facilities takes money.

IN ORDER TO INVITE THE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL A RAILROAD MUST BE ABLE TO SHOW THAT ITS REVENUES PAY COSTS OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, COSTS OF NEW FACILITIES AS NEEDED AND A FAIR CERTAIN PROFIT ON MONEY INVESTED. THE CAPITALIST IS NOT SATISFIED TO KNOW THAT IT IS POSSIBLE FOR A ROAD TO DO THIS. HE MUST BE ASSURED THAT IT IS CERTAIN TO DO IT AT ALL TIMES.

Wages have been increased a number of times by the railroads in recent years, while FREIGHT RATES HAVE PRACTICALLY REMAINED UNCHANGED. The cost of operation and maintenance of a railroad approximately, as last year, is 70 per cent of its gross receipts. Out of this 70 per cent about two-thirds is paid in wages. Now, it stands to reason that if wages are increased 5 to 10 per cent there is a big increase in the cost of maintenance and operation of the road. In just the degree that this cost is increased is lessened the opportunity of the road to provide new facilities and to bring the old facilities up to a fixed satisfactory standard.

IT IS A MATTER OF PUBLIC INTEREST, FIRST, THAT GOOD WAGES BE PAID RAILROAD EMPLOYEES; SECOND, THAT PRESENT TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES BE KEPT UP TO A SATISFACTORY STANDARD AND, THIRD, THAT NEW FACILITIES BE PROVIDED TO MEET THE EVER INCREASING DEMAND FOR THEM.

Inasmuch as the cost of wages has been raised considerably in many instances during the last year or so, and inasmuch as the cost of equipment has also increased, while the rates are practically now what they were before these increases occurred, it is not unlikely that some roads may have to increase—not all, perhaps, but some—their freight rates.

Talk About War With Japan Pronounced Sheer Nonsense.

By THOMAS J. O'BRIEN, American Ambassador to Japan.

SHEER NONSENSE IS WHAT I SHOULD TERM THIS PALAVER ABOUT WAR BETWEEN JAPAN AND AMERICA.

It is a matter of sober fact that the Japanese, as far as one can learn by close observation and by being brought in contact with their leading men, are not inclined toward war at all. They do not want war either with the United States or with any one else.

THE PICTURE OF JAPAN AS A BLOODTHIRSTY NATION, ITS HEAD ON FIRE WITH THE LUST OF CONQUEST AND WITH A VERY LARGE CHIP ON ITS SHOULDER, IS QUITE ABSURD. JAPAN IS LOOKING FORWARD TO A FUTURE OF COMMERCIAL GREATNESS ABOVE ALL ELSE. HER EYES ARE NOT FIXED UPON WAR, CONQUEST AND BLOODSHED.

Japan wants to be a great commercial country, a great manufacturing country and a wealthy country. She is seeking to extend her markets wherever possible, to increase the scope of her manufactures, to open up new markets and to add to her mercantile marine.

I find IN JAPAN A SENSE OF SURPRISE OVER THE TALK OF THE POSSIBILITY OF WAR of which our newspapers were so full some time ago. In Japan Americans are popular in the extreme. Japan regards us as HER MOST IMPORTANT CUSTOMER and the country as the one with which, above all, she must maintain friendly and close relations. We take about half of her exports today and are by far her largest customer. She also buys quantities of material from us.

The money which Americans pour into Japan each year for Japanese goods, especially silks, is of much importance to the islands. Japan appears to have no intention of doing anything to interrupt the course of trade and the maintenance of friendship between herself and America.

Poor Rich People Can't Pay Their Ordinary Bills.

By STUYVESANT FISH, Former President Illinois Central Railroad.

I KNOW OF MANY WEALTHY PERSONS WHO HAVE NOT THE READY CASH TO PAY THEIR BILLS. The result is the merchant does not get his money to make new purchases, and therefore business is at a standstill. It is harder for a man who has been living at the rate of $200,000 a year to get down to a $50,000 a year standard than for the man who has been living on $15 a week to get along on $10.

In August I expect there will be a revival of the cry of "hard times," as there always is in presidential years. It will be used by the campaign collectors to get money from men of riches to elect a certain candidate to bring a return of prosperity and a resumption of employment for the workingmen and to restore confidence.

I look for SOME SLIGHT REVIVAL OF BUSINESS AFTER ELECTION. The crops are enormous and the railroads will have all they can do to move them this fall. The gross receipts will show a tremendous improvement, but on account of the high price of labor there will be no improvement in the net earnings. The farmers will get the benefit, and although the railroads will be busy they will not be making any money with which to purchase new materials or to make improvements in roadbeds or extend their lines.

THE WATER CURE THE BEST OF ALL

By Its Use Beauty And Health at Beck Of Every Woman.

Water! water, just as it is, if pure, is the most efficacious and cheapest of beautifiers. Generally speaking, we drink about one-fourth as much as we should through the day. Physicians advise water repeatedly, but we do not "get the habit." We are perhaps busy, and may allow a day to go by without one glass of water between meals; then we drink freely while we eat, which is worse than not drinking water at all, as it retards digestion, especially when the water is icy cold. One should drink water four times a day regularly, half an hour after breakfast, after luncheon, after dinner and half an hour before retiring, the temperature to suit individual taste (except very cold.) The quantity should never be less than four to six large glasses or three pints in twenty-four hours; the water should not be ice cold, nor of a nauseating lukewarmth. Many benefit by a cup of hot water before breakfast in the morning, and if troubled with a form of indigestion called "gas" half a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal should be added. It affords speedy relief; then omit any liquid at meals. Avoid fatty, rich foods; masticate thoroughly and slowly. It is surprising how soon one becomes used to not drinking while eating, and also how soon the good results will be manifest.

One women, whose skin is the admiration of all, washes her face with lukewarm water, the best toilet soap and a piece of soft old flannel each night upon retiring, and rubs it very gently upward with an old linen towel. Then she sips a cupful of hot water; in the morning she dashes cold water over her face and neck and pats it dry with a Turkish towel, and sips a cupful of hot water again. She has never used a cosmetic, and attributes the beauty of her skin to the generous use of water, both internally and externally.

To keep the blood in perfect circulation there is no better aid than bathing. Use a turkish towel mitten for the scrub off and a huck, or Turkish towel for the vigorous afterrub. This is most beneficial as a tonic bath. A little salt added sometimes gives good results to those in poor health.

The value of systematic and proper use of water is really wonderful, but for a person who is physically weak (unless it is ordered by a physician) the cold "dip" in the morning shoud not be indulged in. Sometimes it depreses, and again it accelerates, the heart action, and causes exhaustion or sinking. After a strenuous day, what a luxury to have a sponge or tub bath, to don fresh linen and to sit down and rest. One should not indulge in it while very warm, or immediately after heavy eating, however. Water is one of the greatest luxuries, and one which rich and poor may enjoy with equal freedom.

TO WED OR NOT TO WED

Answer Depens on What Brother of the Woman Says.

Sunday's Cincinnati Times Star.

Frank Englehart, of Guseman, W. Va., and Elizabeth Evans, of Worthville, Ky., "looked each other over" in Cincinuati Saturday morning in order to decide whether they will marry. The man was willing, he said, but the woman hesitates, saying she wants first to get the approval of her brother, who is coming from Worthville to "have a look."

The meeting took place in the home of Mrs. Adams, 1026 Rittenhouse street. Or, rather, it took place in a candy store Mrs. Adams conducts, so it was a sweet meeting from every aspect. Miss Evans is a sister of the Cincinnati woman, and the meeting at Rittenhouse street had been arranged by correspondence.

Englehart works in the woolen mills at Guseman. He put cards in packages of woolen goods being shipped from the factory, inviting girls to correspond with him. Miss Evans says she was in a store at Worthville when a package was opened and one of the cards dropped out. She wrote, and for nearly two years the correspondence continued. The meeting Saturday was to see if each suited the other enough to make it man and wife.

Englehart was to have met his "bride in prospect" at the depot Saturday morning, but when it was found that the train would arrive at 5 a. m. it was decided to meet at the Rittenhouse street home. So he was taken there in a cab, and as the sun was peeping over the housetops he stepped out, entered the store, and greeted Miss Evans, waiting in the store, with a "How do you do?" There was a clasping of hands while each took mental measurement of the discussion as to whether there would be a marriage.

The second chapter of the romance has not been written.

Englehart said: "It was August 6, 1906, that my brother and I put tags into a number of the woolen goods boxes with our names and addresses on them. We got many answers. My brother was unfortunate. He corresponded with a girl for quite a time, got a picture of a fine-looking girl and went to see her. But instead of the girl shown in the picture he found that his correspondent was a colored girl."

LIGHTNING AND THE SHIPS

Vessels on High Seas Are Struck Oftener Than Is Suppose.

In spite of a popular impression to the contrary, ships remote from the land, we are told by a writer in Knowledge, are seldom damaged by lightning, although some of the most awe-inspiring displays of atmospheric electricity are frequently witnessed by those on board them. To quote:

"Standing rigging, and even parts of the running gear, are now made of steel wires, and this substitute for the old-fashioned hemp serves the purpose of a lightning conductor when the ship is not fitted with such an aid to safety. The electric current is conveyed down the wire rigging, and reaches the sea through the vessel's metal hull. Damage occurs only if the current be interrupted on its way to earth. In a comparatively large proportion of instances the fore-royal truck is struck by lightning, that of the main less frequently, and the mizzen least of the three. Very serious casualties under this head occurred to war ships and merchant vessels in the days of wooden hulls and hempen rigging. In July, 1802, as 13 sail of the East India Company were trying to round the Cape in the vicinity of Algoa Bay, homeward bound, two of them, the Britannia and the Bombay Castle, were struck by lightning. The foremast of each was soon enveloped in flames, and the two masts had to be cut away in order to save the ships and their combustible cargoes. A heavy gale was blowing, the night was dark and the other ships of the fleet, which were hove to at the time, were witnesses of this thrilling incident.

"Many vessels are now fitted with lightning conductors of approved types, lest the wire rigging should fail to carry off the electric current. In May, 1896, shortly after a severe thunder storm, accompanied by lightning and rain, in 3 degrees south, 87 degrees east the P. & O. steamship Victoria had a sudden increase of deviation amounting to 6 degrees in both the standard and the wheel house compasses, and later on it was discovered that the lightning conductor on the fore had fused. The ship must have been struck by lightning during the storm. At 10.55 on the night of December 29, 1907, in 26 degrees 50 minutes north, 21 degrees 20 minutes east, the P. & O. steamship Britannia, outward bound to Syndey, N. S. W., came under the influence of a heavy thunder storm, accompanied by vivid lightning, a deluge of rain and very large hailstones. * * * This weather continued till 5.30 on the morning of the 30th, * * and it was discovered that during the night the fore lightning conductor had been fused in places, and that the strands of the last ten feet of it had been open out. Neither the Victoria nor the Britannia was injured, and this immunity from injury was doubtless due to the presence of lightning conductors."

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

The speech of Mr. Taft at Hot Springs, Va., before the Bar Association of Virginia, is full of practical suggestions for making the processes of justice quicker and less costly. Simplify the codes of procedure recommends Mr. Taft, as England has done. "The code of the state of New York is staggering in the number of its sections." Says the New York Tribune in an editorial yesterday, commenting upon Mr. Taft's address: "It is a familiar observa- among members of the bar that no lawyer, however wide his experience, ever really knows the New York code of civil procedure. Much of the time of courts is cord with this staggering document and many cases are delayed by the failure of attorneys to master it."

There is not state in the union to which the same objection may not apply in reference to its code of procedure. Many attempts have been made to simplify the code of Maryland in both civil and criminal cases. Some progress has been made, it is true, along the line of eliminating antiquated statutes, but in the matter of costs and speedy trials we are no better off than we were fifty years ago.

Appeals, too, says Mr. Taft, should be restricted. The great body of litigation, he thinks, should be confined to courts of the first instance and to intermediate appellate courts. One appeal should be enough, except in certain typical cases which involve constitutional questions or the construction of a statute; upon these he would have the court of last resort pass. Court fees should be reduced so as to make litigation as cheap as possible, and the judges should be induced to render their opinions promptly on the conclusion of a trial, as the English judges do, instead of incubating the matter for protracted periods, as is the American custom. Arbitration wherever feasible should be employed on account of its greater cheapness.

Mr. Taft raises a genuine moral issue, and one of which the country is sure to hear more in the future, when he points out that the present delays and cost of court procedure operate to produce virtual inequality before the law. The poor litigant cannot afford the expense and he cannot endure the delay attendant on getting justice. If one of the parties to a contest is poor and the other rich, the rich litigant can wear out the other's patience and exhaust his resources by resorting to technicalities, delays and appeals. It becomes between them not so much a question of justice as of endurance, and this relative advantage that the rich litigant enjoys over the poor causes dissatisfaction just as surely as if the judges openly discriminated in favor of wealth and power. Mr. Taft's experience on the bench enables him to expose effectively the inequality before the law that results from the present freedom of appeals:

"There is nothing which is so detrimental to the interest of the poor man as the right which, if given to him must be given to the other and wealthier party, of carrying the litigation to the court of last resort, which generally means two, three and four years of litigations. Could any greater opportunity be put in the hands of powerful operations to fight off just claims, to defeat, injure or modify the legal rights of poor litigants off from what is their just due by a lawsuit for such a period, with all the legal expenses incident to such a controversy?"

No man in public life in this country is better qualified than Judge Taft to take the lead in reforming court procedure. The defects of our judicial system as compared with England, for example, have been recognized for years, but the recognition has been academic. No one has addressed himself persistently to the task of arousing and educating public opinion to demand a reform. Mr. Taft regards the reform of court procedure to do away with the law's delays and inequalities as the "greatest issue before the public today." It is safe to say, therefore, that his interest in the question is more than academic. He addresses himself naturally to the reform of the federal judicial system, where, it is objected, the faults which he points out are by no means as prevalent as in the state courts; but a beginning of reform has to be made somewhere, and if something is accomplished to make justice quicker and cheaper in the federal courts the states will not be slow to take up the improvement.

For Sale or Rent,

The Litzinger building on south side of Second street, Oakland, Md., for sale, or the north storeroom for same for rent. Apply to J. C. Peddicord, Oakland postoffice, for particulars.

J. M. LITZINGER.

For Sale.

Arnold cottage, at Mt. Lake Park, Md; 13 rooms and attic; used as boarding house and has good patronage; high ground; splendid location; two blocks from new auditorium; city water; one of the best built houses in the Park; about 75 feet of porches. Will exchange for smaller property. A good bargain. Address F. P. Arnold, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

The Gold Mine Store is the place to get your candy, post cards, tobaccos, toys, wagons, base ball goods and fishing tackle of all kinds. Two bottles of pop for 5c.

Orders taken for Aubrey Sisters famous Beautifier, tint, massage cream, depilatory powder, soaps, etc., at Oakland Hotel. 19-tf.

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Any flavor you may prefer.

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Henry Lauer,

4tf Oakland, Md.

Saving the Ticket.

By Carl Williams.

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"I suppose that all this seems very tiresome to you," said pretty Nelly Briggs as she slipped into a chair beside Carol. "It's not much like your swell parties in the city. They must be grand."

Carol smiled and nodded an absent-minded assent. She was beginning to hate the farce she was playing. Ill health had sent her back to Broadwater, and her old associates in the little town had taken it for granted that because her few dresses were well tailored and her feminine knickknacks were better than those sold at the Boston store she had prospered mightily.

She had not told them that the dresses were last year's styles purchased at the bargain counter after infinite sacrifice and that the knickknacks which seemed so precious in Broadwater eyes were the odds and ends of remnant sales. She had permitted them to believe that her life was one round of gayety and it was all that they in their wistful imaginings pictured.

She was beginning to hate herself for the acted lie. At first it had been very pleasant to receive the homage of her associates, to read the nice things that were said about her in the Broadwater Bulletin and to speak grandly of "in town," but now she found that it had set her upon a pedestal apart from the rest, and she was minded to step down and mingle with the crowd.

Only two days remained of her vacation, and this dance had been arranged in her honor, marking the termination of a round of festivities. As the guest of honor Carol shared her dances impartially with all applicants, dividing a dance between three or four of the boys, but Nelly's remark had dampened her pleasure in her belleship.

It was not at all like the parties in the city. The town hall was no more dingy than the places at which were held the only dances she attended. More, it was clean and bright, and no

"WE'LL SAVE IT!" CRIED SETH JUBILANTLY.

insistent calls of the waiter jarred the sensibilities and reminded the merry-makers that patronage of the bar was considered indispensable.

A piano and cornet constituted the orchestra, and they were playing last year's selections. Carol smiled as she contrasted their playing with the fifteen piece bands at the summer parks near town, but the atmosphere was altogether different, and with a sigh she realized that in a few days she would be going back to the tawdry glitter of the city, where she was only one of the lookers on at the real events and where her own field was restricted to the people in her boarding house, the few congenial girls in the church club to which she belonged and the half dozen men in the office where she spent her days bent over a typewriter.

Seth Morey came up to claim the first half of the next waltz, and as she placed her hand in his he said, as Nelly Briggs had done before him:

"I suppose it all seems foolish to you. I guess you're used to men in dress suits and all that."

Carol thought of the men who danced with their hats on the back of their heads and only smiled in reply.

"I'm thinking of coming to the city next fall," continued Seth. "I guess I need a little polishing up."

"You're better off where you are," said Carol wearily. "If you'll take my advice you'll stay here."

"Of course we can't all be as clever as you and get ahead as fast," he said stiffly. "There's Tommy Madigan. I think he has the second chance at this dance."

Carol knew as well as Seth that Tommy was not next in turn, but she accepted the exchange and went whirling about the hall with him, while Seth sat in a corner glowering upon the crowd of dancers and fiercely assured himself that he was foolish to imagine that a girl like Carol would care for a country fellow like himself after she had met so many smart men in the city.

Humbly he admitted the truth of her suggestion that he could not make progress in town, and he succeeded in becoming thoroughly miserable.

He was glad when the two piece orchestra struck up "Home, Sweet Home," and the girls hurried to the dressing room for their wraps. He waited at the door for Carol.

"May I walk home with you?" he asked as she came from the dressing room in her smart coat and furs.

"If—if you won't be cross again," assented Carol, slipping her arm through his. "You know very well," she added as they descended the stairs, "that Tommy Madigan was not next on my list, and yet you got angry because I urged you to stay here at home instead of trying your luck in town."

"I know I was foolish," he asserted, a little sadly. "I'd stand no chance with those city bred fellows. You always were clever and could get ahead."

"It isn't that," explained Carol. "I'm going to tell you all about it, Seth. It's all been a big mistake. Everybody up here supposes that I am doing so well that I can afford to come home for a rest without waiting for the summer vacation. That's not it at all."

"But you're here, and it's only April," he reminded her.

"I'm here," she went on, "because I broke down trying to live and dress myself and do everything on $7 a week. I had to have nice clothes or I could not get a place. I had to put my money on my back instead of into my food. They have no use for a girl who does not convey the impression that the office is a prosperous one. I'm sick and tired of it all, and I loathe the idea of going back."

"You wouldn't care to stay on here," he declared incredulously. "You don't have half the fun. This was a big event tonight for us. Just contrast it with the times you have in town."

"I have; that's what makes me so miserable," she confessed. "In town I don't go to the great balls you read about unless it's to stand outside in the street and catch a glimpse of the rich people as they go in. My balls are in halls smaller than this town hall, and they're horrid. When I go to the theater, it's to climb to the top gallery to hang over the rail and see only a part of the stage."

"And you'd rather stay here in Broadwater?" he asked. "You'd rather live in this sleepy old town than in the city, with all the lights and life?"

Carol looked about her. An April rain that afternoon had left the air cool and sweet. The scent of moist earth and of growing things filled the air with fragrance, and the moon touched with kindly light the little huddle of houses gleaming white against the soft new green of the budding trees.

Then she thought of the city, with its noisome streets, the trenches smelling of gas pipes and sewers, of the reeking pavements and the harsh glare of the electric lights.

She contrasted the quiet of the night with the hurrying, jostling throng of humanity, men and women who never were rested, who thought only of themselves and had no time for others.

"You don't know—the city," she said, with a little sob in her voice. "It's a vampire, merciless and menacing. It sucks your lifeblood and throws you aside for fresh victims."

"Then why go back?" asked Seth quietly. "I haven't spoken before because I thought that you never would be content with Broadwater again, but if you want to stay, dear, can't you stay—as my wife?"

The glad light sprang to Carol's eyes, but the eternal feminine within her rose. It seemed too easy a surrender.

"I have the return half of my ticket," she objected. "I can't waste that."

"I'll get one, too," he suggested, "and we'll go together—on our honeymoon."

"I'd like to go back to the city—for a honeymoon," said Carol shyly. "It seems a shame—to waste the ticket."

"We'll save it!" cried Seth jubilantly. "I'm grateful to the city since it sent you back home—to me."

Satisfied.

"Please, sir," piped the tiny customer, whose head scarcely reached the counter, "father wants some oak varnish."

"How much does your father want, my little man?" asked the shopman.

"Father said you was to fill this," said the little fellow, handing over a half gallon can.

It was duly filled and handed over.

"Father will pay you on Saturday," said the recipient casually.

And then the face of the shopman grew dark.

"We don't give credit here," he said. "Gimme back the can!"

Meekly the little lad handed back the can, which was emptied and handed back to him, with a scowl.

"Thank you, sir," he said. "Father said you'd be sure to leave enough round the sides for him to finish the job he wants to do, and I think you 'ave, sir."—London Scraps.

Most Important Work.

A reporter recently took a journey of considerable length for the purpose of interviewing a rising literary light as to his next novel. On reaching the house he discovered the author seated in his garden engaged in earnest conversation with a little boy who had a large towel pinned around his neck. The author received his visitor cordially, but seemed rather absentminded.

"Are you willing to tell me a little about your next important work?" asked the reporter.

The literary man clicked a pair of shears and patted the boy on the shoulder.

"We were just talking about it as you came up," he said. "Willie thinks I ought to do it with a bowl, but I think I can do it without. What would you advise? You see his mother has always cut it before, but she's away just now!"—Home Magazine.

The Age of Invention Not Fairly Started Yet.

By THOMAS A. EDISON, Inventor.

THE AGE OF INVENTION IS NOT PASSING; IT HASN'T STARTED YET. THE NEXT FIFTY YEARS WILL SEE A MUCH GREATER MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT THAN THE PAST HALF CENTURY ALONG ALL LINES.

You can never tell what some APPARENTLY small discovery will lead to. Somebody discovers something, and immediately a host of experimenters and inventors are playing all the variations upon it. Take Faraday's experiments with copper disks. Looked like a scientific plaything, didn't it? Well, it eventually gave us the trolley car. Or take Crookes' tubes—looked like an academic discovery, but we got the X ray from it. A whole host of experimenters are at work today. What great things their discoveries will lead to no one can foretell.

Why, WE DON'T KNOW ANYTHING YET. Tell me, what physical law do we know? Not one. So far as science is concerned we're still GROPING ABOUT IN THE DARK. With this world of knowledge before us, how can any one say that the age of invention has passed?

* * *

Why, we don't even know what electricity is yet. How can we say that we've reached the limit of a force whose very nature we are ignorant of?

It is impossible to predict the lines along which electricity will be developed. It may be illumination. It may be power transmission. Then there's wireless telegraphy and telephony—commercial propositions already, but BOTH IN THEIR INFANCY.

The trolley—that's a thing that's going to develop and spread wonderfully during the coming years. I expect to see Long Island and all the land about New York built up. My molded houses will be a big item in this suburban development.

JUST THINK WHAT IT WILL MEAN WHEN YOU CAN SET UP AN IRON MOLD, POUR IN CONCRETE AND HAVE A COMPLETE HOUSE CONSTRUCTED IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

It's going greatly to reduce the cost of dwellings and enable the poor man to get OUT OF THE CROWDED TENEMENTS. I'm at work on my mold now and expect to have it completed in a few months.

Wall Street a Fixed And Crooked Game.

By ALFRED O. CROZIER, Lawyer, of Wilmington, Del.

WHEREVER I go all over the country I find the victims of Wall street. IT IS A FIXED AND CROOKED GAME FROM BEGINNING TO END. It is a game put up by the insiders against those who are without, and the latter always lose. Your financial games do MORE HARM than all of the other gambling devices combined.

Every panic is followed by a crop of suicides. It is a principle of law that a man is morally responsible for the result of his acts.

THESE WALL STREET MEN MAKE PANICS FOR THEIR OWN SELFISH ENDS. THEY KNOW THAT THE VIOLENT DEATH OF MANY WILL FOLLOW. FOR THE LIFE OF ME I CANNOT SEE WHY THEY ARE NOT GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER, IF NOT OF MURDER IN A HIGHER DEGREE.

Some people came out of the recent panic WEARING HALOS. I believe these same men CREATED THE PANIC FOR THEIR OWN LAWLESS ENDS. But whether they actually created the panic or whether they simply took advantage of it is of little consequence to the industries forced thereby to go upon the bargain counter and to be bought up by the same halo wearing gentlemen.

I KNOW THAT THESE SAME INTERESTS NOW PRACTICALLY DOMINATE EVERY MILE OF RAILWAY IN THE UNITED STATES AND THAT DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY THEY CONTROL THE ENTIRE FINANCIAL INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY. THEY ARE AT THIS MOMENT LAYING PLANS TO SEIZE THE CONTROL OF THE POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE COMING NATIONAL CAMPAIGN BY FORCING NOMINATIONS OF MEN WHO WILL GOVERN THE COUNTRY IN THEIR INTEREST.

They would reverse all of the advances made in recent years. Shall we turn over to them the one remaining thing essential to make their strangly grasp on the throat of the country complete? I refer to the control they desire over the entire volume of the currency of the people. They wish the power to expand and contract it at will as a means of raising and lowering the prices of listed securities.

Better No Divorces Than Secret Ones.

By DAVID J. BREWER, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

DIVORCE suits are conducted without publicity. A commissioner is appointed to take testimony which is reported to the court and upon which the divorce is granted, while the testimony and the entire proceedings, except the result, are concealed from public view. There are, it is said, unpleasant disclosures. There is a skeleton in the family; public trials bring to light a fearful mess of revolting facts; YELLOW JOURNALS are constantly spreading those impure and disgusting details broadcast through the land—all should be withheld from public gaze.

While I regret as much as any one the disposition on the part of some journals to hunt out the nastiness of life and lay it before their readers, yet against ANY CONCEALMENT OR SECRECY IN JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS I most earnestly protest.

BETTER NO DIVORCES THAN DIVORCES OBTAINED BY SECRET JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS. LET NO MAN BE RICH ENOUGH TO BUY A VEIL TO COVER THE RECORD OF A COURT OF JUSTICE. IF HE WILL COME INTO COURT, IF HE WILL ASK JUDICIAL ACTION, LET HIM DO SO ONLY UPON THE CONDITION THAT EVERYTHING IS TO BE OPEN AND PUBLIC.

BOWSER RIDES HORSE

Says Doctor Recommended It For Some of His Ailments.

IT IS MUCH LIKE A CIRCUS.

First Mount Proves Refractory and Dumps the Old Philosopher on a Pile of Sand, Much to His Sorrow. Shows Spite at Mrs. B.

[Copyright, 1908, by T. C. McClure.]

As soon as dinner was over the other evening Mr. Bowser slipped upstairs with a bundle under his arm that Mrs. Bowser had not caught sight of when he came home. She had carefully studied his features during the dinner hour, but had failed to ascertain that there was anything doing. She had got seated with the cat on her lap, when he came downstairs and made a dramatic entrance. A stranger suddenly appeared before her, and she almost screamed out, and the cat stood up and arched her back. One long look, and the stranger vanished and Mr. Bowser stood in his place. But what a metamorphosis! He had a riding whip in hand; he had on a riding jacket; he had on riding leggings and fancy gaiters; he wore a

"HOW DO I LOOK IN THIS SUIT?"

rakish cap. It was Bowser—Samuel Bowser—the Bowser—equipped for horseback riding.

"What nonsense is this?" demanded Mrs. Bowser as she recovered from her start.

Mr. Bowser walked up and down and switched his leg, and the cock of his cap was rakish.

"What does it mean?"

"Mrs. Bowser," he said as he halted before her, "I want no words with you. On the contrary, I desire to talk over a certain thing with you in the most amiable manner. If any row follows, you alone will be to blame for it."

"But what are you dressed up like a monkey in a circus for?"

Planned to Get Well.

"The matter of my dress is a mere difference of opinion. For three months past I have had valvular trouble of the heart."

"I don't believe it!"

"I have known that at least one of my lungs was going."

"Humph!"

"I certainly have had enlargement of the liver."

"You haven't had a symptom of it—not one!"

"My spleen has been affected, and owing to the strain on my mental powers I have been skirting close to a nervous breakdown."

"And you haven't said a word about it! You have wanted a boiled dinner three nights a week and have eaten like a horse. You have also snored at night until the neighbors heard you. Only last night a policeman stopped in front of the house and listened and then shook his club at our windows."

"I have said nothing about it, Mrs. Bowser, because I did not want to alarm and worry you. I have lived in hopes that a way would be opened for me to pull through. You know I have always been a suffering but a silent man."

"And you have at last found a way?" she sarcastically asked.

"I rejoice to say that I have, my dear. Dr. Shields was in the office on business this morning, and as soon as he saw me he told me what ailed me and gave me medical advice. He says that if I follow instructions I will be a well man within two months. There is nothing chronic, but I have caught things just in time. Two more weeks and it would have been too late."

"And his advice was for you to slip and slide and bob around on a saddle, was it?"

"His advice, madam, was for me to take a little gallop every morning, and I shall follow it to the letter. There will be no slipping nor sliding nor bobbing."

"And you got that rig today?"

"Yes."

"And the horse?"

"The horse will be brought here every morning by a boy. It belongs to a livery stable, of course!"

"And does Dr. Shields own the stable?"

Mr. Bowser turned white and red and glared, but had wonderful control of himself. After a moment he quietly said:

"The programme will go off just as I have laid it out to you, and on my part it will go peacefully. I desire to recover my health and shall make every effort to do so."

"But how do you expect to ride horseback?" she asked, but with less aggressiveness in her tones.

"By climbing on the back of a horse, of course," he replied.

"But—but I don't believe you were ever on the back of a horse in your life. If you don't have the gentlest kind of a horse you will be sure to meet with some accident."

"Madam, I am Mr. Bowser," he said as he walked around and swelled out his chest. "Because I haven't told you about riding to hounds in my younger days and winning four out of five hurdle races you talk about sliding and slipping and bobbing. Let us hear no more of it."

"Very well, but if any accident does happen you must not blame me. I am opposed to the affair."

"There will be no accident and no blaming. How do you think I look in this suit?"

Mrs. Bowser gave him a word of praise. She knew he would carry out his programme whether or no, and so she softened down, as a wife should, and hoped for the best. Mr. Bowser exchanged suits again and looked upon the matter as settled, and peace reigned during the remainder of the evening. Once when he happened to catch sight of the cat with a grin on her face he looked around for the ax or the crowbar, but Mrs. Bowser turned it off by saying that the cat had been looking at funny pictures in the Sunday supplements, and all was serene again.

Dreamed of Riding.

That night Mr. Bowser slept to waken at brief intervals. He also dreamed, and in his dreams he was a knight of old on a cavorting steed. Once the steed cavorted so cavortishly that the knight would have fallen out of bed had not Mrs. Bowser seized him by the shoulder. He was up and had a special breakfast and was at the gate to meet the boy and the horse. The horse came down the street mostly on his hind legs. When he wasn't walking on them he was using them to kick with.

"Isn't he a—a little fresh?" asked the knight as the steed was finally brought to the curb.

"Gentlest, quietest hoss in the stables, sir," repied the boy. "This is the hoss we let out to invalids and little girls to ride. He's just kittenish."

To corroborate the boy the horse reared and squealed and then came down to kick the wheel off a peddler's wagon. Of course a crowd collected, and of course Mr. Bowser was the cynosure. Five minutes after the arrival of the horse he would have given $50,000,000 to be five miles away picking huckleberries.

"Will he do it?" shouted a boy as Mr. Bowser stood there trembling.

"Naw!" shouted a second.

"Look at him!"

"He's got the ager!"

"He'll send the hoss back!"

"S'posin' he'd been our general in the Spanish war!"

Kicked Cart to Pieces.

Mrs. Bowser came to the door and expressed an opinion; but, whatever it was, the words were lost in the hullabaloo made by the peddler as a second wheel was shattered and his old horse got a kick in the ribs besides.

The boy now offered to assist the knight of old to mount and do some cavorting, and what could poor Mr. Bowser do? He did just what Caesar or Hannibal would have done. He got into the saddle and had the stirrups adjusted. Then the boy let go of the bridle and stepped back, and for thirty seconds the horse stood as if turned to stone.

"Look at the jimdandy!" shouted a boy.

"Watch him pound pegs!" yelled another.

A builder had just left a big heap of sand at the opposite curb, and it was upon that heap that Mr. Bowser came down after taking a war balloon sail toward the sky. He struck in a heap and on a heap, and the boy and the horse went up the street like shadows. The knight was brought in and laid on the lounge, and the crowd was dispersed by a policeman. In the course of half an hour Mr. Bowser suddenly sat up and looked all around the room and then fastened his eyes on Mrs. Bowser.

"Are you feeling better, dear?" she softly asked.

He pointed at the clock.

"Yes, dear. What is it?"

"The train leaves for your mother's at 10:10," he hoarsely whispered. "You can go now, and we will settle about the divorce and alimony another time. I know all!" M. QUAD.

The Conventional Thing.

Pater—And did that young man have the nerve to think that he was in a position to propose to my daughter?

Daughter—Oh, he was, papa! He was on his knees.—Cleveland Leader.

An Encouraging Word.

He looked at her thoughfully.

"They say," he slowly remarked, "that two can live for the price of one."

Her hopes suddenly revived.

"Yes," she softly said, "and people eat so very little in the summer time."

Then he proposed.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

KODAK SAFETY FILM

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1908.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. TAFT,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JAMES S. SHERMAN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR CONGRESS,
GEORGE A. PEARRE,
OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

HURRAH FOR BILL!

No one who knows anything worth mentioning of the gospel of what's what needed any additional assurance. It was not intended as assurance. Neither, we are persuaded, was it intended for publication, but only as a private guarantee of good faith. Nevertheless, since it has been printed that the Republican nominee for president of the United States checked the reporters who were handing him titles, and told them to address him as Bill, there is a great wave of content that has a week at Atlantic City simply faded. "Just call me Mr. Taft," said the nominee, after he had been secretaried, and governored and judged for a season, "and if you drop into colloquialism call me Bill." This is getting right in among the people and being one of them, without frills or embroidery. Bill it is. Hurrah for Bill!

Some poet of childhood it was who wrote:

My mother calls me Willie,
My sisters call me Will,
My father calls me William,
But the fellows call me Bill!

Being Bill was acceptance into full comradeship and more to a boy than his first long pants. We won't try to say what might be suggested in one way or another by either of the other diminutives of the name in full, but to be Bill was to have arrived. To know that to be Bill was promotion to the high level of unsullied and unqualified democracy in which there is no superior was to be worthy, and to take promotion in the spirit in which it was conferred was getting into a noble brotherhood with both feet. The Hon. William H. Taft has long been Bill to the American people as a popular recognition of him as one of themselves and he answers to the name as one raised on it.

With Bill on the White House job the plain people will know that one of themselves is attending to their business just like Teddy did, and that will be like ready money to the whole nation. Everyone can go right on attending to business and leave the rest to Bill. It will be like having one of the home folks attending to the nation's affairs.

CHANGE IN TACTICS.

At the time of the Denver convention and immediately thereafter the whole declared purpose of Bryan and his immediate supporters was to make their campaign in the States of the Middle West. They were turning their backs upon the East.

It was represented that such States as Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas were so aflame for Bryan that he would carry all of them, though not one had voted for him in either of his former campaigns. With these States it was no trouble to calculate that the United States farther West would be swept into the Bryan column, so that from Ohio to the Pacific there would be a pretty solid body of electoral votes for the Democratic candidate. This with the South would make Eastern support unnecessary.

But there has been a change. An Eastern man has been made chairman of the National Committee, and a Bryan program of Eastern invasion has been announced within a day or two. What has caused this change in the plan of battle? Has it been discovered that the States of the Middle West cannot be depended upon to sweep away from the large Republican majorities they have been returning in the recent past and give their electoral votes to the Democratic nominee? That certainly would be the discovery if proper inquiry were made into conditions as they exist today.

Impartial reports from these States—the seven above named—do not put any in doubt except Wisconsin, with a suggestion of suspicion about Indiana and in both these situation is due more to local than general causes. They are affected if at all, by conditions which are not felt in the other States, and there is after all very small reason to believe that either will fail in the round-up to give its electoral vote to Judge Taft.

The discovery of the Western situation and the shifting of the campaign within a month are not encouraging signs in Bryan's cause. Anybody can tell Mr. Bryan that he has nothing to hope for in the East: if he cannot get a nearly solid West he is done for, and it is very clear he knows he cannot get it.

WIPING OUT FORESTS.

Speaker Cannon's opposition to the forest reserve bill in the last session of congress is yielding results, as indicated by the recent announcement that one of the largest bodies of virgin forest in the eastern States is scheduled for destruction. This is set forth in the news item announcing the sale by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad of 200,000 acres of hard wood timber land in West Virginia to a company which will begin operations. Another recent sale in that section turned over 129,000 acres.

The Pittsburg Dispatch of yesterday, under the editorial caption, "Wiping Out Forests," uses the above transactions in the following comment:

"The inevitable results," says the Dispatch, "of transferring these 500 square miles of forest to the ordinary lumbering enterprise is the complete denudation of the forests region. This is for the reason that the cash profits are larger when a tract is cut straight through and cleaned out by wholesale than if only the fully matured trees are selected and the partly grown trees saved to yield a steady production of lumber for the future. American enterprise seeks the return in sight for this generation. It may be that wise modifications of State tax laws could be made to increase the inducements for private owners to preserve forests. But under existing conditions the passage of any timber tract into ownership organized for profit means the destruction of the forest.

"The first fruit of Speaker Cannon's opposition to forest reserve policy is, therefore, the doom of a forest region as large as a good-sized county, the wiping out of what might be a perpetual natural resource, and by the loss of the forest cover the accentuation of the changes from flood to low water in the Ohio and its West Virginia tributaries. Doubtless other forest regions in the Appalachian slopes will go the same way. But as the votes which keep Speaker Cannon in Congress are not affected by the loss he will probably view the results with philosophical complacency."

Advertising That Paid.

The California Fruit Growers' Association, working in conjunction with the Union Pacific Railway, determined upon a publicity campaign to get people to buy oranges. The fruit growers wanted an enlarged market and the railroad wanted a long haul to the market, so together they bought newspaper space to tell Iowans of California oranges. The first shipment of oranges comprised a full train and the fruit found a ready market. A second train of twenty-five cars brought more than the market price. Iowans this year increased their consumption of oranges by 70 per cent over any year preceding. The people were satisfied with the fruit, the Union Pacific was satisfied with its returns from the freight charges, and the growers were well pleased with the prices which the fruit brought. All three got their money's worth and the railroad and the association have their principal expended in advertising back in their pockets and along with it the reward of enterprise.

But the profit is not all accounted for yet. Interest on the original advertising outlay will be collected by the railroad and fruit growers for years to come.

Does advertising pay? No practical man of affairs presumes any longer even to consider the question one of a debatable nature.—Racine Wisconsin Times.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. JULIA D. HOWARD.

Mrs. Julia D. Howard, wife of Capt. McHenry Howard, a prominent member of the Baltimore bar, died Saturday at her home in Oakland of heart trouble. She had been ill for three weeks, but it was only in the past few days that her illness became alarming. She was 66 years old. Mrs. Howard was born in Louise county, Virginia, was the daughter of the late Clayton G. and Sarah Jerdone Coleman. For the last 30 years she had lived in Baltimore. Her city home, 919 Cathedral street, was at one time the scene of many brilliant social functions. Mrs. Howard was of distinguished ancestry as is her husband, who is a grandson of Col. John Eager Howard. Besides her husband Mrs. Howard is survived by one son, Mr. Charles McHenry Howard, and three daughters, Misses Elizabeth G., Julia McHenry and Mary Howard. The body was taken to Baltimore Monday. Funeral services were held at Emmanuel Church Chapel, Read and Cathedral streets, Tuesday.

MRS. MARTHA DELL KELLEY M'ILLWAIN.

Mrs. Martha Dell Kelley, wife of Captain David B. McIllwain, died on Friday, the 7th inst., at her home, No. 45 West Sixtieth street, New York City, after a short illness. She was fifty-seven years of age and was the daughter of General Benjamin F. Kelley, who was said to be the first Union officer wounded during the Civil war and who died on his farm near Oakland some fifteen years ago. Mr. and Mrs. McIllwain lived in Paris for many years after the war and only returned to the United States in 1901. Mrs. McIllwain's body was interred in Wheeling, West Va.

THE TOWN OF CRELLIN

And the Railroad Built From It Through the Mountains.

From Tuesday evening's Grafton Republican the following interesting article relative to Crellin and the Kendall lumber interests is clipped:

The editor returned last evening from Crellin, Md., where he spent a few days very enjoyably with relatives, after a season of pretty hard work at his desk, and where he found considerable relief from ills following overwork. Crellin is about two miles from Hutton, and five miles from Oakland, Md., located on the waters of Youghiogheny. Here has been established one of the largest and most important lumber plants that may be found in Maryland or in the section of West Virginia bordering on that state. The plant was established some fifteen years ago. It was at first owned by the Preston Lumber Company, but was purchased some years ago by the big Kendall Lumber Company, who have many mills in Maryland, Oregon and other states, and whose headquarters are at Pittsburg. The lumber plant that was first erected at Crellin was destroyed by fire some years ago, and a larger and better plant, substantially built and containing all the modern improvements known to lumber mill plants, was erected in its place. The Kendall Company has been busy throughout the entire past season of dullness, and the works have been shut down not at all. The mills at Crellin are equipped with model mill machinery and a recent acquisition is the steam log-loader, by which three men, operating a huge machine, do the work of ten or twelve in loading the mammoth logs on cars all along the several branches of standard-guage railroad that has been built by the company and which reaches out in all directions over the surrounding country.

While the plant itself and the town of Crellin is located in Maryland, it is so near to West Virginia line that the greater portion of the company's valuable timber holdings and fields are in this state. The railroad built by the Kendall company is first class road, rock-ballasted and graded in many places. The line now being mostly used is built and used to within a few miles of Parsons, W. Va., so one of the very valuable assets of the company thereof re is its railroads. The company owns coal mines, with the railroad running to them. The town of Crellin is comprised of the possibly fifty two-story houses, all of them owned by the company and occupied by the employees. The lumber plant is right on the banks of Youghiogheny, at one edge of the town itself. A splendid electric light plant in the mill building provides light for plant, the mill and for the main street of the town, for the company's big store and for the superintendent's residence.

The plant has railroad outlet at Hutton, on the main line of the B. & O., from which point all the shipments of lumber, &c., are made. The employees of the Kendall Company, something over a hundred in all, are a well contented and happy people. They enjoy many privileges and the comforts one would not expect to find a location of the kind, and are in the midst of a good agricultural community, obtaining the freshest and best country produce. The town has a nice church building and a commodious school building.

In all probability of the line of railroad that has been constructed through the mountains toward Parsons, Tucker county, will in the future become a busy freight and passenger line. All indications point that way. It would prove a quick transit from the B. & O. to the Western Maryland, and, touching as it does, so much valuable farming, timber and coal lands, would prove a great developer to a section of country that would otherwise lie dormant for numberless years.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL ROAD.

Route Proposed by Representative George A. Pearre.

Congressman George A. Pearre will aid in the movement to have the proposed Lincoln Memorial Boulevard from Washington, D. C., to Gettysburg, Pa., run through Frederick. In a letter Col. Pearre states that he proposes at the next session of Congress to introduce a bill providing that the route of the road, if constructed, shall be from Washington through a part of the District of Columbia and Montgomery county to Rockville, thence through Gaithersburg, Germantown and Clarksburg, in Montgomery county; thence through Urbana and Araby to the city of Frederick, in Frederick county; thence through Creagerstown and Thurmont to Emmittsburg, and thence to Gettysburg. Concerning this proposition, Col. Pearre says:

"Although this is not a straight line, yet it would run through Montgomery, and Frederick counties into Pennsylvania, over a great part of the line on which the Union soldiers marched and fought during the civil war, in this respect unlike the Lafean route, not a mile of which was covered by the soldiers of the Union until Gettysourg is reached.

When you come to town don't forget to call at the Gold Mine Store. Candy, tobaccos, fishing tackle, 2 bottles pop for 5c. Geo. M. Mason, Prop'r.

TO WALK OVER BRADDOCK ROAD

Students of History to Combine Investigation With Recreation.

A party composed of educators, students and others interested in history will start this morning from Cumberland to walk over the entire length of the famous Braddock road from Cumberland to Braddock, Pa., the scene of Braddock's defeat in the French and Indian war.

The pedestraians, who have been at the Queen City Hotel since Saturday, are John K. Lacock, of Amity, Pa., a student of history at Harvard, taking a post graduate course, who was largely instrumental in getting up the expedition; E. K. Weller, Washington, Pa., photographer on the trip; Prof. C. F. Abbott, Somerville, Mass., teacher of history; Prof. Henry Temple, teacher of history, Washington, Pa., and son, John Parr Temple, a student at the Washington Academy; Edgar B. Murdoch and brother, John H. Murdoch, Jr., a student at Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.; Prof. Clarence S. Larzelere and Mr. Isaac Yohe.

The trip is in the nature of an outing, which however, will combine study and investigation with recreation. The course of the road is about 130 miles. Some sections may have been obliterated, but there are parts that are still well defined. Notes will be taken by the members of the party. It is expected that the exhibition will be fraught with interest to the students of colonial history—Cumberland News.

Church Services.

OAKLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

Services on Sunday, to which all are cordially invited, will be preaching at 8 p. m.

L. B. HENSLEY, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching at 10.30 a. m., by Rev. Charles H. Butler, of Washington, D.C.
Preaching 8 p. m.
Luther League every Wednesday at 8 p. m.
Preaching at Crellin next Sunday at 3 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Ferndale—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 3 p. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 8 p. m., by Rev. Charles Adey.
Everybody welcome.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9.15 a. m.
Preaching service 10.30 a. m.,
Preaching at 8 p. m., by Rev. Nicola Di Steffano, Italian Evangelist for Oakland District.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Junior League Wednesday 4.15 p. m.
Prayer meeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

A Painful Accident.

Tuesday a young man named Alonzo Martin, employed on the Kendall mill at Crellin as a lath sawyer, had one of his heels ground off between the cogs of some machinery on the mill. His injury was dressed by Dr. McComas.

An Enjoyable Hay Ride.

One of the most enjoyable times was spent last Tuesday night by a crowd of our young people who went on a hay ride to Aurora. It was no trouble to tell when they left and the citizens of Aurora were well aware that something was coming long before the crowd arrived. A good time was awaiting them at the Lantz House, where some excellent music and refreshments were served to the satisfaction of all. On leaving, Aurora's young set came out and bid them farewell by singing "Good Night, My Lady." This started them off in high spirits. Our young people claim to have had the best of times but they say the after effect is terrible. The crowd was composed of Misses Vernie Shrock, Pearl Lawton, Bessie Ward, Beatrice Hayward, Annie Lowenstein, Jennie Lee, Margaret Lawton, Marie Helbig, Anita Poling, Teckla Johnson and Messrs. Roy Hammond, Wellington Crane, Lloyd Durst, Harry Porter, Fred. Furbee, Ralph Thayer, Ralph Weber, Philip Peddicord, Paul Naylor.

Forest Survey of Garrett County.

Mr. F. W. Besley, the State Forester, with two assistants is making a forest survey of this county, and gathering data as to its forest resources and conditions. In due time a forest map will be published and the data presented in the form of a report. Mr. Besley has established field headquarters at Mountain Lake Park where he will be glad to consult with those interested in the care and protection of woodlands. Part of the duty of the State Forester is to examine woodlands of private owners when requested by them and to recommend plans of management. He can be seen at Mount Pleasant Cottage at the Park or can be reached by mail at that place.

Subscribe for The Republican.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $24,000.

OFFICERS:

L. E. Friend, President. J. W. McCullough, V. P.
R. C. McCandlish, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

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J. W. McCullough, Lumber and Coal.
W. W. Savage, Merchant.
D. S. Custer, Merchant.
H. M. Rumbaugh, Farmer.
W. H. H. Friend, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
Horace R. DeWitt, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCandlish.

We will issue time or demand certificates of deposit and pay you 4 per cent. interest if your money is left with us.

In all its dealings this Bank combines absolute safety with satisfactory service and never loses sight of either.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

A DAY IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Fraternal Day

SPECIAL EXCURSION with Very Low Rates to MT. LAKE PARK, Maryland, the Seat of the Famous Chautauqua.

Wednesday, Aug. 19th

GRAND RALLY OF THE ORDER OF RED MEN.

THOUSANDS WILL BE PRESENT. This Afternoon given to Special Services in their behalf. The Chautauqua Program this day is one of the strongest ever offered. It includes the following:

JAHU DEWITT MILLER

MORNING LECTURE: JAHU DEWITT MILLER—Strong, vigorous, humorous. He has been at Mt. Lake Park 18 years out of the past 20. No man has been more popular.

AFTERNOON LECTURE: DR. ROBERT S. MAC ARTHUR of New York, the Prince of the American platform. Strong, dramatic, forceful.

EVENING: N. J. COREY in an unique musical lecture with stereopticon views and interpretations by a monster electric Victor Talking Machine. Selections by the greatest singers in the world will be produced.

The evening will further be made memorable by the presence of the famous WEBER MALE QUARTETTE and LA VERNE OGDEN in readings, and the wonderful Vitagraph Moving Pictures.

Other Fraternal Orders will be on the ground this day in vast numbers.

Don't Miss This Great Occasion!

It will give you pleasant memories to carry through all the year.

$1.00 round trip rate from both Grafton and Cumberland with special trains. Corresponding low rates from intermediate points.

Excursion trains in both directions leave Mt. Lake Park at 10.00 p. m.

Excursion tickets to Cumberland and other points east will be honored on train 72 leaving Mt. Lake Park at 4.47.

Excursion rates from Fairmont, W. Va., $1.25. Leave Fairmont at 7 a. m., arriving at Mt. Lake Park at 10.18. Leave Mt. Lake Park on train No. 5, at 7.54, arriving at Fairmont at 10.35 p. m.

You Don't Need a Town Crier

to emphasize the merits of your business or announce your special sales. A straight story told in a straight way to the readers of this paper will quickly reach the ears of the thoughtful, intelligent buying public, the people who have the money in their pockets, and the people who listen to reason and not noise. Our books, will show you a list of the kind of people you appeal to. Call and see them at this office.

STRENGTH

STABILITY SECURITY

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GARRETT NATIONAL BANK, at Oakland, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business, July 15th, 1908:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$277,285 68
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2 44
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,500 00
Bonds, securities, etc		113,000 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		14,500 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		708 02
Due from State Banks and Bankers		2,150 80
Due from approved reserve agents		48,914 85
Checks and other cash items		564 45
Notes of other National Banks		475 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		230 10
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$30,591 70	
Legal-tender notes	5,240 00	35,781 70
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent of circulation		2,500 00
Total		$552,483 64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	35,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,686 45
National Bank notes outstanding	48,750 00
Due to other National Banks	3,482 92
Due to State Banks and Bankers	104 02
Dividends unpaid	100 00
Individual deposits subject to check	196,057 84
Time certificates of deposit	202,895 00
Certified checks	25 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	12 58
Total	$552,483 64

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss:

I, S. T. JONES, Cashier of the above named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1908.

HARLAND L. JONES, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: D. E. OFFUTT, GILMOR S. HAMILL, J. M. DAVIS, Directors.

Garrett National Bank

OF

Oakland, Maryland.

Mr. Mahlon Glotfelty, of McHenry, was in Oakland Monday on business.

Miss Clara Painter, of near Pittsburg, is visiting Miss Grace Jones.

Master George Bolden, of Grafton, is visiting Oakland relatives this week.

Mr. Stanley Harvey, of near Wilson, was in Oakland last Monday when he made this office a brief business visit.

Just received at the City Roller Mills, one car oats and one car corn. Helbig & West.

Feed of all kinds constantly on hand at the City Roller Mills. For prices telephone us. Helbig & West.

Mrs Julian Lynne, of Shenandoah Junction, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Legge, in Oakland.

Arthur Naylor, who spent ten days with Fairmont relatives, returned to his home in Oakland last Thursday evening.

Miss Anita Poling, a popular young lady of Keyser, W. Va., is spending several weeks as the guest of Misses Pearl and Margaret Lawton.

Mr. and Mrs. Olin F. Durst arrived in Oakland yesterday afternoon to remain the rest of the month as guests of relatives.

Miss Dorothy Heyward, of Philadelphia, Pa., is in Oakland visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Heyward, at their home on Liberty street.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy H. Hamill, of Upper Potomac, West Va., were in Oakland Monday and Tuesday visiting relatives.

Mr. Bernard Gonder, of Butte, Mont., will arrive in Oakland in a few days to pay a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gonder.

Mr. Roy Hopkins and his sister, Miss May Hopkins, both of Baltimore, are in Oakland where they are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Harned.

Rev. I. W. Abernathy, of near Wilson, was in Oakland Tuesday on his way to Accident to attend a church meeting being held there today.

Miss Bessie Littman, chief operator of the C. & P. Telephone Company was taken ill last Saturday with what may terminate in a case of typhoid fever.

Mrs. E. Fundenburg and daughter Miss Tecla, of near Deer Park, who spent a number of weeks at Carlisle, Pa., and other points, have returned to their home.

Garthright, at Mountain Lake Park, wants all the fresh eggs and choice, sweet, fresh butter he can get at 20 cents cash and trade. 24-2t

Mrs. W. L. Thomas went to Gladesville, W. Va., last Saturday to remain as the guest of relatives. Mr. Thomas accompanied her returning to Oakland Sunday evening.

We have just receive a car load of Extra Clear Red Cedar Shingles direct from the Pacific Coast. C. M. RATHBUN & SONS, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 22

A merry crowd of young people chaperoned by Miss Teckla Johnson, went on a hay ride to Aurora Tuesday night, returning to Oakland yesterday morning at five o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Davis and two little sons left Oakland Monday for Berlin, Pa., where they went to attend the home coming celebration now in progress in that city.

State Forester Besley was a caller at this office this morning. He is a most affable gentleman and his acquaintance should be cultivated by all, especially those interested in forest preservation.

Messrs. E. J. Fringer and E. I. West and Sheriff Austin Brown were at Stoyer Tuesday where they made an inventory of the stock of goods of the Stoyer Supply Company taken under an execution by the Sheriff.

Messrs. George Fulk and William Feather, after spending several months at Roseburg, Oregon, where they were employed by the Kendall interests, returned to Crellin, their home, Tuesday evening.

Bernard Geissman, who recently graduated from a business college in Washington, since which time he has been filling a responsible position in that city, arrived home Saturday night to spend a few weeks with his parents.

"In Arizona," a troupe presenting some Western dramas, and traveling in a private car, using a tent as a theatre, arrived here Friday morning last, playing to a fair sized audiences Friday evening and again Saturday evening.

Mr. John Harned, of near Hutton, left Oakland Monday morning for New York City where he went to join Mrs. Harned, who has been in the metropolis for the past week as the guest of her son, Dr. Frank Freeland.

CAPITAL 50,0 0,00 — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

THE First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

Miss Mora Shepard, of Cumberland, is visiting Miss Bess Offutt.

Mrs. Lawrence Bright and three children of Baltimore, are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Selby.

Miss Nellie Menear, of Kingwood, W Va, and Miss Huggins, of Terra Alta, spent Sunday in Oakland.

Mrs. Mattie Brown and daughter Miss Julia, of near Kingwood, are in Oakland where they are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscraft.

Senator R. A. Ravenscroft, who went to Baltimore last Sunday night, returned to Oakland Tuesday evening and will remain here a few days.

Miss Nora Walters, of Morgantown, who was the guest for several days recently of the Misses Manges, returned to her home at Morgantown Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Harland Jones, of Oakland, Md., and Mrs. Roy Shaw, of Terra Alta, arrived in the city on train No. 3 this morning and are spending the day with friends.—Grafton Republican.

Messrs. S. A. Howell, of near Oakland, and D. E. Bolden left here this morning for Webster Springs, West Va., where ten days will be spent by the gentlemen. Mr. Bolden went to the Springs with the expectation of being benefitted.

Accompanying the Kingwood base ball team to Oakland last Saturday when Oakland's nine, in the game played by it and the visitors, run up a score of 14 to 2, were Messrs. Edward Manown, a former resident, Rupert Vickery and Dr. Reese.

W. S. Pipes, one of Pittsburg's best opticians, will be at Mountain Lake Park until August 25th. Office in the Park Book Store. Examination and consultation free. Cross eyes straightened without an operation. Office hours 8 to 12; 1 to 6; 7 to 9.

Mr. S. N. Busbey, a prominent real estate and insurance man, of Washington, Pa., made this office a friendly call yesterday. He is stopping at Mountain Lake Park with quite a colony of Washington people and reports the Park well patronized this year.

A party composed of Messrs. Roy Hopkins and William Marshall, and Miss May Hopkins, of Baltimore, Miss Mollie Bopst, Mrs. Frank Luman and Mrs. C. C. Hedges, of Cumberland, and Mrs. Joseph Harned, of Oakland, drove to Brookside Tuesday where they spent the day as guests at Brookside Inn.

Mr. Horace Coddington returned to Oakland Saturday night from a point out in Ohio where he had been engaged the past two months working at his trade. He expects to leave again shortly for the west, probably Illinois or Arkansas where the firm with which he is engaged has secured another large contract.

FOR RENT—A good farm. About 50 acres under cultivation; twenty acres in grass; good barn and house; plenty of wood for fuel; about two miles from Oakland. For further particulars address "Farm," Republican office, Oakland, Md. 22-4t

Mr. Scott T. Jones and family and Mr. Fred. A. Thayer and family, spent Tuesday at the camp located on the raging Yough at Rattlesnake Bend, six miles west of Oakland, where they were guests of Messrs. E. H. Sincell and Bowie Johnson.

Mr. Jack Moore and family left Oakland Monday afternoon for Mill Run near Morgantown, West Va., where Mr. Moore has accepted the position of superintendent of the Mill Run Lumber Company. The property is a very valuable one and the mill has an output of fifty thousand feet per day.

Last Sunday Rev. Alvin Yungel was installed pastor of the Lutheran church at Bittinger by Rev. E. Manges, of the Oakland church, assisted by Rev. F. R. Wagner, pastor of the Frostburg Lutheran church. The clergymen also attended the cornerstone laying services of the new Lutheran church at Cove, this county.

A party of eight drove to Oakland from Thomas Sunday morning and spent the day here and at Mountain Lake Park, returning to Thomas Sunday evening. The visitors were Messrs. Norman R. Sanner, Elwood and Alonzo Dickers, William McVeigh, Clyde McDowell, Bruce Bover, Oliver Glass and William Stillwell.

The Baltimore & Ohio has awarded contracts for 14,500 tons of steel rails. The contracts were about evenly divided between the Maryland Steel company, the Bethlehem Steel company and the United States Steel Corporation. The rails are wanted by the company as soon as they can be delivered, and they will be used for replacing old rails all over the system. The price is understood to be $28 per ton, which makes the total cost $408,000.

Edward A. Shaffer, of Oakland, Md., was in the city for a few hours this morning enroute to Wheeling and other points west, and during the interval between trains spent the time as the guest of friends. Mr. Shaffer is the chief operator of the Western Union and the B. & O. at the Mountain City and is quite prominent in Democratic politics at his home city, having been associated with the "unterrified" since birth and was long a worker in the Gorman ranks before the demise of the noted leader.—Grafton Sentinel.

Subscribe for The REPUBLICAN.

TRAIN LOAD OF REGULARS.

Battalion of the Fifteenth Infantr Passed Through Friday.

Last Friday morning a battalion of the Fifteenth United States Regular Infantry passed through Oakland on a special train run as the first section of train No. 3, being bound for Fort Douglas, at Salt Lake City, Utah, from Fort Slocum, New York, where the battalion had been stationed for some time.

At the station here a number of the men got off the train and when it pulled out one of them was left behind, although he made strenuous efforts to catch the train by running after it until it disappeared around the bend west of depot. He returned to the station and was taken on west by regular train No. 3 which followed a few minutes afterward.

The soldiers were quarted in five cars of the old-fashioned Pullman type. They were in charge of two sergeants there being no commissioned officers on board. The soldiers were a very jolley set of men and seemed to be enjoying their trip immensely.

Major J. C. Alderson, formerly of Mountain Lake Park but now residing in Charleston, West Va., was very seriously injured by falling over a horse block while walking along a street in his home city a few days ago. His condition is improving but it is said that he will suffer from the effects of his fall for some time to come.

State Senator W. McCulloh Brown spent Tuesday in Oakland on business. In another column of this paper Senator Brown urges the Garrett county horticulturalists to send in specimens of their apples for exhibit at the fall meeting of the State Horticultural Society to be held in Baltimore. Arrangements are also being perfected for an exhibition of the fruit in Oakland or at Mountain Lake Park prior to the meeting of the State Society.

Mr. Leonard Lochner, of Lonaconing, who was employed in this office during the year 1905 as job printer, is again in our employ, having taken his old position on Monday of this week. With Mr. Lochner's natural ability as a workman, coupled with the fact that he has at his command the resources of a specially equipped and up-to-date printery THE REPUBLICAN office will keep up the standard of prefection in its job printing department with Mr. Lochner at its head.

Engraved calling cards and wedding invitations may be procured by leaving your orders at this office. A very attractive and stylish line at moderate prices is shown.

Mr. Scott T. Jones, of the Garrett National Bank, made a hurried trip to Somerset, Pa., last Thursday evening, returning to Oakland Friday night. While in Somerset Mr. Jones purchased a five passenger Maxwell automobile, the car arriving here Tuesday morning, being driven across the country from Somerset by a representative of the manufacturing company. The start was made from Somerset about seven o'clock, the machine reaching Oakland shortly before noon, which is considered a good record.

The Potomac Valley Railway Company which has just obtained a franchise in Keyser, Piedmont and along the county road from Keyser to Bloomington, has made a contract with James P. Martin for 16,000 ties, sufficient to complete the entire line from Keyser to Bloomington, delivery to begin at once. Rails have also been ordered and construction will begin in a few days in that portion of Keyser where new paving is to be laid, the franchise requiring the work to be done at the same time as the paving. Immediately after the completing of this work construction will begin in Piedmont and will be pushed to Bloomington as rapidly as possible. The line in Piedmont will have close connection with the Cumberland and Westernport Electric railway, which has its terminal at the Westernport end of the bridge connecting Westernport and Piedmont.

Mr. S. A. Kendall, the proprietor of this paper and the Vice President of the Kendall Lumber Company, left on Monday night for Seattle, Washington, Portland and Roseburg, Oregon. He is on one of his regural trips to the Pacific Coast to look into the real estate holdings owned by the Kendall Lumber Company in Douglas county, Oregon. The Kendall Lumber Company commenced to purchase about two years ago very heavily in that territory. They now own 14,000 acres of the finest Oregon fir and sugar pine timber on the Pacific Coast. In order to make their holdings absolutely secure they bought the riparian rights for forty miles on the North Umpqua River. Also bought the water and light plants at Roseburg, Oregon, together with 250 acres of mill and town sites at Winchester, Oregon, where the Southern Pacific Railroad crosses the North Umpqua River. It is not their intention to develop this property other than the water and light plants, but they expect to continue to add to their holdings from time to time.—Meyersdale Republican.

Stork News.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Harry West, Monday morning, a daughter. To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Liller, Monday afternoon, a son.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

Copyright 1908 by Hart Schaffner & Marx

THE Clothing we are handling this Season is that distinguished kind which you see so many well dressed gentlemen wearing, and gives them that appearance of refinement that no other line of Clothing imparts. It is the Hart Schaffner & Marx kind. Come to our store and we will be pleased to exhibit the full line of this incomparable Clothing built scentifically for wear and appearance.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

Arthur Townshend,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

First National Bank Building, Main Street, Oakland, Md.

Matting.

To close out our Matting will give you bargains.

$1 Lace Curtains for 75cts

BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

Summer Underwear

and beautiful line of

WOOL GOODS

CHEAP.

Dimities, Percales, Seersuckers, etc.

American and Beauty

CORSETS,

Medium and Long Waists.

Are You Thinking

of taking a course in a School of Music, a School of Expression, a School of Fine Arts, a School of Commerce and Administration, or a School of Railroading and Telegraphy?

West Virginia Wesleyan College

offers you able instructors, good buildings, ample facilities, reasonable rates. For catalogue and full particulars write

DR. CARL G. DONEY, PH. D., President. Buckhannon, W. Va.

or call on W. L. MASON at Mt. Lake Park during August. 22-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Md., at the suit of Arch A. Young et al. vs. Dennis C. Hare, the same being No. 4 judicials to September Term, 1908, and to the undersigned sheriff directed I have taken into execution all of the right title, interest and estate of the said Dennis C. Hare, in and to the hereinafter described real estate, and I hereby give notice that I will on

Saturday, the 15th day of August,

1908, at the hour of eleven o'clock a. m., in front of the court house door in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Md., offer and sell at public auction to the highest responsible bidder all the following real estate situate, lying and being in Election District No. 3 of said Garrett county, and described as follows to-wit:

Beginning for the same at a stake standing near a small spring on the west side of a county road, and running thence North 8 degrees West 10 perches, south 50 degrees West 13 perches, South 70 degrees East 16 perches, thence North 82 degrees West 8 perches, North 10 degrees West 7 perches to the beginning, containing ONE ACRE AND TWENTY TWO PERCHES, and being the same land which was conveyed by John Hare by deed to Dennis C. Hare bearing date the 4th day of September, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 52, follos 280, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Md.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale.

AUSTIN BROWN, Sheriff of Garrett county, Md.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Near Accident, Garrett Co. Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, bearing date the 22nd day of July, 1908, and passed in a cause wherein William Hachman et al., are plaintiffs, and Caroline Gontz et al., are defendants, being No. 1540 Equity on the docket of said Court, the undersigned Trustees, appointed by said decree, hereby give notice that on

Tuesday, the 18th day of August,

1908, at the hour of one o'clock p. m., in front of Samuel Mosser's store house in the town of Accident, Garrett county, Md., they will offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate situate on Cove Hill, in Accident District, Garrett county, Md., consisting of

1st. Twenty-five Acres, more or less, of Military Lot No. 2661.

2nd. Thirty Acres, more or less, of Military Lot No. 2670.

3rd. All that part of a tract of land called "Quadrangle," containing 4¼ Acres, more or less, lying East of the county road leading from George Schlossnagle's to the Morgantown road.

This being the property which was occupied by the late William Hackman up to the time of his death, and is partly under cultivation, and is improved by a dwelling house, log stable and other necessary outbuildings. On this property are a number of bearing apple and cherry trees and other fruits.

The property will be offered in parcels or as a whole according to the best interests of those entitled to the same and will be sold subject to the dower interest of Amanda Hackman, widow of the late William Hachman, deceased.

TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the decree: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale; one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned trustees, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

EDWARD H. SINCELL, GILMOR S. HAMILL, Trustees.

Fraulein

By FRANK H. SWEET.

Copyright, 1903, by Frank H. Sweet.

"WHEN the two so fond lovers were made quick into fairies' land by the beautiful white swan," concluded the tale told the children by the little German governess.

"It's a pretty story," said Della, "but not as nice as the one about the little wooden shoes, is it, Joe?"

"Yes," disagreed Joe, "better. The wooden shoe one chops off in the middle and doesn't end."

"But it might end some time, mightn't it, fraulein?" Della questioned earnestly.

"Ach, no—not until floats back the one shoe that was not more seen by the boy and girl playmates."

Fraulein Wilma Kraft was not lackadaisical. Her eyes were a cheerful blue and looked philosophically upon life as she found it; her face was like a round, pinkly ripened peach, and her wholesome mouth had no pathetic tendencies; her waist was plump enough to discredit any suggestion of pining, yet it seemed as if the buckle of the belt, fitting so trimly around it, creaked faintly—about as much as the extra strain of a sigh might occasion.

"Ach, no."

"I wish I had been the girl to go paddling barefoot in the rushes in the edge of the lake." Della looked with discontented eyes upon the fine kid that held in her rebellious toes. "What do you think became of the shoe that floated away, fraulein?"

"Ah, who could say that?"

"Well, I wish I could see a wooden shoe—I never did." Della mourned, with a dismally defrauded expression that turned fraulein's heart to wax.

"Tomorrow iss the Saturday's holiday," she reminded. "Come you up to mein brutter's house once—ask the mutterkin—there haf I the one little shoe that the girl safed yet."

"Goody!" rejoiced Della. "Mommy won't care. How did you get the shoe, fraulein?"

"Ask me not some questions and I tell you not some fips," said fraulein, laughing and springing suddenly up. "I must now absent me."

Going down the granite walk of the Stanhope grounds, Fraulein Wilma passed Miss Aurelia's new music teacher in the shadow of the winged griffin that snarled above the gateway. He was large, the professor, and ruddy cheeked; his hair, the color of a fresh pine shaving, hung straight to his ears and then curled under; his eyes shone amiably down under big round glasses.

"Gute efening."

Kindly Professor Yost could scarcely pass by a cow in unfriendly silence, much less a little rosy fraulein in the employ of his own patrons. A respectful "Gute efening," in broad, mellow German tones reached her sociable soul.

"Gute efening," she responded, with a quaintly distant courtesy, and went her way, dreaming absently of red clover patches and strong, shapely trees and tranquilly flowing water brooks, all because of the ruddy German with his mellow greeting.

Frau Lena Kraft scolded loudly about the prospective invasion of the Stanhope children on the next day.

"Schildren cooming on the Saturday alretty," she protested shrilly. "They will the cleaning hinter and some mud on the clean floors make!"

Each Saturday it was the good frau's practice to so scrub and scour and splash and sluice the cottage that it was surprising there was a sliver of woodwork left about it. And Wilma was not excused from sharing the household tasks in the face of the fact that she paid her board to her brother and his wife. Lena was a thrifty soul and a driving one.

"Vat you make, Lena?"

"She pay fife tollar efery week? That make no different," would Lena asseverate. "She will scour the tin ant the coff kuchen bake ant make the socks me d."

S. Wilma's opportunity for retrospect or day dream was narrowed to the darning hour, and even that Lena's sharp tongue oftentimes rendered stormy.

Herman, the slow, tranquil husband and brother, smoked his long stemmed pipe in unconcerned silence through Lena's brawlings, but occasionally he opened his mouth briefly and quenched her.

"Vat you make, Lena? Let the schildren coom," he said comfortably on this occasion.

And Lena submitted, though with much wasplike scolding and buzzing, to which Herman paid as little attention as to the rattling of a dry bean pod.

The birds among the trees in the quaint old Dutch yard of the Krafts opened their Saturday morning rehearsals unusually early in response to the sound of Frau Kraft's swishing, splashing, brooming and mopping begun in the rosy gray dawn, and the fraulein's faithfully burnished tinware flashed broken javelins to the rising sun. The good frau was still searching for undrenched corners and Wilma busy frying big round apple butter doughnuts when the young Stanhopes raced up the freshly reddened brick walk edged with blue flag clumps and a fringe of lad's love.

A dark presage of tracks, together with Wilma's desertion of the doughnuts to show the children the wooden shoe, set Lena buzzing like a red wasp.

The wooden shoe.

When the fat little sabot, with its odd, curved toe and wide flat heel, had been returned to the inner circle of Wilma's trunk and Joe and Della were hovering dangerously close to the pink knots of the sacred oleander, Lena fell upon fraulein.

"Ach, himmel!" she scolded. "The house we must to the schildren gif yet—yess. Some tracks they make ant the blumen break—vat you care? Now, yust make on your bonnet once ant make dose schildren home—yess."

Fraulein found no hardship in compliance. Better the smell of dew wet earth than that of boiling lard; more congenial a crisp morning walk between strips of spangled grass than the monotonous forming of knobby fried cakes and the tireless retrain of Lena's pungent tongue.

The children skipped happily beside their little plump governess along the sleepy bystreet which ran suddenly out into the wide avenue where rose the griffin guarded gate. From the opposite side came Professor Yost, beaming rosily, his sleek, pine shaving hued hair gleaming with the vigor of its recent brushing.

"Guten morgen," he greeted as the four reached the shadow of the griffin.

"Guten morgen," fraulein responded sedately, retreating gently. "Guteby, schildren. I must absent me."

The professor's eyes beamed commendingly after the fresh, starchy blue calico of fraulein's disappearing house wrapper.

"Vas ist the little fraulein's name yet?" he asked the children, who went hopping before him like robins.

"Wilma Kraft," Della replied. "She's"—

"Vas?" The professor was standing stock still on the stone walk with his mouth open. "Vere lif she at, hey?"

"In the peaky little house down the next street that looks like mamma's Swiss music box. It's got little bits of window panes, with big red oleanders standing in front. And there's candlesticks and blue plates in a long row on the shelf, and fraulein has a wooden shoe in her trunk"—

"Wooten shoe?" the professor repeated.

"Yes, a stumpy little Dutch wooden shoe," Della babbled on. "She told us a story about it. A German boy and a German girl used to play together beside a lake and sail the girl's wooden shoes for boats, and once one shoe floated away, and they couldn't tell where it went. They paddled and paddled in the edge of the water in their bare feet and sailed out on a raft to find it, and they could not. The girl cried because she was afraid her papa would not buy her any more shoes, and she kept the one shoe to remind her what a nice time she had playing with the boy, for her papa and mamma moved away, and she never saw him again, but she never forgot him. Why, professor, where are you running off to? Weren't you going to give Reelie her music lesson?"

"Vas?"

The visit of the young Stanhopes and the delayed frying of the doughnuts soured Lena for the day. She scolded Wilma roundly for both happenings and made a clean job while she was about it by berating her for all the shortcomings she could rake out of the dim past and saddle upon the plump shoulders of her sister-in-law.

Patiently the fraulein bore the stings and arrows of her relative's tongue. Lena was much the older, and Wilma seldom talked back. With serene forehead and blue, unclouded eyes she trotted about at her task amid a whirlwind of shrill reproach and blunt sarcasm. In her sturdy German mechanism there was no place for hysterical nerves. And still she was a human little person, with warm blood and an inheritance of sentiment throbbing deep in her sensible bosom. She was glad when the apple butter cakes in their knobby rotundity and the sheets of cinnamon sprinkled coffee kuchen for the Sunday breakfast were set away, in company with Lena's feather bed, like loaves of bread, and she could sit near the green paper shaded window in the sitting room and see the oleanders and darn in peace.

Over the plump pink fingers of her left hand she drew a big yarn sock and set to weaving a blue latticework across the grinning hole, wondering in a patiently tranquil way if there might ever be a loophole of escape for her from Lena's perpetual driving and scolding. Her brother Herman had one time given her the practical counsel:

"You shouldt get married once." And Otto Boppert, the prosperous barber on the next block, stood ready to assist her in carrying out the suggestion. Fraulein was studying about Otto now. Otto was short, but very wide. His hands were fat and moist and always smelled of cocoanut oil soap. His face was red and glistening, as if he had but just been dipped from the lard kettle. He laughed in a puffy way, which gave the impression that he was stuffed full of feathers, and he never seemed to think about much besides customers and eatings. Maybe some time she would not mind those things, but now, just after meeting Professor Yost—

Again Wilma's belt buckle creaked.

Presently a good round knock at the entry door roared its way through the faint spattering sounds from the kitchen, where Lena was scouring the flour barrel and slop pail.

"Pettlers," thought fraulein, going tranquilly on with her blue weftage as Lena's flat shoes slapped belligerently forward.

As the door opened she heard the fresh, wholesome voice of the "Guten morgen." "Oggskoose—if the Fraulein Wilma Kraft lif heer yet."

"Ach, ja," Lena's shrill tones responded. "You should valk in, once." And into the sitting room walked Professor Yost, broad, ruddy and smiling cheerfully. He carried a small parcel wrapped in brown paper, which he proceeded silently to unroll. Then he held out upon his broad palm a little wooden shoe.

"Wilma"—he retreated from the pitfalls of his acquired English to the old, deep music of the tongue of his fathers—"dost thou remember Wendolen Yost, thy playmate, the boy who sailed with thee the little wooden shoes upon the lake? Yes? And the one little shoe that sailed away and was lost? But, no, little playmate; it was not lost. It floated to the island and caught fast in the reeds, and one day after the girl playmate was gone the boy found it there and tenderly carried it ashore. And the boy kept it for love of his girl playmate—the pretty little wooden shoe. Now, see, my Wilma, if I speak not the truth, for here is the girl's name carved into the little sole—'Wilma Kraft'—and the date the boy found it in the reeds. He carved them so. Hast thou been waiting these years, little Wilma, for thy playmate lover? Let us wait no longer, my beloved. We have found each other."

"It was not lost."

A Piute Indian Myth.

The Piute Indian myth of the sun, moon and stars is as crudely anthropomorphic as can be found in any savage belief. The moon is the sun's wife. The stars are his children. When he appears the children skedaddle. They live in terror of him. He eats them when he can catch them. His stomach—the only part of him one can see—is stuffed with stars. When he goes to bed the children emerge again from their hiding places in the blue. The moon is fond of her children, who smile as she moves among them. Every month she goes into mourning because her cannibal husband has eaten one of them. The Piute Indians account for the appearance of a comet by stating that the sun often snaps at one of the stars, his children, and does not get hold of it—he only tears a piece out—and the star, getting wild with pain, goes flying across the sky with a great spout of blood flowing from it. It is then very much afraid, and as it flies it always keeps its head turned to watch the sun, its father, and never turns its face away from him until it is far out of his reach.

Definition of a Dachshund.

This is what the boy wrote about the dachshund:

"The dockshound is a dorg notwithstandin appeerencis. He has fore legs, two in front an two behind, an they ain't on speekin terms. I wunst made a dockshound out of a cowcumber an fore matchis, an it lookt as nacheral as life. Dockshounds is farely intelligent considerin thare shaip. Thare brains bein so far from thare tales, it bothers them sum to wag the iattur. I wunst too a dockshound who wuz too impashunt to wate till he could signal the hole length of his boddy when he wanted to wag his tale, so he maid it up with his tale thet when he wanted it to wag he would shake his rite ear, an when the tale seen it shake it would wag. But as for me, gimme a bull pup with a peddygree."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Ideal Guest.

She was a most accommodating old lady, as this incident at an afternoon tea proved.

"Will you have sugar?" she was asked.

"If it's in, leave it in," she replied, "and if it's out, leave it out. It doesn't make a bit of difference to me."—London Punch.

SOME PERSIAN TALES

Codfish and Taters as a Breakfast Diet Rouse the King.

HE DEMANDS AN EXPLANATION

When His Majesty Is Told That the Treasury Is Empty He Calls on His Pawnbrokers For Help—The King and the Army.

[Copyright, 1903, by T. C. McClure.]

His royal nibs, having prepared himself for a hearty breakfast, was made terribly indignant when he sat down to a table spread only with weak coffee and codfish and potatoes.

"By the seven roaring bulls, but is this a breakfast for a king?" he shouted at his serving man as he pranced around.

"It was what the cook cooked, O ruler of the world," was the humble reply.

"Then tell that cook to hump himself to me and explain. I'm either a king or a swab, and I want to find out which."

"DEAD BROKE AGAIN, YOUR MAJESTY."

"O most gracious and highborn, but I cooked what was given me to cook," said the wrestler of pots as he made his appearance with his hair standing on end.

"Away, then, and send the household purveyor here! By my haldom, if this was intended for an insult some one shall die before noon! Codfish and taters for a king's breakfast!"

"O most gracious and benign," said the purveyor when he had arrived, "but this was the best I could do with the 15 cents at my command. I fear thy dinner will be still more meager."

"Fifteen cents! Do you mean that we are out of dough?"

"So the Yankee people across the sea would term it, O ruler."

"Then send my royal treasurer here. He has got to show me, or off comes his head. There has been knavery here. There has been grafting to put America to shame."

Three minutes later Mustapha Murphy, the royal treasurer, came lounging in, and the king greeted him with:

"Scoundrel, will you look at that breakfast!"

"It's better than I had, O ruler. They left the coffee out on me."

"But why is it? What is it? What's the reason for it? Get right down to business and explain things."

"Dead broke again, your majesty. I told you yesterday that we hadn't a stiver in the box."

"And I told you to send out the royal silver watch pitcher and raise some shekels on it."

"I sent it out, O beneficent, but the pawnbrokers shook their heads and handed it back. It is only silver washed, you know."

"And it is thus that the pawnbrokers of my kingdom impugn my kingly honor! Send messengers to all parts of the city and assemble about a dozen of the three ballers here."

An hour later twelve pawnbrokers had assembled in the king's audience hall, and, with the big water pitcher at his elbow, the ruler of the sun, moon and stars sweetly purred:

"Subjects, a dispute has arisen, and you are here to settle it. I ask that each one step forward and examine this pitcher and tell me its worth."

Those pawnbrokers were no spring chickens. They had done business with the king before. The first one, therefore, put the price of 100 shekels on the five shekel pitcher, and the others named the same figure in rotation. They realized that one of them would have to advance that price, but the others were to chip in and help him out.

"Subjects, I thank thee," replied the king, with a smile of innocence on his face. "Such patriotism as yours must be rewarded. Only one of you can hold the pitcher at the same time; but, knowing your feelings toward your king and wishing to honor all alike, I shall rule that each of you pay over to me 100 shekels and then hold the pitcher in rotation."

And when the twelve sighing, dejected men had departed, leaving their money behind, his majesty turned to his treasurer and asked:

"Say, Murphy, why do I pay you $75 per month and board?"

"You don't pay, O benign. You simply agree to."

"Same thing."

"My duties are to raise the spondulix for the royal treasury and keep it safe."

"Then why don't you do it?"

"I give it up."

"Because you are a chump, Murphy Lord, man, but if I didn't have this king business on hand I'd go at it and within a week I'd have all the Rothschilds and Morgans and Rockefellers climbing for the tops of blue gum trees!"

The King and the Army.

One day when the king had come in from a ride he was met by Murphy, who showed signs of much excitement as he said:

"O ruler of the lands and seas and all else, we have bad news from the east."

"Well, what's broke loose in the east?"

"The soldiers are on the point of mutiny because they have had no pay for six months."

"Um! What else?"

"The soldiers in the north have refused duty for the same reason."

"Um! I suppose it's the same in the south and west?"

"Worse, if anything, O ruler. They even threaten to march on the capital and loot your palace."

"Getting pretty warm, eh? The loot they'd get around here wouldn't pay one of them off, but of course they don't know that. Well, what shall we do about it?"

"I don't see any other way but to send them on a hundred thousand shekels from the tax money coming in. That may keep them quiet for a time."

"What! Send on the money I am going to use to build a new tower on my palace? Murphy, you must be getting baggy. Not on your life, my boy!"

"But we can't keep them quiet with further promises, your majesty."

"We don't have to. Issue a proclamation in my name to the effect that the world has never seen such soldiers before and that their courage and hardihood are making nations tremble. Add that I have watched them with a fatherly eye and shall continue to do so. Tack on to that a statement that the memory of all that have taken in the line of duty will ever be preserved in the archives of a grateful country."

"It's the same old sweet oil, your majesty."

"But we'll help it out this time. How many soldiers have I, Murphy?"

"About 8,000."

"How much will it cost to get 8,000 medals for bravery struck off?"

"We can get them as cheap as ten shekels the thousand."

"And what will be your expenses to visit the four armies and pin them on the gallant boys in my name?"

"Another eighty shekels, O liberal hearted ruler."

"A hundred and sixty shekels against a hundred thousand! Murphy, you're a lop shouldered, double eyed chump! Get out the proclamation and the medals and hustle to the front. When I took an Irishman to run the financial part of this government I thought I had a daisy, but, by John, I don't believe you'd know enough to come in on the ground floor of a Texas oil well! You'd want to stop and sniff and smell all around to see if there was really any oil there!"

M. QUAD.

He Blushed.

Jane did not know that young Mr. Sterry was waiting for her in the parlor.

"Ma," she called down the stairs in her clear contralto voice, "I wish you'd come up and button my waist."

"Jane," her mother hastily called back, "Mr. Sterry is here."

"Why, ma, the very idea!" gurgled Jane.

And young Mr. Sterry blushed.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Leisure Class.

"Does youah leisure clawss in this country follow the hounds at all, Miss Pepprey?" asked the visiting British nobleman.

"No," replied Miss Pepprey; "the hounds usually follow the leisure class here. We always try to keep the hoboes on the move."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Sagacity.

"Don't you know," said the solemn person, "that ice is full of germs?"

"What marvelous sagacity!" replied the man who suffers from the heat. "I had no idea that germs knew so much about making themselves comfortable."—Washington Star.

Not Hinting.

"Won't you sing something for me, Miss Board?" asked the late stayer.

"I can't do it now," she yawned, "because I'm superstitious."

"What do you mean?"

"Well, I've always been told that it was unlucky to sing before breakfast."—Cleveland Leader.

Sympathy.

Pore little fishes
Swimmin' in de stream
Don' know nuffin' 'tall about
De sunshine's warmin' gleam
Dey can't hear de robins
A-singin' in de tree.
Dem pore little fishes
Mus' be lonesome as kin be.

How kin I keep workin'
Roun' de house all day,
Knowin' dat dem critters
Is a sufferin' dat a-way?
Gwineter do my duty
'Stid o' hangin' roun'about—
Gwineter git a hook an' line
An' help dem fishes out!

—Washington Star.

EVIDENCE TO FIT.

Lawyer Barrett's Experience With Two Chinamen Looking For Help.

When John J. Barrett was new at the San Francisco bar two Chinamen entered his office and retained him to help prosecute "one velly bad man, Jim Hing."

Having locked the retainer in the safe, Mr. Barrett inquired what Jim Hing had done.

"Him velly bad man," the spokesman replied. "Jim Hing kill he wife. He live same alleyway, 'closs the stleet. Me—my blother—both look out window 'closs alleyway, see Jim Hing stabbee wife. She die light away. He lun. You hang Jim Hing?"

"Certainly," said Mr. Barrett. "But you must tell the police just what you saw."

"Jim Hing kill wife"— they began, when the lawyer interrupted:

"Yes, yes, I know. But when you first saw Jim was the knife up high or down low?"

"Hoong yeh goyamen zoon fah goon quuong gey yoola"— the Chinamen began jabbering and singing at each other, when Mr. Barrett again interrupted:

"Answer me truthfully. Stop consulting. Was the knife up high or down low?"

The elder Chinaman looked puzzled. Restraining the impulse to consult his brother again, he turned a guileless stare on Mr. Barrett.

"Which you think best?" he replied.—Harper's Weekly.

His First Visit.

Stubb—Why in the world did Uncle Hank Green start to follow that automobile?

Penn—He heard the horn.

Stubb—What of that? The horn went "Honk, honk!"

Penn—Yes, but the old man is a little deaf and he thought it said "Hank, Hank!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No Misrepresentation.

Boarder (at summer resort)—Didn't your booklet say there were no mosquitoes here?

Proprietor—It did, sir, and it told the exact truth. We had that booklet printed in February, and I am prepared to prove that there wasn't a blamed (slap) mosquito within 500 miles of here at that time.—Chicago Tribune.

It Disgusted Him.

"Why, suh," Colonel Guzzle was saying, "the way some men round hyar drink is disgustin', suh."

"Ah," exclaimed the stranger, "you admit that?"

"I sho' do, suh. I've seen 'em take a drink o' good liquah and then make a face as if they didn't like it."—New York Life.

The Eternal Feminine.

Lola—Jack, dear?

Jack—What is it, darling?

Lola—You love me, don't you?

Jack—You know it, sweetheart.

Lola—And you are quite sure I am the only girl you ever told about the other girls you have been in love with?—Detroit Tribune.

His Off Days!

Bank Cashier—Ah, this is one of my off days!

Worse.

"I just heard you mention Dabley," said the returned traveler. "When I knew him some years ago he used to go on a tear once in awhile."

"Well," replied the stay at home, "he goes on a tear twice in awhile now."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Information Wanted.

Dr. Price-Price—You've just got a common fever, that's all. Five dollars, please.

Patient—Pardon me, doctor, but—er—is the fever as high as the fee?—Philadelphia Press.

Changed Conditions.

Yeast—You know the good book says you must love your neighbors.

Crimsonbeak—Yes, but that was written before the days of phonographs and lawn mowers, you know.—Yonkers Statesman.

Use of the Digits.

You realize when shouts arise
And rend the air with clamor
The thumb was made that it might form
A target for the hammer.

The index finger has its use
In every land and nation;
It points with scorn and thus enjoys
Most constant occupation.

The middle finger, being made
Much longer than the others,
Can reach to some one else's pie—
Your neighbor's or your brother's.

The third has more romantic aim,
Of words and vows unbroken;
'Twas made on purpose to display
Engagement's sparkling token.

Within the last each one believes
Dame Wisdom's stores to linger;
Though Smith is smart, Jones has more sense
Within his little finger.

—McLandburgh Wilson in New York Sun.